**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Hall of Fame Complex

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

Bronx Community College Campus

Hall of Fame Terrace

CITY, TOWN: Bronx

CITY, TOWN: Elsmere, New York

STATE: New York

STATE: New York

CODE: 036

CODE: 10012

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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<td>_GOVERNMENT</td>
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<td>BEING CONSIDERED</td>
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**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME: Mr. John B. Johnson, Chm.

NAME: Mr. William Sawhill

STREET & NUMBER: New York State Dormitory Authority

STREET & NUMBER: Normanskill Blvd

CITY, TOWN: Elsmere, New York

CITY, TOWN: New York University

CITY, TOWN: Washington Square

STATE: New York

STATE: New York

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bronx County Register's Office

STREET & NUMBER: 160 East 162nd Street

STATE: New York

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE: Landmarks Preservation Commission

DATE: February 15, 1966

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: designation reports LP 0112, LP 0113, LP 0114, LP 0115
Located on a high plateau overlooking the Harlem River and the northern section of Manhattan, the former New York University campus is one of the few remaining campuses in the Classical Style in this country. Stanford White of McKim, Mead & White was responsible for the overall plan of the site, designed in 1894-95, and the four structures at the northwestern end of the campus: the Hall of Languages, 1894; the Gould Memorial Library, 1900; the Hall of Fame, 1900; and the Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy, 1912.

The Hall of Languages and Hall of Philosophy are located on either side of the Gould Library and, on the exterior, are identical in design and symmetrical in plan. The buildings are plain rectangles, approximately double cubes, with low-pitched hip roofs and skylights which light the attics. The walls are of Roman brick set on high stone basements which are pierced by windows. The windows of the ground or first floor are set upon stone belt courses with brick flat arches at their heads; the second floor windows are similar but have stone sills in place of the belt course. The third floor windows are set on a flush belt course, and the windows themselves are framed in stone and embellished with carved stone garlands below friezes. The cornices are richly decorated with two rows of dentils and have elaborate cresting of antefixae. Handsome Ionic porticos with full entablatures which rise to the height of the third floor belt course emphasize main entrances. Behind the columns are shallow porches with three arches with brick entablatures on the rear wall. In the center are the main entrance doors and the side arches contain windows. Over the porticos shallow piers are set on the facade above the columns. The portico is preceded by flights of steps with low risers and deep treads which provide impressive formal approaches. The interiors of the Halls of Languages and Philosophy are simple utilitarian spaces divided into lecture halls, classrooms, offices and small libraries with stairways located in the center of the building.

The Gould Memorial Library, located between the Hall of Languages and Philosophy and inside the sweeping curve of the Hall of Fame, is one of the finest works of Stanford White. This large rectangular, domed building in the Classical Revival Style has an impressive portico with six Corinthian columns of Indiana sandstone on the campus or east side. The exterior facades of the building have Corinthian pilasters of limestone set against walls of Roman brick. Windows with moulded jambs and full entablatures are set in the bays formed by the pilasters. In plan the building consists of a nave of four bays which leads to a square block with truncated corners. The block carries a circular drum and a low saucer dome with an oculus, reminiscent of the Pantheon. On the north, south, and west faces of this block there are pedimented wings, four bays wide and one bay deep. The Composite cornice of the library is of majestic proportions and is crowned by a deep cresting of antefixae. This cornice is repeated on the dome where it also contains a frieze of garlands and pendants. Rising in a series of steps in the manner of the Pantheon, the roof of the dome starts from the cornice and continues, covered with tiles, to the collar of the oculus which is richly decorated with antefixae and other decorative motifs.

The bronze entrance doors to the library, dedicated to Stanford White in 1921, were designed by his son, Lawrence Grant White. Each door has four symbolic panels in relief, the work of eight artists who were friends of the architect. The sculptors were Andrew O'Connor, Philip Martiny, Herbert Adams, Adolph A. Weinman, Ulysses Ricci and Janet Scudder.
From the entrance vestibule a broad stairway with a richly coffered ceiling leads to the central rotunda which was the main reading room of the Gould Memorial Library. The room is a magnificent circular space in the Beaux Arts Classical Revival style rising four stories to the spring line of the coffered dome. Engaged and fluted columns articulated in the Composite order rise three stories and circle the rotunda. Bookcases line the bays; behind are offices entered from doors or hinged bookcase sections. A ring of sixteen freestanding, green Connemara marble columns in the Composite order, forms an inner circle and supports two levels of galleries and a full entablature crowned by a pierced marble railing. At the uppermost level Classical female statues supported on piers are aligned with the columns below. The reading room's height and sweep, luxurious materials, and classical details blend together to form a memorable unified whole.

The Hall of Fame, a semicircular open air colonnade, crowns the plateau high above the Harlem River and makes dramatic use of the site. It provides a promenade from which commanding views may be enjoyed of the river below and the city beyond. The structure is of granite and limestone with a ceiling of Guastavino tile set in a shallow segmental vault and has a handsome tiled roof carried on columns and piers. It is 630 feet in length and about 10 feet wide. It shelters the sculptured busts of famous men and women between the piers and, below the busts, bronze tablets designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany contain the name, dates of birth and death and a quote from the person commemorated. Wrought-iron gates, designed and executed by Samuel Yellin, decorate the north and south entrances to the colonnade.

On July 27, 1973, New York University sold its University Heights campus to the City University of New York for 61.9 million dollars and shortly thereafter withdrew its support from the Hall of Fame. Presently the Hall of Philosophy and Hall of Languages are being used for school purposes, but the future of the Library and the Hall of Fame is not assured.
Designed by Stanford White, of McKim Mead & White, the University Heights campus of New York University exemplifies the finest of the Beaux Arts tradition in this country. Four of the structures, the Hall of Languages, the Hall of Philosophy, the Gould Memorial Library and the Hall of Fame, form a unique and significant architectural ensemble. Furthermore, for three quarters of a century the Hall of Fame has been a tangible symbol of the distinguished men and women of America.

New York University, founded in 1831 as the University of the City of New York,\(^1\) constructed its college in Washington Square, in Greenwich Village.\(^2\) By Nov. 1890, the University, under the leadership of Vice-Chancellor Henry Mitchell MacCracken, was seeking a new site for expansion of its programs. MacCracken, an ordained Presbyterian minister, became Chancellor of the University on June 11, 1891 and at that time, he took an option on property in the Borough of the Bronx. The site, located on a plateau 170 feet above the Harlem River, had a view to the west across the Harlem and the northern tip of Manhattan to the Hudson River and the Palisades. To the north Spuyten Duyvil could be seen, to the east the hills of Long Island and to the south, a view of the southern portion of the Bronx.

During 1891 and 1892 the Reverend MacCracken was occupied with raising funds for the expansion of the University. He visited 200 people in his quest for money, one of whom was Jay Gould, the financier,\(^3\) who contributed $25,000 immediately, and promised additional assistance.\(^4\) The death of Jay Gould, on Dec. 2, 1892, occurred, however, before he could implement the additional backing.\(^5\)

Soon after Gould's donation, in August 1892, the University bought the parcel on which it held the option\(^6\) and during November and December of that year, purchased additional tracts northeast of the campus.\(^7\)

During the following year, 1893, the College Council determined that, at a minimum, the school would need a lecture hall, laboratory space, a gymnasium and a reading room on the new campus. McKim Mead and White were given the commission.\(^8\) McKim, who had received the commission for the design of the New Columbia University campus on Morningside Heights on Nov. 4, 1893, was working out his plan during 1893 and 1894, the same time that White was developing the New York University project. In both plans, the library building is the focus of the campus and the other structures are arranged symmetrically about the library and frame a large court immediately in front of the library building. For New York University, White's aerial perspective\(^9\) depicts the court bordered by rows of trees and parallel rows of buildings at the north and south sides. The central library is flanked on one side by the Hall of Languages and, on the other, by the Hall of Philosophy. Facing the halls, White planned two buildings at the other end of the court. Beyond these two buildings and the central court, White proposed to locate the football oval, named Ohio Field for the Ohio Society of New York City, who assisted in raising money for the purchase of University Heights.\(^10\) Beyond the field, White planned several dormitory buildings.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: approximately 2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The walkway on the mall in front of the Hall of Languages, Library, and Hall of Philosophy to the Hall of Fame Terrace; northwest along the Hall of Fame Terrace to Sedgwick Avenue; Sedgwick Avenue to the first walkway off Sedgwick a series of walkways leading to the walkway along the mall (see map).

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Contact: Elizabeth Spencer-Ralph, Program Assistant
Division for Historic Preservation 518-474-0479
Joan R. Olshansky, National Register Coordinator

ORGANIZATION:
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

STREET & NUMBER:
305 Broadway

CITY OR TOWN:
New York

STATE:
New York

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE: 

TITLE: Director, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

DATE: 6/29/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE: 9-7-29

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE: 9-16-79
This plan, much more extensive than the minimum requirements set forth by the council, was only partially carried out. The Hall of Languages and Philosophy, the Library, Colonnade, one science building and one dormitory were erected according to White's proposal.

Construction began at University Heights in 1894 with the erection of the Hall of Languages which was occupied by the end of the year. Several months later MacCracken announced that an anonymous donor would pay for the entire cost of a library and administration building and assist in the construction of a dormitory. The donor, Helen Miller Gould, the elder daughter of Jay Gould, had accepted membership upon the Woman's Advisory Committee of New York University in the spring of 1894, and intended to carry out her father's plans for financial support for the school. Miss Gould's donation of the library in memory of her father was the largest contribution ever received by the University. The building was to be the repository of the library and museum collections, to hold an auditorium and administrative offices, and to be a "beautiful architectural monument."

White was responsible for the design of the building and construction began in June 1896 at the northwestern edge of the campus. Because of its location at the edge of the hill, forty to sixty feet above the street, high basement walls were necessary. White suggested a terrace and colonnade to "conceal these walls and present an ornamental effect." MacCracken originated the concept for the use of the colonnade, the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, presented the idea to the Council of New York University and received its approval. Helen Miller Gould anonymously donated $100,000 in 1900 to begin construction and New York University and the donor entered into a contract for the Hall of Fame in March of that year. The contract stated that "the money is to be used for building a colonnade 500 feet in length....The exclusive use of the Colonnade is to serve as "the Hall of Fame for Great Americans." The contract outlined the procedures for how the nominations were to be made, the requirements for nomination, who the electors would be, etc., and went on to state that the "granite edifice which will serve as the foundation of the Hall of Fame shall be named the Museum of the Hall of Fame. Its final exclusive use shall be the commemoration of the great Americans whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above...." The purpose of the Hall of Fame was "not to mourn the passing of heroes, but to inspire the living by encouraging a deeper understanding of those American men and women who had made significant contributions to human welfare. Not only were political leaders and military heroes to be acclaimed, but also the artists, scientists, humanitarians, and others deserving enduring recognition for their achievements."

The Hall of Fame, substantially completed by the end of 1900, was officially dedicated on May 30, 1901, and soon achieved widespread popularity.

Twenty-nine people were elected to the Hall of Fame in the first election in 1900: among those named were John Adams, John James Audubon, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln and George Washington (see Appendix I for the complete list) and they were commemorated by bronze tablets designed by Louis C. Tiffany and the Tiffany Studio. Since the first election, sixty-eight additional people have been elected to the Hall of Fame (see Appendix I).

Although the contract with Helen Miller Gould permitted the University to place statues as well as busts within the Colonnade, no statues have ever been installed there. In fact,
before 1922, only two busts had been placed: the bust of Horace Mann in 1907 and one of Robert Fulton, c. 1909. In 1922 a program was begun to obtain busts of all those people elected previously and, since that time, busts have been commissioned for each person elected. There are presently ninety-eight busts and they are the creation of American artists who worked in the Classical or academic tradition. Many of the nation's most outstanding artists have been commissioned to create bronze busts for the Hall of Fame including Daniel Chester French, Frederick MacMonnies and Augustus Saint-Gaudens (for a complete list of sculptors, see Appendix II).

The third building at the northwestern end of the campus is the Hall of Philosophy, donated by Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy in May 1912 in honor of her father, Cornelius Baker. Mrs. Kennedy's father had been a member of the University Council from 1832 to 1838. Her husband, who had been on the citizens committee to aid New York University in the move uptown, had bequeathed $900,000 to the University. The Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy was built according to the earlier plan of Stanford White and was opened in September 1913.

Today the University Heights Campus is part of the City University of New York. The Library and Hall of Languages are largely unoccupied and the Hall of Fame is often closed to visitors.

FOOTNOTES

1. "The New York University and Hall of Fame," Architects' and Builders' Magazine, III (October 1901-September, 1902), 168. The University was founded on April 18, 1831. The name was changed on July 8, 1896.

2. Ibid. The cornerstone of the building was laid on July 16, 1833. This site was the only site of the school until the University Heights Campus opened in October, 1894.


4. Snow, pp. 205-06. In October, 1892 Gould anonymously pledged $20,000 more.

5. MacCracken, with Gould's regular minister, took charge of the funeral service.

6. Architects' and Builders' Magazine, p. 168 reports that the University purchased twenty-two acres; Jones (p. 156) writes that eighteen acres were purchased for $308,000. Snow (p. 204) said the price was $200,000. At this time the University held options on four additional parcels which might account for these differences among the sources.

7. Jones, p. 157; these parcels were purchased for later sale. Additional parcels were added to the site in January and May, 1893; May, 1909; 1925; 1928, 1945 and 1948. (See Map I).
8. The exact date of the commission is not known. A Monograph of the Works of McKim Mead & White 1879 - 1915 (New York: Benjamin Blom, 1973), p. 31, dates the commission from 1892-3 but the perspective view, Fig. 18, p.32, is dated "Designed 1893-94." This source credits the retaining of McKim Mead & White to the committee, organized by MacCracken, to assist in the development of the new campus. Jones, pp. 163-64, says that the committee hired Stanford White in 1893-94.


10. Architects' and Builders' Magazine, 172. According to Chamberlain, I, 182, the field was placed 100 feet to the east of the location in the plan but this has not been verified.

11. The question arises, therefore, did White plan the entire campus in 1893-94, despite the minimum requirements set by the council and before the funding had been obtained.

12. The cost of the building was $68,628. (McKim Mead & White, p. 64).

13. According to Jones, pp. 163 and 170 and Chamberlain, I, 206, on opening day of the Hall of Languages, Oct. 19, 1895, MacCracken announced that an anonymous donor would pay the entire cost of the construction of the dormitory. The donor gave a check for $200,000 (Snow, p. 240) and the building cost $175,000. The dormitory was known as East Hall. The name of the donor was not made public for several years. A few years later the donor, Helen Miller Gould, gave permission to name the building Gould Hall in honor of her parents.

14. Born in New York City on June 20, 1868, Helen Miller Gould throughout her life was widely known for her philanthropic work. In addition to her many donations to New York University for construction, scholarships and other purposes, she financed the construction of a YMCA building for the sailors of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; supported many hospital programs and was actively involved in charity, welfare and educative causes. She was "hailed as the best-loved woman in the country." Miss Gould's financial support to New York University amounted to more than two million dollars. Helen Miller Gould died on Dec. 21, 1938. (The New York Times; December 22, 1938; Jones, p. 169-70; Alkav P. French, History of Westchester County (3 vols., 1925), III, 73; J. P. Coughlan, "Helen Miller Gould," Munsey's Magazine, XXV (June, 1901), 387-91; Snow, p. 265).

15. MacCracken, p. 5.

16. "It would appear from the firm's archives that White crystallized the NYU library design during 1894 or 1895" (McKim Mead & White, pp. 32-33).

17. Discrepancies between the sources exist regarding the date of the Hall of Fame design. If the overall plan of the campus was in fact designed in 1893-4, then White had planned the colonnade from the start. It seems likely that the aerial perspective was drawn later, but before 1900 when it was published. However, the first donation towards the cost of the colonnade was given in 1900 by Helen Gould. At that time she gave $100,000 to
start the work (French, III, 73; Snow, p. 264; Robert Underwood Johnson, Your Hall of Fame (New York: New York University, 1935), p. 5).

18. MacCracken, p. 6. The colonnade has been extended 130 feet by Crow Lewis & Wicks, with McKim Mead & White as consultants (date unknown) (Johnson, p. 3).

19. MacCracken, p. 11. The museum contained galleries and lecture rooms and was connected by corridors to the auditorium below the library. For a description of the museum and photographs, see Chamberlain, I, 246 and 251 and MacCracken, p. 122.


21. The library, too, was completed at the end of 1900 at a cost of more than $1,000,000.

From Chamberlain, p. 187.
Appendix I

Names Honored in the
Hall of Fame for Great Americans
by Year of Election

The names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame are chosen every three years by a College of Electors consisting of approximately one hundred American men and women of distinction representing all sections of the country and several professions. Election to the Hall of Fame requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the entire body of Electors. Following, in order of selection, are the names of the 102 persons honored to date:

1900
John Adams
John James Audubon
Henry Ward Beecher
William Ellery Channing
Henry Clay
Peter Cooper
Jonathan Edwards
Ralph Waldo Emerson
David Glasgow Farragut
Benjamin Franklin
Robert Fulton
Ulysses Simpson Grant
Asa Gray
Nathaniel Hawthorne
Washington Irving
Thomas Jefferson
James Kent
Robert Edward Lee
Abraham Lincoln
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Horace Mann
John Marshall
Samuel Finley Breese Morse
George Peabody
Joseph Story
Gilbert Charles Stuart
George Washington
Daniel Webster
Eli Whitney

1905
John Quincy Adams
James Russell Lowell
Mary Lyon
James Madison
Maria Mitchell
William Tecumseh Sherman
John Greenleaf Whittier
Emma Willard

1910
George Bancroft
Phillips Brooks
William Cullen Bryant
James Fenimore Cooper
Oliver Wendell Holmes
Andrew Jackson
John Lothrop Motley
Edgar Allan Poe
Harriet Beecher Stowe
Frances Elizabeth Willard

1915
Louis Agassiz
Daniel Boone
Rufus Choate
Charlotte Saunders Cushman
Alexander Hamilton

Grundfest, p. 151.
Appendix I, continued

NAMES HONORED

1920
Joseph Henry
Mark Hopkins
Elias Howe
Francis Parkman
Samuel Langhorne Clemens
(James Buchanan Eads
Patrick Henry
William Thomas Green Morton
Alice Freeman Palmer
Augustus Saint-Gaudens
Roger Williams

1925
Edwin Booth
John Paul Jones

1930
Matthew Fontaine Maury
James Monroe
James Abbott McNeill Whistler
Walt Whitman

1935
Grover Cleveland
Simon Newcomb
William Penn

1940
Stephen Collins Foster

1945
Sidney Lanier
Thomas Paine
Walter Reed
Booker T. Washington

1950
Susan B. Anthony
Alexander Graham Bell
Josiah Willard Gibbs
William Crawford Gorgas
Theodore Roosevelt
Woodrow Wilson

1955
Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson
George Westinghouse
Wilbur Wright

1960
Thomas Alva Edison
Edward Alexander MacDowell
Henry David Thoreau

1965
Jane Addams
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
Sylvanus Thayer
Orville Wright

1970
Albert Abraham Michelson
Lillian D. Wald

1973
Louis Dembitz Brandeis
George Washington Carver
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
John Philip Sousa

1976
Clara Barton
Luther Burbank
Andrew Carnegie

Grundfest, p. 152.
Appendix II

Sculptors of the Bronze Busts

IN THE HALL OF FAME

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<td>William Cullen Bryant</td>
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<td>Joseph Story</td>
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<td>Aitken, Robert</td>
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<td>Daniel Webster</td>
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<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
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<td>Henry Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, Bryant</td>
<td>William Crawford Gorgas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Jonathan &quot;Stonewall&quot; Jackson</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Thomas Alva Edison</td>
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<td>Barthé, Richmond</td>
<td>Booker T. Washington</td>
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<td></td>
<td>George Washington Carver</td>
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<td>Beach, Chester</td>
<td>Peter Cooper</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Asa Gray</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eli Whitney</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Samuel Finley Breese Morse</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Walt Whitman</td>
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<td>Brewster, George T.</td>
<td>Robert Edward Lee</td>
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<td>Brigham, Emma F.</td>
<td>Maria Mitchell (replica)</td>
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<td>Calder, A. Stirling</td>
<td>John James Audubon</td>
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<td>Carter, Granville W.</td>
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<td>Henry Wadsworth Longfellow</td>
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<td>George Bancroft</td>
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<td>Grover Cleveland</td>
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<td>Flanagan, John</td>
<td>Joseph Henry</td>
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</table>

Grundfest, p. 159.
Appendix II, continued

SCULPTORS

Fraser, James Earle  
(with Thomas Hudson Jones)

Fraser, Laura Gardin

French, Daniel Chester

Ginskey, Vincent

Grafly, Charles

Grimes, Frances

Gruppe, Karl H.

Hancock, Walker Kirtland

Hoerbst, Hans

Hoffman, Malvina

Houdon, Jean-Antoine

Howard, Cecil

Humphreys, Albert

Huntington, Anna Hyatt

Jennekein, C. Paul

Jones, Thomas Hudson  
(with James Earle Fraser)

Keck, Charles

Kinney, Belle

Kiselewski, Joseph

Ulysses Simpson Grant
Augustus Saint-Gaudens
Gilbert Charles Stuart
Mary Lyon
Edgar Allan Poe
Ralph Waldo Emerson
Phillips Brooks
Nathaniel Hawthorne
Wilbur Wright
James Buchanan Eads
Jonathan Edwards
David Glasgow Farragut
John Paul Jones
Charlotte Saunders Cushman
Emma Willard
John Philip Sousa
Stephen Collins Foster
Woodrow Wilson
Mark Hopkins (replica)
Thomas Paine
Henry David Thoreau
Robert Fulton (replica)
George Washington (replica)
Walter Reed
Samuel Langhorne Clemens
(Mark Twain)
Louis Agassiz
Edward Alexander MacDowell
Ulysses Simpson Grant
James Madison
Patrick Henry
Elias Howe
Andrew Jackson
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
Sylvanus Thayer

Grundfest, p. 160.
Appendix II, continued

| Lober, George | Theodore Roosevelt |
| Longman, Evelyn | Alice Freeman Palmer |
| MacMonnies, Frederick | John Lothrop Motley |
| | James Abbott McNeill Whistler |
| | Simon Newcomb |
| MacNeil, Hermon A. | Roger Williams |
| | Rufus Choate |
| | Francis Parkman |
| | James Monroe |
| McCartan, Edward | Washington Irving |
| Martineau, Stanley | Alexander Graham Bell |
| | Josiah Willard Gibbs |
| Mears, Helen Farnsworth | William Thomas Green Morton (replica) |
| Paramino, John Francis | John Adams |
| Platt, Eleanor | Lillian D. Wald |
| Polasek, Albin | Daniel Boone |
| Putnam, Brenda | Harriet Beecher Stowe |
| | Susan B. Anthony |
| Quattrocechi, Edmondo | George Westinghouse |
| Quinn, Edmond T. | Edwin Booth |
| | James Kent |
| | Oliver Wendell Holmes |
| | John Quincy Adams |
| Rhind, Massey | Henry Ward Beecher |
| Saint-Gaudens, Augustus | Abraham Lincoln (replica) |
| | William Tecumseh Sherman (replica) |
| Salvatore, Victor | James Fenimore Cooper |
| Schuler, Hans | George Peabody |
| | Sidney Lanier |
| Sievers, F. William | Matthew Fontaine Maury |
| Taft, Lorado | Frances Elizabeth Willard |
| Weinman, Adolph A. | Horace Mann |

Grundfest, p. 161.
A gift of . . . is accepted by New York University under the following conditions: The money is to be used for building a colonnade five hundred feet in length, at University Heights, looking towards the Palisades and the Harlem and Hudson River Valleys. The exclusive use of the Colonnade is to serve as “The Hall of Fame for Great Americans.” One hundred and fifty panels, each about two by eight feet, will be provided for inscriptions. Fifty of these will be inscribed in 1900, provided fifty names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges named below. At the close of every five years thereafter, five additional panels will be inscribed, so that the entire number shall be completed by A.D. 2000. The statue, bust, or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may be given a place either in the Hall of Fame or in the Museum adjoining.

The following rules are to be observed for inscriptions:

1. The University will invite nominations until May 1st, from the public in general, of names to be inscribed, to be addressed by mail to the Chancellor of the University, New York City.

2. Every name that is seconded by any member of the University Senate will be submitted to one hundred or more persons throughout the country who may be approved by the Senate, as professors or writers of American history, or especially interested in the same.

3. No name will be inscribed unless approved by a majority of the answers received from this body of judges before October 1st of the year of election.

4. Each name thus approved will be inscribed unless disapproved before November 1st by a majority of the nineteen members of the New York University Senate, who are the Chancellor with the Dean and Senior Professor of each of the six schools, and the president or representative of each of the six theological faculties in or near New York City.

5. No name may be inscribed except of a person born in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been deceased at least ten years.

Contract with Helen Miller Gould
...From
Johnson, p. 16.
Appendix III, continued

(6) In the first fifty names must be included one or more representatives of a majority of the following classes of citizens:
   (a) Authors and editors. (b) Businessmen. (c) Educators. (d) Inventors. (e) Missionaries and explorers. (f) Philanthropists and reformers. (g) Preachers and theologians. (h) Scientists. (i) Engineers and architects. (j) Lawyers and judges. (k) Musicians, painters and sculptors. (l) Physicians and surgeons. (m) Rulers and statesmen. (n) Soldiers and sailors. (o) Distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

(7) Should these restrictions leave vacant panels in any year, the Senate may fill the same the ensuing year, following the same rules.

III

The granite edifice which will serve as the foundation of the Hall of Fame shall be named the Museum of the Hall of Fame. Its final exclusive use shall be the commemoration of the great Americans whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementos of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The room to be first used shall be named the Washington Gallery, and shall be set apart so soon as ten or more portraits of the persons inscribed shall be accepted for permanent preservation by the University. The other rooms shall be named and set apart for the exclusive use above specified so soon as their space shall, in the judgment of the University, be needed for the purposes of the Museum of the Hall of Fame. In the meantime, they may be devoted to ordinary college uses. The outer western wall of the Hall of Languages and of the Hall of Philosophy, which look into the Hall of Fame, shall be treated as a part of the same, and no inscription shall be placed upon them except such as relate to the great names inscribed in the 150 panels. Statues and busts of the great Americans chosen may be assigned places either in the Museum of the Hall of Fame or in the Hall itself, as the givers of the same may decide, with the approval of the University.


French, Alvah P. History of Westchester County, 1925.


PROPERTY

Hall of Fame Complex

State: N. Y. (Bronx)

Working Number: 9-10-79, 1686

TECHNICAL

Photos 8

Maps 1

CONTROL

OK 2-11-79

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

John H. Bulser

11-3-79

STATEMENT

The Hall of Fame Complex, including four buildings on the original campus of
University Heights/Now the significant for
architecture because of architect, Stanford White,
and because they represent the taste of the
beaux arts style. At the turn of the century, as in
other colleges designed by firm of McKim, Mead &
White, these buildings serve as focal point and
hub of campus. Buildings are also fine reminders
of writing, philosophy at turn-of-century. For design/termis
purposes, the concept of the Hall was born by White
and represents both an innovative design solution and
brought into American publishers in early 20th century.
If I, personally, am not inclined to agree that William
Tecumseh Sherman should be immortalized. However,
Robert E. Lee beat him by five years.

OTHER

HAER

Inventory

Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

John H. Bulser

4-6-79

ACCEPT

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up 10-2-79

Send-back

Federal Register Entry 10-2-79

Re-submit

Entered SEP 7, 1979

United States Department of the Interior - Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Hall of Fame Complex
Bronx, New York
Peter Kunz, 1979
Landmarks Preservation Commission
View to the west
SEP 7 1979
JUL 10 1979
#1
Gould Memorial Library, Hall of Fame Complex
Bronx, New York
Peter Kunz, 1979
Landmarks Preservation Commission
View to the north-west

SEP  7  1979
JUL  10  1979
Bronx County
#2
SEP 7 1979
Hall of Philosophy (Hall of Fame Complex)
Bronx, New York
Peter Kunz, 1979
Landmarks Preservation Commission
View to the north west

JUL 10 1979
SEP 7 1979

Hall of Languages, (Hall of Fame Complex) 
Bronx, New York 
Peter Kunz , 1979 
Landmarks Preservation Commission 
View to the north west 

JUL 10 1979 
Bronx County #4
Entry Hall, Hall of Philosophy
Hall of Fame Complex, Bronx, New York
Peter Kunz, 1979
Landmarks Preservation Commission
View to the west

JUL 10 1979
Bronx County
#6
Rotunda, Gould Memorial Library
(Hall of Fame Complex)
Bronx, New York
Credit: Hall of Fame, 1978
Neg: Hall of Fame
View of the dome  photo 7
August 7, 1979

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Pension Building
440 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20243

Attention: NOM

Re: Hall of Fame for Great Americans/H32-NR

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

This is in answer to your July 19, 1979, correspondence to President John C. Sawhill respecting the nomination of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans to the National Register of Historic Places. This will advise that the University is no longer the owner of the real estate which was transferred to the New York State Dormitory Authority ultimately for the use of Bronx Community College. However, the busts of the famed Americans enshrined on balustrades of the Colonnade, together with plaques and memorabilia, remain the personal property of New York University. We are contemplating various measures which may be taken to arouse greater public interest and accessibility. This may result in removal of the busts to another site.

The Hall of Fame was made possible by an anonymous donation to New York University in 1900 for the purpose of erecting an appropriate structure and developing an electoral system by which 100 famous, native-born Americans from various fields of endeavor would be memorialized. It was in 1973, under mandate of the Legislature of the State of New York, that the University sold its University Heights campus to the Dormitory Authority. It is on this campus that the Hall of Fame is located. At the time of and after the transfer of the real property, the University and The Board of Higher Education entered into agreements establishing a trustee corporation for maintenance of the Hall and completion of the electoral process.

.../
That process having been completed, though two of the elected famed Americans have not been enshrined for lack of sponsors and funds, the trustee corporation, unable to arouse sufficient interest or raise sufficient funds, has become dormant.

I might suggest that you contact The Board of Higher Education located at 535 East 80 Street, New York, New York 10021, to raise the question with them. By copy of this letter, their counsel will be apprised of my response to you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Robert B. Jaeger
Assistant General Attorney

RBJ/jls
cc: Office of the General Counsel,
    The Board of Higher Education w/enclosure
    Vice President Naomi Levine
    Mrs. Evelynne R. Patterson
called & explained 
that we did notify  
Mr. Dormitory Authority 
also.
ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
STATE NEW YORK
Date Entered SEP 7 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Presbyterian Church and Pintard,</td>
<td>New Rochelle Westchester County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul's Episcopal Church Complex</td>
<td>Troy Rensselaer County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall of Fame Complex</td>
<td>Bronx Bronx County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Valatie Columbia County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Windham Greene County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallupville House</td>
<td>Gallupville Schoharie County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also Notified

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
Honorable Jacob K. Javits
Honorable Richard L. Ottinger
Honorable Gerald B. Solomon
Honorable Jonathan B. Bingham
Honorable Donald J. Mitchell

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Orin Lehman Commissioner
Parks and Recreation
Agency Building #1
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

NR Byers/bjr 9/13/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.
Irwin M. Strum, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General in Charge
of Trusts and Estates Bureau
Office of the Attorney General
Two World Trade Center
New York, New York 10047

Dear Mr. Strum:

When I wrote you June 5, 1979, in reply to your letter of May 24, 1979, I expected that the longer letter I mentioned would be written sooner than this. Another death in the family prolonged our absence from the city later than our expected September return.

I want to express again my great appreciation for your prompt and thorough reply of May 24; but, as I wrote you, there are corrections and additions to the information New York University gave you which I believe you should know.

1. I am astounded that at this late date NYU would tell you the money for The Hall of Fame given in 1900 was given by an anonymous donor. The name of the donor was printed in NYU's own Hall of Fame Guide Book of 1962. This money was given by Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould), daughter of the international financier Jay Gould and member of New York City Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. This information was also published in two articles in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine which has an international circulation (Feb. 1951, page 93, and Feb. 1953, pages 173-174). These articles concerned Susan E. Anthony, a Life Member of DAR, who was elected to The Hall of Fame in 1950. Her bust was installed in 1952. Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard is also named as the donor of The Hall of Fame in the annual World Almanacs published for the New York News.


    "Designed by Stanford White, the celebrated architect, and financed by a gift from Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould), the edifice is situated on the campus of New York University on University Heights."

In the latest edition of The Hall of Fame for Great Americans, edited by Dr. Jerry Grundfest (former Executive Director of The Hall of Fame), and published in 1977 by New York University, the donor's name is unfortunately omitted. But it is inconceivable that New York University continues to state that this money was from an anonymous donor when her identity has been known and published for years. It must have been a new and uninformed representative of NYU with whom you spoke.

3. For several years many news items have appeared in various newspapers publicizing plans costing multi million dollars for the rehabilitation and

---

Complete file with The American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
revitalization of The Bronx. Nowhere in any of them is The Hall of Fame mentioned, and when President Carter was taken on his tour of The Bronx in October 1977 he was not shown The Hall. Nor was it included in the itinerary of His Holiness Pope John Paul II on his recent visit to The Bronx in October 1979.

On October 26, 1978, we wrote President Carter regarding our concern for preserving The Hall of Fame, its precarious physical condition, and the work of The National Sculpture Society’s Coalition Committee in trying to preserve it. His reply received November 4, 1978, was a card with the printed message: "I appreciate the interest which prompted you to share your views with me. Thank you for letting me hear from you."

4. Immediately after The Hall of Fame Executive Offices were closed on October 15, 1977, the National Sculpture Society formed an Ad Hoc Coalition Committee to Save The Hall of Fame for Great Americans consisting of some 40 nation-wide organizations representing approximately 300,000 members.

My husband is serving on this Committee as a representative of several professional architectural organizations, and I am serving with two others representing the New York State Organization, NSDAR, whose membership is 12,000. The National Society DAR, with a membership of 210,000, is also one of the organizations supporting the preservation of The Hall of Fame.

5. Considering the extensive files and historic records New York University has and the data included in its 1977 edition of The Hall of Fame book, I am at a loss to explain the other misinformation given you by the NYU representative in addition to the "anonymous donor" information.

You wrote that they told you the latest installation was the bust of George Washington Carver, and that Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Mr. Justice Charles Evans Hughes had been elected but not enshrined because of lack of a sponsor. The fact is that Charles Evans Hughes has never been elected. He was on the ballot once, in 1973, received only 12 votes, and was not elected.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected in 1973, but NYU neglected to tell you that five others were also elected in 1973 and 1976: Louis D. Brandeis, Clara Barton, Luther Burbank, Andrew Carnegie, and John Philip Sousa. Only two of these busts have been executed and installed in The Hall of Fame. The George Washington Carver ceremonies were held at Tuskegee Institute (not Tuskegee University) at Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1977, and John Philip Sousa’s bust was unveiled at Kennedy Center in Washington, D. C. in 1976.

6. New York University told you that "100 busts had been planned for and 100 Great Americans elected (actually 101)" and that this "fills all the niches in The Hall of Fame Colonnade." Actually 102 niches are provided and 97 busts are installed there. The five remaining niches will be filled if and when the busts of the remaining five elected in 1973 and 1976 are executed and installed.

7. Both the enclosed Tour Guide and the 1977 edition of The Hall of Fame book mention planning for the future of The Hall. "In 1976, as the Colonnade approached the limits of its capacity, the Trustees undertook a re-examination of Hall of Fame procedures and facilities with an eye to the
future. It is already evident that the last three remaining niches of the Colonnade have been assigned since the outcome of the 1976 Hall of Fame election is known. Planning for future facilities is underway.” (Page 14).

The total figure is sometimes given as 103 niches, because a bust of the Marquis de Lafayette was installed near, but not in, the Colonnade. He was voted honorary American citizenship by Congress and was thus considered eligible. This honor was probably bestowed in 1824 when he made a visit to the United States at the invitation of Congress. Houdon's bust of Lafayette was placed opposite the Colonnade Feb. 22, 1932, the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth. These 102 Great Americans represent 20 States and 8 foreign countries.

Please refer to the enclosed Tour Guide and its information. You will note that in the plan of the Colonnade the niches are numbered and that there are 102. There is a corresponding list of busts numbered to show their location. In the list seven of these niches are marked "Open", Nos. 19, 24, 47, 49, 51, 52, and 73. This Tour Guide was printed for the 1976 USA Bicentennial before the busts of Carver and Sousa were installed in 1977 and 1976. Busts for the other five elected in 1973 and 1976 will fill and complete the 102 niche.

8. The seven men and women elected in the last two elections of 1973 and 1976 are as follows. Page numbers in the Category column refer to the 1977 edition of The Hall of Fame book where data on them is given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>ELECTED</th>
<th>BUST UNVEILED &amp; INSTALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louis D. Brandeis</td>
<td>Jurists (P. 111)</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington Carver</td>
<td>Scientists (P. 67)</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Delano Roosevelt</td>
<td>Statesmen (P. 132)</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Philip Sousa</td>
<td>Artists (Bandmaster &amp; Composer)</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(P. 148)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara Barton</td>
<td>Humanitarians (P. 6)</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Burbank</td>
<td>Scientists (Horticulturist)</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(P. 7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Carnegie</td>
<td>Businessmen and Philanthropists</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(P. 68)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There have been no elections since 1976. Information on the elections of these latest seven Great Americans is from the 1977 edition of The Hall of Fame book and from programs of the George Washington Carver and John Philip Sousa unveiling ceremonies in our personal files.
Confirmation of The Hall of Fame’s undiminished importance may be found in the response to the two latest ceremonies. At the ceremonies honoring Sousa in 1976 more than 2500 crowded into Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. and it is estimated that 14 million saw it on television. A capacity audience attended the Carver ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute in 1977 which was also carried on national television. Crowds of visitors came to see the bust while it was on view more than a month at Tuskegee Institute before being placed in its permanent niche in The Hall of Fame.

The Hall of Fame was designated a Landmark by The Landmarks Preservation Commission of The City of New York February 15, 1966 and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in September 1979.

Many prominent supporters of a plan to preserve The Hall of Fame recognize the need for a commitment of public aid as a prelude to attracting private funds and see the revitalizing of The Hall of Fame as a catalyst for renewal of the University Heights area.

As far as the legal status and arrangements which now stand, I have no knowledge except that contained in the excellent reports of July 31, 1978, and June 15, 1979, by Dr. Jerry Grundfest, former Executive Director of The Hall of Fame. I understand copies of them were sent to the Office of the Governor. The following are excerpts from these reports:

"The Hall of Fame was founded in 1900 by New York University 'in trust for the American people.' From 1900 to 1973 it was administered and supported totally by New York University. As a result of the sale of the University Heights campus in 1973, The Hall of Fame Colonnade became part of the campus of the new occupant, Bronx Community College of The City University of New York. However, New York University retained ownership of the bronze busts, the archives and records, and the responsibility for conducting Hall of Fame elections.

"The Board of Trustees was created jointly by New York University and The City University of New York in 1974, receiving its Charter from the State Board of Regents June 1974. By agreement, the two Universities furnished the total operating funds of $120,000 a year in equal half shares. This funding was terminated by both Universities June 30, 1977. In October 1977 the Executive Offices were closed and the members of the Board of Trustees resigned on January 1, 1979."

It is impossible to overestimate the magnitude of the loss of this great American Pantheon and cultural monument that is a reminder of our heritage and an inspiration for our future. Once it is lost, it cannot be replaced and it will be too late for regrets. It will also be too late to answer the sadly accusing questions of our descendants whom we shall have failed.

In the 1962 edition of The Hall of Fame for Great Americans, referred to earlier, is this statement: "New York University holds title to The Hall of Fame and administers it through its Senate. Nevertheless, the University regards itself as merely a trustee of this national patriotic shrine that belongs to all the people of the United States." (Emphasis added.)
13. Both my husband and I believe that New York University has wilfully violated its public trust assumed in 1900. We believe they have also abdicated their legal and moral responsibility. Financial consideration was once given as the reason, but this is difficult to accept in view of the changed conditions. A 1978 issue of the "Chronicle of Higher Education" lists New York University as the "10th wealthiest University in the United States."

14. In August 1978 Dr. Grundfest circulated a report on a plan to preserve The Hall of Fame. It placed priority on a plan for reviving The Hall within the context of President Carter's renewal program for The Bronx. The report included planning to connect The Hall of Fame Colonnade with the adjacent Gould Library, to provide an entrance apart from the campus, and to connect it by a footbridge to the north extension of Roberto Clemente Park. The underused City park between The Hall of Fame and the Deegan Expressway would be developed to provide parking spaces and a structure with 100 to 150 niches for the busts of the Great Americans who will be elected to The Hall of Fame in the next century.

Dr. Grundfest feels that failure to support a plan to preserve The Hall will result not only in dooming The Hall and the Colonnade to the status of a relic in danger of collapse, but will also result in further deterioration of the West Bronx.

15. The following excerpts are from Dr. Grundfest's June 15, 1979, report:

"In a telephone conversation with Dr. Brown, President of Bronx Community College, Dr. Brown told me that though he supported continuance of The Hall of Fame as an institution, he did not consider the institution to be national in character, but rather, local and self-serving to New York University. ....

"On March 2, 1979, I met with Assemblyman G. Oliver Koppell at his district office in The Bronx. Mr. Koppell informed me that he had not responded earlier because, even though The Hall of Fame lies within his district, he understood from conversations with Dr. Brown that Bronx Community College was opposed to the plan and was developing its own alternative approach. The assemblyman assured me that if Dr. Brown and I could resolve our differences, he would work to obtain assistance from New York State."

Nothing further has been heard of any plan of Dr. Brown or Bronx Community College. Both my husband and I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that for reasons of their own neither New York University nor Bronx Community College is interested in preserving The Hall of Fame and are simply waiting for its collapse. From its present physical condition, that collapse is not far off.

16. The inscription on a bronze tablet beneath the bronze bust of General Robert E. Lee in The Hall of Fame has this quotation of Lee's: "There is a true glory and a true honor: the glory of duty done—the honor of integrity of principle."

Perhaps it is fitting that this letter is dated January 19, the 173rd anniversary of Lee's birth, and perhaps someone somewhere will understand what
he meant and what it means to live by such a precept. On July 22, 1976, the United States Senate gave final approval to the Resolution restoring Lee's American citizenship.

We cannot believe that our truly concerned people will allow this National Shrine to fall into decay and ruin. If that should happen, we shall have lost far more than a Landmark Colonnade and a collection of outstanding bronze busts of our Great Americans executed by distinguished sculptors. We shall have lost a majestic and continuing reminder of the universality of our people, their vitality, their courage, and their spirit. Nations and peoples have need of heroes and visible reminders of them.

Should you or anyone else have any questions about our statements or any information in this letter, please do not hesitate to write us.

With our thanks again, and best wishes,

Sincerely

[Signature]

(212) 473-4510

Harriet S. Gambaro
(Mrs. E. James Gambaro)
653 East 14th Street
New York, N. Y. 10009

Historian, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, NSDAR; Member, National Sculpture Society's Coalition Committee to Save The Hall of Fame for Great Americans, representing with 2 others New York State Organization, NSDAR

E. James Gambaro, Architect

Fellow, The American Institute of Architects; Second Vice President, NSS; Past President, Brooklyn Chapter, AIA; Past Vice President, N. Y. State Association of Architects; Past Member, Board of Trustees, National Institute for Architectural Education; Member, NSS Coalition Committee representing professional architectural organizations.

Enc. (4): Hall of Fame Leaflet & Tour Guide (2 each). No longer available.

We have been working on this Coalition Comm. since 1977. In April 1979 we wrote N.Y. St. Atty. Gen. Robert Abrams (former Bronx Borough Pres.) asking about possible legal violations by NYU. Mr. Strum replied May 24 and the rest is explained in this letter.


Leaflet & Tour Guide enclosed for your files.
Re: Hall of Fame for Great Americans

February 7, 1980

Mrs. Harriet S. Gambaro
653 East 14 Street
New York, N.Y. 10009

Dear Mrs. Gambaro:

Thank you for your letter of January 19, 1980 and your continued interest in the Hall of Fame. The Attorney General shares your interest and we would like to see the Hall of Fame restored and preserved.

Unfortunately, the information contained in your most recent letter does not affect the situation as it presently exists. The problem with regard to the restoration and preservation of the Hall of Fame is obviously financial and unless some source of funding can be provided it is improbable that the present situation with regard to the Hall itself can be changed.

Perhaps you should consider continuing your efforts begun with Assemblyman Koppell with regard to legislation or funding in connection with the Hall of Fame. Certainly we would be supportive of any proposed legislation which would help restore or preserve the Hall of Fame.

We are sorry that we cannot be of any further assistance at this time and wish you well in your efforts.

Sincerely,

IRWIN M. STRUM
Assistant Attorney General
April 8, 1980

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Pension Building
440 G. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

Attention: NOM

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Re: H32-NR
Hall of Fame Complex
Bronx Community College
University Avenue and West 181 Street
Bronx, New York 10453

A copy of your letter of July 19, 1979 to Mr. William Sawhill of New York University has been referred to this office, as General Counsel for the City University of New York. The Hall of Fame is located on the campus of Bronx Community College, a unit of the City University. The College has been maintaining the premises and providing security for The Hall of Fame for some time.

We would be most grateful if you would forward to this office a copy of the material enclosed in your letter to Mr. Sawhill; that is, information about the Tax Reform Act of 1976 and a general description of the National Register program.

We are forwarding a copy of this letter to your Technical Preservation Services as our request for a copy of their standards, since no decision can be made without a study of the standards.

Yours truly,

Gerald E. Maslon
Associate Counsel

GEM:ss
cc: Technical Preservation Services

The Board of Higher Education is the board of trustees for The City University of New York.
TELEPHONE REPORT

1. CALL ☐ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Gerald Mason

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

212 794 - 5382

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Hall of Fame Complex

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Discussion over impact of minimal alternations to Hall of Fame Complex would have on NR listing. Suggested he should contact NY State & check city ordinances regarding alterations/additions to NR listings.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Harrison

TITLE

Historian

OFFICE

NR

FHR-8-227

June 1978