

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 25 1979

DATE ENTERED

DEC 18 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Harlem River Houses

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

151st to 153rd Street, Macombs Place/Harlem River Dr.

~~NOT FOR PUBLICATION~~

CITY, TOWN

New York

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

19

STATE

New York

VICINITY OF

CODE

036

COUNTY

New York

CODE

061

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

New York City Housing Authority

STREET & NUMBER

250 Broadway

CITY, TOWN

New York

STATE

New York 10007

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.New York County Registers Office
Surrogate's Court Building

STREET & NUMBER

31 Chambers Street

CITY, TOWN

New York

STATE

New York 10007

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Landmarks Preservation Commission LP-0894

DATE

Sept. 23, 1975

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Landmarks Preservation Commission, 305 Broadway

CITY, TOWN

New York

STATE

New York 10007

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
—GOOD
☒ FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Harlem River Houses¹ project is comprised of three separate groups of four and five-story buildings which are situated on a nine-acre site with land coverage of 30.16 percent. This was an unusually low figure compared to the 60 percent coverage that prevailed in most of Harlem in 1935. The population density of the project was 225 person per acre. In addition to creating light, airy apartments--each room was on the outside--the low land coverage also allowed for generous landscaping of the site.

The arrangement of the buildings on the relatively spacious, but difficult sloping trapezoidal shaped site, bisected by Seventh Avenue (now Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Blvd.), is extremely effective and drew high praise from architectural and urban design critics Talbot Hamlin and Lewis Mumford.

There are three separate groups of buildings--each group composed of Z-, T-, and L-shaped sections--two west of Seventh Avenue and one east. In the western section the two groups of buildings are arranged axially around a large plaza area, basically formal in plan and intersected by the area created by closing West 152nd Street, whereas a zig-zag is effected along Macombs Place where the sections are stepped back to follow the diagonal line of the street. The eastern section, which was designed in relation to the Harlem River, is a more rambling arrangement and is designed around a deep courtyard.

The red brick buildings, varying in height according to the slope of the site, are of a simple, straightforward design. Decorative details are added in the form of raised brick bandcourses at the bases of the buildings. Broad, steel-framed casement windows with horizontal hopper lights punctuate the wall surface. Stairshafts lit by narrow vertical windows rise above the entrances which are sheltered by flat-roofed porticoes.

Of the original 574 apartments, 60 had two rooms with kitchenette, 259 had three rooms, 232 had four rooms, and 23 had five rooms. Each apartment had electric refrigeration and lighting, steam heat, ample closet space, a tile bathroom and cross-ventilation. The apartment layouts emphasized privacy by permitting circulation from a foyer only through the kitchen or living room to the bedroom area. Further privacy and quiet were insured by the structural division of the buildings with no more than four apartments opening on any hallway.

In their overall plan for Harlem River Houses the architects were anxious to promote a sense of community, as well as to provide facilities that would specifically meet the needs of Harlem residents. This resulted in such features as a nursery school for the children of working mothers, a health clinic, which has since closed, four social rooms for adults, four rooms for occupational use and children's inside play, and community laundries. The design of the buildings also resulted in ground floor space which could be used for stores on Seventh Avenue--another community service.

1. The text of this report is taken almost in its entirety from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Designation Report, Harlem River Houses (LP-0894), September, 1975, by Marjorie Pearson.

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Harlem River
CONTINUATION SHEET Houses

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Landscaping, supervised by Michael Rapuano enhances the site. All courtyards are liberally planted with London plane trees and paved with Belgian blocks. Sculpture, executed by Heinz Warnecke with the assistance of T. Barbarossa, R. Barthe, and F. Steinberger, also adds to the attractiveness of the courtyards. In the eastern section is a statue of two bear cubs. Sculptured penguins are placed around a fountain basin in the center of the large plaza in the western section. At the southern end of the plaza is a statue of a black laborer, while a statue of a mother and child with a dog graces the northern end. Also skillfully incorporated into the plan is a natural amphitheater in the eastern section, and below that a playground, as the site slopes down toward the river.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☒ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☒ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☒ OTHER (SPECIFY) History
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1936-37

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Chief architect:
Archibald Manning Brown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Harlem River Houses, both historically and architecturally significant, was the first federally-funded, federally-built, and federally-owned housing project in New York City. It is an example of the early collaboration between the New York City Housing Authority and the Federal Government and was one of the first efforts undertaken by the Roosevelt Administration in recognition of the government's responsibility to provide low-income housing. It was "a recognition in brick and mortar of the special and urgent needs of Harlem" and the Housing Authority actively involved Harlem citizens in the planning of the project including criteria for tenant selection. The arrangement of the buildings on the difficult trapezoidal site was extremely effective, drawing high praise from contemporary critics, and the courtyards and plaza were enhanced by handsome landscaping and sculpture. Harlem River Houses not only set a precedent for public housing across the country, but also offered features that could potentially raise the housing standards of all classes. The project was begun early in 1936 and completed in 1937.

The need for government-sponsored housing in urban areas, especially to aid lower-income groups, had been long recognized by concerned architects and social critics in the United States. Successful experiments in government housing had been carried out since the turn of the century in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia; many projects had been designed by distinguished architects. Many people wondered why the United States government could not do the same.

A shortage of urban housing, especially at affordable prices, was intensified by the Depression of the 1930s. Under the Hoover Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) had been established in 1932 with the purpose of advancing funds to limited-dividend corporations to enable them to construct housing. Knickerbocker Village, a middle-income project on the Lower East Side, was financed in this way. Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the powers of the RFC were transferred in 1933 to the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA), making possible the extension of loans to limited-dividend corporations for financing new construction, for the rehabilitation of low-cost housing, and for slum-clearance; the agency could make grants and loans to duly-established public bodies, such as city and state housing authorities, for the same purpose; and it could buy, condemn, sell, or lease property to develop new projects itself. Thus, the Roosevelt Administration recognized that low-income housing was a responsibility of government--despite bitter complaints by the building and real-estate interests that the government

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Attached Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Nine acres

UTM NOT VERIFIED

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 589670 4519770
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Manhattan Tax Map Block 2037, Lot 11

Manhattan Tax Map Block 2020, Lot 1

See Attached Map

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Darlene K. McCloud, Research Consultant

NAME / TITLE

Joan R. Olshansky, National Register Coordinator

Contact: Elizabeth Spencer-Ralph, 518-474-0479

ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Preservation Commission

DATE

July 11, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

305 Broadway

TELEPHONE

(212) 566-7577

CITY OR TOWN

New York,

STATE

New York 10007

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

Stephen White

TITLE Director, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

DATE 10/17/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *Kristen O'Connell*

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12-18-79

DATE

12/18/79

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CONTINUATION SHEET Harlem River
Houses

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

was encroaching on their domain. Government officials, such as PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes, effectively argued that private industry could not afford to build housing at affordable rents for the low-income sector.

New York City, through the jurisdiction of the New York City Housing Authority, had already begun its own experiment in low-cost housing in 1935 with the construction of First Houses on the Lower East Side, one of the city's most congested slum areas. Although financed through Housing Authority bonds, it used relief labor paid for through the Federal Government's "work-relief" program.

Harlem presented special problems. Although not as densely built up as the Lower East Side--only 60 percent of the total land area was used for residential purposes, and most residences were Old Law Tenements and one-and-two-family structures converted into rooming houses--the population density per acre was the highest in the city. At that time, Harlem's population, which was predominantly black, was confined by racial barriers to renting in that area. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had tried to provide the private-industry housing solution when he funded the "Dunbar Apartments," completed in 1928. But at average prices of \$14.50 per room such cooperative apartments were far beyond the means of many Harlem residents.

Riots in Harlem in March 1935 and the subsequent hearings on conditions in Harlem by a committee appointed by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia to determine the causes of the riots, helped focus attention on Harlem's urgent housing needs.

In May of that year, Langdon W. Post, Commissioner of the New York City Housing Authority, asked the Federal Government for \$1,500,000 for low-cost housing and slum clearance as part of a newly enacted work-relief program. Mayor LaGuardia announced that the next model housing project built in New York City with Federal aid would be in West Harlem. In July, PWA Administrator Ickes announced that the PWA would pay for a \$4.7 million housing project in Harlem, but only if the city could acquire a site in thirty days by condemnation and convey it to the Federal Government for purchase on the same terms as those used for the Williamsburg Houses, another PWA project which was just getting under way.

Because of artificially inflated land values on built-up residential sites in Harlem the site chosen for the new housing project was a largely vacant area, located between 151st and 153rd Streets and Macombs Place and the Harlem River and bisected by Seventh Avenue. Most of the site was owned by the Empire Mortgage Company, one of the financial interests of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Both the PWA and the city tried to buy the site directly. Rockefeller refused to sell unless the city also acquired the Dunbar Apartments, which he then owned, and which were just one block south of the proposed housing project site. Rockefeller feared that he would lose tenants from the Dunbar Apartments to the new project. The city filed condemnation proceedings, and the owners were eventually awarded \$1,095,000.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Harlem River Houses ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Rockefeller was not the only one who had doubts about building on the proposed site. A number of objections were voiced because the new housing was not a slum-clearance project and threatened to bring more people to the area. However, the PWA and the Housing Authority felt that building new housing on vacant land would help alleviate some of the overcrowding in existing buildings and might possibly permit some of the worst buildings in the area to be demolished later. Other real estate owners besides Rockefeller feared that the new housing would draw tenants away from their buildings, and the Real Estate Board asked that the Harlem project be open exclusively to persons of low income.

While condemnation proceedings were under way in 1935, the Housing Authority appointed a team of eight architects, headed by Archibald Manning Brown, to begin work on plans for the Harlem Project. In a early instance of Federal and city cooperation, the Housing Authority provided complete plans and specifications for the PWA which then undertook construction.

The team of architects--Archibald Manning Brown, Charles F. Fuller, Horace Ginsbern, Frank J. Forster, Will Rice Amon, Richard W. Buckley, and black architect John Louis Wilson--skillfully designed Harlem River Houses. Chief architect Brown (1881-1956) later originated plans for the Chelsea Houses and the Elliot Houses, both for the New York City Housing Authority. The recipient of a classical architectural education at Harvard and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, Brown had a long-time interest in civic affairs as evidenced by a three-term membership on the board of the Municipal Art Commission. None of the architects were actually employees of the Housing Authority; all were members of private architectural firms who were assembled by the Housing Authority to design the project.

Commissioner Post appointed a group of prominent Harlem citizens to serve on the Harlem Housing Committee which was to encourage local participation by offering recommendations to the Housing Authority on the new housing project. The committee members were: Walter N. White, author and secretary of the NAACP; Alan Dingle, president of the Harlem Lawyers Association; Mrs. Harriet Shadd Butcher of the Russell Sage Foundation; James Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League; Mrs. Daisy Reed of Utopia House; Donelan J. Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants League; Mrs. Minnie Green, vice president of the Consolidated Tenants League; Dr. Edward E. Best; Dr. C.B. Powell; Francis E. Rivers; and Earl Brown.

Title to the property was transferred from the city to the Federal Government at the end of November 1935. The deed stipulated that the city must maintain a park and playground area bordering on the Harlem River for ten years. It also provided for the closing of portions of 151st, 152nd, and 153rd Streets.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Harlem River Houses ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

After the architects completed the plans and specifications, bids for the construction of the foundations were announced in Nov. 1935. The contract was awarded to the Carlton Company of New York, and actual construction began early in 1936. Similarly, contracts for the erection of the Harlem River Houses superstructure were awarded to the Cauldwell-Wingate Company in May 1936. It should be noted in this connection that the Housing Division of the PWA chose those private contractors who employed workmen paid at the union scale in full, in keeping with the PWA goal of building housing projects in order to create employment and stimulate the building industry.

From the beginning, it was planned that the Harlem River Houses would be operated by the New York City Housing Authority although ownership would be retained by the PWA. But in November 1936 the Housing Authority announced that it would not operate the project unless the maximum rents did not exceed \$7.50 per room. Arguing against projected rents of \$8.75 per room, Commissioner Post noted such rents would discriminate precisely against the lowest-income families who were supposed to benefit from the construction of such housing. The problem was resolved when the PWA set the rentals at \$7.10 per room, including heat and water. Rentals were determined according to a formula which would enable 55 percent of the cost of the project to be paid back to the Federal Government over a 60-year period and would also allow the project to pay its own maintenance and operating costs.

A one-year experimental lease--later renewed--transferring the Harlem River Houses from the PWA to the New York City Housing Authority was approved in May 1937. The lease was signed by Commissioner Post, with appropriate ceremonies on June 16, 1937, in the main courtyard of the Harlem River Houses. Special tribute was paid to President Roosevelt for having initiated government aid to housing low-income families.

Today the Harlem River Houses project remains one of the finest developments run by the New York City Housing Authority. There is still a strong sense of community, aided in part by the excellent overall physical planning.

When completed, Harlem River Houses was more than just a step toward solving the problem of housing that one third of a nation which Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in his Second Inaugural Address, described as "ill-housed, ill-clad, and ill-nourished." The hope was not only that Harlem River Houses would set a precedent for public housing across the country but would also provide an example which would help raise housing standards of all classes. As Lewis Mumford writing in The New Yorker in 1938 so eloquently stated:

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Harlem River

CONTINUATION SHEET Houses

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 5

Here, in short, is the equipment for decent living that every modern neighborhood needs: sunlight, air, safety, play space, meeting space, and living space. The families in the Harlem Houses have higher standards of housing, measured in tangible benefits, than most of those on Park Avenue. By contrast every other section of the city is a makeshift, congested, disorderly, dismally inadequate.

This low-cost housing, so much needed in 1935, was a prime instance of cooperation between the city and the Federal Government. It opened the door to the continuation of such policy and the rotational reconstruction of Harlem, which, over the years, has resulted in razing of many blocks of slums and their replacement by clean livable quarters for the residents.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Harlem River
Houses ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

A more complete bibliography may be found in the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission research file: Harlem River Houses.

Fisher, Robert. 20 Years of Public Housing. New York: Harper & Row, 1959.

Hamlin, Talbot. "New York Housing - Harlem River Houses and Williamsburg Houses," Pencil Points, 19 (May 1938), 281-212.

Landmarks Preservation Commission. Harlem River Houses Designation Report (LP-0894), by Marjorie Pearson. New York: City of New York, 1975.

Mumford, Lewis. "The Skyline - The New Order," New Yorker, 14 (Feb. 26, 1938), 42-44.

New York Times. Numerous articles 1935-1937 and 1975.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Attached Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Nine acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 518916 70 4511917 70

ZONE EASTING

NORTHING

ZONE EASTING

NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Manhattan Tax Map Block 1037, Lot 11

Manhattan Tax Map Block 1020, Lot 1

See Attached Map

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Darlene K. McCloud, Research Consultant

Contact: Elizabeth Spencer-Ralph, 518-474-0479

ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Preservation Commission

STREET & NUMBER

305 Broadway

CITY OR TOWN

New York,

DATE

July 11, 1979

TELEPHONE

(212) 566-7577

STATE

New York

10007

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

Director, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

DATE

10/12/79

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

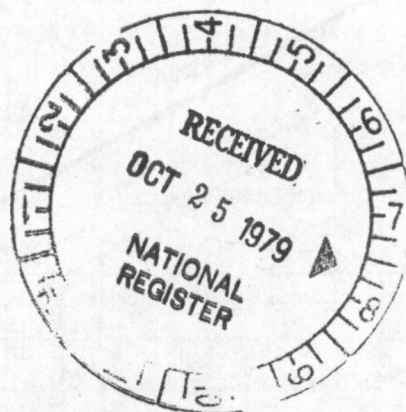
DATE

12-18-79

DATE

12/18/79

DEC 18 1979



79001605

Property Harlem Pines Houses

State NY, NY Working Number 10.25.79 2550

TECHNICAL

CONTROL

Photos 4
Maps 1, 1

the first federally-funded, federally built, and federally-owned housing project in N.Y. City. the project consists of three separate groups of four and five story brick buildings. Built in 1936-7 as low-rent housing for Harlem residences, the project was innovative in its design of both buildings and use of open spaces. the project set a precedent and a standard for other public housing developments run by N.Y. City. it is nominated for architectural, community planning, and social/humanitarian. Nationally significant landmark in history of urban planning + housing.

HISTORIAN

accept
Patrick Andrews
12/17/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Accept
O'Connell
12/18/79

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry 2-3-81

Send-back _____
Re-submit _____

Entered DEC 18 1979



DEC 18 1979

DC

1. Harlem River Houses, New York, New York.

Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1979.

Neg. at: New York City Landmarks
Preservation Commission.

View from Southwest.

OCT 25 1979

#10/1

New York County



DEC 18 1979 100E

2. Harlem River Houses, New York, New York.

Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1979.

Neg. at: New York City Landmarks

Preservation Commission.

View of former amphitheatre.

OCT 25 1979

#29/2

New York County



3. Harlem River Houses, New York, New York.

Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1979.

Neg. at: New York City Landmarks

OCT 25 1979

Preservation Commission.

View of western interior court.

POE

DEC 18 1979

#30/3

New York County



4. Harlem River Houses, New York, New York.

Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1979.

Neg. at: New York City Landmarks

Landmarks Commission.

View of eastern interior court.

OCT 25 1979

DEC 18 1979

#494

DOE

New York County

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CENTRAL PARK QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK—NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 HARLEM 15' QUADRANGLE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

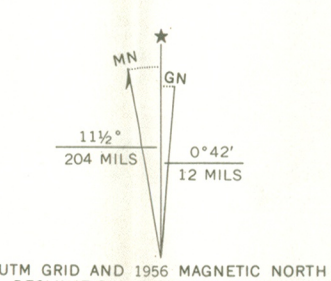
Control by USC&GS, New Jersey Geodetic Survey, and City of New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1954, and from USC&GS charts T-4567, T-5089, T-5264, T-5278, T-5448, T-5449, T-5451, T-5452, T-5453, T-5458, and T-5778. Topography by photogrammetric methods and planetable surveys. Field check 1956

Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 226, 274, 745, 746, and 747 (1956)

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum. 10,000-foot grids based on New York coordinate system, Long Island zone, and New Jersey coordinate system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY
4 FEET IN THE HUDSON RIVER AND 5.7 FEET IN THE EAST RIVER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

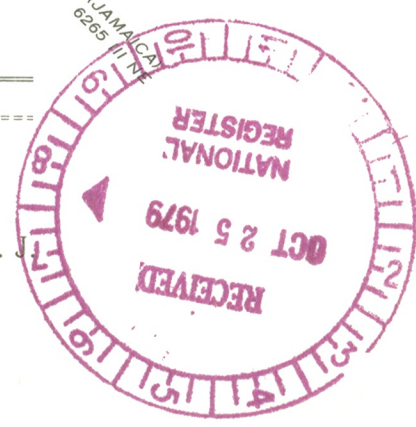


ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt —————
U. S. Route ———— State Route ————

CENTRAL PARK, N. Y.—N. J.
SW/4 HARLEM 15' QUADRANGLE
N4045—W7352 5/7.5

1956

AMS 6265 IV SW—SERIES V821



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NEW YORK

Date Entered DEC 18 1979

Name

Location

Point Gratiot Lighthouse Complex

Dunkirk
Chautauqua County

Harlem River Houses

New York
New York County

First Houses

New York
New York County

Also Notified

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
Honorable Stanley N. Lundine
Honorable Charles B. Rangel
Honorable John M. Murphy

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