United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Central Park West Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

Central Park West between 61st Street and the north side of West 96th Street

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>X occupied</td>
<td>agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building(s)</td>
<td>X private</td>
<td>X unoccupied</td>
<td>X museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>X work in progress</td>
<td>commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>X educational</td>
<td>X private residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>in process</td>
<td>X entertainment</td>
<td>X religious</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>being considered</td>
<td>X government</td>
<td>scientific</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>X industrial</td>
<td>transportation</td>
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4. Owner of Property

name Various

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New York City Register's Office

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See continuation sheet

has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date

X federal state county X local
7. Description

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<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
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<tr>
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<td>X. unaltered</td>
<td>X. original site</td>
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<td>X. good</td>
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<td>X. fair</td>
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<td>X. deteriorated</td>
<td>X. altered</td>
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<tr>
<td>X. ruins</td>
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<tr>
<td>X. unexposed</td>
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Central Park West Historic District is located on the Upper West Side of Manhattan facing Central Park. It is a linear district composed primarily of high-rise buildings that front on Central Park West. The boundaries of the district extend from 61st Street on the south to the north side of 96th Street. The building scale along the side streets to the west of the district is generally lower than Central Park West with brownstone rows and townhouses mixed with small apartment houses. Bordering the district to the south are a tall, modern commercial building and the Coliseum at Columbus Circle. To the north is a modern apartment complex, and to the east is Central Park. Within the district are portions of the Central Park West - West 73rd - 74th Street Historic District and the Central Park West - 76th Street Historic District, both New York City designated historic districts.

The development of Central Park West began in the 1870's with the construction of the American Museum of Natural History. The last major development in the district took place in 1940 with the construction of a large apartment house at 295 Central Park West. Remarkably, in a city which is in a continual state of redevelopment, the character of the district has changed little since that date.

The district is composed primarily of tall, luxury apartment buildings which include some of New York City's earliest and best. The first apartment house to be constructed in the district was the Dakota. Built in 1884, the Dakota established a high level of architectural quality for Central Park West. During the next five decades following the construction of the Dakota, nearly 40 high-quality, luxury apartment buildings were built in the district.

Interspersed among the luxury apartment buildings are four turn-of-the-century churches, one synagogue, several smaller-scale, multi-family houses, as well as two of New York's most important cultural institutions, the New-York Historical Society and the American Museum of Natural History. The district contains only one non-contributing building, at 80 Central Park West, a modern high-rise apartment building constructed in 1965.

The following is a compendium of the most outstanding and characteristic buildings in the district:

62nd to 63rd Streets

The Century apartment house, located at 25 Central Park West, extends the full block from 62nd to 63rd Streets. It is a 30-story Art Deco skyscraper constructed in 1931, and it is one of the district's four twin-towered apartment buildings, which contribute so dramatically to the skyline above Central Park. Designed and built by Irwin S. Chanin with Jacques Delamarre as architectural director, the Century displays machine-inspired Art Deco towers and cantilevered floor slabs that eliminate corner columns, allowing for dramatic corner windows. (See photo no. 3, 4, 5)

63rd to 64th Streets

The Meeting House of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, which stands
6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Central Park West Building-Structure Inventory
Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Albany, NY

Fifth Avenue—Central Park West Historic Structure Survey, 1974-1975
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
New York, NY
at 2 West 64th Street, is a fine and rare example of Art Nouveau architecture in New York City.\textsuperscript{2} Constructed in 1910, it is a pioneering representative of that style executed by Robert D. Kohn. Adjoining it to the south is the Ethical Culture School, designed by Carrère and Hastings. It was built in 1902 in the Neoclassical style. (See photos no. 6 and 7)

64th to 65th Streets

The Prasada apartment house is located at 50 Central Park West. It was built in 1907 and was designed by Charles W. R. Romeyn and Henry R. Wynne in a richly ornamented interpretation of the French Second Empire style. The Prasada originally had a mansard roof which was removed in 1919 in order to enlarge the top floor. One of the building's striking features is the lobby with its stained-glass and coffered barrel-vaulted ceiling. (See photo no. 9)

65th to 66th Streets

The Holy Trinity Lutheran Church is located at One West 65th Street. Designed by Schickel and Ditmars, it was built in 1903 in the Neo-Gothic style. The large rose window on the Central Park West elevation and the delicate copper flèche over the crossing are notable architectural elements. (See photo no. 10)

In sharp contrast to the heavily rusticated limestone exterior of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church is the adjacent Art Deco apartment house at 55 Central Park West. This 19-story structure was built in 1929 and was designed by the architectural team of Schwartz and Gross. The architects created an innovative design, employing modernistic, boldly fluted decorative features as well as color-graded brick facades. The brick is shaded in tone from purple-red at the bottom of the building to pale beige at the top. The color gradations were employed to make the building look taller and to give the viewer an illusion that the sun was always shining on the building, even on overcast days. (See photo no. 11 and 12)

67th to 68th Streets

The Second Church of Christ Scientist is located at 10 West 68th Street on the corner of Central Park West. Designed by Frederick R. Comstock and built in 1898, the church displays architectural elements that are typical of monumental Neoclassical styling. Giant pilasters and high, round-arched windows articulate the two street facades, while a large copper dome and lantern crown the roof. (See photo no. 15 and 16)
69th to 70th Streets

The Congregation Shearith Israel (also known as the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue) is located at 8 West 70th Street on the corner of Central Park West. Built in 1897, the synagogue was designed by Brunner and Tryon in the Neoclassical style, featuring triple round-arched entranceways and porch with windows of the same form above, all flanked by four giant engaged Composite columns. (See photo no. 18)

71st to 72nd Streets

The Majestic apartment building, built in 1930, is located at 115 Central Park West and completely fills the block from 71st to 72nd Streets. Like the Century at 25 Central Park West, the Majestic was designed and built by Irwin S. Chanin (Jacques Delamarre, architectural director) as a 30-story, twin-towered Art Deco apartment house. The building's streamlined brickwork patterns and futuristic forms were designed by sculptor Rene Chambellan. The tower tops are molded like abstract sculpture, and cantilevered floor slabs eliminate corner columns allowing for dramatic corner windows. (See photo no. 19 and 20)

72nd to 73rd Streets

One of the district's most significant buildings is the Dakota apartment house located at One West 72nd Street and extending along Central Park West from 72nd to 73rd Streets. According to some sources, the Dakota was the city's first luxury apartment building. This massive, fortress-like structure has a private, drive-in interior courtyard. Built in 1884 and designed by Henry J. Hardenbergh, its elaborate facades, inspired by the romanticism of the German Renaissance tradition, are lavishly decorated with gables, dormers, arches, balconies, oriel windows and cast-iron railings. Situated across from Central Park, it is one of the nation's grandest residential buildings designed with originality and flair. The Dakota is a National Historic Landmark, and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 26, 1972. (See photo no. 21)

73rd to 74th Streets

The Langham apartment house, located at 135 Central Park West, extends the full block from 73rd to 74th Streets. It was built in 1905 and was designed by architects Clinton and Russell. Designed in the French Second Empire style, the Langham displays four small pyramidal hipped roofs sitting atop a mansard roof. Elaborate terra-cotta dormers punctuate the mansard roof. (See photo no. 22)

74th to 75th Streets

The San Remo apartment house, located at 145-146 Central Park West, extends the full block from 74th to 75th Streets. Designed by Emery Roth and built in 1930, the San Remo is one of the most prominent buildings on
Central Park West. It has twin towers rising 27 stories and is constructed of beige brick with limestone trim. The building is embellished with Neoclassical ornament, including a rusticated limestone base, cartouches above the entrances and a Roman temple with columns and finials crowning each tower.

75th to 76th Streets

On the north side of 75th Street, at 151 Central Park West, is the Kenilworth apartment house. Built in 1908, it was designed in the French Second Empire style by Townsend, Steinle and Haskell. The Kenilworth is heavily ornamented with banded pilasters and columns at the entrance, massive intermediate cornices and a mansard roof with copper cresting and terra-cotta dormers. (See photo no. 23)

The Universalist Church of New York City (originally the Church of the Divine Paternity) is located adjacent to the Kenilworth at 4 West 76th Street on the corner of Central Park West. Built in 1898, it was designed by William A. Potter in the Neo-Gothic style. Its dominant feature is a pinnacled, four-section tower which is reminiscent of the tower at Magdalen College at Oxford University in England. (See photo no. 24)

76th to 77th Streets

The New-York Historical Society, located at 170 Central Park West, extends the full block from 76th to 77th Streets. The first section of the building, which faces Central Park West, was built in 1908. It was designed by York and Sawyer in the Neoclassical tradition. The north and south wings, which face 77th and 76th Streets, were added in 1938 and were designed by Walker and Gillette in a compatible Neoclassical style. This building houses an important museum and research library for American and local history. (See photo no. 25)

77th to 81st Streets

The American Museum of Natural History is the grandest architectural complex in the district, occupying a spacious site from 77th to 81st Streets and from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue. The site contains the Copernican Hall, the Hayden Planetarium and the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall.

The museum's original Victorian Gothic building (1874-1877) was designed by Calvert Vaux and J. Wrey Mould, and it is surrounded today by the large number of additions and extensions to the complex. The Romanesque Revival section on 77th Street was designed by J.C. Cady and Company in 1900. It is constructed of rock-faced pink Vermont granite with high-pitched red slate roofs, turrets, dormers, corner towers and a wide sweeping staircase leading to an arcaded porch.
The Hayden Planetarium was built in 1935 and was designed by Trowbridge and Livingston. In 1935 the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall was constructed on Central Park West. Designed by John Russell Pope in a grand Beaux-Arts style as the main entrance to the museum, Roosevelt Hall contains a barrel-vaulted ceiling, giant columns and rich marble walls and floors. The museum complex was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 24, 1976. (See photo no. 26 and 27)

81st to 82nd Streets

The Beresford apartments, located at 211 Central Park West, extends the full block from 81st to 82nd Streets. Built in 1929, it was designed by Ewer Roth using a Neoclassical vocabulary. It is a 20-story beige brick building sitting atop a rusticated limestone base. The upper section of the Beresford has several setbacks and terraces which serve as bases for three corner octagonal towers. These prominent towers punctuate both the 81st Street and Central Park West elevations and create a romantic and picturesque silhouette for the building. Another unusual feature is an interior garden court which is not visible to the public. (See photo no. 28)

84th to 85th Streets

On the north side of 84th Street at 241 Central Park West is an 18-story Art Deco apartment house built in 1930. Designed by Schwartz and Gross, it has a burnt-orange cast-stone base with similarly colored "sprout" forms rising up into the beige brick mass of the building. Similar "sprout" forms embellish the top of the building in conjunction with several setbacks, terraces and a crowning water tower. (See photo no. 31 and 32)

85th to 86th Streets

The Rossleigh Court apartment house is located at 251 Central Park West. Built in 1906, it was designed by Mulliken and Moeller in the Beaux-Arts style. It is a red brick structure with beige terra-cotta ornament sitting atop a rusticated limestone base. A copper cornice crowns the top of the building. (See photo no. 33)

Immediately adjacent to the Rossleigh Court is the Orwell House apartments at 257 Central Park West. It was constructed in 1905 as the Central Park View Hotel according to the same design as its neighbor to the south. The only difference between the two buildings is that the cornice has been removed from the Orwell House. (See photo no. 33)

88th to 89th Streets

The Walden School is located at One West 88th Street on the corner of Central Park West. Built for the Progress Club in 1904, it was designed
by Louis Korn in the Neoclassical style. In 1952 the original cornice for the 4-story limestone building was removed and a new fifth floor was added using modern materials of brick, concrete and glass. (See photo no. 36)

Adjacent to the Walden School is the St. Urban apartment house, located at 285 Central Park West. Built in 1904, the St. Urban was designed by Robert L. Lyons in the French Second Empire style. It is a beige brick building with a rusticated limestone base. The top of the building is capped with a mansard roof and projecting dormer windows. At the corner of Central Park West and 89th Street is a round tower projecting from the building mass; at the top of the tower is a dome and lantern ornamented with copper. Another unusual feature of the building is a porte-cochère open to Central Park West. (See photo no. 37)

90th to 91st Streets

The Eldorado apartments, located at 300 Central Park West, extends the full block from 90th to 91st Streets. It is the northernmost of the four twin-towered residential buildings in the district. Built in 1931, the Eldorado is a 30-story Art Deco structure designed by Margon and Holder. The upper floors of the building are constructed of beige and brown brick sitting on a base of rust-colored cast stone. Brown terra-cotta trim is used to embellish the building's sleek, sharp lines, and subtly decorated bronze relief panels are located at the entrance on Central Park West. Setbacks at the top of the main building mass and at the tops of the two towers give the viewer an overall impression of a "Buck Rogers" futuristic fantasy. (See photo no. 38, 39 and 40)

91st to 92nd Streets

The Ardsley apartments, which is located at 320 Central Park West, is the district's most elaborately decorated Art Deco building. Built in 1931, this 19-story structure was designed by Emery Roth. Mayan architectural influences are visible in the modeling of the upper floors. The main body of the Ardsley is beige brick resting on a limestone base. Vibrant and rich masonry surfaces are created by ribbons of contrasting dark brown brick, by decorative pink precast concrete relief panels and by precast exposed aggregate terrazzo reliefs in subtle colors and forms. (See photo no. 41, 42 and 43)

93rd to 94th Streets

The Turin apartment house is located at 333 Central Park West. It is a Neo-Italian Renaissance building constructed in 1909 and designed by Albert Joseph Bodker. The massing of this beige brick structure with rusticated limestone base is arranged like four interconnected towers facing Central Park West and 93rd Street. The building's original heavy cornice has been removed. (See photo no. 45 - center)
Adjacent to the Turin is a reddish-brown brick, 15-story Art Deco apartment house at 336 Central Park West. It was constructed in 1929 and was designed by Schwartz and Gross. Tapestry brick spandrel panels contribute to deeply textured masonry surfaces. The top of the building, and the top of the water tower are crowned by undulating terra-cotta cornices that suggest Egyptian influences. (See photo no. 46 and 47)

96th to 97th Streets

The northernmost building in the district is the First Church of Christ Scientist, located at One West 96th Street. Built in 1903, this building is a distinguished conclusion to the district. An outstanding example of Beaux-Arts classical design, it was executed by Carrère and Hastings to suggest the forms of Nicholas Hawksmoore's great London churches. It is a robust, gray granite structure with a large central tower and a four-sided lantern and steeple crowning an unusually bold entrance. (See photo no. 49)

Summary Listing of Buildings in the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Photo No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Central Park West</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel, 15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick, terra-cotta trim recently removed, modern black marble and aluminum storefronts, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Century, 30 floors, Art Deco style, twin towers, beige and brown brick with cast-stone base, designed by office of Irwin S. Chanin.</td>
<td>1931</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 Central Park West</td>
<td>Ethical Culture School, 6 floors, Neo-classical style, red brick with limestone trim, designed by Carrère and Hastings.</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 W. 64 St.</td>
<td>New York Society for Ethical Culture, 6 floors, Art Nouveau style, limestone, designed by Robert D. Kohn.</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>41 Central Park West</td>
<td>Harperly Hall, 12 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with limestone base and polychrome terra-cotta trim, designed by Henry W. Wilkinson.</td>
<td>1910</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form  

Central Park West Historic District  
Continuation sheet New York, NY, NY  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Photo No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 Central Park</td>
<td>The Prasada, 12 floors, French Second Empire style, beige brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Charles W. Romeyn and Henry R. Wynne.</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 W. 65 St.</td>
<td>Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Neo-Gothic style, limestone with granite base, designed by Schickel and Ditmars.</td>
<td>1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 Central Park</td>
<td>19 floors, Art Deco style, color-graded brick (red to beige) with rusty-orange cast-stone base, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 Central Park</td>
<td>15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with limestone base and beige terra-cotta trim, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
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<tr>
<td>70 Central Park</td>
<td>11 floors, studio building, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with beige terra-cotta trim, designed by Rich and Matheus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 Central Park</td>
<td>15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, red brick with limestone base and terracotta trim, designed by Rosario Candela.</td>
<td>1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 W. 68 St.</td>
<td>Second Church of Christ Scientist, Neo-classical style, limestone with granite base, designed by Frederick R. Comstock.</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<td>80 Central Park</td>
<td>24 floors, modern beige brick high-rise, non-contributing to district.</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>88 Central Park</td>
<td>The Brentmore, 12 floors, Beaux-Arts style, brown brick with limestone base, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
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<tr>
<td>91 Central Park</td>
<td>15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
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<td>Address</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>99 Central Park West</td>
<td>Parsonage for Congregation Shearith Israel, 3 floors, Neoclassical style, limestone, designed by Brunner and Tryon.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>8 W. 70 St.</td>
<td>Congregation Shearith Israel, Neoclassical style, limestone, designed by Brunner and Tryon.</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>101 Central Park West</td>
<td>18 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, 1929 red brick with granite base and terracotta trim, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Majestic, 30 floors, Art Deco style, 1930 twin towers, golden-orange brick with beige limestone base and brown terracotta spandrel panels, designed by office of Irwin S. Chanin.</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>One W. 72 St.</td>
<td>The Dakota, 8 floors with attic, inspired by German Renaissance Revival style, yellow-beige brick with stone base and terracotta trim, designed by Henry J. Hardenbergh.</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Langham, 12 floors, French Second Empire style, beige brick with limestone base and terracotta trim, designed by Clinton and Russell.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145-146 Central Park West</td>
<td>The San Remo, 27 floors, Neoclassical style, beige brick with limestone base and terracotta trim, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Kenilworth, 12 floors, French Second Empire style, red brick with limestone base and terracotta trim, designed by Townsend, Steinle and Haskell.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 W. 76 St.</td>
<td>The Universalist Church of New York City, Neo-Gothic style, limestone, designed by William A. Potter.</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>170 Central Park West</td>
<td>New-York Historical Society, 3 floors, Neoclassical style, gray granite, designed by York and Sawyer (additions by Walker and Gillette).</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Description

- **Address**: 79 St, at Central Park West, New York, NY, NY 10025
- **Item number**: 6
- **Page**: 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Photo No.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79 St, at Central Park West</td>
<td>American Museum of Natural History, a complex of buildings in various styles including Victorian Gothic, Romanesque Revival and Beaux-Arts, various materials including pink and gray granite and red brick, designed by several architects including Vaux and Mould, J.C. Cady, Trowbridge and Livingston and John Russell Pope.</td>
<td>1874-1935</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>211 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Beresford, 20 floors, Neoclassical style, beige brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>225 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Alden, 15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with limestone base and beige terra-cotta trim, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>227 Central Park West</td>
<td>6 floors, Queen Anne style, brick, terra-cotta and stone painted beige, lower third refaced with concrete, designed by Thomas and Wilson.</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Bolivar, 15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, red brick with beige terra-cotta trim.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239 Central Park West</td>
<td>15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, red brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Sugarman and Berger.</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241 Central Park West</td>
<td>18 floors, Art Deco style, beige brick with burnt-orange cast-stone base and ornamentation, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247, 248 and 249 Central Park West</td>
<td>3 Flemish Renaissance Revival style townhouses, 4 floors each, beige brick with stone trim (mostly painted), designed by Edward Angell.</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photo No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251 Central Park West</td>
<td>Rossleigh Court, 12 floors, Beaux-Arts style, red brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Mulliken and Moeller.</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257 Central Park West</td>
<td>Orwell House, 12 floors, Beaux-Arts style, red brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Mulliken and Moeller.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262 Central Park West</td>
<td>The White House, 14 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, beige brick with stone base, designed by Sugarman and Berger.</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271 Central Park West</td>
<td>13 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with beige stone and terra-cotta trim, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275 Central Park West</td>
<td>18 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, beige brick with beige terra-cotta trim, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 W. 88 St.</td>
<td>The Walden School, 5 floors, first 4 floors are Neoclassical style, fifth floor is modern addition, original building is limestone, additional floor is brick, glass and concrete, original section designed by Louis Korn.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285 Central Park West</td>
<td>The St. Urban, 13 floors, French Second Empire style, beige brick with limestone base, designed by Robert L. Lyons.</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 W. 89 St.</td>
<td>7 floors, Queen Anne style, red brick with gray terra-cotta trim, designed by Clarence True.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293 Central Park West</td>
<td>6 floors, first 5 floors are Italianate style, sixth floor is mid-20th century addition, original building is beige brick with terra-cotta trim, additional floor is redish-brown brick, designed by Neville and Bagge.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photo No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>295 Central Park West</td>
<td>18 floors, Modern style, blonde brick with pink granite trim, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Eldorado, 30 floors, Art Deco style, twin towers, beige and brown brick with rust-colored cast-stone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Margon and Holder.</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Brookford, 12 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, red brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Ardsley, 19 floors, Art Deco style, beige brick with limestone base and polychrome decorative elements, designed by Emery Roth.</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322 Central Park West</td>
<td>15 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style with Neo-Gothic motifs, brown brick with limestone base and beige terra-cotta trim, designed by George and Edward Blum.</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325 Central Park West</td>
<td>7 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, red brick with stone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by George F. Pelham.</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327 Central Park West</td>
<td>16 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with rust-colored cast-stone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Nathan Korn.</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333 Central Park West</td>
<td>The Turin, 12 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, beige brick with limestone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by Albert Joseph Bodker.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336 Central Park West</td>
<td>15 floors, Art Deco style, redish-brown brick with terra-cotta trim, designed by Schwartz and Gross.</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 Central Park West</td>
<td>16 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, brown brick with stone base and terra-cotta trim, designed by J.M. Felson.</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Photo No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>W. 95 St., 352, 353, 354 Central Park West</td>
<td>5 Romanesque Revival townhouses, 5 floors each, beige brick with stone bases, designed by G.A. Schellenger.</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360 Central Park West</td>
<td>16 floors, Neo-Italian Renaissance style, 1928 brown brick with limestone base and brown terra-cotta trim, designed by Rosario Candela.</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>W. 96 St.</td>
<td>First Church of Christ Scientist, Beaux-Arts classical style, gray granite, designed by Carrère and Hastings.</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Footnotes

1 The exception to this statement is 80 Central Park West, the only non-contributing building in the district. This building, which was built in 1965, is a 24-story modern high-rise apartment house.


4 The Landmarks Preservation Commission also states it is the first apartment house featuring an interior drive-in courtyard incorporated into its plan. Ibid. This claim is also made by Elizabeth Hawes, "The Annals of Apartments: Courtyards," The New York Times, September 12, 1976.
8. Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1400-1499</td>
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<td>architecture</td>
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<td>art</td>
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<td>commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 1900-</td>
<td>communications</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Specific dates 1880 to 1940  Builder/Architect Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) The Central Park West Historic District is significant for the exceptional quality of its diverse architectural styles and its cohesive residential character. It is New York City's finest residential street, enhanced by its location opposite Central Park. The district is composed primarily of tall, luxury apartment buildings, which are among New York's earliest and best. Among the styles represented are French Second Empire, Beaux-Arts, Neo-Italian Renaissance and Art Deco. Central Park West is especially notable for its seven significant examples of historic Art Deco architecture. Interspersed among the apartment buildings is a group of fine Neo-Gothic and Neoclassical churches and a synagogue, constructed around the turn-of-the-century. The district contains two significant cultural institutions, the New-York Historical Society and the American Museum of Natural History. In a city which is in a constant state of redevelopment, this unique street has retained its architectural integrity with few alterations since the 1930's.

The beginning of development for Central Park West (and for the Upper West Side as a whole) was signaled by the erection of the first building for the American Museum of Natural History in 1874 and the Dakota apartments in 1884. The exceptional quality of these buildings influenced the direction in which the area would later grow. Much of the land along Central Park West had been designated for high-quality residential development. It was hoped that the street would become another Fifth Avenue which had already been developed. As real estate prices soared on the populous East Side, the Upper West Side became a desirable alternative. It was not till the turn-of-the-century, however, that Central Park West began to attract large-scale residential development.

An important factor which contributed to the development of the Upper West Side was the purchase in 1877-1878 by Edward Clark of almost all of the lots bounded by 73rd, 74th Streets, Eighth Avenue (now Central Park West) and Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue). Clark, who was a successful businessman of his time, was president of the Singer Manufacturing Company and a member of the West Side Association. The latter was composed of a group of property owners whose business interests were dedicated to the development of the Upper West Side. The lavish character of the Dakota, which was built by Clark, was in marked contrast to its rural surroundings, but it soon became the heart of a newly developing residential community.

This new community attracted the construction of major cultural and religious institutions around the turn of the century. These institutions included the New York Society for Ethical Culture, the New-York Historical Society, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, the First and Second Churches of Christ Scientist, Congregation Shearith Israel and the Universalist Church of New York City (originally the Church of the Divine Paternity). The buildings constructed by these institutions, which were designed by some of New York's most eminent architects, including Carrère and Hastings, Robert D. Kohn, Frederick R. Comstock, William A. Potter, York and Sawyer and John Russell Pope, contributed to the high architectural quality of Central Park West.
9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 40

Quadrangle name Central Park NY/NJ

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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<td>5 81 7270</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>5 87 32 0</td>
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<td>1 4</td>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

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<th>State</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>County</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne B. Covell
organization Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
street & number Agency Building #1 Empire State Plaza
city or town Albany state NY 12238
date August 1982
telephone 518/474-0479

date August 1982

date 11-9-82

date 9-7-82

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national  ____ 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation date 9-7-82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register date 11-9-82

Attest: date

Chief of Registration
A surge of apartment house construction in the district occurred after the turn of the century. The Prasada, the Langham, the Kenilworth and the St. Urban were constructed in the flamboyant French Second Empire style during the first decade of this century. These buildings were responsible for securing Central Park West as a desirable residential community for the affluent. The street continued to attract large-scale, luxury development during the following decades.

The period of greatest development for Central Park West was the decade immediately preceding the Great Depression. More than one-third of the buildings that exist today in the district were built in that era. They were built in a variety of architectural styles, including the Neoclassical, the Neo-Italian Renaissance and the Art Deco. It is the Art Deco apartment houses, though, that brought to the street a tremendous amount of architectural vitality and innovation.

It was during the late 1920's and early 1930's that Central Park West was established as a showcase for high-rise Art Deco architecture. Seven large apartment houses were built at that time which still remain among the best examples of the style. These include the twin-towered Century and Majestic (both by Irwin S. Chanin) and the Eldorado (by Margon and Holder). In addition, the three Art Deco structures by Schwartz and Gross (55, 241 and 336 Central Park West) are notable for their architectural flair and inventiveness. Another excellent example is the Ardsley (by Emery Roth), which is one of the most richly textured Art Deco towers in the city.

Many of the city's most eminent architects are represented in the residential buildings along Central Park West. These include Henry J. Hardenbergh, Clinton and Russell, Margon and Holder, Schwartz and Gross, Emery Roth and the office of Irwin S. Chanin. The firms of Schwartz and Gross and Emery Roth were especially instrumental in determining the overall character of Central Park West, as both firms are represented eight times each along the street in varying architectural styles.

In addition to the architectural importance of the individual buildings in the district, Central Park West must also be appreciated for the significance of the whole. The district was developed over a period of seven decades, and during that time, several architectural styles enjoyed popular favor. It was also during that time that construction technology and materials underwent revolutionary changes, as masonry load-bearing structures were replaced by steel-frame skyscrapers. Central Park West exhibits all of these styles and construction methods. And in spite of the district's diverse architectural characteristics, the individual buildings blend together in a coherent whole.

One factor that is responsible for unifying the district is the repeated use of specific building materials and colors. The bases of most of the
buildings on the street are constructed with beige limestone, and many of the upper floors of the same buildings are constructed with beige and brown brick. There are varying color tones along the two-mile stretch of Central Park West, but these complementary tones are limited to red, orange and gray. The district

The district is also significant for its architectural imagery. When taken as a whole, the buildings along Central Park West present Manhattan's most dramatic linear skyline. The four twin-towered apartment houses that loom over Central Park offer a unique visual experience to the viewer. And this skyline is uniquely romantic, as it recalls architectural imagery from the Old World with a minimum of modern intrusion. Not only does Central Park West evoke romantic longings for the past, it also creates romantic imagery for the future, at least from the perspective of 1930. In that year, two new twin-towered apartment buildings were constructed on the street. The San Remo, which was built in the Neoclassical tradition, was designed to evoke romantic feelings for the past. On the other hand, the Majestic was built in a futuristic, streamlined Art Deco style to evoke romantic feelings for a better future to come.

In summary, the luxury apartment houses and the cultural and religious institutions of the Central Park West Historic District reflect the urban growth of New York City during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings also reflect the social and cultural aspirations of the street's upper middle class residents. And they are representative, as well, of the important architectural styles and architects of the eras in which they were built. While some changes have taken place in the socio-economic makeup of the area surrounding the district, the residential character of Central Park West has remained largely unchanged. It continues to exist as a desirable, unified neighborhood for upper middle class and professional people, its original, attractive features complemented by the beauty of the park which it faces.
9. Major Bibliographical References


New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. *Research Files for Historic Districts and Individually Designated Landmarks*.

11. Research and draft information for form provided by:

Suzanne J. Wilson, Consultant
92 Perry Street
New York, NY 10014
212/255-0816

Steven R. Ruttenbaum, Consultant
30 West 86 Street
New York, NY 10024
212/496-8453
Central Park West Historic District
New York County
NEW YORK

Nomination returned for: ___ technical corrections cited below
___ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

7. Description

Condition
___ excellent
___ good
___ fair

deteriorated
ruins
unexposed

Check one
___ unaltered
___ altered
___ original site
___ moved

Date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

___ summary paragraph
___ completeness
___ clarity
___ alterations/integrity (DOES NOT GIVE EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY OF ALTERED BUILDINGS - PRESUMED TO REGAIN SIGNIFICANT FEATURES)
___ dates
___ boundary selection

IN SPITE OF LACK OF SPECIFIC JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENDING POLICY OF SIGNIFICANCE TO 1945, THE DISTRICT IS CLEARLY ELIGIBLE AND CERTAINLY EXCEPTIONALLY SIGNIFICANT.
8. Significance

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific dates</th>
<th>Builder</th>
<th>Architect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
completeness
clarity
applicable criteria
justification of areas checked
relating significance to the resource
context
relationship of integrity to significance

Y justification of exception

other

Almost all are less than 50 yrs old; the 1915 one is considered an intrusion but the 1940 one is not. Nor is it stated that it is exceptionally significant. In order to consider the following, the period of significance was extended to

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of nominated property</th>
<th>Quadrangle name</th>
<th>UTM References</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national  ___ state  ___ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

13. Other

Maps
Photographs
Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed __________________ Date __________ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet
Photo #1
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW along CPW
Photo # 2
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: CPW from Central Park with
(left to right) 101 CPW, Majestic,
Dakota, Langham and San Remo
Photo # 3
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. ny
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph,
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW, along CPW near W. 61st St.
Photo # 4
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph,
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-CPW from 61 St. Mayflower Hotel/Century Apts.
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-corn. 63 St.-Ethical Cult. School, No. 31-33

Photo # 6
Photo # 7
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 2 W. 64 St., New York
Society for Ethical Culture
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph,
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW along CPW - 1 W.
64 St.
Photo # 9

Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY

Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980

Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation

View: NW-50 CPW & Holy Trinity Lutheran Ch. 65 St.
Photo # 10
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph,
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic
Preservation
View: NW - 51 CPW, Holy
Trinity Lutheran Church
Photo # 11
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co.: NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW, from 65 St.: 55 and 65 CPW
Photo # 12
Central Park West Historic District
New York, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 55 CPW
Photo #14
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW - looking north from W. 67 St: 75 CPW
Photo # 15
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-Second Church of Christ Scientist - 68 St.
Photo # 16
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 10 W. 68 St., Second Church
of Christ Scientist
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW - 88 CPW corner 68 St.
Photo # 18
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph,
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-91 CPW, NW corner
69 St.
Photo # 19
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW - 101 CPW, corner 70 St.
Photo # 20
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 115 CPW, The Majestic
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY

Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation

View: NW - The Dakota, NW corner 72 St. on CPW
Photo # 22
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 135 CPW, The Langham
Photo # 23
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW (fm. 75 St.) NO. 151
Universalist Ch., NY Hist. Soc
Photo # 24
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 4 W. 76 St., Universalist
Church of New York City
Photo # 25
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-New-York Historical Society (77-78 St.)
Photo # 26

Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY

Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980

Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation

View: NW-American Museum of Natural History (fm. 77 St.)
Photo # 27
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: CPW and 79 St., American
Museum of Natural History, Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-The Beresford (211-219 CPW), 81-82 Sts.
Photo # 29
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-221-26 CPW - from 82 St.
Photo # 30
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW along CPW from 83-St.
Photo # 31
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 241 CPW
Photo #32

Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY

Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980

Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation

View: NW - 241 CPW, corner 84 St.
Photo # 33
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-247, 248, 249 CPW (townhouses) & 251-53 CPW, 85
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW along CPW from 86 St.
Photo # 35

Central Park West Historic District, New York Co.

Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980

Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation

View: NW along CPW from 87 St.
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY

Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980

Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation

View: NW - The Walden School corner 88 St.
Photo # 37
Central Park West Historic District
New York, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 285 CPW, The St. Urban
Photo # 38
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-The Eldorado
90 St.
Photo # 39
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 300 CPW, The Eldorado
Photo # 40
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 300 CPW, entrance to The Eldorado
Photo # 41
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW, CPW between 91 and 92 Sts.
Photo # 43
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 320 CPW, The Ardsley
Photo # 44
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW along CPW from corner 92 St.
Photo # 45
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. (NY)
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph,
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW along CPW from 92 St.
Photo # 46
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph,
Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW, along CPW from 94 St.
Photo # 47
Central Park West Historic District
New York City, NY Co., NY
Photo: S R Ruttenbaum, Aug. 1982
Neg.: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: 336 CPW
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co., NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW-1 W. 95 St./352-355 and 360 CPW
Central Park West Historic District, New York Co. NY
Photo: E. Spencer-Ralph, Spring, 1980
Neg: Div. for Historic Preservation
View: NW - First Church of Christ Scientist, cor.n. 96 St.
View: 80 Central Park West

New York County, NY

Intrusion: modern

Apartment highrise

Photo & reg at: Div. Historic Preservation
ESP, Albany, NY
E. Spencer-Ralph, 1980
## Missing Core Documentation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>County, State</th>
<th>Reference Number</th>
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<td>Central Park West Historic District</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>82001189</td>
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The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

- [ ] Nomination Form
- [x] Photographs (missing #13)
- [ ] USGS Map
September 13, 1982

Orin Lehman
Commissioner
New York State Office of Parks
Recreation and Historic Preservation
Agency Building Number One
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Re: Central Park West Historic District
New York City, New York County,
New York State

Dear Commissioner Lehman:

I write on behalf of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, located at the corner of 68th Street and Central Park West in New York City, to notify your office that Second Church does not consent to the listing of the Central Park West Historic District in both the New York State Register and National Register of Historic Places.

Second Church realizes that, at this time, the Church's building is not being nominated for individual listing in the New York State Register or National Register. However, should the local, state or national offices nominate Second Church for listing, the Church wishes to enter into the record its opposition to being individually listed or having the Central Park West district listed. Accordingly, Second Church of Christ, Scientist does not consent to the nomination of the Central Park West Historic District or the possible nomination of Second Church for listing in the New York State Register or National Register of Historic Places.

As you may know, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission is considering whether or not to designate Second Church's building as a New York City Landmark (file number LP-1303). In a resolution passed on May 10, 1982, Second Church's membership opposed the possible
designation of its building as a New York City Landmark. Since Second Church's position is contained in the public record of the New York City Commission's proceeding, we will not set out in detail here the reasons for opposing the designation, except to say that the building does not have the architectural or historical merit to support its designation.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to call me at my office, (212) 425-7100.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph Wattley
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Second Church of Christ, Scientist

cc: Anne Covell, Director,
New York City Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Keeper of the National Register
DATE REC'D SEP 17 1982

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)
INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN ______________________
INITIALS ______________________
Second Church of Christ, Scientist
10 West 68th Street
New York, N.Y. 10023

Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Parks Service
Department of the Interior
Pension Building
Washington, D.C. 20240
Office of the National Register  
National Park Service  
18th and "C" Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Sir/Madam:

I support the designation and listing of the Central Park West Historic District in Manhattan in New York City on the National Register of Historic Places.

An application for such designation has been filed with you which sets forth the historic and architectural significance of this area. It deserves to be nationally recognized, and I urge very strongly that you act favorably on this application.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Franz S. Leichter

FSL/pg