United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received SEP 29 1982 date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries—complete app					
1. Name					
historic Felix M. Warburg	Mansion				
and/or common The Jewish M	useum				
2. Location					
street & number 1109 Fifth	Avenue		_	not for publi	cation
city, town New York	,	vicinity of	congressional district	18	
state New York	code 036	county	New York	code	061
3. Classification	on				
Category  district public building(s) structure site object NA in process heing cons	ition Accessil	cupied in progress	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	X museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:	
4. Owner of Pr	operty				
name Jewish Theological	Seminary of Ame	rica			
street & number 3080 Broad	way				
city, town New York	<u> </u>	vicinity of	state	New York	10027
5. Location of	Legal Des	criptic	on		
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	New York County	y Register'	's Office		
street & number 31 Chambers					
city, town New York			state	New York	10007
6. Representat	tion in Exi	sting	Surveys		
title Landmarks Preservatio	n Commission	has this pro	perty been determined ele	egible? ye	s <u>X</u> n
date March 11, 1980			federal stat	e county	_X loca
depository for survey records La	ndmarks Preserv	ation Comm	ission 20 Vese	y Street	
city, town New York			state	New York	10007

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one		
excellent good	deteriorated	unaltered	original site moved date	NA	
good _X fair	unexposed				

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The house is located in the Carnegie Hill area of Manhattan, a residential district with town houses, brownstone row houses, and luxury apartment buildings. It is near to the Carnegie Hill Historic District and is one block north of a group of locally designated and National Register listed mansions, including the Andrew Carnegie mansion, now the Cooper Hewitt National Museum of Design, and the Otto Kahn Residence, now the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Like these, the Warburg house faces Central Park across Fifth Avenue, but with the main entrance facade on the side street.

The house is executed in Indiana limestone, a fine-grained, light gray stone suited to the François I style, since it allows for very smooth wall surfaces as well as sharply defined, ornate detailing. The house has steeply pitched slate roofs with pinnacled stone gables and tall chimneys, copper cresting and finials. There are five principal floors, a basement below street level, and a sixth story with small copper dormered windows. The 92nd Street main facade is subtly asymmetric while that on Fifth Avenue is symmetrically disposed. The walls are pierced by windows of various types—all typical of the François I style: "basket-handle" arched, square headed, and square headed with rounded upper corners and ogee arch enframements. These windows are ornamented by a variety of details, including stone mullions and muntins with colonnette-like bases, foliate borders, tracery, and drip moldings terminating in foliate bosses. Projecting bays and balconies further enliven the elevations, which are divided by two molded band courses and an elaborately carved cornice into four principal sections.

The broad basket-handle arched entry on East 92nd Street is flanked by small arched windows and surmounted by heavy brackets, one of the building's few Renaissance-inspired details, which support a small balcony with a stone balustrade. Square-headed windows and a service entrance also appear at this story. The second story which contains the principal rooms of the mansion, has large windows with ogee-arched drip moldings and a richly carved three-sided projecting bay above the entrance. Paired basket-handle arched windows and a broad tripartite window flanked by pinnacled pilasters are the main features of the third story, while the fourth is recessed at the center with flanking balconied windows. The cornice with elaborately carved corbeling supports the great stone gables of the fifth story. Two larger gables enframe three smaller ones, and all are richly adorned with pinnacles and crockets. The roof has two hipped roof towers and tall stone chimneys ornamented with engaged Gothic columns.

The Fifth Avenue elevation contains a projecting two-story bay with flanking single windows at each story. At the third story are three basket-handle arched windows, the central one with a balcony and enframing pinnacled pilasters. Similar windows appear at the fourth story and at the fifth, Behind a carved balustrade is a large stone gable with a smaller one to each side, all similar in design to those of the 92nd Street elevation.

To the north of the house and internally connected to it, is a non-contributing modern additon. Four stories high and faced with concrete, it is set back from the Fifth Avenue property line behind an arcade. The side elevations are party walls and the rear elevation is not visible.

## 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C  archeology-prehistoric  archeology-historic  agriculture  x architecture  art  commerce  communications	heck and justify below  community planning landscape architecture religion conservation law science economics literature sculpture education military X social/ engineering music humanitarian exploration/settlement philosophy theater industry politics/government transportation invention other (specify
Specific dates	1906-08	Builder/Architect C.P.H. Gilbert

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Few of Fifth Avenue's grand mansions have survived and therefore, those remaining have become all the more important. The Felix M. Warburg mansion is among the very finest left to us, an exceptionally handsome example of the François I style constructed in 1906-08 for Felix and Frieda Warburg and designed by the leading New York architect C.P.H. Gilbert. The Warburgs were members of highly respected international banking families and were renowned philanthropists. Mrs. Warburg donated the mansion to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, for use as a museum, as an affirmation of her faith in Jewish principles and traditions.

By the early 1900s, Fifth Avenue facing on Central Park had earned the nickname "Millionaires Row" and was the quintessential expression of America's Gilded Age. The chateau at 1109 Fifth Avenue is a representative survivor by architect Charles Pierrepont H. Gilbert who at the turn of the century was one of New York's most prestigious architects. Specializing in residential design, he became a "kind of l'architect du roi for American millionaires."

Felix M. Warburg (1873-1937) was a member of the prominent German Jewish banking family. Born in Hamburg, he immigrated to New York and married Frieda Schiff, daughter of Jacob Schiff, head of the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb, & Co. He worked in his father-in-law's firm and became a senior partner. Warburg was a bon vivant, a yachtsman, a polo player, an art collector and an early automobile enthusiast.

At the time of Warburg's death in 1937, the <u>New York Times</u> characterized him as a man "who enjoyed an international reputation as a philanthropist and champion of social causes." <sup>3</sup> The list of charities and institutions to which he contributed not only vast sums of money but also his administrative and organizational skills is truly staggering.

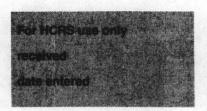
Although Warburg by no means restricted his philanthropy to Jewish causes, he was deeply involved with Jewish concerns. During World War I, when Central European Jews endured desperate privations, Warburg became a founder and chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, of which he remained head until 1932. He also helped to establish the United Jewish Appeal and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Although a non-Zionist, he was involved with the Jewish Agency for Palestine and with the founding of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He served as a director of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America to which his wife, seven years after his death, donated the Fifth Avenue mansion.

Warburg, his father-in-law Jacob Schiff, and brother-in-law Mortimer Schiff all played important roles in the establishment of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Jewish Museum.

Given this background, it seems especially appropriate that Mrs. Warburg decided to donate her mansion as a permanent home for the Jewish Museum. In 1944 she wrote: "This gift is not intended as a specific memorial, but rather as an affirmation of my faith in the fundamental principles of our traditions, which

## **United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Continuation sheet Felix Warburg Mansion

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New York County, N.Y. can be helpful and constructive in the problems of our world today, and also as a tribute to the men of my family, my father, my husband, and my brother Mortimer, who each in his own way has done so much to build up the seminary toward its present effective usefulness...It gives me great happiness to think that the house my dear husband built 36 years ago as his conception of Beauty and Dignity and which for so many years harbored our harmonious family life and was always open to community interests should be now to live on to further ideals of our family tradition."4

The mansion, Warburg's conception of "Beauty and Dignity," continues to welcome the visitors with whom Mrs. Warburg wished to share it. It is a grandly scaled building, its style adapted from the transitional late Gothic and early Renaissance styles of the Loire Valley. The so-called Francois I mode had been introduced to New York in the early 1880s and rapidly became popular. C.M.P. Gilbert's version of the style was boldly scaled and included Gothic detail almost to the exclusion of Renaissance, as the Warburg mansion reveals. Only one other major example of the style survives in New York City in Gilbert's Is aac Fletcher residence (listed as a National Historic landmark as the Harry F. Sinclair residence), and very few other examples remain in the United States, most notably Richard Morris Hunt's Biltmore.

As a building of rare architectural distinction and associated with a nationally important family, the Warburg mansion has special significance.

### Footnotes:

- 1. Ada Louise Huxtable, "Design Notebook," New York Times, Dec. 27, 1979, p.c-10.
- 2. Stephen Birmingham, Our Crowd (New York: Harper & Row, 1967), p. 286.
- New York Times, Oct. 21, 1937, p.1.
   New York Times, Jan. 25, 1944, and The Jewish Museum, press release (undated).

## **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet Felix Warburg Mansion

Item number

2 Page

New York County, N.Y.

New York. The Jewish Museum. Research Files.

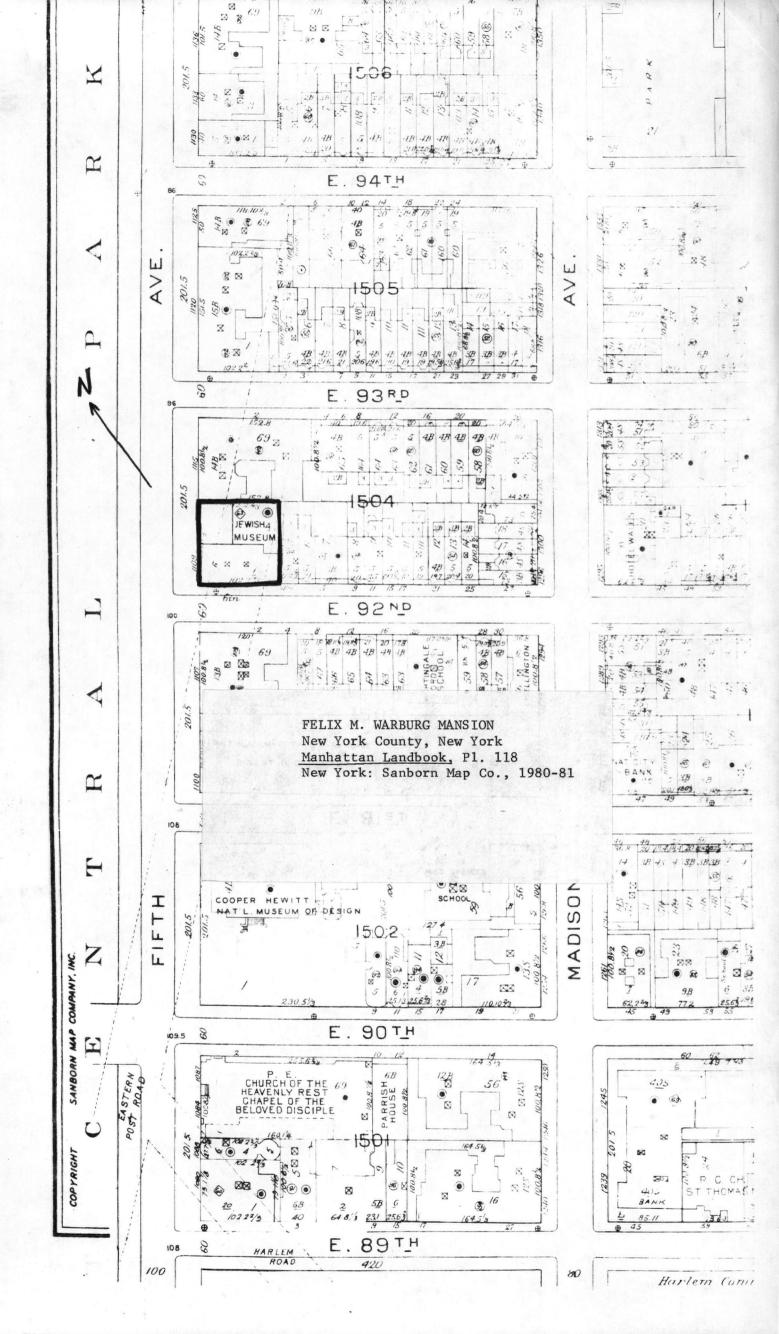
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. "Architects Appendix." Upper East Side

Historic District Designation Report (LP-1051) New York, May 19, 1981.

edit. Dictionary of American Biography. New York; Chas. Scribners Malone, Dumas.

& Sons, 1936.

New York Times, Jan. 25, 1944.



boundary selection

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

> Warburg, Felix M., Mansion New York County NEW YORK Working No. 9/29/8 Fed. Reg. Date: 2 Date Due: 19/29/82 ACCEPT 10/29 Action: resubmission Entered in the \_ RETURN nomination by person or local government National Register \_\_\_ REJECT\_ owner objection Federal Agency:\_ appeal Substantive Review: \_\_\_ sample \_\_\_ request \_\_\_ appeal \_\_\_ NR decision Reviewer's comments: Recom. / Criteria \_\_\_ Reviewer\_ Discipline\_ Date\_ see continuation sheet 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 has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_\_ yes \_\_ 7. Description \_\_\_ unexposed toribe the present and original (If known) physical appeara \_\_\_ summary paragraph \_\_\_ completeness \_ clarity \_\_ alterations/integrity dates

8. Significance	_					
Period Areas of Signific	cance—Check and justify below					
Specific dates	Builder Architect				ofanat ( j. M. y	
Statement of Significance (in en	no paragraph)				A trice	on stoots english
summary pa	aragraph					
completene	SS					
clarity						
applicable						
justification checke	n of areas					
relating sign	nificance to source					
context						
to sign	of integrity lificance					
justification other	n of exception					
			,			
9. Major Bibliog	raphical Refere	nces				
Apresse of nominated property	d justification					
11. Form Prepa	red By					9 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
12. State Histor	ric Preservation	Officer C	ertificatio	n salah mada		
The evaluated significance of this pro-	roperty within the state is: state local					
State Historic Preservation Officer a	signature					
-	dete					
13. Other		in a space west		No called		
Maps						
Photographs	S					
Other						
Questions concern	ning this nomina	ation may	be directed	l to		180 W. A. W.
Signed					Db 00	0 070 050
Signed		Date			Phone: 20	2 272 - 3504



1. Felix Warburg House New York County: New York

Photo by: Andrew S. Dolkart, 1981 Neg. at: New York City Landmarks

Preservation Commission

View from the southwest



2. Felix Warburg House New York County: New York

Photo by: Neg. at: Andrew S. Dolkart, 1981 New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

View from the northwest



3. Felix Warburg House New York County: New York

Photo by: Neg. at: Andrew S. Dolkart, 1981 New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

View from the southeast



4. FELIX M. WARBURG MANSION New York County, New York

Photo by: Carl Forster, 1981 Neg. at: New York Landmarks

Preservation Commission

View from the west



5. FELIX M. WARBURG MANSION New York County, New York

> Photo by: Carl Forster, 1981 Neg. at: New York Landmarks

Preservation Commission

Detail of roofline View from the west

ABC
The Jewish Museum

under the auspices of The Jewish Theological Seminary of America / 1109 Fifth Avenue / New York / New York 10028 / (212) 860-1888

January 22, 1982

Ms. Anne Covell
Historic Preservation Field
Services Bureau
Parks, Recreation & Historic
Preservation
Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Re: National Register

Dear Ms. Covell:

The Jewish Museum has decided not to object to its nomination to the National Register. However, I would like to correct, for the record, a serious misstatement in Paragraph 7 of the Nomination Form. The condition of the Building is noted there as "excellent." In fact, the Warburg Mansion is in a deteriorating condition, with leakage through the roof, cracking of ornamentation and general building erosion. In excess of \$500,000 is needed to stem this deterioration and render the building secure.

Very truly yours,

Ann H. Appelbaum

Counsel

AHA:ct

I having mansion