

**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

For HCERS use only

received MAY 3 1982

date entered  
JUN 3 1982

## 1. Name

historic Park Plaza Apartments

and/or common

## 2. Location

street &amp; number 1005 Jerome Avenue

\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Bronx

\_\_\_ vicinity of

congressional district

22

state New York 10452

code 036

county Bronx

code 005

## 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

\_\_\_ commercial

\_\_\_ educational

\_\_\_ entertainment

\_\_\_ government

\_\_\_ industrial

\_\_\_ military

\_\_\_ museum

\_\_\_ park

☒ private residence apartment-house

\_\_\_ religious

\_\_\_ scientific

\_\_\_ transportation

\_\_\_ other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Alexander Rapaport, Rapaport Brothers

street &amp; number 175 Main Street

city, town White Plains

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state New York 10601

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bronx County Register's office

street &amp; number 1960 Benedict Avenue

city, town Bronx

state New York 10462

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Landmarks Preservation Commission  
(LP-1077)has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes ☒ no

date April, 1981

\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Landmarks Preservation Commission 20 Vesey Street

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

NA

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

The Park Plaza apartment house is an eight-story building on the east side of Jerome Avenue near West 164th Street in the Bronx, bordering the Highbridge neighborhood.<sup>1</sup> The area is primarily residential, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity are also apartment houses. The Park Plaza is on a hilly site. It is flanked on the south by an apartment house and on the north by a landscaped outdoor stairway which functions as a westward extension of West 165th Street; directly east across Jerome Avenue is John Mullaly Park (see site map).

The Park Plaza is divided into five blocks or sections, each six bays wide; the blocks are separated by recessed courtyards and connected by a continuing section at the rear (see site map). The central block, containing the entrance, is flanked on either side by two wings; this block is connected to the two inner blocks by one-story sections which, with the central entrance, form the building's lobby space. The inner and outer wings are linked by half-story brick walls which mask stairs and walk leading to basement entrances and utility areas. Each block is defined by its window arrangement, brick patterns, small tower-like massings at the roofline, and terra-cotta banding. Both the outer wings have a matching design, as do the inner wings, providing a symmetry which is further defined by the windows which are recessed to create vertical strips in the outer wings and central block, but not in the inner wings. The central block is distinguished from the wings by its elaborate two-story entrance and by a taller tower and more elaborate window treatment. The different elements within the blocks are emphasized through the placement of terra-cotta panels and the arrangements of the windows.

The ornamentation and design of the building takes two forms: the arrangement of brick and window bays as vertical shafts and the use of ornamental polychromatic terra-cotta, one of the major materials of Art Deco buildings. Besides being used to define continuous window strips, brick is used decoratively in the patterned parapets and tower-like masses at the roofline, and the patterned spandrels between windows in the vertical strips. Polychrome terra-cotta is used in a banding composed of alternating triangles showing alternating decorative scenes: one shows a fountain flanked by flamingos backed by a sunburst and the other shows the rays of the rising sun shining out behind a large Bronx apartment house. Placed at the top of the bands at various points are individually cast figures of birds, squirrels and other animals. Terra-cotta panels under many of the windows show a large scene of an architect presenting a model of his building to the Parthenon and asking, in the architect's words, "What do you think?"<sup>2</sup>

In the central block, the entire ground floor and the inner window bays of the second floor are linked by terra-cotta facing defining the building's main entrance, with ornamental terra-cotta bands above both stories; the actual doorway section is outlined in black marble, with surrounding walls of glass block. The windows of the four inner bays above the second floor are arranged as recessed continuous vertical strips. In the corner bays, by contrast, the second and third floor windows are joined by a recessed spandrel and capped by a pointed arch, as are the windows at the top floor. Above the second floor, the brick shafts of the inner bays rise to patterned brick caps, above which rises a centrally placed tower-like mass.



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date entered

Continuation sheet Park Plaza  
Bronx County, New York

Item number 7

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In each of the inner wings, a tower effect is created by wide corner window bays flanking four narrower window bays. Within the inner bays, the second and third floor windows and seventh and eighth floor windows are linked vertically. The brick shafts between the windows rise to small decorative caps. The central section as a whole is slightly recessed behind the corner bays. The corner bays, articulated with terra-cotta bands, balconies, and arches, rise to tower-like masses.

In the outer wings, the tower effect is again created by wide corner bays flanking narrower windows. As in the central entrance block, the windows in the inner bays are arranged as continuous recessed vertical strips. The corner bays rise to tower-like brick masses which are of different design than those of the inner wings. The inner brick shafts flanking the windows rise to a stepped parapet. The windows of the lower floors are articulated with terra-cotta bands and spandrels. Terra-cotta banding also effectively defines the low sections and walls linking the wings along Jerome Avenue.

The rear of Park Plaza Apartments at 1001 Anderson Avenue is narrow brick-faced six-story wing connected to the major portion of the building (see site map). Its design is a much simplified version of the 1005 Jerome Avenue facade.

The 20-foot-high spacious lobby of the Park Plaza maintains its modernistic detail, including its etched-glass mirrors. There are slightly under 200 apartments in the building, ranging from one to five rooms, and their layouts are standard; details include large windows, parquet floors, and arched entrances between rooms.

Footnotes:

1. The text of this report was taken almost in its entirety from the New York Landmarks Preservation Commission Designation Report, Park Plaza Apartments (LP-1077), 1981, by Anthony W. Robins.
2. Marvin Fine, Interview, November 17, 1980. Notes in the Landmarks Commission files.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1928–31 **Builder/Architect** Horace Ginsberg, Marvin Fine

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Park Plaza is one of the very first Art Deco apartment houses to have been built in the Bronx. Its designer, Marvin Fine in the office of Horace Ginsberg, consciously synthesized the major elements of the new skyscraper style being developed in Manhattan by Raymond Hood and William Van Alen, among others, and adapted them to suit the lowrise apartment house type of the city's residential neighborhoods. The Park Plaza is both one of the handsomest Art Deco buildings in the Bronx and a pioneering work which helped change the face of the borough.

The Park Plaza is in a quiet, isolated residential enclave in the West Bronx, across from John Mullaly Park from which it takes its name. Intensive development of the West Bronx dates from the close of World War I when the newly opened Jerome Avenue elevated line, a flood of returning war veterans in need of housing, a 10-year real-estate tax-exemption for new buildings (passed in 1921 by the New York State legislature), and the general economic boom of the 1920s, all contributed to an explosion of apartment-house development which eventually made the area the most built-up section of the borough and one of the densest districts in all of New York City.

In 1928, Simon and Louis Bregman, speculative apartment house builders active in the Bronx, assembled the various lots comprising the site of Park Plaza and hired the architectural firm of Horace Ginsberg to design an apartment house. The extremely large acquisition included, in addition to a 365' frontage on Jerome Avenue, a very small frontage on Anderson Avenue, purchased to avoid a zoning restriction on the height of semi-fireproof buildings. Under this provision, such buildings could be no more than six stories tall, but through-the-block buildings facing the streets of differing grade could rise extra stories above the lower grade. By rising six stories on Anderson Avenue, Park Plaza could actually rise ten stories on Jerome.

Ginsberg's office put out a press release announcing construction of the Park Plaza, noting that "the building will be developed in character along Modernistic lines accentuating the simplicity of detail in Modernistic architecture - the use of polychrome terra-cotta blends harmoniously with the light brick used and a very pleasing effect will be created."<sup>1</sup> Construction was almost complete when the building was destroyed by fire in June 1929. "The building was to have been one of the most pretentious in the Bronx," wrote the New York Times, which termed the fire "of suspicious origin."<sup>2</sup> Following the fire, as insurance claims were settled, the building was purchased from the Bregmans and Ginsberg was retained to rebuild the structure. The Fire and Buildings departments, however, insisted that the building's height be reduced from 10 to 8 stories; the elevation was somewhat altered, chiefly by the removal of the ornamentation originally planned for the roofline. Completed in 1931, the Park Plaza, in its slightly smaller and altered condition, represented a major departure in scale and design from the surrounding buildings.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM NOT VERIFIED

see continuation sheet

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property under 4 acresQuadrangle name Central Park, N.Y. N.J.Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 

1	8	5	9	0	6	4	0	4	5	2	0	2	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

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D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Building occupies Borough of the Bronx Tax Map Block 2504 Lot 126, and is approximately 100' x 355' on Jerome Avenue, and 170 x 50' on Anderson Avenue, as outlined on the attached map.

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anthony W. Robinsorganization Landmarks Preservation Commission

date

Contact: Anne B. Covell  
NYS Div. for Historic  
Preservation (518)474-0479  
February 1981

street & number 20 Vesey St.telephone 212-566-7577city or town New Yorkstate New York

## 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 Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Commissioner

date

4/9/82

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the  
National Register

date

6/3/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



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New York

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During the housing boom of the 1920s, Bronx apartment house design evolved from the simple brick buildings of the previous decades into larger and more luxurious structures, designed to attract the upwardly mobile immigrants living in the crowded tenement quarters of Manhattan. The higher-class Bronx apartment house became known for its generous windows, elaborately landscaped inner courtyards, and general roominess, and later for such "luxury" details as sunken living rooms. These aspects of apartment planning were fairly continuous over the 20-year span between the World Wars; the development of exterior design, however, divides more clearly into two phases, corresponding roughly to the decades of the '20s and the '30s.

The apartment houses of the '20s reflected the current style and fashion of Manhattan, marked by an historicism based on neo-classical and neo-medieval motifs. Some of the more elaborate Bronx buildings included crenellated parapets, corner towers, neo-Tudor half-timbering, classical terra-cotta entrance porticos, Japanese-style gardens, and Moorish-style spiral-columned arcades. In the 1930s, however, again under the influence of Manhattan fashion, the style of new apartment houses in the Bronx changed radically as architects turned away from conservative historical styles to the new "modernistic" notions of Art Deco.

The Art Deco style, introduced to midtown and downtown Manhattan in the mid-1920s, found its way "uptown" to the Bronx before the end of the decade, and the Bronx soon became one of the great repositories of Art Deco buildings nationwide. As developed for apartment house design in the borough, the style was marked by such streamlined, "modernistic" elements as curving walls, recessed spandrels used to create an effect of continuous vertical window strips, polychrome brickwork arranged in vertical or horizontal patterns, corner windows, materials suggestive of the "Machine Age" including glass brick and steel, and abstract decorative detailing.

The Park Plaza apartment house proved to be a pivotal building stylistically in the Bronx.<sup>3</sup> Fine's design for the building synthesized the major traits of Art Deco appearing in Manhattan skyscrapers and created the first of the many dozens of Bronx Art Deco apartment houses.

Horace Ginsberg (1900-1969) was born in New York City and educated at Columbia University, graduating in 1919. By 1921 he had organized his own firm, Horace Ginsberg, Architect. Ginsberg was very active between 1924 and 1940 in apartment house design in the Bronx, where his firm was responsible for several dozen buildings on or near the Grand Concourse, the spine of the West Bronx.<sup>4</sup> Ginsberg's expertise was specifically in the design and layout of apartments, for which he was no doubt asked to be on the design team for New York City's first federally funded public housing project, Harlem River Houses. The design of elevations for his buildings, he left to others. From 1928 on, this responsibility was turned over to Marvin Fine.

Marvin Fine (b.1904) was born in Harlem and grew up in Upper Manhattan.<sup>5</sup> While at the University of Pennsylvania, he came under the influence of Paul Cret, a nationally prominent Beaux-Arts architect. Upon graduation, Fine returned to New York and joined the office of Cass Gilbert. After 18 months in Gilbert's office, designing gargoyles for the New York Life Building, Fine joined the firm of Horace Ginsberg and, except for a brief leave of absence during the late 1930s, he has been with the firm ever since.



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date entered

Today he is a senior partner with Fred Ginsberg, Horace Ginsberg's son. Fine's training and his work with Cass Gilbert's office had been in the classical Beaux-Arts tradition. By 1928 Ginsberg's firm had designed a number of historicist brick-faced apartment houses in the West Bronx. Fine's first drawings for the Park Plaza project were classical in inspiration, showing a brick facade decorated with urns and swags and other standard neo-Renaissance ornamental details. At some point Fine threw out that conception and produced the design which Ginsberg's press release described as "developed in character along Modernistic lines." Park Plaza was the firm's first major Art Deco building, and it was also Fine's first large job with the firm.

Fine traces the development of his Art Deco apartment house designs directly to two major sources: Raymond Hood and William Van Alen, perhaps the two most significant and talented architects working in the style in Manhattan, and architects whom Fine knew professionally, admired, and "decided to follow." The influence of their work on his design for the Park Plaza, as well as his later, more developed Art Deco work is quite specific. The vertical shafts and recessed brick spandrels of the Park Plaza are a direct descendant of the vertical shafts of the American Radiator Building and, later, the colored brick spandrels of the Daily News Building: "I developed (Hood's) vertical style, and all up the Concourse in all the buildings we designed, the change of brick between the spandrels I got directly from him."<sup>6</sup> The influence of Van Alen's Chrysler Building was more apparent in the original design of the Park Plaza than in the rebuilt version. Photographs of the first version under construction show the top of the building lined with large and small pointed terra-cotta triangles, which are similar in shape to the triangular windows and metal projections at the top of the Chrysler Building. The Chrysler Building in fact was rising only a block away from Ginsberg's office at 205 East 42nd Street; it had not yet been completed at the time of Fine's design, but he may have seen detailed drawings.

Because the Park Plaza is still a transitional design, it is not as completely decorated an Art Deco design as later Ginsberg buildings and still shows some traces of the earlier historicist manner. Instead of the polychrome brick patterns and curved wall surfaces found in later apartment houses, the Park Plaza has monochrome brick and a flat facade; there are no corner windows, but still several that are pointed in the Gothic manner. The window arrangement, however, and the motifs of the polychrome terra-cotta—flamingos, fountains, and the sun rising behind a Bronx apartment house—are standard Art Deco traits.

Marvin Fine remembers telling Horace Ginsberg that the firm needed to design something unique to the office, that would be a "mark of reference on all our jobs." The Art Deco apartment houses of the West Bronx became that trademark. The success of the Park Plaza led to dozens of further commissions for apartment houses, and the firm's subsequent West Bronx buildings developed the Art Deco or Moderne elements of the Park Plaza into the major residential version of what had begun in Manhattan as a commercial skyscraper style. The pioneering design of the Park Plaza, a melding of the work of Raymond Hood and William Van Alen, marks the entry of Art Deco into the Bronx.

**Footnotes:**

1 Press release supplied by Marvin Fine. Quoted in part in the New York Times, Sunday Real Estate section, 1/27/1929 XII 11:3.

2 New York Times, 6/26/1929, p.9.

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New York

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<sup>3</sup>Based on the list of buildings in Cervin Robinson, Rosemarie Haag Bletter, Skyscraper Style: Art Deco New York (New York: Oxford University Press, 1975) and in Donald Sullivan and Brian Danforth, Bronx Art Deco Architecture (New York: West Bronx Restoration Committee, Graduate Program in Urban Planning, Hunter College, City University of New York, 1976).

<sup>4</sup>Sullivan and Danforth, p. 31.

<sup>5</sup>Most of the information about Fine and his designs is derived from an interview with him held on November 17, 1980, at the office of Horace Ginsberg & Associates, 205 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

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date entered

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New York

Fine, Marvin. Interview, November 17, 1980.

Ginsbern, Horace, & Associates. Archives. 205 E. 42nd Street, NY, NY.

New York Times, June 26, 1929, p. 9.

Robinson, Cervin, and Bletter, Rosemarie Haag. Skyscraper Style: Art Deco New York.  
New York: Oxford University Press, 1975.

Sullivan, Donald and Danforth, Brian. Bronx Art Deco Architecture: An Exposition.  
Graduate Program in Urban Planning, Hunter College, City University of New York,  
1976.

Diagram of a well cross-section showing depth segments: 10, 38, 100, and 10 feet. The total depth is 168 feet. The left side is labeled 'WATER TABLE' and the right side is labeled 'WELL'.



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

Property: Park Plaza Apartments  
State, County: NY, Bronx  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Working No. 5/3/82-1323  
Fed. Reg. Date: FEB 1 1983  
Date Due: 6/3/82 - 6/17/82  
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 6/3/82

- ☐ resubmission  
☐ nomination by person or local government  
☐ owner objection  
☐ appeal

Entered in the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
photos \_\_\_\_\_  
maps ✓

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

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

### 4. Owner of Property

### 5. Location of Legal Description

### 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

### 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

- ☐ summary paragraph  
☐ completeness  
☐ clarity  
☐ alterations/integrity  
☐ dates  
☐ boundary selection

## **8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

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
- \_\_\_\_\_ justification of exception
- \_\_\_\_\_ other

## **9. Major Bibliographical References**

## **10. Geographical Data**

Address of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UNIT Reference \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

## **13. Other**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Maps
- \_\_\_\_\_ Photographs
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: 202 272-35

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet





1. Park Plaza Apartments  
Bronx County, New York

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

View from the east





2. Park Plaza Apartments  
Bronx County, New York

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

View from the northeast, detail



3. Park Plaza Apartments  
Bronx County, New York

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

Main entrance, view from the southeast



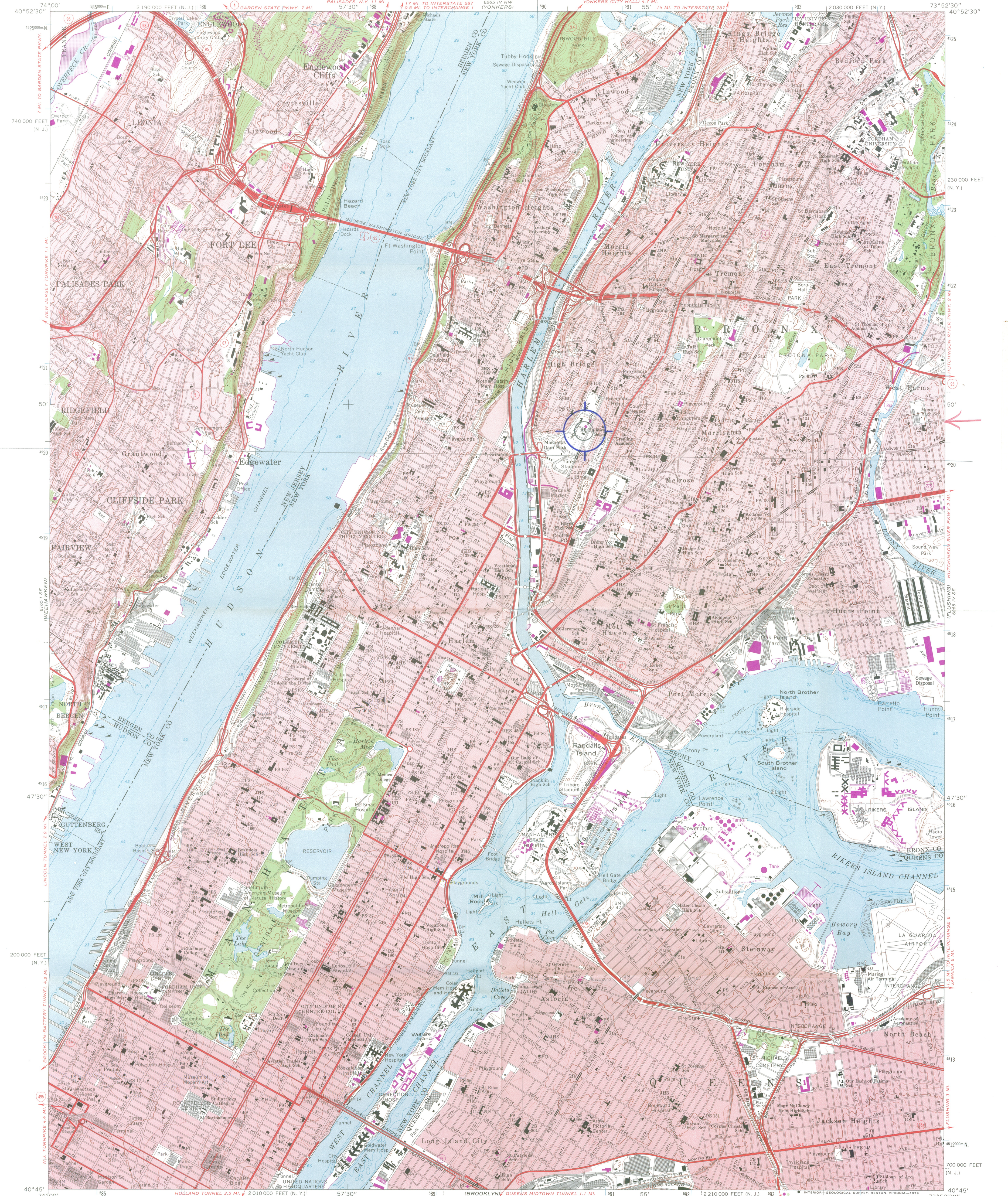


4. Park Plaza Apartments  
Bronx County, New York

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

Decorative detail, view from the east





Park Plaza Apartments  
Bronx County, New York  
18 590640 4520280  
Central Park Quadrangle

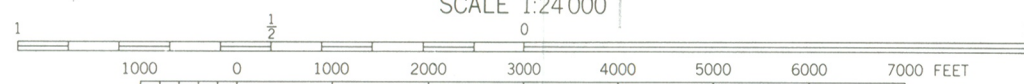
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Revised in cooperation with New York  
Department of Transportation

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and New Jersey Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods 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 from aerial photographs  
taken 1954 and planetable surveys 1956  
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1966

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 226, 744, 745,  
746, and 747 (1966). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET  
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, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1977 and other source data. This information  
not field checked. Map edited 1979  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map

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

CENTRAL PARK, N.Y. - N.J.  
SW/4 HARLEM 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4045-W7525/7.5

1966  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 6265 IV SW-QUADRS V821

Park Plaza Apts.