

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 18 1982

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**HISTORIC Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York,
First Department

AND/OR COMMON

Appellate Division Courthouse

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

27 Madison Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

New York

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

18

STATE

New York

CODE
036

COUNTY

New York

CODE

061

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

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

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☒ IN PROCESS
☒ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☒ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

(See Continuation Sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

New York County Register's Office

STREET & NUMBER

31 Chambers Street

CITY, TOWN

New York

STATE

New York 10010

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Landmarks Preservation Commission LP-0235

DATE

June 1966

Has the property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCALDEPOSITORY 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 N/A

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Appellate Division Courthouse, completed in 1899, is a relatively small structure in the neo-Italian Renaissance style inspired by Palladian sources. Three stories high above a basement, the building is faced with marble. The main facade, facing 25th Street, is dominated by a centrally placed two-story entrance portico. The portico is composed of six fluted Corinthian columns resting on pedestal bases and supporting a full entablature above. Above the entablature rises a triangular pediment at third floor level. Set within the pediment is a sculptured figural group depicting the Triumph of the Law. The steps leading up to the portico are flanked by sculptural figures representing Wisdom and Force. The rear wall of the portico contains five entrances with arched and triangular pediments. Above the triangular pediments are sculptural groups representing Morning and Night, to the left, and Noon and Evening, to the right. Balustraded windows at the second floor level rise above the five entrances.

Flanking the portico are groups of tall windows with arched and triangular pediments at the first floor and large, nearly square windows at the second floor. All windows have full, heavily molded enframements.

The narrower Madison Avenue facade features a balustraded Corinthian colonnade with four fluted columns supporting a full entablature. The design of the windows behind the colonnade is similar to the treatment of the openings in the rear wall of the entrance portico. The entablature, with its modillioned and dentilled cornice, joins the continuous entablature above the second floor on the 25th Street facade. The third floor is set back slightly behind the cornice and has its own simple entablature. On the 25th Street facade is a series of pilasters marking bays, while on the Madison Avenue facade the windows are flanked by caryatids representing the four seasons.

Above the third story is a solid roof parapet supporting statues representing great legal figures of history. These are Zoroaster, Alfred the Great, Lycurgus, Solon, Louis IX, Manu, Flavius Anicius Justinian, Confucius, and Moses. A statue of Mohammed was removed in 1955 at the request of Islamic religious leaders. Centrally placed on the parapet are allegorical figures representing Justice with Power and Study on the 25th Street facade and Peace on the Madison Avenue facade.¹ In 1955 extensive restoration work was carried out on the marble facing, and balustrades at the roof and basement areaway were replaced by solid parapets.

Immediately within the entrances is the main hall which functions as a lobby and waiting room. Except for the furniture and floor covering, the main hall retains its original features including Siena marble walls and piers, coffered ceiling, chandeliers, and wall fixtures. The outstanding feature of the main hall is the extensive series of murals at frieze level above the marble wall facing. The murals display allegorical figures depicting themes related to the Law. These are the Transmission of the Law on the north wall by the staircases, Justice on the east, west, and portions of the south walls, and Law and Equity above the three center entrances on the south wall.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Appellate Division Courthouse
New York County, N.Y.

Item number 4

Page 2

Carl Graziano, Executive Assistant
Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, First Department
27 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

and

Robert Litke, Commissioner
Department of General Services
1800 Municipal Building
New York, New York 10007

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Appellate Division Courthouse

Continuation sheet New York County, N.Y.

Item number

7

Page 2

The ornate staircases with openwork bronze railings at the north of the main hall lead up to the second floor where judges' chambers and offices are located. The second, as well as the third floor offices have been periodically modernized. Offices are also located at the first floor to the west of the main hall. At the east end of the main hall are two entrances leading to the lawyers' anteroom and waiting room, and to the court room. The lawyers' anteroom and waiting room retain virtually all of their original features including ceiling cornices and friezes, lighting fixtures, and woodwork. This woodwork includes not only door and window enframements but also the very handsome coat stalls in the anteroom.

The most important room of the courthouse is the courtroom with its rich detail and lavish decorative effects. The walls are faced with Siena marble and divided into bays by pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The ornate coffered ceiling is dominated by a central stained-glass dome. Stained-glass windows are placed in several of the bays. Original chandeliers, wall fixtures, furniture, and woodwork remain intact. A low balustered railing separates the spectator seats from the center area for court officials. On the east wall is the massive justices' bench with its intricately carved ornamental detail. As in the main hall, allegorical murals at frieze level are a significant feature of the room. On the east wall they depict Wisdom, the Powers of the Law, Justice of the Law, and the seals of the city and state. Behind the justices' bench is the Reign of the Law. On the north wall are the judicial and other virtues-- Moderation, Veneration, Perspicuity, Eloquence, Reticence, Research, Unity, and Fortitude. Justice, Truth, Philosophy, Courage, Patriotism, Logic, Knowledge, and Prudence occupy the south wall.² This is the only courtroom in the courthouse.

An addition was built in 1953 to the north of the courthouse, just before restoration work proceeded on the courthouse. Six stories high, it is designed in a simplified classical style to harmonize with the main building. The windows are simple unadorned rectangular openings except for those at the first floors which have lintels with cornices. A band course is set below the sixth story and a simple cornice crowns the building. Offices to serve the court are located within the addition and hallways connect it to the courthouse. For purposes of this nomination, the addition is considered to be a non-historic structure.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1896-1899;
1953

BUILDER/ARCHITECT James Brown Lord;
Rogers & Butler

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Appellate Division Courthouse houses the First Department of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court of New York. A significant example of neo-Italian Renaissance architecture inspired by Palladian sources, the building was designed by James Brown Lord and built in 1896-99. An integral part of the design is the sculptural decoration and mural painting depicting aspects of the theme of Justice and the Law. This union of architecture, sculpture, and painting makes the courthouse an important example of the turn-of-the-century movement to integrate the arts.³

After the Appellate Division was established in 1894, the justices themselves chose a site for the new courthouse on Madison Square; funds were raised by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York; and James Brown Lord (1859-1902) was chosen by the justices and the commissioners as architect.

Lord, born in New York, was the son of Margaretta Brown Lord, whose father, James Brown, was a prominent banker and partner in Brown Brothers, and James Lord, who was a descendant of lawyer Daniel Lord. After graduating from Princeton in 1879, Lord joined the architectural firm of William A. Potter. While with Potter's firm, he assisted in the design of the Union Theological Seminary (1883) at Park Avenue and 70th Street. In 1883 Lord began receiving commissions for private houses. Examples of his work were built in New York City, Yonkers, Tuxedo Park, Roslyn, Long Island, and Bar Harbor, Maine. Beginning in 1890 Lord joined with Stanford White of McKim, Mead & White and Bruce Price to design the King Model Houses on 138th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The choice of Lord for the courthouse commission is somewhat surprising since most of Lord's earlier work had been residential. Nonetheless he was recommended highly⁴ by Bruce Price, soon to be president of the Architectural League, who had worked with Lord in Tuxedo Park and on the King Model houses. Lord's family connections were undoubtedly also useful. Lord's plans for the courthouse were approved, apparently without difficulty, in 1896.

For his design Lord chose the Palladian Italian Renaissance mode, a style which had long been popular for civic architecture (It had been used to splendid effect some 40 years earlier in the "Tweed" Courthouse in New York City) and been given new impetus by the success of the Chicago World's Columbian

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Quad name: Brooklyn, N.Y.

Quad scale: 1:24000

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 585530 4510410
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site of the nominated property consists of Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 855, Lot 1, and is approximately 150 feet by 98 feet, 9 inches, as outlined on the attached map.

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

STATE

NA

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Anne B. Covell

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Field Services

STREET & NUMBER

Empire State Plaza, Bldg. #1

CITY OR TOWN

Albany

DATE

February 1982

TELEPHONE

(518) 474-0479

STATE

New York 12238

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

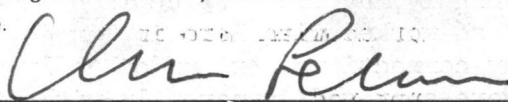
NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

Commissioner

DATE

6/11/82

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

7-26-82

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Appellate Division Courthouse

Continuation sheet New York County, N.Y.

Item number

8

Page 2

Exhibition of 1893. The Columbian Exhibition was also very important in establishing an art movement which called for the integration of architecture, sculpture, and painting. The Appellate Division was the first major example in New York to carry out the ideals of the movement and is perhaps the only building in New York to have such a completely integrated program of architecture, sculpture, and painting.⁵

The union of the arts seems to have been planned by Lord from the inception of the design, and it was one of the features praised by Price to the justices and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.⁶ Lord consulted the National Sculpture Society to assist him in devising the sculptural program and in hiring sculptors. Sixteen sculptors were hired, and a committee of four was appointed, consisting of Lord as chairman, Daniel Chester French, Charles Niehaus, and Frederick Ruckstull, to "supervise the harmonizing of the different statues."⁷ The other sculptors were Herbert Adams, George Bissell, Karl Bitter, Henry Bush-Brown, Thomas Shields Clarke, William Couper, John Donoghue, Jonathan Hartley, Charles Lopez, Henry A. Lukeman, Philip Martiny, Edward C. Potter, and Maximilian Schwartzott.⁸ Many of these sculptors had worked in Chicago's Columbian Exhibition and on the Library of Congress. The sculpture, all placed on the exterior of the building, allegorically depicts various aspects of Justice and the Law and great lawgivers. Stylistically, the sculpture is based on antique classical and Renaissance precedents.

The decoration of the interior was equally complex. Through the National Society of Mural Painters ten artists were selected: Willard L. Metcalf, H. Siddons Mowbray, Robert Reid, and Charles Y. Turner to decorate the main hall; and Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Joseph Lauber, George W. Maynard, Edward Simmons, and Henry O. Walker to decorate the courtroom.⁹ Like the sculptors, most of the muralists had had experience at the World's Columbian Exhibition and the Library of Congress. The artists formed a committee with Lord and selected America's most prominent muralist, John LaFarge, as arbiter to assure coherence among their works. Together they devised a uniform scale for the figures, a color scheme, and a background. The National Society wrote out a program to be followed.¹⁰ Within the constraints of the program and the basic scheme "the idiosyncrasy of the individual was allowed to have full play."¹¹ As with the sculpture on the exterior, the murals allegorically depict various aspects of Justice and the Law. The intent was for the murals to be not only decorative but also instructive and edifying for courthouse visitors and justices alike. In execution the style reflects the influence of Italian mural painters, especially Michelangelo and Raphael.¹²

Other artisans who participated in the decoration of the interior were D. Maitland Armstrong, whose firm Maitland Armstrong Co. executed the stained-glass dome and windows in the courtroom, Herter Brothers, who supplied the furniture, and the George C. Flint Co., which did the cabinet work.¹³

The Appellate Court took formal possession of the courthouse on January 2, 1900, with Justice Charles H. Van Brunt presiding. Since that auspicious moment, it has become the busiest appellate court in the world.¹⁴ The court

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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received

date entered

Appellate Division Courthouse

Continuation sheet New York County, N.Y.

Item number

8

Page 3

hears most of the appeals from civil and criminal courts in New York and Bronx counties. It also has the responsibility of admitting attorneys to the Bar and of disciplining attorneys for unprofessional conduct. For these reasons it is one of the most important courts in New York State. According to Charles D. Breitel, former Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals:

There is no doubt that man's physical surroundings are significant and often crucial to the stimulation and inspiration which a mind needs to do its work. Of course, the building and all its appurtenances also remind one of its great past. It is far from the oldest court building and the Appellate Division is also far from one of the oldest courts in the State but unquestionably, both the building and the court which it houses have been among the greatest in architectural and jurisprudential magnificence.¹⁵

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Appellate Division Courthouse

Continuation sheet New York County, N.Y.

Item number 7 & 8

Page 4

FOOTNOTES

¹For more detailed descriptions of all sculpture on the building see Temple of Justice: The Appellate Division Courthouse (New York: The Architectural League of New York and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1977), insert.

²For more detailed description of all murals in the courthouse see Temple of Justice, insert.

³Temple of Justice, p. 13.

⁴Proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, June 30, 1896, pp. 622-623.

⁵Other New York examples are John R. Thomas's Hall of Records (now Surrogate's Court) of 1899-1907, which features mosaics rather than painted murals; Cass Gilbert's U.S. Custom House, Bowling Green, of 1900-07, which lacked a mural program until the 1930s; and Charles McKim's Morgan Library of 1903-07, which lacks an extensive sculptural program.

⁶Sinking Fund, pp. 622-623.

⁷Frederick W. Ruckstull, Great Works of Art and What Makes Them Great (New York, 1925), p. 531.

⁸For biographical information on the sculptors see Henry Hope Reed, Jr., The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department (New York: Municipal Art Society, 1957), biographical supplement.

⁹For biographical information on the muralists see Reed, biographical supplement.

¹⁰Reed, p. [2].

¹¹Charles H. Caffin, "Decorations for the Appellate Court," Harper's Weekly, 44 (January 20, 1900), 59.

¹²Temple of Justice, p. 34.

¹³Reed, p. [4].

¹⁴Ibid., p. [1].

¹⁵Temple of Justice, p. 7.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

Continuation sheet Appellate Division Courthouse
New York County, N.Y. Item number 9 Page 2

Caffin, Charles H. "Decorations for the Appellate Court." Harper's Weekly, 44
(January 20, 1900), 59-62.

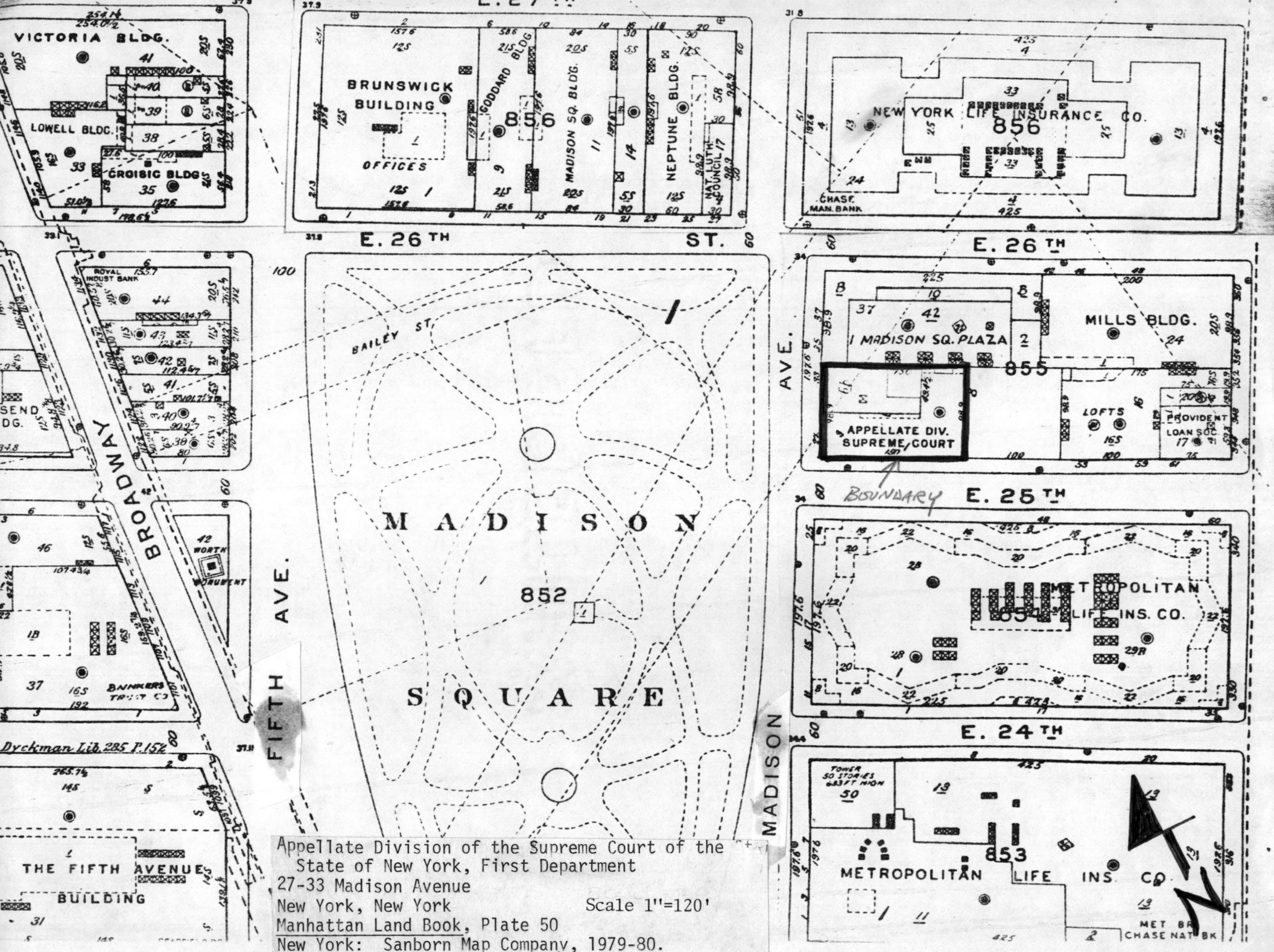
deKay, Charles. "The Appellate Division Court in New York City." The Independent,
53 (August 1, 1901), 1795-1802.

"The New Appellate Court House, New York City." Architectural Record, 9 (April
1900), 429-440.

Reed, Henry Hope, Jr. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State
of New York, First Department. New York: Municipal Art Society, 1957.

Temple of Justice: The Appellate Division Courthouse. New York: The Architec-
tural League and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1977.
Contains a very detailed bibliography.

Works of Art Belonging to the City of New York. New York: Art Commission of the
City of New York, 1909.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Appellate Division Courthouse of New York State,
New York County, NEW YORK,

Working No. 6/18/82-1793
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83
Date Due: 7/15/82 - 8/2/82
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 1/26/82
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

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

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

WELL DOCUMENTED NOMINATION.

Recom. / Criteria A, C / ACCEPT
Reviewer MAC DONALD
Discipline ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Date 1/26/82
☐ 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 _____ Area 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

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

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 _____

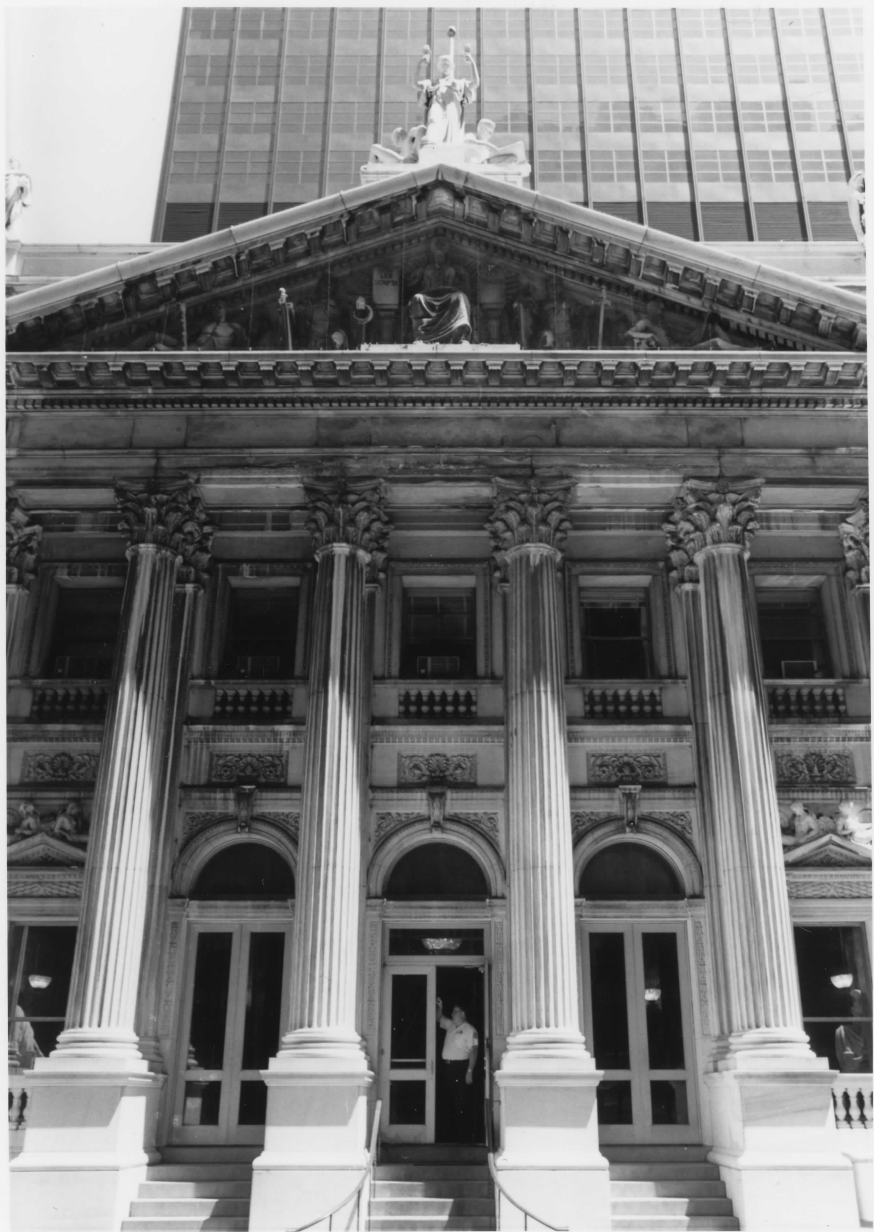
Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



1. New York State Supreme Court,
Appellate Division
Madison Avenue at East 25th Street
New York, N. Y. *County*
Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1980.
Neg. at: New York City Landmarks
Preservation Commission.
View from southwest.

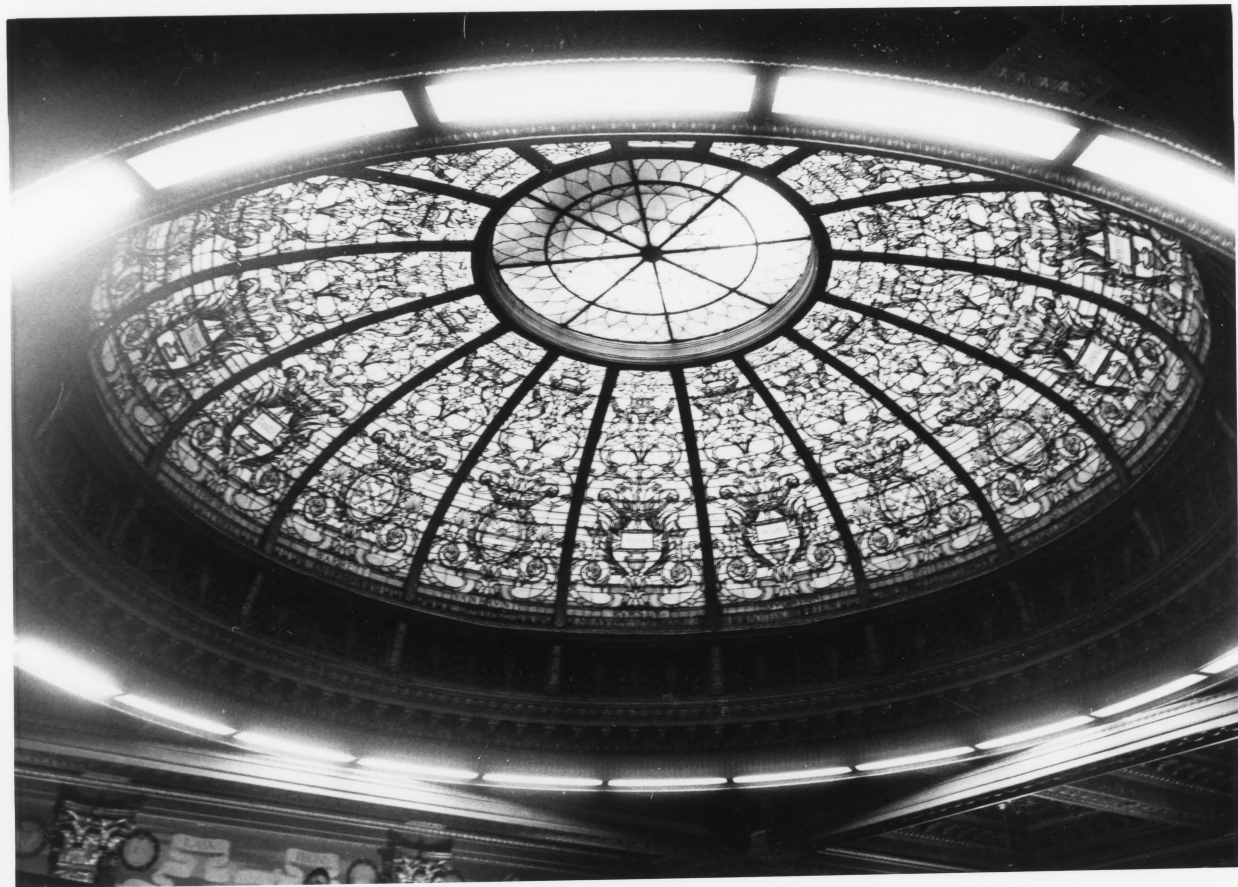




2. New York State Supreme Court,
Appellate Division
Madison Avenue at East 25th Street
New York, N. Y. *County*
Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1980.
Neg. at: New York City Landmarks
Preservation Commission.
Central portion of south facade.



3. New York State Supreme Court,
Appellate Division
Madison Avenue at East 25th Street
New York, N. Y. *County*
Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1980.
Neg. at: New York City Landmarks
Preservation Commission.
View of Court Room



4. New York State Supreme Court,
Appellate Division
Madison Avenue at East 25th Street
New York, N. Y. *County*
Photo by: Stephen L. Senigo, 1980.
Neg. at: New York City Landmarks
Preservation Commission.
Skylight in Courtroom.

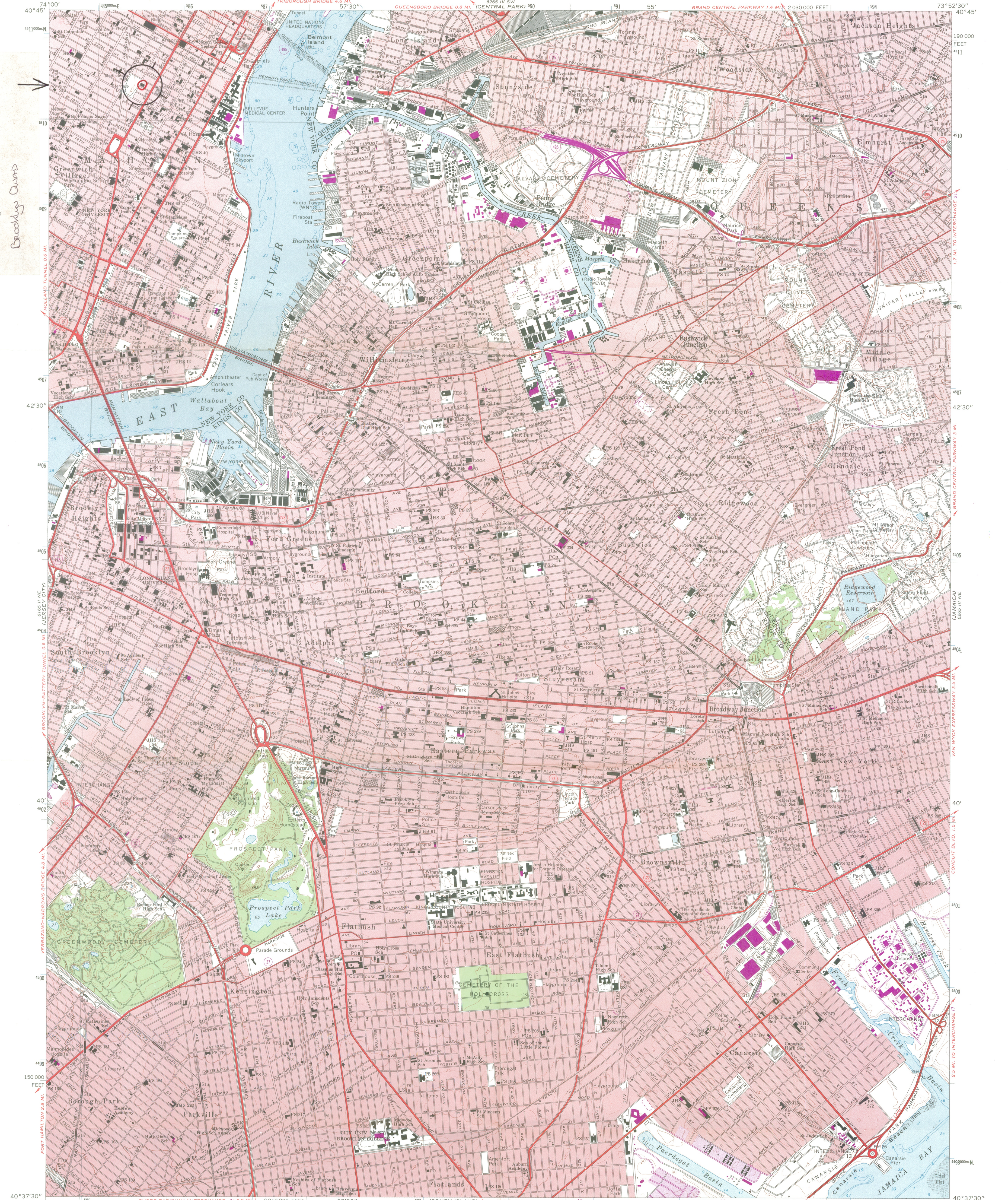
APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
FIRST DEPARTMENT
New York County, N.Y.
UTM Reference:
18/ 585510/ 4510410

Brooklyn Queens

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



BROOKLYN QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

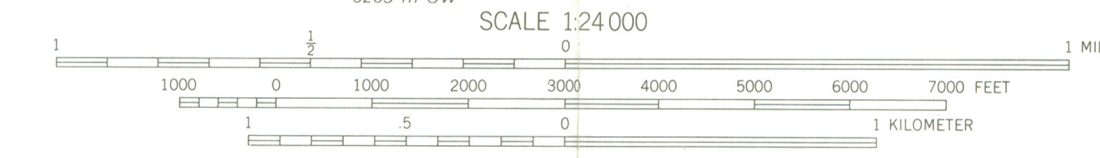
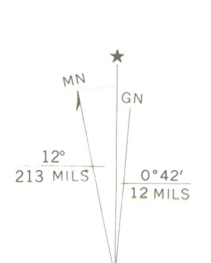


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with New York Department of Transportation
Control by USGS, USCGS, USCE, and City of New York Board of
Estimate and Apportionment

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1954, and from US&GS Charts T-5094, T-5335, T-5454
T-5459, T-5460, and T-8449
Topography by planimetric surveys 1955-1956. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967

Selected hydrographic data compiled from US&GS Charts
275 (1964), 542 (1967), and 745 (1966). This information is
not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
100,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, Long Island zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Entire area lies within New York City



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH SHOWN AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SURVEY REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.2 FEET IN THE EAST RIVER
AND 5.2 FEET IN JAMAICA BAY



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— State Route ———

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
N4037.5—W7352.5/7.5

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey
from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data
This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6265 III NW—SERIES V821

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

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
APPELLATE DIVISION - FIRST DEPARTMENT
27 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
340-0400

February 25, 1982

Ms. Anne B. Covell
Program Analyst
Historic Preservation Field
Services Bureau
N.Y. State Parks & Recreation
Agency Building, 1 Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Dear Ms. Covell:

I am in receipt of a communication dated February 24, 1982, from Mr. Orin Lehman and Ms. Ann Webster Smith, with respect to the listing of our Courthouse in the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Mr. Lehman's communication indicated that a copy of the proposed nomination was available in your office and I would appreciate it if a copy could be mailed to me. Also, Mr. Lehman's communication showed the address of the Court as 27-33 Madison Ave. Please note that the correct address of the Court is simply "27 Madison Avenue", New York, N.Y.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again express the appreciation of the Court for your efforts on our behalf. We look forward with great anticipation to having this honor bestowed on our magnificent building.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Carl Graziano
Carl Graziano
Executive Assistant

CG:f



NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION Agency Building 1, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12238 Information 518 474-0456
Orin Lehman, Commissioner

April 12, 1982

Carl Graziano
Executive Assistant
Supreme Court of the
State of New York
Appellate Division -
First Department
27 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10010

Dear Mr. Graziano:

Thank you for your letter supporting nomination of the Appellate Division Courthouse to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Enclosed is the copy of the draft nomination that you requested. Please feel free to call Anne Covell (212-977-8243) if you have any additional questions or comments..

Sincerely,

Kathleen LaFrank
Archivist
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

KLF/rp
cc: A. Covell