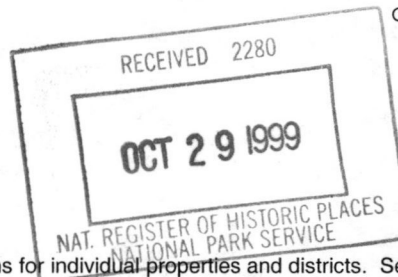


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1436

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name American Bank Note Company Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

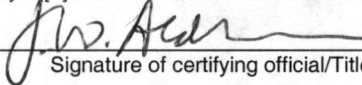
street & number 70 Broad Street [] not for publication

city or town New York [] vicinity

state New York code NY county New York code 061 zip code 10004

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. in my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)



Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

22 Sept. 99

Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

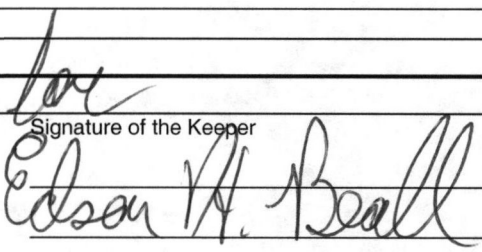
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [x] entered in the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined not eligible for the National Register

[] removed from the National Register

[] other (explain) _____


Signature of the Keeper

date of action

11/30/99

Name of Property

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

0

buildings

sites

structures

objects

TOTAL**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/ Business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/ business; restaurant

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 20th Century Revivals: Neo-Classical Revival**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Granite

roof metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

American Bank Note Company Building

Name of Property

New York County, New York

County and State

7. Narrative Description

The American Bank Note Company Office Building was constructed in 1906-08 at 70 Broad Street in Lower Manhattan as the headquarters of a notable securities engraving company. The prominent architectural firm of Kirby, Petit & Green designed the freestanding, five-story building amid increasing numbers of skyscrapers to symbolize the company's importance in its field. The granite-clad building is located on a narrow, trapezoidal-shaped site within the original Dutch street plan of New York, bordered by Beaver Street on the north, Broad Street on the east, and Marketfield Street on the south. The principal one-bay-wide façade faces Broad Street, while the two identical side facades front Beaver and Marketfield Streets. The building's Neo-Classical Revival style, with overscaled columns and continuous bay windows, continue to give it a distinctive appearance and presence in this area of Lower Manhattan.

The Neo-Classical Revival style is illustrated by the symmetrical facades that are divided into a tripartite configuration of base, body, and attic. The fireproof steel frame building is clad with granite and has a raised basement of smooth-faced ashlar; a rusticated first floor base capped by a Greek fretwork stringcourse; a smooth-faced ashlar mid-section at floors two through four; and an attic at the fifth floor. The highly decorated entablature above the fourth floor features a frieze with Greek fretwork, an astragal molding, dentils, and a series of decorative grotesque faces spaced equally along the cornice. A low metal railing above the top of the cornice extends around the entire building. The simple molded cornice above the smooth-faced ashlar attic contains a small classical medallion near each end of the building.

The Broad Street (east) facade consists of three bays with a centrally located entrance reached by a flight of stairs flanked by low pedestals.¹ The opening is emphasized by engraved rectangles in the stone which give the effect of quoins. Within the opening is a pair of glass and metal replacement doors. Above the entry are two, crossed, leaf-bearing branches supporting a cartouche upon which an eagle is perched. The central bay of the second through fourth stories is treated as one unit through the use of a single vertical opening with metal replacement windows flanked by a pair of monumental, fluted, Ionic columns set *in antis*.² This central bay window opening originally contained pairs of eight-light casement windows on both the second and third floors and a six-light paired casement window on the fourth floor, with paneled spandrels between each level. The three-story columns support a frieze with metal lettering noting "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY." Above the frieze is a highly ornate entablature that wraps the entire building with a one-story attic level above. The attic contains a window opening at the center bay. This window opening originally consisted of three, six-light casements with decorative mullions.

¹ Based on a c. 1930 photograph, a plaque was attached to the front face of one pedestal inscribed with the following: "TO MARK THE LOST THOROUGHFARE CALLED 'PETTICOAT LANE' ONE OF THE OLDEST THOROUGHFARES OF NEW AMSTERDAM IT BEGAN AT THIS POINT AND EXTENDED BY THE FORT TO WHAT IS NOW BATTERY PLACE THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH CHAPTER D.A.R. 1925, from Gardner Osborn, *The Streets of Old New York, An Historical Picture Book*, n.d.

² The materials used for the original windows are not known but, based on historic photographs, appear to have been steel sash.

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Section 7 Page 2

American Bank Note Company Building
Name of Property
New York County, New York
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Both the Beaver Street (north) and Marketfield Street (south) facades are five bays wide. The rusticated stonework located on the ground story of the front facade continues on each side. The original windows on these side facades have been replaced with fixed aluminum windows. These facades contain three large square window openings along the first floor that are flanked by a small rectangular window in the east bay and a secondary entrance door in the west bay. (The original windows on the first floor of these facades were pairs of eight-light casements with decorative wrought iron grilles.) On the second through fourth stories, the center bays have modern, aluminum replacement windows. They are flanked by overscaled Doric pilasters. The attic story contains window openings that correspond in width to those on the floors below.

Interior spaces and finishes were removed when the building was converted to a fast-food court in the late 1980s. The original interior appearance of the building is well documented through original architectural renderings, historic photographs, and an *Architects' and Builders'* magazine article. On the first floor was the general office featuring a large oval-shaped counter made of East India mahogany. The walls were clad with wood wainscoting below an elaborately designed tapestry. A bank vault was located in the rear (west) of the room. A mezzanine at the second floor overlooked the first floor and featured a bronze railing with a mahogany handrail. On the rear face of the mezzanine opening hung a gilded clock with a round face and an eagle perched above. The second floor housed the president's office. The plaster ceiling on this floor had beams running east to west. The mahogany furniture of this room was covered with green Moroccan leather.³ The third floor was used as a general work room. The walls were painted a pale terra cotta color, and the birch woodwork was stained red.⁴ The fourth floor housed the Board Room, a private office, and a private dining room. The Board Room was painted shades of blue and gold, and indigo-stained leather hung from the walls. The private office on this floor contained mahogany wainscoting on the walls, mahogany furniture covered with brown leather, and lighting fixtures of gilded wood carved in an eagle motif.⁵ The private dining room had paneled wood wainscoting with a French Renaissance style tapestry on the walls above. Candelabra light fixtures carved in festoons and fruit garlands hung on the walls. The attic level was used as a kitchen. The ornamental plaster ceilings were created by McNulty Bros. Inc.; the lighting fixtures were made by the Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company; and the furniture was designed by the Shaw Furniture Company.⁶

Rehabilitation work done on the interior and exterior of the building in 1998-99 was in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. At the interior, new finishes were installed with the plan respecting and recalling the historic open-well form of the first and second floors.

³ "The American Bank Note Company," *Architects' and Builders' Magazine*, date???, 21.

⁴ Ibid, 22.

⁵ Ibid, 22 & 24.

⁶ Ibid, 25.

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by historic American Building Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance:

1908-1949

Significant Dates:

1908

Significant Person:

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder:

Kirby, Petit & Green, architects

Hedden Construction Co., General Contractor

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☐ Other repository: _____

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

American Bank Note Company Building

Name of Property

New York County, New York

County and State

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The American Bank Note Company Office Building is a distinctive, Neo-Classical Revival style building which was constructed in 1906-08 as the corporate, administrative, and sales headquarters for this important, yet little-known company. The building meets Criterion A for its association with New York City's commercial history and Criterion C as an excellent example of Neo-Classical architecture designed by the prominent New York architecture firm of Kirby, Petit & Green. Created from the merger of several bank note engraving firms in 1858, the American Bank Note Company became, by the late nineteenth century, one of America's most prominent producers of engraved works including bank notes, postage stamps, stock certificates, and letters of credit. The American Bank Note Company had located in lower Manhattan because of its need to be near major financial institutions. After outgrowing several smaller quarters, the firm subdivided its operations, building this headquarters on Broad Street. Its overscaled columns, continuous window bays, and classical carving created a striking corporate image for the company.⁷

History of The American Bank Note Company

The American Bank Note Company has long dominated the specialized field of security engraving. The company was originally established on April 29, 1858 out of a need to institutionalize the practice of bank note printing in the United States.⁸ The company was formed from a merger of seven firms which were the principal bank note printers in the United States at that time. These firms included Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson; Toppan, Carpenter & Co.; Danforth, Perkins & Co.; Bald, Conslan, & Co.; Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co.; Wellstood, Hay & Whiting; and John E. Gavit. At the time that these companies merged, they were referred to as the "Association."⁹ The goal of the organization was "For the purpose of placing the bank note currency of the country upon a basis of greater security, with the same features of stability and perpetuity that appertain to banking institutions..." The creation of the Association was well received by banks and corporations, as it promised the stability, continuity and security which users of documents of value had long desired.¹⁰ Because of the need to protect documents against counterfeiting and to prevent any losses during the course of printing and issue, the production of securities and currency differed from other types of printing. In order to produce documents that could not be easily replicated, the American Bank Note Company manufactured its own machinery and inks, developed specialized printing methods and unusual types of paper, and used vignettes and other complex designs produced by highly skilled engravers. As the preeminent security engraving firm during

⁷ Virginia Kurshan, Research Department, Landmarks Preservation Commission, "Designation Report on the American Bank Note Company Office Building" (June 24, 1997), 1.

⁸ The American Bank Note Company traces its beginnings back to Philadelphia in 1795 when engraver Robert Scot established a bank note business. Scot's engraving business continued through his assistant John Draper, and to various successor firms and corporations, and finally becoming the American Bank Note Company. The history of the company is documented in William H. Griffiths, *The Story of The American Bank Note Company* (New York, 1959).

⁹ William H. Griffiths, *The Story of American Bank Note Company* (New York: American Bank Note Company, 1959), 34.

¹⁰ Ibid, 35.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section 8 Page 2

American Bank Note Company Building

Name of Property

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the nineteenth century, the American Bank Note Company produced bank notes, postage and revenue stamps, bonds, stock certificates, checks, drafts, and letters of credit for many governments and institutions. In 1891 the American Bank Note Company began producing the American Express Company's new "Travelers Cheques."¹¹

On its founding in 1858, the American Bank Note Company established its New York City headquarters in the Merchants' Exchange Building at 55 Wall Street in Lower Manhattan. By November 1862, the newly formed company established a factory in the rooftop penthouse of the building for printing and carving purposes.¹² The company moved its office and plant to 142 Broadway (at the corner of Liberty Street) in 1867, and again to another facility at 78-86 Trinity Place in 1882. By 1893 the company began to design, engrave and print a notable series of US postage stamps, and by 1896 they secured a contract to engrave and print Canadian notes, stamps, and other documents of value.¹³

In the period following the close of the nineteenth century, the company put a considerable emphasis on other printing lines, such as map-printing and railroad tickets. They offered a completely integrated designing, plating, printing, and binding operation for commercial purposes, and perfected a direct color printing process that was far ahead of its time. During this period, the company also embarked on an effort to establish a permanent home for the executive offices and plant. Up until that time, they had shared the Trinity Place building for more than twenty years.¹⁴

A period of rapid growth during the early years of the twentieth century, and the increased value of Lower Manhattan real estate created the need for other New York facilities. Under the leadership of president Warren L. Green, an engraver who rose through the management ranks of the organization, the American Bank Note Company began to update several aspects of its operation. In May 1906, the American Bank Note Company had purchased land at 70-72 Broad Street in Lower Manhattan for their headquarters that would also house the executive and sales departments.¹⁵ The New York architectural firm of Kirby, Petit & Green was commissioned to design the building and the Hedden Construction Company was hired as the general contractors. Completed in 1908 in the heart of the financial district, this building was the first step toward easing the space shortage. Shortly thereafter in 1909-11, plans were drawn for a new printing plant at Hunt's Point in the Bronx, also designed by Kirby, Petit & Green. This separation of administration and production was accompanied by a restructuring and streamlining of management and a more efficient reorganization of the printing operation. The changes were related to the emerging discipline of industrial production and management of many establishments around the turn of the century. With their new administrative headquarters on Broad Street and a new production facility in the Bronx, the American Bank Note Company was justifiably proud. It considered

¹¹ Kurshan, 2.

¹² Griffiths, 36.

¹³ Ibid., 55.

¹⁴ Ibid., 59.

¹⁵ Abstract Index, Register of New York County, 70-72 Broad Street, "Randolph Guggenheimer and Samuel Untermyer to American Bank Note Company," Book 104, p. 158, May 1906.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

American Bank Note Company Building

Name of Property

New York County, New York

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itself the organization in the bank note industry with the finest office building, the best-equipped plant, the most advanced employee welfare and research programs, and the most skilled designers, engineers, and printers.¹⁶

In 1984, the American Bank Note Company closed its Bronx printing facility and moved to a new plant in Rockland County. The company's administrative offices remained at 70 Broad Street until 1988 when it moved to Blauvelt, New York. At that time 70 Broad Street was sold to real estate investors and the building was converted into several fast food restaurants.

Kirby, Petit & Green

The architects, Henry P. Kirby, John J. Petit, and James C. Green, established their practice in circa 1905. The firm's designs were well known for their eclectic adaptations of classical and romantic revival styles for commercial and residential projects. The projects that best illustrate the firm's work include an office building for the Bush Terminal Company at Broad and Pearl Streets in lower Manhattan (now demolished), "Dreamland" at Coney Island in Brooklyn, New York, the Carnegie Institute in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, as well as numerous suburban houses throughout Connecticut, Long Island, and Brooklyn Heights. In addition to the Bronx printing plant for the American Bank Note Company (1909-1911), Kirby, Petit & Green created plans for other printing facilities, including the Hearst Building, erected in San Francisco (1908), and a new facility for the Country Life Press in Garden City, Long Island (1910), which was cited as a model factory in a park-like setting.¹⁷ By 1911, the firm had been renamed Kirby and Petit.

Henry P. Kirby (1853-1915), the senior partner of the firm, was trained in architecture by his father in Seneca County, New York. As a young architect, he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where he became well known for his architectural pen and ink drawings. Upon his return to the United States, he was hired by the prominent architecture firm of George B. Post, where he remained for twenty-five years.¹⁸ In his position at Post, Kirby worked on the designs of the downtown New York Times building located on Park Row in lower Manhattan; the Prudential Insurance Building in Newark, New Jersey; the Cornelius Vanderbilt House, and the City College of New York, both in Manhattan. Kirby was reported to have spent the last several years of his life living on the Mediterranean coast, mainly in Italy, doing architectural paintings.¹⁹ Kirby's extensive experience with Post most likely played a key factor in his winning the commission to design the American Bank Note Company Building.

James C. Green (1867-1927) attended the University of Missouri and also studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; he was the head draftsman in the office of Nathan Clark Mellen in New York City from 1899 to 1901. After

¹⁶ Kurshan, LPC Designation Report, 2.

¹⁷ Kurshan, 2.

¹⁸ Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (California: New Age Publishing Co., n.d.), 348.

¹⁹ Francis S. Swales, "Henry P. Kirby, 1853-1915, Some Notes on One of the Great American Architects and Delineators of the Romantic Era.," *Pencil Points* XIII, 10 (October 1932), 665 and 669.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section 8 Page 4

American Bank Note Company Building

Name of Property

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leaving the firm of Kirby, Petit & Green in 1909, Green maintained an architectural practice in New York City through the early 1920s.²⁰

John C. Petit (1870-1923) established a practice in Brooklyn during the early 1890s and is best known for his residential work in Brooklyn, notably in the Prospect Park South area. Petit was the official architect employed by the developer of this area and several of his residential designs were published in the *Architects and Builders' Magazine*. Petit also designed the All Souls Universalist Church (1905, Ocean and Newkirk Avenues, Flatbush), and rowhouses and tenements in other sections of Brooklyn. He maintained an architectural office through 1922.²¹

The Neo-Classical Style American Bank Note Company Building and Its Setting

From the city's earliest days, New York's business and financial center has been located in Lower Manhattan. Through the nineteenth century, this area was the location of much manufacturing as well as trading and banking. The pressure for more space and the resulting rising rents in Lower Manhattan helped fuel the popularity of tall office buildings by the turn of the century. The proliferation of skyscrapers actually gave small buildings, constructed for a specific client, more distinction. Banks and similar institutions often chose to exploit this distinctiveness by hiring prominent architects to create buildings which would enhance the image they wanted to portray, that of a solid and trustworthy place in which to put one's money. Thus, after the turn of the century, banks tended to favor individual, monumental buildings, often in classical styles. Overscaled columns, made prominent by recessed windows became a symbol of a banking institution.²²

Due to its close relationship with numerous financial institutions, the American Bank Note Company had been located in Lower Manhattan since its formation in the mid-nineteenth century. The need for this proximity continued to exist during the twentieth century for the company's new administrative offices. Following trends in banking design of the period, the American Bank Note Company sought to create a distinguished and distinctive corporate headquarters to declare their prominence in their field. For this they turned to the architectural firm of Kirby, Petit & Green.²³

Shortly before this commission, Kirby, Petit & Green had designed a small office building for the Bush Terminal Company on a similarly shaped lot, a few blocks from that purchased by the American Bank Note Company in 1906. Located at 100 Broad Street (and now demolished), this small office building served as a design precedent for the American Bank Note Building. Although the American Bank Note Company Building had an additional floor, and was dressed in Neo-Classical detailing, and the Bush Building was done in a Neo-Gothic style, the shape and fenestration patterns of the two buildings were remarkably similar.²⁴

²⁰ Kurshan, 3.

²¹ Ibid., 3.

²² Ibid., 3.

²³ Ibid., 3.

²⁴ Ibid., 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section 8 Page 5

American Bank Note Company Building

Name of Property

New York County, New York

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The American Bank Note Company Building was completed in April 1908. The building is built on a site which is trapezoidal because of the original Dutch street plan of New York. The fact that the site was double cornered allowed the architects to design an imposing building, even though the plot was relatively small. The architects achieved this powerful image for the building through the use of the highly popular Neo-Classical style. The traditional motifs of the style suggested stability and grandeur, which was an image that the company desired to project to the public.

The architects imbued a powerful image to the building through suppressing the expression of individual floors by using a monumental order of Ionic columns and Doric pilasters on the second through fourth floors.²⁵ The overscaled columns suggested that the building was larger than five stories, and thus more imposing. The use of the Neo-Classical Revival style on the building also enabled the building to take its place with the numerous surrounding classically designed buildings that had already been constructed in the financial district.

As a private company who could afford to build for their needs only, the American Bank Note Company expressed their financial independence by building a small building on some of the world's most expensive real estate. By this period, the New York Stock Exchange Building and the U.S. Custom House had carried out similar actions and, within the next few years, J.P. Morgan's Guaranty & Trust Company would do the same.

Although a small building, the American Bank Note Company has a strong visual presence on Broad Street that has not been diminished by the fact that it is now nearly surrounded by tall office towers. Faced with granite, the Neo-Classical style building has a boldly carved rusticated base. The entrance is capped by a cartouche upon which an eagle perches. The second through fourth floors are treated as a single unit. Despite the loss of its original interiors, the American Bank Note Building continues to maintain a powerful image nestled along Broad Street among the towering skyscrapers of the financial district. This small-scale building is architecturally significant as a rare commercial building type in New York's financial district.

²⁵ Robert A.M. Stern, et al, *New York 1900* (NY: Rizzoli International Publications, 1984), 184.

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American Bank Note Company Building
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

9. Bibliography

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- American Bank Note Company Archives, Horsham PA. Collection of historic photographs of the American Bank Note Company Building from 1908-12.
- Architectural Review* Vol. 15. June 1908. Elevations, Office Building, American Bank Note Company, New York City, plate XXXV.
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Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Less than one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 583425 4506231
Zone Easting Northing3 18
Zone Easting Northing2 18 4 18 **Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By (see continuation sheet)name/title Contact: Kathleen Howe, Historic Preservation Specialistorganization OPRHP, Field Services Bureaudate August 9, 1999street & number Peebles Islandtelephone (518) 237-8643 ext. 265city or town Waterfordstate NY zip code 12188**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)name R. Anthony Goldman, Goldman Propertiesstreet & number 103 Greene Streettelephone (212) 925-2415city or town New Yorkstate NY zip code 10012**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

American Bank Note Company Building

Name of Property

New York County, New York

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of this nomination is outlined on the accompanying site map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot historically associated with the building.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 11 **Page** 1

American Bank Note Company Building

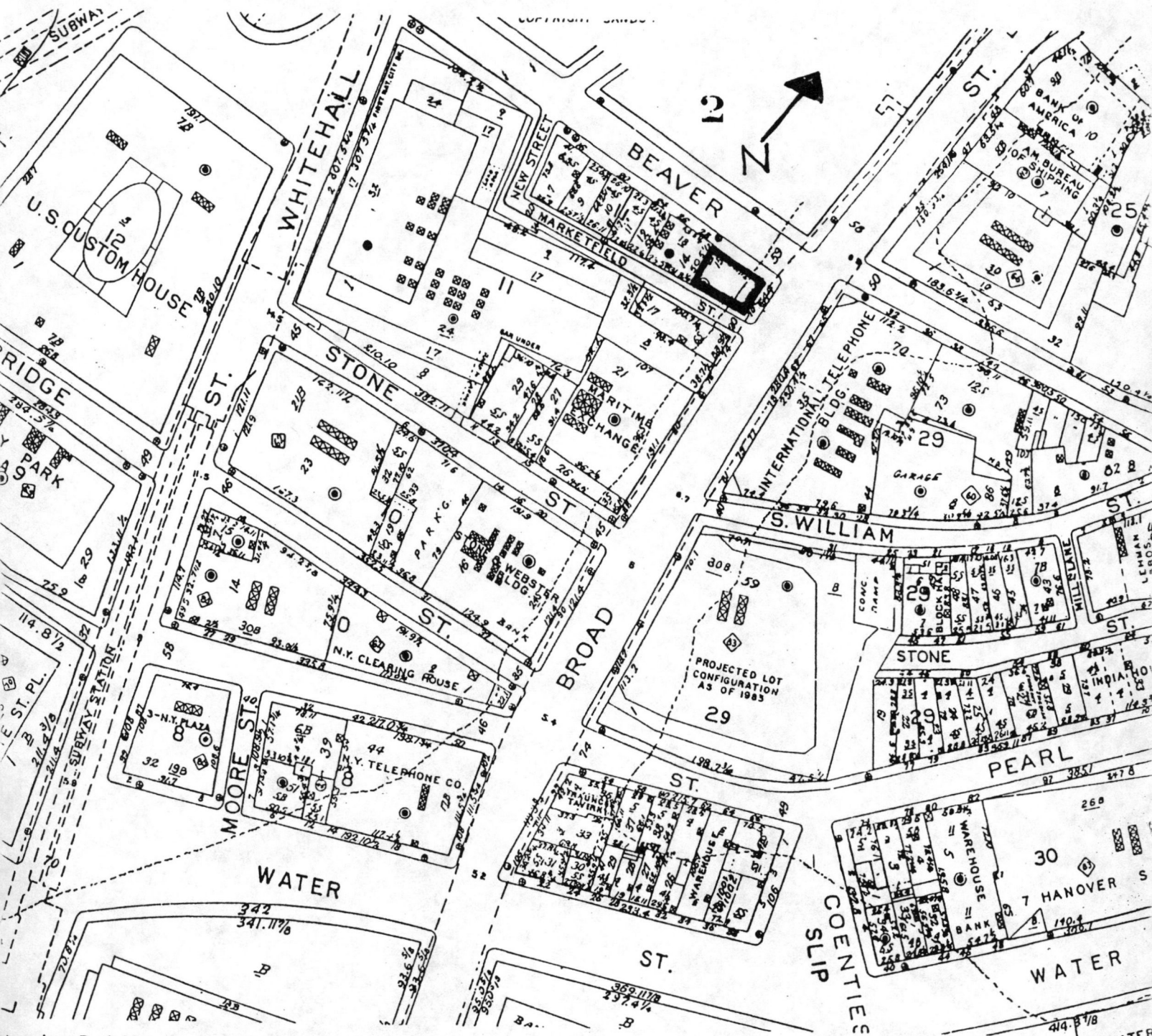
Name of Property

New York County, New York

County and State

11. Form Prepared by

Joseph Pell Lombardi, Principal
Jill Cremer, Preservationist
Joseph Pell Lombardi & Associates
5 Beekman Street
New York, NY 10038



American Bank Note Company Office Building, 70 Broad Street (aka 70-72 Broad Street, 30 Beaver Street, and 1 Marketfield Street), Manhattan
 Landmark Site: Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 11, Lot 15

Source: Sanborn Manhattan Landbook, 1996-97, Plate 1

Approx. scale $\frac{1}{4}" = 40'$

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY American Bank Note Company Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, New York

DATE RECEIVED: 10/29/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/09/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/25/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99001436

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11/30/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., New York
Photographer: Adriana Ocedo
March 1999
Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

North and east elevations looking
southwest



BROADWAY

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

ARMTECH
INCORPORATED
WASHINGTON
11-20 37th AVE. LIC. NY 349

American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., New York
Photographer: Adriana Acedo
March 1999

Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

South and east elevations,
looking northwest.

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American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., New York
Photographer: Adriana Acedo
March 1999
Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

South and east elevations,
looking northwest



American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., New York
Photographer: Adriana Acebo
March 1999
Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

Eagle above entrance, east elevation,
looking west.



American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., NY

Photographer: Adriana Acebo
March 1999

Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

Cornice detail at southeast corner,
looking northwest.



American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., New York
Photographer: Adriana Ace do
March 1999
Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

First floor, looking
southwest

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American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., New York
Photographer: Adriana Acedo
March 1999
Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

< 5157 871562 N N N 4 +42
second floor, looking southwest



American Bank Note Co. Bldg.
New York Co., New York
Photographer: Adriana Acedo
March 1999
Neg: Joseph Pell Lombardi,
New York, NY

Third floor, looking southwest



405740 DP

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATIONJERSEY CITY QUADRANGLE
NEW JERSEY-NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES PLANIMETRIC

Prepared and published in 1975 by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

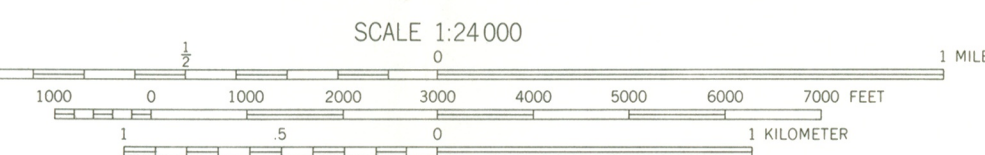
Map base from 1967 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle. Map revisions made using 1974 aerial photography, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Grey tint indicates intensively developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.

Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards. Correspondence concerning this and other maps of the Department of Transportation should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Albany, New York 12232.

Map revisions outside New York State are limited to major highways. 1975 revisions by D. F. Dayger & H. I. Smith



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.

1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator grid. Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18.

10,000-foot ticks based on the New York Plane Coordinate grid, Long Island Zone.

ENTIRE NEW YORK STATE MAP AREA IS WITHIN THE NEW YORK CITY METROPOLITAN URBAN AREA

BOUNDARIES:

State.....
County.....
Town or City.....
Incorporated Village.....
Federal-Aid Urban Area.....

ROADS:

Touring Route markers:
Interstate.....
U. S.
State.....
State Highway number and limit.....
County road.....
Interchange number.....
Divided highways and streets:
Wide mall.....
Narrow mall or barrier.....
Undivided highways and streets:
4 or more lanes.....
Less than 4 lanes.....
Vehicle track; trail.....

JERSEY CITY QUADRANGLE
SECOND EDITION - 1975



THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
100 OLD SLIP NEW YORK, NY 10005 TEL: 212-487-6820 FAX: 212-487-6796 TTY: 212-487-6745



September 13, 1999

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: American Bank Note Company Building
70 Broad Street, Manhattan

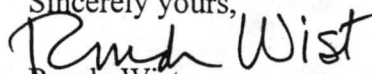
Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I write on behalf of Chairman Jennifer J. Raab in response to your request for comment on the eligibility of the American Bank Note Company Building in Manhattan for the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Commission supports the nomination of the American Bank Note Company Building. On June 24, 1997, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission voted to designate the American Bank Note Company Building. The building is a strong example of the Neo-Classical Revival style and its overscaled columns give it a distinctive appearance and presence in lower Manhattan.

Therefore, based on our review of the property and the materials submitted by the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, the Commission has determined the American Bank Note Company Building appears to meet the criteria for inclusion on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,


Ronda Wist
Executive Director

c: Jennifer J. Raab, Chairman
Mary Beth Betts, LPC