

CHAPTER 3.K

CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter identifies cultural resources and discusses the potential for the adulticide application to impact such resources. Cultural resources include architectural resources (historically important structures, buildings, objects, sites, and districts) and archaeological resources (typically, physical remains, usually subsurface, of the prehistoric and historic periods). Since the adulticiding activities would not have the potential to affect subsurface resources, such as archaeological remains, this chapter focuses on architectural resources.

The initial step taken to identify cultural resources was the definition of the areas of potential effect for the *Adult Mosquito Control Programs*. Since it would be impossible to gauge the impacts of the adulticide application on cultural resources in every neighborhood in New York City, the seven areas outlined in Chapter 3.A, “Framework of the Analysis,” were selected to represent cultural resources in areas throughout the City.

Once the study areas were determined, a list of officially recognized cultural resources within the study area was compiled. This includes properties or districts listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places (S/NR); National Historic Landmarks (NHLs); and New York City Landmarks and Historic Districts (NYCLs). This list was compiled through research into the New York State Index of Sites Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Guide to New York City Landmarks (1998), and a June 27, 2000 index of New York City landmarks designated since the publication of the *Guide to New York City Landmarks*.

B. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The seven study areas contain a number of cultural resources, which are listed below. In most cases, resources identified as State/National Register Properties are also New York City Landmarks. Thus, they are described in the New York City Landmarks section and only listed in the State/National Register Properties section.

COLLEGE POINT

New York City Landmarks

☞ Poppenhusen Institute, 114-04 14th Road, College Point. A French Second Empire structure built in 1868 as a vocational school for the workers in Conrad Poppenhusen’s rubber plant.

☞ Queensborough Public Library, Poppenhusen Branch, 121-123 14th Avenue. 1904, Heins and LaFarge. Similar in style to their contemporaneous City Beautiful-inspired Bronx Zoo buildings.

State/National Register Properties

☞ Poppenhusen Institute

JAMAICA BAY AND ENVIRONS/PAERDEGAT BASIN AREA

New York City Landmarks

☞ Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, 5900 Clarendon Road at Ralph Avenue (just north of study area). Circa 1652 with 1740 and 1820 additions. Oldest surviving built structure in New York State.

State/National Register Properties

☞ Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House

☞ Floyd Bennet Field Historic District, Flatbush Avenue at Rockaway Inlet (just south of study area). Constructed in 1930, enlarged in 1936. First New York City municipal airport.

EDGEMERE/FAR ROCKAWAY

This area does not contain any properties designated as New York City Landmarks or listed on the State/National Register of Historic Properties

HUNTS POINT/SOUNDVIEW

New York City Landmarks

☞ Peter S. Hoe House, Sunnyslope (now the Bright Temple AME Church), 812 Faile Street. Built around 1860 in the Gothic Revival style for Peter S. Hoe of R.M. Hoe & Company (printing equipment manufacturers). Architect is unknown but may have been inspired by Calvert Vaux.

☞ 62nd Police Precinct Station House, 1086 Simpson Street (north of study area). Hazzard, Erskine, and Blagden. 1912-14. City Beautiful-inspired limestone Italian Renaissance-style precinct house.

☞ Longwood Historic District, roughly bounded by Beck Street, Longwood, Leggett, and Prospect Avenues (north of study area). Developed by George B. Johnson after 1898. The majority of houses are by Warren C. Dickerson and are semi-detached two- and three-family, neo-Renaissance structures.

State/National Register Properties

☞ Sunnyslope (Peter S. Hoe House)

☞ Longwood Historic District

JEROME PARK/VAN CORTLANDT PARK SOUTH

New York City Landmarks

☞ Eighth Coastal Artillery Armory (now Kingsbridge Armory), 29 West Kingsbridge Road. Built 1912-17 by Pilcher & Tachau in a style inspired by a French medieval castle. Contained the world's largest drill hall at the time of its completion.

☞ 40th Police Precinct Station House, (now a Parks Department community center), 3101 Kingsbridge Terrace. Built in 1900-02 by Horgan & Slattery in the Beaux-Arts style.

- ☞ Frederick and Francis Jay Van Cortlandt House (Van Cortlandt Mansion), Van Cortlandt Park, Broadway at West 242nd Street. 1748-49 Georgian mansion.
- ☞ High Pumping Station, 3205 Jerome Avenue. 1901-06 Late Romanesque Revival structure built by George W. Birdsall as part of the Jerome Reservoir Complex for pumping water to Bronx residents.
- ☞ Isaac Valentine House (Valentine-Varian House), 3266 Bainbridge Avenue. 1758 Georgian field stone house of the blacksmith and farmer Isaac Valentine. Now the Museum of Bronx History.
- ☞ Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, 3400 Reservoir Oval. 1890 stone reservoir building designed as a residence and office by George W. Birdsall. Now the headquarters of the Mosholu Preservation Organization.

State/National Register Properties

- ☞ Eighth Regiment Armory
- ☞ High Pumping Station
- ☞ Frederick Van Cortlandt House
- ☞ Valentine-Varian House

UPPER EAST SIDE

New York City Landmarks

- ☞ Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at East 82nd Street. Original structure designed by Calvert Vaux and Jacob Wrey Mould in the High Victorian Gothic style. Many other additions were added throughout the years in other styles and by other well-known architects.
- ☞ Central Park Scenic Landmark, Fifth Avenue to Central Park West, 59th Street to 110th Street. Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, the first large-scale public park in the United States.
- ☞ Metropolitan Museum Historic District, across Fifth Avenue from Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, this district traces the three main stages of residential development on the Upper East Side.
- ☞ Regis High School, 55 East 84th Street. Classical Revival structure that was built in 1913-17. Designed by Maginnis & Walsh.
- ☞ Lewis Gouverneur and Nathalie Bailey Morris House, 100 East 85th Street. Built in 1913-14 and designed by Ernest Flagg in an idiosyncratic style that combines American colonial detail with influences from the 18th century English architect Richard Norman Shaw.
- ☞ Sidewalk Clock, 1501 Third Avenue at East 84th Street. Installed in the late 19th century by the E. Howard Clock Company, this clock resembles a large pocket watch.
- ☞ Reginald and Anna DeKoven House, 1025 Park Avenue. A Jacobean Revival structure designed by John Russell Pope and built in 1911-12.
- ☞ Carnegie Hill Historic District, generally the area between East 86th Streets and East 96th Streets and Fifth and Lexington Avenues. Complex history of development beginning in

the mid-18th century and extending to the mid-20th century, the area had overlapping phases of residential development and is also home to Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum.

☞Henderson Place Historic District, East End Avenue between 86th and 87th Streets. A collection of 24 Queen Anne houses that were built in 1881 by developer John C. Henderson.

☞Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal Complex), 316-332 East 88th Street. Built in 1896-97 in the French Gothic style by architects Barney & Chapman (there was an addition in 1897-99). The church was commissioned by Serena Rhineland for the purpose of ministering to the poor residents in Yorkville.

☞Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, 1071 Fifth Avenue. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and built in 1956-1959, the building is known for its reversed spiral shape.

☞146, 148, 150, 152, 154 and 156 East 89th Street Houses. Six houses that were built in the Queen Anne style (1886-87) by William Rhineland.

☞Grafton W. and Anne Minot House, 11 East 90th Street. The house originally had a Beaux-Arts facade, but now contains an 18th-century French design. Built in 1929, the house was designed by A. Wallace McCrea and is part of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum complex.

☞Emily Trevor House, 15 East 90th Street. The house was built in 1927-28 with an English 18th-century design by Mott B. Schmidt.

☞17 East 90th Street House. Colonial Revival that was designed by F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., built in 1917-19.

☞1261 Madison Avenue Apartments. Beaux-Arts design by Buchman & Fox, built in 1900.

☞Andrew and Louis Carnegie House (now the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum, Smith-sonian Institution), 2 East 91st Street. Built in 1899-1903 in Georgian style with Beaux-Arts detail. Site also contains the Colonial Revival George L. McAlpin House at 9 East 90th Street.

☞Otto and Addie Kahn House (now the Convent of the Sacred Heart) 1 East 91st Street. This mansion was designed by J. Armstrong Stenhouse and C.P.H. Gilbert, who based their design on the 15th-century Palazzo della Cancelleria in Rome.

☞James A. and Florence Sloane Burden House (now the Convent of Sacred Heart), 7 East 91st Street. A Beaux-Arts mansion designed by Warren & Wetmore and built in 1902-05.

☞John Henry and Emily Vanderbilt Sloane Hammond House (now the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in New York), 9 East 91st Street. 16th-century Roman design by Carrere & Hastings, the house was built in 1902-03 for the daughter of William and Emily Vanderbilt Sloane.

☞John B. and Caroline Trevor House (now the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in New York), 11 East 91st Street. French Neo-classical style residence designed by Trowbridge & Livingston. Built in 1909-11.

☞Municipal Asphalt Plant (now the Asphalt Green Recreational Center), Franklin Delano Roosevelt Drive at East 90th Street. Built in 1941-44 and designed by Kahn & Jacobs, this

- building demonstrates the first successful use of the parabolic arch form in reinforced concrete in America.
- ☞ Gracie Mansion, East End Avenue at East 88th Street. The original country home was built from 1799-1804 by Ezra Weeks for Archibald Gracie. It has since undergone several additions and renovations and in 1942, the house became the official residence for the mayor of New York City.
 - ☞ 120 and 122 East 92nd Street Houses. No 122 was commissioned in 1859 by Adam C. Flanagan (built by Albor Howell, a carpenter-builder) and No. 120 was built in 1871. Both houses were built in a vernacular Italianate style.
 - ☞ 160 East 92nd Street House. Another vernacular structure attributed to Albor Howell, the house was built in 1852-53. It is one of the few houses that survive from the period when Yorkville was a country village.
 - ☞ Felix and Frieda S. Warburg House (now the Jewish Museum), 1109 Fifth Avenue. Designed by C.P.H. Gilbert, who was influenced by the French mansions built in the Loire Valley for Francois I. The house was built between 1907-08.
 - ☞ George F. Baker, Jr. House Complex (now part of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia), 67, 69 and 75 East 93rd Street. Designed in various stages from 1917-1931 by Delano & Aldrich in 18th-century English and American forms.
 - ☞ Virginia Graham Fair Vanderbilt House (now Lycee Francais de New York), 60 East 93rd Street. Designed by John Russell Pope in a style that was inspired by the hotels built in Paris during the reign of Louis XV. The house was built between 1930-31.
 - ☞ William Goadby and Florence Baker Loew House (now the Smithers Alcoholism Center of Roosevelt Hospital), 56 East 93rd Street. Designed by Walker & Gillette in 1930-31, the style is reminiscent of late 18th-century English design.
 - ☞ 1321 Madison Avenue House. Queen Anne style house that was built between 1890-91 and designed by James E. Ware.

State/National Register Properties

- ☞ Apartment at 1261 Madison Avenue
- ☞ Baker, George F., Jr. and Sr., Houses—67, 69, and 75 East 93rd Street
- ☞ Andrew Carnegie Mansion—2 East 91st Street
- ☞ Central Park
- ☞ Archibald Gracie Mansion—East End Ave. at 88th Street
- ☞ Henderson Place Historic District
- ☞ Holy Trinity Church, St. Christopher House and Parsonage—312-316 and 332 East 88th Street
- ☞ Houses at 120 and 122 East 92nd Street
- ☞ Houses at 146-156 East 89th Street
- ☞ William Goadby Loew House—56 East 93rd Street

- ☞ Madison Avenue Facade of the Squadron A Armory—Madison Avenue between 94th and 95th Streets
- ☞ Metropolitan Museum of Art—Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street
- ☞ Morris, Lewis G., House—100 East 85th Street
- ☞ Municipal Asphalt Plant—Between 90th and 91st Streets
- ☞ Sidewalk Clock at 1501 Third Avenue
- ☞ Mrs. Graham Fair Vanderbilt House—60 East 93rd Street
- ☞ Felix M. Warburg Mansion—1109 Fifth Avenue
- ☞ St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church—339 East 84th Street

LEMON CREEK/WOLFE'S POND PARK

New York City Landmarks

- ☞ Abraham Manee House (Manee-Seguine House), 509 Seguine Avenue. Late 17th to early 19th-century house with a component that may date to Paulus Regrenier's 17th-century house.
- ☞ Joseph H. Seguine House, 440 Seguine Avenue. 1837 Greek Revival house on the site of the Seguine family's ancestral farm.
- ☞ Abraham J. Wood House (House at 5910 Amboy Road), 5910 Amboy Road. Oysterman's Greek Revival house that dates circa 1840.
- ☞ Memorial Church of the Huguenots (now Reformed Church of Huguenot Park), 5475 Amboy Road. 1923-24 vernacular rubble and concrete church by Ernest Flagg. Site also includes 1903-05 small wooden public library and a 1954-55 addition to the church.

State/National Register Properties

- ☞ Joseph H. Seguine House
- ☞ Abraham J. Wood House

C. PROBABLE IMPACTS OF PROPOSED ACTION

For analysis purposes, the technical analyses of the EIS assume that adulticide applications could occur in the same areas of the City up to ten times in a given year, likely between the months of May and October. Potential impacts to cultural resources include the physical impacts of the adulticide on historic structures, and changes to the use or enjoyment of historic structures as a result of the adulticiding activities.

Based on the amount of the products applied in a given application and the capability of the products to break down under sunlight conditions, none of the adulticides are expected to cause damage to any building materials or external building surfaces. Therefore, the applications would not be expected to impact physically any cultural resources in any of the study areas. However, as discussed in Chapter 3.B, "Land Use, Community Facilities, Public Policy, and Zoning," the adulticiding activities have the potential to substantially reduce the use of outdoor areas during periods of application, some of which have been identified here as cultural resources.

These cultural resources include the numerous historic districts listed above, which encompass streets and sidewalks as well as structures; the many houses and mansions listed, which often contain substantial associated gardens and outdoor areas; and Central Park, in the Upper East Side study area. While the adulticiding activities are expected to reduce or prevent the use of the outdoor components of these cultural resources, such reductions would be temporary in nature—limited to the period of application and potentially to the hours immediately before and after application. As such, the adulticiding activities would not result in significant adverse impacts to any cultural resources. 

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