



Landmarks Preservation Commission

Vanderbilt Mausoleum and Cemetery

Moravian Cemetery, Richmond Road and Altamont Street,
Staten Island

Staten Island Block: 00934; Lot: 0250

Backlog Initiative: Addressing 95 Properties Staten Island Group 2 Items

Staten Island Community Board 2
Public Hearing Date(s): 09/09/1980



Research file photos undated, no current photos available

Special Public Hearings

The Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a public hearing on the backlog of buildings in the Borough of Staten Island on **October 22, 2015** and encourages interested parties to submit written testimony in advance of that hearing. Each speaker will be given three minutes total to speak, and in that time may address all of the items within Staten Island Group 2, just particular items, or add comments to support written testimony. In order to conduct efficient hearings, we ask speakers to register in advance, and submit their written statements and materials that will be read at the hearing by **October 15, 2015** to backlog95@lpc.nyc.gov.

If you have questions about this property or the hearing process please contact backlog95@lpc.nyc.gov or call (212) 669-7817. If you would like more information about this property, please see the research file summary (over) and go to our website (<http://www.nyc.gov/html/lpc/html/backlog95>) and click on the link for this building's research file.



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Commission**

Vanderbilt Mausoleum & Cemetery Description

Landmark Type: Individual

Built: 1881-1889

Architect: Richard Morris Hunt

Style: Romanesque Revival

Research Staff Hearing Statement (1980)

VANDERBILT MAUSOLEUM AND CEMETERY, Moravian Cemetery, Richmond Road and Altamont Street, New Dorp, Staten Island

The Vanderbilt Mausoleum, located in the Vanderbilt Cemetery which itself is a part of the Moravian Cemetery, is one of the rare surviving works of architect Richard Morris Hunt in New York City. Commissioned by William Henry Vanderbilt (1821-1885), it was built between 1881 and 1889. Members of the Vanderbilt family had been associated with the New Dorp Moravian Church since its founding in 1742. Consequently, the desire of W.H. Vanderbilt to locate the family cemetery within the Moravian Cemetery is quite understandable. Hunt, the foremost American architect of his day and designer of several houses for members of the Vanderbilt clan, used a modified Romanesque Revival style to create a severe, yet imposing, family tomb, accented by the use of round arches and two small domes. A massive round-arched gate, echoing the design of the mausoleum, sets off the entrance to the Vanderbilt Cemetery. The landscaping of the cemetery was undertaken by Frederick Law Olmsted, America's most notable landscape architect, who collaborated with Hunt on other projects. Tombs and grave sites of other Vanderbilt family members are also in the cemetery.