

1893

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KING'S HANDBOOK OF NEW YORK.

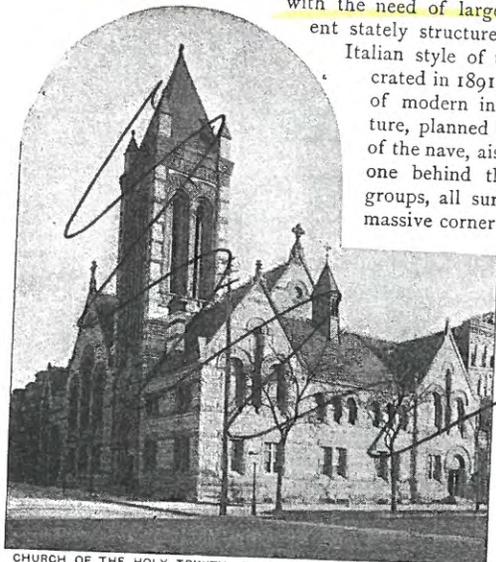
rectors, Holy Trinity has enjoyed a continually increasing measure of prosperity, culminating in the present beautiful edifice, and a communicant list of 1,000. The Rev. Dr. C. D'Witt Bridgman is rector. The architect was William A. Potter.

St. Michael's Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, is one of the five picturesque and impressive ecclesiastical buildings which the Episcopalians have recently erected in the upper part of the city. St. Michael's parish was organized in 1807, the first church having been built the previous year. The second church was erected in 1854, and for many years the parish had but a feeble growth, owing to its situation far up-town. But in recent years the city has stretched out in this direction, and the increase in population has brought increasing prosperity, together with the need of larger accommodations. The present stately structure, of Indiana limestone, in the

Italian style of the twelfth century, was consecrated in 1891, and it is a noteworthy instance of modern intelligent ecclesiastical architecture, planned by Robert W. Gibson, the sides of the nave, aisles, and outer cloister porch rise one behind the other in three successive groups, all surmounted and dominated by the massive corner tower, rising to a height of 180

feet, and carrying a chime of bells. The windows and arcades are round-arched.

The interior, in the shape of a Latin cross, is spacious and impressive. Massive square columns separate nave from aisles, and support the lofty roof, which is panelled in wood. The wide round arches have ornamental faces, and the side walls are treated in terra cotta. The windows are filled with cathedral glass, and there are two



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, LENOX AVENUE AND WEST 122d STREET.

large windows in the transepts. The church has sittings for 1,600 people. The total cost of the building, which is the crowning success of the 48 years' toiling of the rector, the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, in the upper part of the city, was nearly \$200,000.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine.—In 1885 the authorities of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York began to agitate the subject of a cathedral, worthy of the increasing growth of the Church, and for a centre of its numerous religious and charitable activities. The result of the preliminary meetings and the public agitation of the subject was the receipt of subscriptions sufficient to warrant the purchase, at \$850,000, of an eligible site between 110th and 113th Streets and Morningside and Tenth Avenues, then occupied by the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum. Designs were then invited from the leading architects of the world; and after careful examination of the plans submitted, four were chosen for a second competition. Those of Heins & LaFarge were finally accepted, as a basis for beginning the work, the details of which will be determined as it proceeds. The

was known as "Czech Broadway." After the 3rd Avenue elevated line was razed in 1956 more luxury apartment buildings were quickly erected. As real-estate prices rose between 1974 and 1987 brownstones became highly sought after and some residents were forced from their homes. In the 1980s a sizable number of well-to-do immigrants moved to the Upper East Side from China, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, France, Israel, India, Ireland, Iran, and Brazil.

The Upper East Side is still the heart of the SILK STOCKING DISTRICT. In 1990 its postal zone, 10021, was the wealthiest in the United States. No single ethnic group predominates: there are Christians and Jews, a growing number of Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans to the north, and only a few remaining Germans, Czechs, and working-class residents, who live east of Lexington Avenue. One prominent mansion from the turn of the century, that of Henry Clay Frick, covers a lot circumscribed by 69th and 70th streets and 5th and Madison avenues. It is now a museum devoted to Frick's art collection. Another surviving estate, at 91st Street and 5th Avenue, was the home of Andrew Carnegie and is now the Cooper-Hewitt Museum.

Anthony Gronowicz

Upper New York Bay. The center of New York Harbor, at the northern end of a route seventeen miles (twenty-seven kilometers) long that leads from open ocean to the mouth of the Hudson River at the southern tip of Manhattan Island, through Lower New York Bay and the Narrows. It is at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers and the Kill van Kull. Five miles (eight kilometers) long from the Battery to Staten Island and four miles (six and a half kilometers) wide from Brooklyn to New Jersey, it may be seen almost in its entirety from the Staten Island Ferry. At the entrance to Upper New York Bay a number of sights are clearly visible, including the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island to the west and Governors Island to the east.

Gerard R. Wolfe

Upper West Side. Neighborhood in Manhattan (1990 pop. 250,000), lying on a rugged plateau bounded to the north by 125th Street, to the east by Central Park, to the south by 59th Street, and to the west by the Hudson River; it encompasses the neighborhood of Morningside Heights. The area was called Bloemendaal (flowering valley) by Dutch and Flemish settlers of the 1680s, and before the American Revolution successful merchants, lawyers, and officials had country homes there. The Battle of Harlem Heights was fought on 16 September 1776 on land now part of Columbia University and Barnard College. After the war the property of many Tories was confiscated, including that of the de Lanceys. Small villages were formed in the early nineteenth century, among them Har-

senville (near the present 71st Street), Striker's Bay (96th Street), Bloomingdale Village (100th Street), and Manhattanville (125th Street); these were interspersed with the estates of wealthy merchants, financiers, and professionals, among them Brockholst Livingston and the surgeon Valentine Mott. Several estates became inns in the 1840s, when outings by sleigh and carriage up the Bloomingdale Road (now Broadway) were popular. The Croton Aqueduct was completed in 1842 and the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum was built on land now part of Columbia. Edgar Allan Poe spent summers in Bloomingdale, where he composed "The Raven" in 1844; George Pope Morris's poem "Woodman, Spare That Tree" was inspired by an encounter near Stryker's Bay Inn. During the 1850s the construction of Central Park and an economic depression drove five to ten thousand squatters to the area, where in some parts shanty villages, dog packs, and bands of rowdies soon abounded.

In accordance with a plan of 1867 the Bloomingdale Road was converted into a broad, tree-lined boulevard, encouraging the development of a suburban section known as the West End and bounded by Central Park (east) and Riverside Park (west) and later by Morningside Park (north). For about two decades after the completion of the 9th Avenue (Columbus Avenue) elevated line (in 1879), Riverside Drive (1880), and the Dakota apartments (1884), row houses were built in distinctive styles including Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne, especially on West End Avenue in the 70s and lower 80s. Tenements were built and businesses opened on Columbus and Amsterdam avenues. Many large residential hotels soon lined Central Park West, including the San Remo, the Beresford, and the Majestic; a few mansions and elegant row houses were built along Riverside Drive, the site of Grant's Tomb and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, which like Broadway was often thronged with equestrians and bicyclists. Columbia, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and other cultural institutions moved to Morningside Heights. The American Museum of Natural History became internationally known; its complex at Central Park West and 79th Street was built just north of the New-York Historical Society at 77th Street.

The extension of Interborough Rapid Transit to the neighborhood in 1904 spurred the construction of apartment buildings until the 1930s. Several became widely known, among them the Ansonia at Broadway between 73rd and 74th streets, the Hendrick Hudson on Riverside Drive at 110th Street, the Apthorp at Broadway and 79th Street, and the Belnord at 86th Street and Broadway. Skyscraper apartment buildings with twin towers were built on Central Park West, including the Century and the El Dorado. Developers hoped

that the new residents would be members of prominent families; instead they were personages in the arts, the theater, literature, commerce, manufacturing, advertising, sports, politics, and crime. From the Depression to the late 1970s the population was mostly middle and working class. Many families moved to the suburbs and entire districts were seized by crime, poverty, drugs, and disease. For many years the land fronting the Hudson River was used for rail yards by the New York Central and the Penn Central.

Several projects were undertaken during slum clearance programs begun in the 1950s and completed in 1980s, including large mixed-income housing complexes (principally in the mid 60s and between 97th and 105th streets near Central Park), the New York Coliseum on Columbus Circle, and Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts (dedicated in the late 1960s), which established the neighborhood as a center for the arts and encouraged a cultural renaissance in the late 1970s and 1980s. The neighborhood also became known for its social tolerance and political activism: residents took part in demonstrations against the Vietnam War and in the movements for nuclear disarmament, civil rights, gay and lesbian rights, women's rights, historic preservation, and environmental protection. Fashionable restaurants and boutiques opened along Columbus and Amsterdam avenues. As real-estate prices rose, developers built many luxury apartment towers, especially below 96th Street. Affluent couples and single people moved in, drawn by a magnificent natural setting, fine brownstones and pre-war apartment buildings, and the relaxed, neighborly character of the area. The road running alongside the river, popularly known as the West Side Highway, fell into disuse by the 1970s, prompting developers to propose a grandiose redevelopment plan called Westway, which after much controversy was rejected for environmental and financial reasons. In the early 1990s Donald Trump proposed transforming part of the area into a complex of commercial and residential real estate known as Riverside South.

Although the Upper West Side has wealthy and poor sections, it is inhabited mostly by middle-class families. In the 1980s a large number of immigrants settled in the neighborhood, about one fifth from the Dominican Republic and a smaller number from Haiti, the United Kingdom, China, Canada, and France. Well-known residents of the Upper West Side have included Babe Ruth, Humphrey Bogart, Dorothy Parker, and Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Peter Salwen

Urban Development Corporation

[UDC]. Public authority formed in 1968 by the state legislature of New York to initiate, finance, construct, and manage building pro-



Woodbine Street between Broadway and Bushwick Avenue in Bushwick two days after the blizzard of 1888

and the crew built a new ship, the *Restless*, that was the first Dutch sailing vessel made of North American timber. In 1614 Block navigated the straits off Wards Island, naming the passage Hellegat (Hell Gate). He also named Long Island and Block Island.

William Martin Williamson: *Adriaen Block: Navigator, Fur Trader, Explorer, New York's First Shipbuilder, 1611–1614* (New York: Marine Museum of the City of New York / Museum of the City of New York, 1959)

Michael G. Kammen: *Colonial New York: A History* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975)

Henri A. van der Zee and Barbara van der Zee: *A Sweet and Alien Land: The Story of Dutch New York* (New York: Viking, 1978)

Matthew Kachur

bloodsports. In colonial New York City bloodsports included such traditional English recreations as cockfighting, dogfighting, bear and bull baiting, and rattng (contests pitting men or dogs against rats), as well as gander pulling, in which a greased gander was hung by the neck between horizontal sticks and men rode by and tried to pull the gander from its head. Bloodsports were popular among all classes before the nineteenth century, but with increased social stratification they became restricted largely to working-class culture in antebellum New York City, where young and usually unmarried men spent their leisure time enjoying the rough camaraderie of saloons, pool halls, volunteer fire houses, and gambling parlors. The height of popularity for bloodsports was reached during the

1860s and 1870s, when contests took place in saloons like Kit Burns's Sportsman's Hall (273 Water Street) and Harry Hill's (22–34 East Houston Street). Although bloodsports were illegal and frequently resulted in prosecutions they remained popular to the end of the century. Cockfighting enjoyed widespread support, especially among immigrants from the Mediterranean and the Caribbean. Breeders in the rural South supplied many of the birds used in the city. The rise of such spectator sports as baseball and football after the turn of the century caused the popularity of bloodsports to decline, and cockfighting was made a felony under the state agricultural and markets law. Some Latin American immigrants continued to engage in the sport in the late twentieth century: in 1988 seventy-seven spectators at a cockfighting festival in Bushwick were arrested, and an illegal Cuban social club in Morrisania where cockfights were staged was raided in 1989.

Elliott J. Gorn: *The Manly Art: Bare-knuckle Prize Fighting in America* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1986)

Elliott J. Gorn

Bloomfield. Neighborhood in northwestern Staten Island; it lies southwest of Old Place and is bisected by the West Shore Expressway. Known during the seventeenth century as Daniell's Neck, it was later called Merrell Town (after a local farmer) and Watchogue. Merrill Avenue, which ran straight for a mile (1.6 kilometers), was once called "the long, long lane that has no turning." The western

section was sometimes called "Beulah Land." For many years the area was sandy and rural. In 1973 a tank of liquefied natural gas owned by the firm of Texas Eastern exploded as it was being repaired, killing forty workers. Many houses were built during a flurry of development in the 1970s and 1980s. To the north lies Gulfport, the shipping complex of the Gulf Oil Corporation. The neighborhood is largely residential.

Martha S. Bendix

Bloomingdale. Name used until the mid nineteenth century for the UPPER WEST SIDE of Manhattan; it is a corruption of the Dutch name Bloemendael, or Bloomendal (vale of flowers). The area was named for a town near Haarlem in the Netherlands and was largely rural, with a few farmhouses and villages. The Bloomingdale Road, opened in 1703, ran between what are now 23rd and 147th streets and followed roughly the same route of the present Broadway. The name Bloomingdale became obsolete as farms and country estates gave way to urban development, but it is still used by the Bloomingdale House of Music and a local branch of the New York Public Library.

Michele Herman

Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. The first mental hospital in New York State, opened in 1821 in Morningside Heights at the behest of Thomas Eddy as a branch of New York Hospital (1791). It combined traditional medical interventions with a form of reeducation known as "moral treatment." During its first two decades the asylum received a subsidy from the state and cared for a heterogeneous population that included members of the lower classes. The number of poor patients declined after the opening of a municipal institution in 1839 and a state hospital in 1843, and the subsequent elimination of state support. The asylum grew more slowly than public mental hospitals: between 1830 and 1875 the average number of patients increased only from 136 to 182. The resident physicians who directed the institution included James Macdonald (1825–37), Pliny Earle (1844–49), Charles F. Nichols (1849–52, 1877–89), and D. Tilden Brown (1852–77). By the 1880s real-estate promoters seeking to develop the Upper West Side put increasing pressure on the governors of New York Hospital to move the asylum, and in 1891 the governors approved plans to move it to a site in White Plains, New York, acquired in 1868. The move was completed by the end of 1894 and the site of the asylum became part of the campus of Columbia University.

William Logie Russell: *The New York Hospital: A History of the Psychiatric Service, 1771–1936* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1945)

Gerald N. Grob



Bloomingdale Asylum, ca 1890

Bloomingdale Road. Early road in Manhattan, the precursor of Broadway. It opened in 1703 and ran from what is now 23rd Street to the northern end of Bloomingdale Village, near what is now 114th Street. In 1795 the road was extended north to 147th Street and linked to the old Kingsbridge Road. In 1869 the Western Boulevard was built over it north of 59th Street; this road later became known simply as the Boulevard, and in 1899 the name Broadway was adopted for the entire route north and south of 59th Street.

WPAG

Moses King, ed.: *King's Handbook of New York City: An Outline, History and Description of the American Metropolis* (Boston: Moses King, 1892)

Andrew Sparberg

Bloomingdale's. Firm of retailers. It began as a dry-goods store opened on 17 April 1872 by Lyman Bloomingdale and his brother Joseph Bloomingdale and known as the "great East Side bazaar." Initially it occupied a building at 938 3rd Avenue near 56th Street (well north of the fashionable shopping district) with a large beehive decoration on the roof; sales for the first day of business amounted to \$3.68. The store attracted customers from miles away after the 3rd Avenue elevated line was built in 1879, leading the store eventually to adopt the slogan "all cars transfer to Bloomingdale's." It soon became highly successful and moved on 5 October 1886 to larger quarters at 3rd Avenue and 49th Street. By 1927 it occupied the entire block bounded by 60th Street, 3rd Avenue, 59th Street, and Lexington Avenue, where a building was completed in 1931 at a cost of \$3 million. The store catered to the middle class, offering "the best possible value for the least possible price." When in 1929 it became part of Feder-

ated Department Stores, the largest chain of department stores in the country, it had annual sales of \$25 million. In the late 1940s the store improved the quality of its merchandise, increased prices, and adopted new advertising strategies to appeal to chic customers worldwide. After the 3rd Avenue line was razed in 1954 the surrounding neighborhood was revitalized. As part of a reorganization the firm opened a series of boutiques within its stores during the 1970s and 1980s. Its survival became uncertain when Federated was taken over in 1988 by the Canadian developer Robert Campeau; after his corporation experienced financial troubles the chain of seventeen Bloomingdale's stores was put up for sale in September 1989, but it was not sold. Unlike many of its competitors Bloomingdale's has remained popular and held its own against discount chains, specialty shops, and mail-order concerns.

Robert Hendrickson: *The Grand Emporiums: The Illustrated History of America's Great Department Stores* (New York: Stein and Day, 1979), 104–10

Maxine Brady: *Bloomingdale's* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1980)

Marvin Traub and Tom Teicholz: *Like No Other Store . . . : The Bloomingdale's Legend and the Revolution in American Marketing* (New York: Times Books / Random House, 1993)

Allen J. Share

Bloomingview. Former name of HUGENOT.

Blue Cross Blue Shield. See EMPIRE BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD.

Bly, Nellie [Seaman [née Cochrane], Elizabeth] (*b* Cochrane's Mills, near Ford City, Penn., 5 May 1867; *d* New York City, 27 Jan 1922). Journalist. She began her career at



Nellie Bly. Halftone printed in a supplement of the New York World, 2 February 1890

the *Dispatch* in Pittsburgh. As a "stunt" journalist for the *New York World* in New York City in the late 1880s she became well known for making an undersea descent in a diving bell and an ascent in a hot-air balloon, for exposing the horrors of an asylum by feigning insanity, and for circling the globe in seventy-two days. After martyring the industrialist Robert Seaman in 1895 she interrupted her career. On his death in 1915 Bly joined the *New York Journal*, where she worked for the rest of her life. She wrote *Nellie Bly's Book: Around the World in Seventy-two Days* (1890).

Kathy Lynn Emerson: *Making Headlines: A Biography of Nellie Bly* (New York: Dillan, 1989)

Julian S. Rammelkamp

Blytheborne. Former neighborhood in Brooklyn, bounded by Couvenhouver Lane (now defunct), New Utrecht Avenue, and the railroad tracks along 61st Street. There were old Dutch houses in the area when the developer Electus B. Litchfield built a number of cottages in 1887. The population was mostly Protestant, and several schools and churches were built; many residents left about 1910, when there was an influx of Russian Jews. Elevated trains spanned New Utrecht Avenue, and apartment buildings replaced estates. Eventually the area became part of the adjacent neighborhood of Borough Park. By the mid 1920s the name was essentially obsolete, though it continues to be used by the main post office in Borough Park.

Wm. H. H. C.

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—The harvest of the river is her revenue, and she is a mart of nations
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—The crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers
are the honorable of the earth.

Isaiah xxviii. 3, 7, 8.



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LONDON: S. LOW, SON & CO.
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CHAPTER XXX.

There have been many merchants in this city, during the past one hundred years, of the name of Hicks. Some were very eminent, and became very rich. Probably they all came from the same stock.

Oliver H. Hicks, who was of note here for some years, was a son of Stephen, and came from Rockaway, Long Island. He had a brother Stephen.

Another family of the Hicks name was that of Isaac, Samuel and Valentine, that afterwards became the great house of Samuel Hicks & Son, of which the principal was Samuel Hicks, Jr. All were sons of Samuel Hicks, who was a clever tailor at Westbury, L. I. He went about doing small jobs. Isaac started the house in 1796, at 14 Crane wharf (South street.) He did a very extensive commission business; and if he had done nothing but bringing up Jacob Barker, that would have been sufficient to immortalize his name. The celebrated Jacob was in the counting-house of Mr. Hicks until 1800, a period of three years. In 1802, Samuel and Valentine Hicks (brothers to Isaac) opened a store at 345 Pearl. The next year, Sylvanus Jenkins was taken into partnership, and the firm was changed to Hicks, Jenkins & Co. In 1805, the concern moved to 67 South street. About this time, or in 1806, Isaac retired from busi-

ness with a very large fortune, and gave his business to the firm of his two brothers. He lived at 272 Pearl. I believe he died about 1811. Samuel moved to 215 Broadway, opposite the Park, in 1814, and there he lived a great many years. His firm, Hicks, Jenkins & Co., continued in business as late as 1818. They had moved up to 154 South street, above Peck slip. About that time Sylvanus Jenkins died. He was a splendid merchant. A Liverpool packet ship was named after him. In 1819, Samuel Hicks continued on the business under his own name. In 1825 he took into partnership two of his sons, John and Henry, and the firm became Samuel Hicks & Sons. They moved down to 80 South street, where the firm did an enormous business until 1837, when old Samuel died at his house No. 245 Broadway. The concern was then changed to Hicks & Co., and the sons carried on the business for a great many years after. John Hicks died about six years ago. Both of the sons had families. Old Samuel Hicks was very much respected. I could write a lengthy article about him and his house, but I did not commence to do it. I have digressed.

The Hicks merchants of whom I intended to write, are another family. I have alluded to the above houses in order to make the distinction. Whitehead Hicks was a celebrated merchant, who came to this city in 1796. He was descended from Thomas Hicks, who married Deborah, a daughter of Daniel Whitehead, a great land owner in Flushing, about 1723. He had a son Whitehead, who was born in 1728, and who was the last British mayor. He was a lawyer, and I have nothing to say about him, except that he married, in 1757, Charlotte, the only child of John Bennett, and their son, Thomas, married Martha Buchanan, a daugh-

ter of Thomas Buchanan, spoken of in the last chapter. He had three daughters, and he died in 1815. Mayor Whitehead Hicks had a brother Gilbert, who married Mary Allen. The latter had a son that he named Whitehead, after his grandfather Whitehead; he married in 1795, and the next year started as a lumber merchant in Lumber street (changed in 1805 to Lombardy street, and yet later to Monroe street.) About the year 1801 he moved to No. 1 East Rutgers street. He was one of the founders of the Seventh Ward, and bought the first foot of land that old Henry Rutgers ever sold in Market street. That old Henry Rutgers, had he lived until now, could not have done what he did do for many years, from 1800 to 1820, viz: to every New York boy that would call upon him on New Year's he gave a cake and a book. Thousands of boys would go and see him on these conditions. Whitehead Hicks made a large fortune in the lumber business. He built blocks of houses, and got the famous Georges street broken up. It is now Market street. It began in Division street, and ended in Cherry street. It was the devil's own hole. It was worse than the Five Points was in 1830.

The Quakers clubbed together and bought a block of ground to build upon, and tried to improve this fearful neighborhood, where all kinds of debauchery was carried on. In 1814, the Quakers and respectable people in the vicinity, who did not wish their property depreciated in consequence of the bad name of the street and its well known vile character, petitioned to the Corporation that it might be changed from Georges to Market street. At the same time, all the bad women got up a petition and presented it to the Corporation. They, too, wished Georges street to be changed, and to

have it named after Commodore Rodgers, a popular naval commander, who had just been winning a great victory over the English. The quakers carried the day against the frail women, and the street was named Market street. It is now one of the best streets in the city. In 1811 he took into partnership Michael M. Titus, and the firm was Hicks & Titus. Both parties are now dead. Mr. Titus left a son, who is now in the Seventh Ward Savings Bank. Mr. Whitehead Hicks died in 1830. He had two sons. One was named Gilbert, after his grandfather, and the other was Robert T. Hicks Jr. In 1819, the latter went into the ship chandlery business, under his own name, at 107 South street. That property was owned by the old house of Bogert & Kneeland (still in existence.) At that time, 1820, the water had just been filled in with dirt. Those stores were just put on one story, and then allowed to stand one year. It was called Crane's wharf: I have already alluded to it in this chapter. The store, No. 107, was three doors above the Fulton market. That same store stands now. Mr. Hicks bought it. In 1825, Robert took in his brother Gilbert, and the firm became G. & R. T. Hicks. The house did a very heavy business in supplying ship chandlery to numerous vessels. It also owned a great many vessels, that traded to the West Indies and South America.

Gilbert Hicks married Miss Embury, a daughter of Effingham Embury. His health was very poor, and his friends advised that if he wished to save his life, or to prolong it, he should go to the West Indies. He selected St. Thomas, and there opened a house in connection with the New York house. He received vessels and consignments of goods from all parts of the United States, and he shipped goods from St. Thomas

on his own account. St. Thomas, with its splendid climate and mild government, is a paradise. It is wonderful to me that thousands do not go thither every winter. It belongs to Denmark, and so does Santa Cruz, a lovely island only a few hours' sail from St. Thomas. Mr. Gilbert Hicks was a very hospitable man, and no American visited that island that he did not invite to his house—and it made no difference whether he did business with him or not. I dined with him frequently in 1833, being in that port with a brig and cargo that I afterwards took down the Spanish main. Although I consigned to W. B. Furniss & Co., yet at no house was I so kindly received as by Mr. Hicks. Of course he spoke Danish freely, and the best Danish society on the island could be found at his dinners. They have a good old fashioned custom after dinner of all kissing each other, and saying in Danish something like this: "May God bless what you have eaten and drunken to your future good, and may you always be very happy." At any rate it is very pleasant. Mr. Hicks found that at home or abroad consumption had fastened upon his vitals, and he returned home to die. I think he lived until June of 1834—the next year after I met him.

Robert T. Hicks kept the same business for a number of years, under the firm of Robert T. Hicks & Co. He married in 1822 a daughter of Thomas Everitt, a heavy leather dealer in the Swamp, but who resided in Brooklyn. This fact made the son-in-law go over there and buy ground to build a house on for himself. Land was cheap, and he bought largely, resulting in making him the owner of a large property in after years. Old Mr. Everitt was a fine man, and an extensive merchant. He did business many years. His house at one time

was Thomas Everitt & Sons. He had several sons. There were Henry, Richard and Valentine. I believe the house is still continued in the business, under the firm of Hyde & Everitt, at No. 32 Ferry street.

Robert T. Hicks kept in business in the old stand in South street until about 1848, when he retired rich. About 1859, he moved up to Poughkeepsie, where he had built him a splendid country seat. No man has worked harder than he to acquire a competency, and he has proved himself a sagacious merchant. He had two sons. One was named Gilbert. He married Miss Gibbs. Archibald Gracie Jr., a son of our much esteemed New Yorker, Robert Gracie, married another sister. Another son is Robert. After old Robert T. Hicks retired from business it was carried on by Hicks & Bailey, at 36 South street, for four or five years later. The partner was Gilbert E. Hicks.

Oliver H. Hicks, to whom I alluded, was a very eminent and a very extensive merchant in the early part of this century. He did a large commission business, and sold more pipes of imported Holland gin than any other merchant of his day. He went into business as early as 1800. His counting house was at 83 South street, and he lived at 87 Maiden lane. He continued to do a very large business as late as 1819. In that year, the Fulton Fire Insurance Company was incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, and he became its secretary. Anthony L. Underhill, of whom I have written, was its president. Mr. Hicks was secretary of that company until 1828. In 1831, he was elected president of the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company, and he continued to be its president until 1832, when he died of the cholera. He was a man universally respected.

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Entries: 14492 **Updated:** 2007-07-27 01:47:07 UTC (Fri)

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- *ID:* I02676
- *Name:* **Oliver Hewlett Hicks**
- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* 1 JUL 1781 in New York, NY ^{1 2}
- *Death:* 17 SEP 1832 in New York, New York Co., NY ^{3 4 5}
- *Burial:* Episcopal Church Cemetery, Greenwich, CT
- *Note:* Died in New York City. Buried in Episcopal Church Cemetery, Greenwich, CT

Father: Stephen Hicks b: 9 SEP 1750 in Flushing, NY

Mother: Mary Hewlett b: 17 NOV 1758

Marriage 1 Julia Bush b: 4 JUL 1784 in Greenwich, CT?

- *Married:* 19 APR 1801 in Horse Neck, LI, NY ^{6 7}

Children

1. John Augustus Hicks , Rev b: 21 FEB 1802 in New York NY
2. Samuel Bush Hicks b: 13 AUG 1804 in New York NY

— advertisement —

3. Mary Angeline Hicks b: 4 MAR 1807 in New York NY
4. Charlotte Ann Hicks b: 19 DEC 1809 in New York, NY
5. Julia Bush Hicks b: 15 AUG 1812 in New York, NY
6. Matilda Hicks b: 5 APR 1815 in New York, NY
7. Oliver H. Hicks b: 1 JAN 1818 in New York NY
8. Maria Bush Hicks b: 18 MAR 1821 in New York NY
9. William H. Hicks b: 30 JAN 1824 in New York NY
10. Samuel B. Hicks b: 3 MAY 1827 in New York NY

Sources:

1. Title: CONNECTICUT - HALE COLLECTION OF CEMETERY HEADSTONE INSCRIPTIONS
 Publication: Series of Original Books of Complete Inscriptions
 Note: Organized alphabetically by Town and then by Cemetery #, then by name. Indexed in the Hale Death Records Index
 Repository:
 Note: CT State Library, Hartford, CT
 Media: Book
 Page: Greenwich, CT Cem 44 - Episcopal Church Cemetery, p 273
 Text: b & d dates
2. Title: COLONIAL FAMILIES OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT, Vol 3
 Author: Seversmith, Herbert Furman, FASG
 Publication: Washington, DC, 1948
 Note: Much of the material derived from the Benjamin D. Hicks Mss. Collection - Brooklyn (formerly L. I.) NY Historical Society - currently unavailable. Has an extensive discussion of the problem of the spurious English Ancestry.
 Repository:
 Note: CT State Library - Hartford
 Media: Book
 Page: p 1349 - says Jun 30, 1781
3. Title: CONNECTICUT - HALE COLLECTION OF CEMETERY HEADSTONE INSCRIPTIONS
 Publication: Series of Original Books of Complete Inscriptions
 Note: Organized alphabetically by Town and then

- by Cemetery #, then by name. Indexed in the Hale Death Records Index
Repository:
Note: CT State Library, Hartford, CT
Media: Book
Page: Greenwich, CT Cem 44 - Episcopal Church Cemetery, p 273
Text: b & d dates
4. Title: DEATH NOTICES FROM THE NEW YORK POST 1801-1890
Publication: Database Online at NEHGS
Repository:
Media: Electronic
Page: Edition of 9/18/1832
Text: Last evening, Oliver H. Hicks., ae. 51, 415 Broome St..
5. Title: DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 1830-1871
Author: Compiled by Ray C. Sawyer, 1932-3, 7 vols.,
Publication: Online Database: NewEnglandAncestors.org, NEHGS, 2003
Repository:
Note: Original Manuscript, R. Stanton Avery Collection, NEHGS, Boston, MA
Media: Electronic
Page: published Sept 22, 1832
Text: On Monday... Oliver Hicks, Esq., President of the Farmers Fire Insurance and Loan Co.
6. Title: NEW YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM, 1788-1817 - MARRIAGES & DEATHS EXTRACTED FROM
Author: Harkness. Gordon, 772 University Village, Salt Lake City, UT, 04108
Publication: (originally NYC 1788-1817)
<http://users.itsnet.com/~pauld/newyork/>
Repository:
Media: Electronic
Page: edition of Apr 25, 1801
Text: Oliver H. Hicks, merchant, of this city, m. at Horse Neck to Julianna Bush, eldest d. of Samuel Bush of that place.
7. Title: COLONIAL FAMILIES OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT, Vol 3
Author: Seversmith, Herbert Furman, FASG
Publication: Washington, DC, 1948
Note: Much of the material derived from the Benjamin D. Hicks Mss. Collection - Brooklyn (formerly L. I.) NY Historical Society - currently

unavailable. Has an extensive discussion of the problem of the spurious English Ancestry.

Repository:

Note: CT State Library - Hartford

Media: Book

Page: p 1349

[Index](#) | [Descendancy](#) | [Register](#) | [Pedigree](#) | [Ahnentafel](#) | [Public Profile](#) | [Add Post-em](#)

All names are spelled "Hicks" for consistency of indexing although some used the "Hix" spelling. A "?" in the middle of a name means parental connection tentative. Corrections and additions are welcome.

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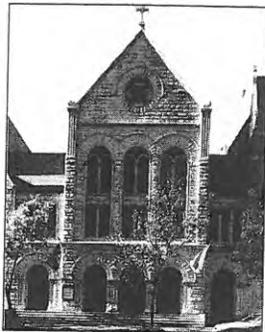
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Abyssian to Zion

ing to do with trains, but with the Romanesque Revival sanctuary of this Roman Catholic parish.

The Church of St. Michael was founded in 1857. From 1861 to 1868, it built a Gothic church on West 31st Street [G17] that burned down in 1892. Two years later, Archbishop Michael Corrigan dedicated a new sanctuary on the West 32nd Street side of the same lot [G18]. Unfortunately, in less than a decade this property was needed for the rail yard leading into the new Pennsylvania Station. Plans were filed by Napoleon Le Brun & Sons in 1905 for a series of church buildings at 414 West 34th Street [●G13] to be constructed by the Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Rail Road Company. At a reported cost of \$1 million (real money in those days), the railroad numbered every stone at St. Michael, took apart the church, and reassembled it on the new site. It was dedicated in 1907.



Church of St. Michael [G13]

St. Michael's Episcopal Church. This parish served the Upper West Side long before it was the Upper West Side, when it was the country village of Bloomingdale. The first St. Michael's Episcopal Church was built on the Bloomingdale Road [O21] in 1806/1807, followed by a Gothic structure made of oak on the same site [O22], built in 1853/1854. Until 1842, St. Michael's shared its rector with another country parish, St. James' Church, across the island. The present Romanesque sanctuary, at 225 West 99th Street [●O23], was completed in 1891 to designs by Robert W. Gibson. It occupies the site of the older churches and part of the Bloomingdale roadbed.



St. Michael's Episcopal Church [O22]

St. Michael's operated St. Jude's Chapel, designed by Ludlow & Peabody and built in 1921 at 19 West 99th Street [O25] as a mission to African-Americans.

The greatest of St. Michael's treasures is *St. Michael's Victory in Heaven*, a suite of 22-foot apsidal windows by Louis Comfort Tiffany and the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. Viewed together, the five windows form a unified composition, like celestial Cinerama. They were restored in the 1980s, but a protective glazing system turned out to cause problems of its own and so, under the Rev. Canon George W. Brandt Jr., the windows were re-restored.



St. Michael's Episcopal Church [O23]



Clara Weaver Parrish (1861-1925)

In an extensive essay Lela Legaré wrote, "...Clara Weaver Parrish produced a prodigious amount of work in all her many media. Her exhibits ranged from Royal Academy of London and Liverpool to Byrd in Selma, Alabama. Her work elicited praise from critics of the annual exhibition held in New York and Paris. Her memberships in clubs and societies of artists were never passive. She was keenly interested in training young people to love and appreciate good art and to understand its many forms and symbolisms. Her writings were sparks from a brilliant and perceptive mind. By 1901, her works were hung in favored light in art exhibitions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, the Chicago World's Fair, and the Paris Exposition, where her pictures were chosen as representative of American Art."

Lured by the old cathedrals of Europe with their magnificent stained glass windows, Mrs. Parrish divided her time between travel in Europe and work in her studios in Paris and New York. Designing mosaics and stained glass windows and murals superseded painting as her greatest specialty and became the work she loved best. She became affiliated with Tiffany Stained Glass and Decorating Company and, with Louis C. Tiffany, designed the seven-panel window in St. Michael and All Angels Church in New York City, considered by Tiffany to be one of the finest windows in America. This Alabama woman dreamed of having her windows in Southern churches, and today they are found in several Alabama churches; Church of the Holy Cross in Uniontown, Christ Church in Tuscaloosa, First Baptist Church in Selma, and her own family church - St. Paul's in Selma.

Though not of less significance than her artistic achievements, Mrs. Parrish's contributions as a philanthropist are less known. The Weaver-Parrish Memorial Trust, established under the will of Clara Weaver Parrish, provides funds for specific purposes. Under the administration of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Selma, income from the trust provides aid to the needy of Selma and Dallas County, including a scholarship every other year to a graduate of Selma High School. Funds from the trust have been disbursed by the Department of Pensions and Security, Central Alabama Youth Services, the Salvation Army, West Central Alabama Rehabilitation, and Selma hospitals.



Clara Weaver Parrish's achievements are a source of pride for all Alabamians.

Bibliography

Brown, C. Reynolds. Clara Weaver Parrish. Montgomery: Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, 1980.



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[Alabama Women's Hall of Fame](#)



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Saint John's Episcopal Church

48 Elm Street
Northampton, Massachusetts 01060



(413) 584-1757

1892
Gibson - Milford
- Granite



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT ST. JOHN'S

- **Why St. John's?**
- **Parish Strengths**
- **Parish Weaknesses**
- **Parish Goals and Challenges**

MUTUAL EXPECTATIONS

- **Rector**
- **Congregation**

WORSHIP AT ST. JOHN'S

MINISTRIES

- **Christian Education**
- **Liturgy**
- **Music**
- **St. John's in the Community**
- **Parish Life**
- **Stewardship of Finances and Property**

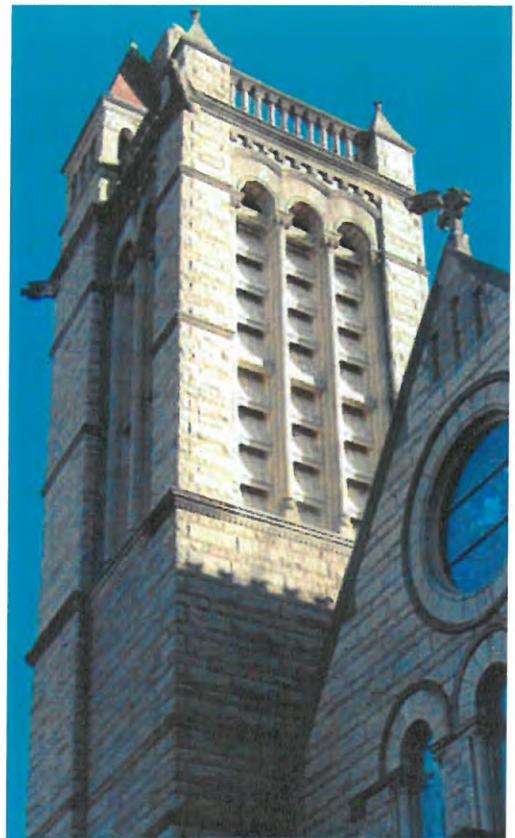
PARISH PROFILE

HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S

NORTHAMPTON

LINKS

PARISH PROFILE AND SEARCH COMMITTEES



MINISTRIES

Christian Education



Our parish places a strong emphasis on Christian education (often now called "formation" in the broader church -- though we've tended to stay with the word that means more in our particular community). This emphasis comes in part from our setting in Massachusetts' Pioneer Valley, where both academic scholarship and spiritual practices of various kinds are highly valued. Also, we simply believe families and individuals come to church, and bring a new liveliness with them, when our programs extend beyond worship services and include a broad range of learning experiences.

There are nearly 100 young people under age 18 in the church in this growth-oriented group. On most Sundays during the school year, a visitor can easily notice their big presence in the church. We have come to love this vitality. Logistics? Our preschool

and kindergarten children experience God and learn about their life as Christians from teachers who use the Godly Play curriculum. Our elementary children are taught in three other classrooms by teachers using a lectionary-based curriculum. There are three youth groups for teenagers; all are modeled on the curriculum called Journey to Adulthood. The youngest group's experience culminates in a rite of passage at age 13. The mid-high-school group completes its work together with a pilgrimage. The eldest group -- high school juniors and seniors -- is characterized by dedication to church and missions work.



*Glenn
Horne,
Vice-Chair
Church*

HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S

The following is largely drawn from A House of Prayer for All People: The History of St. John's Episcopal Parish, Northampton, copyright 1996 by St. John's Episcopal Church. The reader is urged to consult this text for a full and detailed history of the parish up to 1996.

In 1820 Northampton was a small town with 2,854 people. Most were farmers who worked the rich meadowlands along the river and ran a craft or trade in their homesteads for cash income. The economy and populace of Northampton diversified during the following decade when industries were built on the Mill River. The group active in founding St. John's in 1826 consisted mainly of craftsmen, yeomen, and educators. They petitioned to form an Episcopal Society and joined already existing congregations of Unitarians, Baptists, and Congregationalists in Northampton. The first church building for the congregation that became St. John's was completed in 1829.



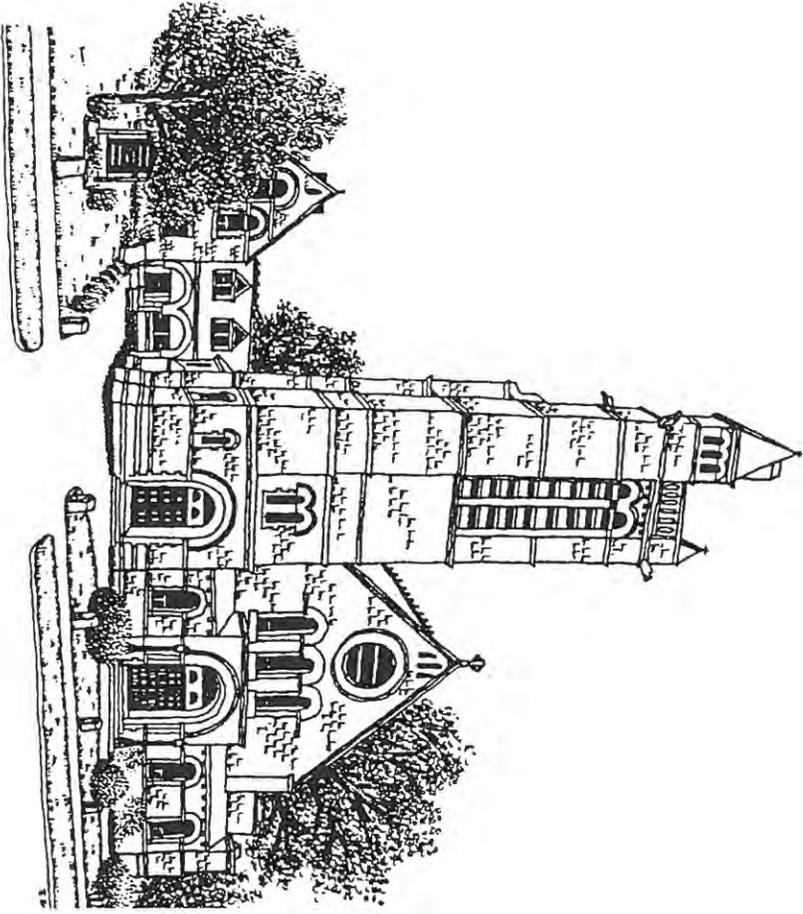
The Episcopal Society of Northampton was founded on faith, but little capital. Tenures of the first several rectors were short due to financial problems. Much of the history of the congregation during the 1800's tells of financial crisis. Rectors came and went, and the parish building was in a constant state of disrepair. Then in 1891 Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss of New York, former residents of Northampton, donated the land and building for a new church (the one we still occupy) at the edge of the campus of the recently established Smith College. (At the death of George Bliss, his family also established a major endowment in his name for St. John's.) Many Smith students of that day were Episcopalians, which created an opportunity for a significant new ministry at the Elm St. location. A period of growth and stability followed under Rectors Philip Washburn, Cotton Smith, Lyman Powell, Andrew Underhill, and Albion Ockenden, and the congregation grew as many Smith College students joined.



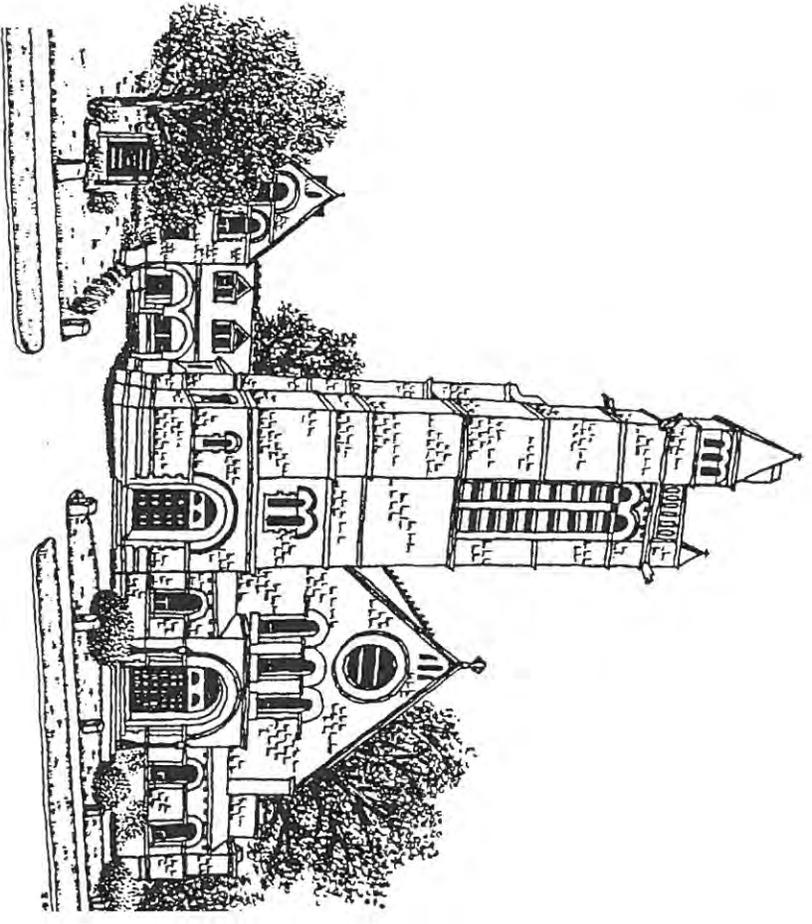
The long economic stagnation of 1920's interwar period affected St. John's negatively, but the World War II and post-war years began an exciting period of growth and outreach. The parish was blessed by a succession of dynamic rectors, beginning with Stephen Bayne (1939-1942), Robert Rodenmayer (1942-1952), and David Cochrane (1952-1966), two of whom (Bayne and Cochrane) went on to become bishops. During the war St. John's Church, and Northampton generally, were prosperous. The vestry was eager to make up for maintenance deferred during the depression. The big old rectory was replaced by a small house. There were new programs, new projects, and new missions.

The college program flourished under the direction of a succession of able church workers who specialized in college ministry. One of these was Pat Page, who went on to become an authority in the field of campus ministry at CDSF, and who recently made a generous grant to the church to refurbish our campus entrance. The Sunday school was strengthened by expansion into larger quarters and by the hiring of new teachers. Other initiatives included the formation of the Men's Institute, the inauguration of a regular Sunday service conducted by laymen, and the first election of women to the Vestry. Post-war prosperity also meant that the Vestry was able to meet most financial demands. Slowly but steadily the parish grew.

This period of growth slackened in the 1960's. Winds of change in liturgical practices blew intensely during that period, and membership declined. Another factor was that Smith College had built its own College Chapel in the 1950s, so Smith students—whose religious affiliation was already beginning a gradual shift away from Episcopalianism—attended St. John's in far fewer numbers. The congregation studied how the sanctuary could be made more open and services more visible. St. John's experimented with a range of services, some using the



St John's Episcopal Church
Northampton MA
1892, Gibson



St John's Episcopal Church
Portmanpton, WA

1892, Gebson

the elaborate facades, and when the building was completed stated:

At least there will be no more of it. It is a long time since it became artistically possible to put on anything more. It is now mechanically impossible to pile any more bricks over the pediments and pinnacles without taking them down. Two stories ago the architect seemed to have discharged his function of design. But then, apparently at the instigation of the owner, who had discovered the walls could carry more weight . . . the luckless designer seems to have braced himself and taken a fresh start . . . relieving the strain of his professional feelings with a wild orgy of pediments and pinnacles. . . . All the good work that has been done in recent architecture has been thrown away on the designer of the Potter building, which is coarse, pretentious, overloaded and intensely vulgar.⁹⁹

Potter and Starkweather also collaborated on the seven-story Astor Place Building (1881–83), at 746–750 Broadway, on the northeast corner of Astor Place, combining an entirely cast-iron, Neo-Grec-inspired first floor with an elaborately detailed superstructure of brick and terra cotta.¹⁰⁰ Originally intended as a mixed-use building combining hotel and mercantile facilities, it was instead occupied by clothing manufacturers.

Henry J. Hardenbergh's Western Union Building (1882–83), at 16–18 Broad Street, housing a branch office of the company, was the first of the architect's commercial structures.¹⁰¹ A synthesis of the ideas of Richard Morris Hunt and Detlef Lienau, with whom Hardenbergh had apprenticed, the commission for the eight-story building was won in competition. Its height was conspicuous among Broad Street's still residential scale, although its neighbor to the north, James Renwick Jr.'s New York Stock Exchange (see below), with four stories and an attic, was just as high. Montgomery Schuyler was troubled by the vertical composition of the brick building; he liked the design of the one-story stone basement floor but found it too low, and praised the building's "crowning member, including the double square-headed openings of the seventh story, the cornice and the range of dormers."¹⁰² The following year, Hardenbergh completed another branch office for the rapidly expanding company, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street (see chapter 5).

Edward H. Kendall's Washington Building (1882–85) was the most spectacularly sited as well as one of the largest and most memorable of the artistic office buildings of the early 1880s.¹⁰³ The Queen Anne-inspired building was commissioned by Cyrus W. Field, a self-made man whose company laid the first cable under the Atlantic, in the 1860s, and who had gone on to invest in New York's elevated railroads. Kendall won a six-firm competition to replace the Kennedy Mansion (1761), which had long since been converted to use as the Washington Hotel. The new building would be set on a spacious, exceptionally prominent corner site extending 172 feet along Battery Place from Broadway to Greenwich Street. The competitors included J. C. Cady, George B. Post, Richard M.

Upjohn, Thomas Stent, Silliman & Farnsworth, and Charles B. Atwood. Atwood's glassy, boldly articulated design featured a crowstepped gable incorporating a clock and carrying a Georgian tower as well as a tenth-floor restaurant and a flexible arrangement of office partitions that could be changed to suit the needs of tenants. Kendall's romantic design was at once simpler than Atwood's but blocky, until 1886–87, when the architect, asked to increase the building's height from ten to twelve stories, added a high-dormered mansard and a bold tower adapted from a lighthouse to enable the building to more appropriately celebrate its dramatic site.

The *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide's* critic, probably Montgomery Schuyler, reviewed the building before the mansard was added, finding little to like. The critic objected to its fantastic ornament, which included the depiction of a dragon as well as festoons and cornucopias, proclaiming that "there is more satisfaction to be got out of a twenty-foot house that shows straightforward purpose and virility in its design than out of a mile of this insipid, ineffectual, namby-pamby stuff which the public is expected to accept as artistic architecture."¹⁰⁴ Mariana Van Rensselaer, also writing before the mansard was added, was likewise unimpressed, although she admired the handling of the stone with its "profusion of delicately carved decoration." But she noted that composition, though "attempted, . . . can hardly be said to be achieved; for the tall pilasters which run up the cornice and are crowned with capitals do not compose the wall and unite its features, as do true piers with arches thrown between them. And the elaborate detail is wasted; for it is too delicate and too small in scale, and is distributed too impartially."¹⁰⁵ Problematic though these buildings may have seemed to the critics, they nonetheless established the design of the standard office building as a worthy pursuit for artistically ambitious architects and not merely an exercise in functionally and financially dictated urban infill.

The Influence of Henry Hobson Richardson

By the mid-1880s, the impact of the artistic but fundamentally domestic Queen Anne style had run its course, replaced by a Romanesque-inspired approach that explored the potential of the arcade to organize the increasingly vertical walls of the proliferating office blocks. While the Romanesque, or round-arch, style had been the basis of a number of important pre-Civil War efforts to find an appropriate expression for the tall building, it was not until Henry Hobson Richardson interpreted the Romanesque—highlighting its bold scale, heavy massing, and, above all, rigorous, Classical-inspired compositional clarity—that it set the agenda for the work of the 1880s and beyond.¹⁰⁶

Possibly the earliest design to apply the lessons of the Romanesque arcade to the tall building was that of the United Bank Building (1880–81), at the northeast corner of Wall Street and Broadway, designed by the Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns, which had opened an office in New York as a result of being selected to design the Union



United Bank Building, northeast corner of Wall Street and Broadway. Peabody & Stearns, 1880–81. View to the northeast. King, 1893. CU.

League Club (see chapter 2).¹⁰⁷ Replacing Hurry & Rogers's Bank of the Republic (1851–52), a pioneering five-story commercial palazzo, the methodically composed, flat-roofed design of the United Bank took its cues from Richardson's R. and F. Cheney Building (1875–76), in Hartford, Connecticut, perhaps the first significant arcaded office block to be realized and surely the most influential.¹⁰⁸ Framed by strong corner piers and a tra-beated attic crowned by a corbeled cornice, the United Bank also included Neo-Grec and Ruskinian Gothic details. Punctuated by significant portals at each street, the building consisted of a two-story base carrying two intermediate floors, four floors treated as an arcade of closely spaced pilasters, and an attic cornice, all combining to create a remarkably unified effect. The design was important not only for its composition but also because it broke with the previous model for bank architecture: whereas Griffith Thomas's National Park Bank (1866–68) (see below), for example, had been conceived as a civic monument, with an elaborate sculpture program on the facade and a spectacular banking room, the United Bank was simply an office

building, with a not unusually high main floor providing banking space for United as well as for the First National Bank, which was given pride of place at the corner. Critics found the building's character off-putting; according to Montgomery Schuyler, during the early stages of its design development, the scheme raised an "active animosity [among those] interested in architecture."¹⁰⁹ The critic of the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, possibly Schuyler as well, was scathing in his assessment:

It used to be a favorite theory [that the two partners] were doing a "limited competition" against each other. . . . There are more outrageous and more vulgar and even more ignorant pieces of architecture in New York, but it is questionable whether there is one more silly. In the first place, there was that robustious foundation and then there were those incredibly helpless and foolish looking pilasters and then there were the iron mullions in the windows in Wall Street, which seemed to be put in only to show that iron could be so used as to take up as much room as stone and then there were the fraudulent entrance arches, which are not entrances at all.¹¹⁰

Youngs & Cable's Aldrich Court (1886–87), at 41–45 Broadway, running through to 17–21 Trinity Place, was the first tall building to interrupt the five-story-high wall of buildings between the Washington Building and Trinity Church.¹¹¹ Though eclectic in detail, the design was fundamentally Richardsonian Romanesque, especially at the base, where a bold, low-sprung arch formed the main entrance. Though the vertical integration of the middle floors, effected by an alternating rhythm of paired arcades rising to steeply raked, dormerlike pediments, was a decided step forward from Peabody & Stearns's United Bank, the design failed to please the *Record and Guide*:

There is no pretense in the design of adherence to any known style, nor is there any reason shown for the departure. An intelligent eclecticism is one thing, a thoughtless hodge-podge is quite another. An architect is entitled to take what he needs wherever he can find it, if the result is unity, but his artistic responsibilities and difficulties are increased by that course. In this case we have Gothic gables and finials, Rococo balusters, pediments of the Dutch Renaissance, and carving that is rather more Romanesque than it is anything else. The scheme of composition by which the horizontal lines were effaced and the vertical lines emphasized and multiplied, doomed a front of these dimensions to look weak and monotonous, and there is nothing in the detail to redeem this impression. Except the basement there is nothing to call for admiration. We do not know who the architect is, but we regret to say that his work betrays both want of training and want of thinking, and furnishes a solemn warning against intrusting a work so important to an untrained and unthinking designer.¹¹²

Robert W. Gibson's United States Trust Company (1888–89), at 45–47 Wall Street, replacing a modest three-story building, was the period's last consequential high-rise, midblock infill and was the most literal reflection of

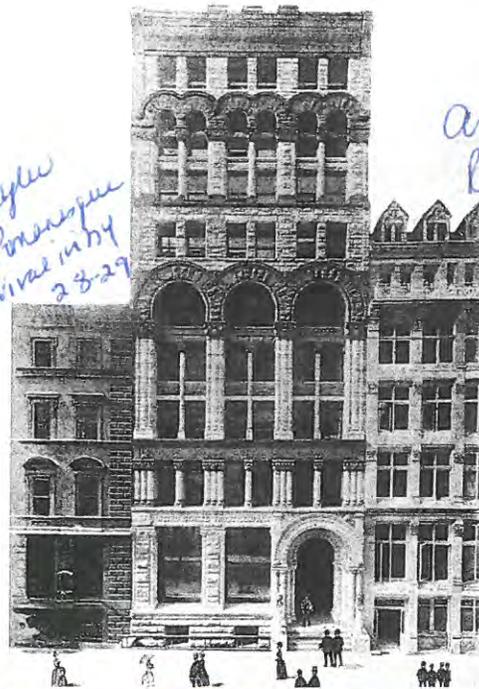
Richardson's ideas.¹¹³ Gibson beat Babb, Cook & Willard as well as Charles W. Clinton, George B. Post, and J. C. Cady in a competition for the building, which would vastly overpower its near neighbors, including Alfred Thorp's Orient Building (see above), at number 41. Anticipating the trend of the next decade, Babb, Cook & Willard's rejected scheme was more restrained and Classical than Gibson's design, which **Montgomery Schuyler deemed Richardsonian to the point of embarrassment.** Schuyler nonetheless found pleasure in "the parts rather than in the whole," and praised it "as one of the most picturesque 'bits' in our street architecture."¹¹⁴ The *Record and Guide* found Gibson's brownstone-trimmed granite building

impossible to ignore. The designer has attained one requisite of commercial art in making it extremely conspicuous. . . . [Even given the cacophony of Wall Street's architecture . . .] the effect of the new building . . . is more than commonly self-assertive. It adjoins on one side a prim, white marble building, characterized by much precision and delicacy of detail, and on the other a decorous and respectable four-story building in brown stone. This last is so evidently obsolete and doomed that it need not in any case have been considered by the designer of the new building; but the combination of materials he has chosen, admirable in itself and for a detached building, greatly sharpens the contrast with its neighbors that is created by its treatment. . . . The fault one finds with the architect of the United States Trust Company is that his work does not betray a purpose. That is to say, it has no character, unless obstreperousness may be so considered. The impression it makes is not single, but multiplex, and even miscellaneous. It is here meagre and rude and there barbarically rich, without harmonious relations. It is an assemblage of "features" that does not form a countenance. The features must be taken by themselves, and it is noteworthy that in the best of them, in the doorway, in spite of the drawbacks noted, and in the colonnade of the second story he owes his exemplar little or nothing. For these we are sincerely obliged to him, but a building for which its parts may be taken without injury to them, as these may, is not an architectural composition.¹¹⁵

Another significant Romanesque-inspired building of the late 1880s was William B. Tubby's seven-story, red brick and brownstone Market and Fulton National Bank (1888-89), at 81-83 Fulton Street and 55-59 Gold Street, with thirty-eight feet of frontage on Ann Street as well.¹¹⁶ Notable for its battlemented corner rising above the building for a half story to form "a rudimentary and roofless tower," the *Record and Guide* saw this "most ambitious feature" as the "great mistake in the composition," creating a jarring interruption of the otherwise accomplished arcaded walls.¹¹⁷ Schuyler also faulted the corner tower, which he deemed "distinctly injurious" to the building's narrow front, but praised the building's details, many of which—including the tall arcaded base, the arcaded treatment of the walls tying together floors four through seven, and the elaborate handling of the entrance—were based on

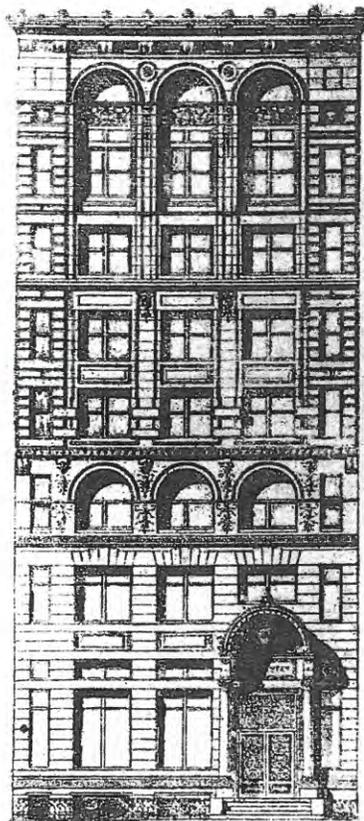
Schuyler
The Picturesque
Review in NY
28-29

Architectural
Record
(July-Sept
1891)
7-38



United States Trust Company Building, 45-47 Wall Street. Robert W. Gibson, 1888-89. View to the south showing the Orient Insurance Company Building (Alfred Thorp, 1876-77) on the right. King, 1893. CU.

"The United
States Trust
Company"
12/22/1888
p. 1509



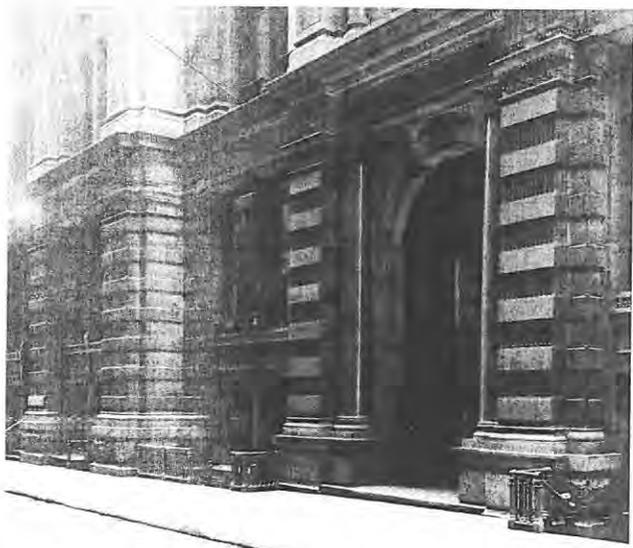
Proposed United States Trust Company Building, 45-47 Wall Street. Babb, Cook & Willard, 1888. Elevation. AABN. CU.



Market and Fulton National Bank Building, northwest corner of Fulton and Gold Streets. William B. Tubby, 1888–89. View to the northwest. King, 1893. CU.

Richardson's view of the Romanesque.¹¹⁸

Charles W. Clinton's intermittently arcaded building for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (1882–84), at 34 Nassau Street, with additional frontages on both Liberty and Cedar Streets, replaced a former post office that had been built as the Middle Dutch Church.¹¹⁹ The design embodied the principles of the Romanesque but expressed them in a distinctly Classical way, anticipating the work of the 1890s. Clinton was awarded the commission for the eight-story, 161-foot-high building after an invited competition that also included entries from Edward H. Kendall, J. Morgan Slade, Napoleon Le Brun & Sons, John Correja, George B. Post, and W. Wheeler Smith. Clinton's design called for a lavishly detailed, Classical-inspired building that filled its lot except for a slight recess of the middle portion along Nassau Street. The design was notable for its handling of the broad pilasters and numerous other details, as well as for its overall pavilionated composition: a rusticated two-story base rising through a two-story intermediate zone to four floors combined between giant orders, culminating in an elaborate cornice and an arcaded attic. Despite these attributes, it was the building's bulk and its lavish interiors that drew the most attention. Mariana Van Rensselaer declared the light-colored limestone building "sumptuous," suggesting "a certain elegance" that one finds along the streets of Paris: "Its rather elaborate detail is sufficiently well distributed, and its mass has some excellence (though not striking excellence) of composition. . . . [It] is attractive in many ways, and is neither vulgar nor commonplace."¹²⁰ But while the building was still under construction, the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, in one of the earliest discussions of the urbanistic issues raised by tall buildings, argued that it was "a mistake . . . to set a building of the dimension and proportions of this on an alley, and Nassau Street is little more than an alley." It was not the



Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York Building, 34 Nassau Street. Charles W. Clinton, 1882–84. Entrance. MONY.



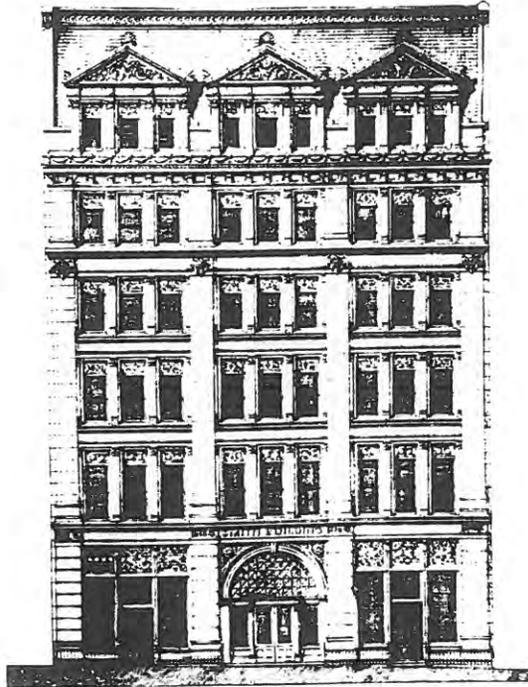
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York Building, 34 Nassau Street. Charles W. Clinton, 1882–84. Perspective. NYHS.

height in and of itself that was troubling to the *Record and Guide's* editors but the implications such great height would have on the future development of the city's oldest neighborhood: "If the owner opposite chooses to put up another ten-story building, he will, of course, make the fifth story of the Mutual building nearly as dark as the ground floor of the ordinary Nassau street building, and the stories beneath it will get still less light." The *Record and Guide* went on to suggest that the Mutual Life Insurance Company could have "protected itself by setting back its building with a plaza in front of it . . . and would probably have found this sacrifice paid in the increased attractiveness of its building to tenants, even if the city had not assumed and assessed upon the adjoining property some portion of the cost of the improvement."¹²¹ In a subsequent article, the *Record and Guide's* editors repeated their criticism and went on to say that "architecturally there is probably nothing so absurd as the relation of the new building to its surrounding to be seen in any other city in the world."¹²²

The interior of the Mutual Life Building was particularly ornate. According to *Building* magazine, it seemed "to contain a quarry-full of marble. . . . In going from the portico, on Nassau street, to the top story, the visitor finds marble beneath his feet all around him; the main stairway is marble. The corridor presents marble arches in relief, together with marble pillars. The room of the corporation within the counter is floored with marble." But the "light and elegant" molding of the principal suite of offices was made of cement.¹²³ The interior also contained large amounts of scagliola and gilding. Four years after the Mutual Life Building's completion, Clinton added an eight-story addition.

George B. Post

George B. Post was the architect who dominated commercial office building construction in the 1880s. Capitalizing on his success at the Equitable and Western Union Buildings, Post designed numerous major office buildings during the decade, which, taken as a group, were regarded, as Russell Sturgis put it, "to be among the best built, best planned, most useful and most truly economical of our modern structures."¹²⁴ Post's gray limestone Smith Building (1879–80), at 3–7 Cortlandt Street, was one of the early important exercises in straightforward commercial design.¹²⁵ Like Hunt's Coal and Iron Exchange (1873–76) (see above), a neighbor, the Smith Building was, as Montgomery Schuyler put it, "only a street front" but "crowned with gabled dormers which are the only features of architectural interest, and they not of much; but if it be not interesting, it is at least an entirely inoffensive piece of prosaic work."¹²⁶ Despite Schuyler's harsh judgment, the Smith Building had rather more to offer. As Winston Weisman has written, it was "a masterpiece of functional, commercial design. The bones of the building stand out clear and strong with the leaded glass, terra-cotta, and classical features giving great visual appeal to a facade so intelligently articulated."¹²⁷

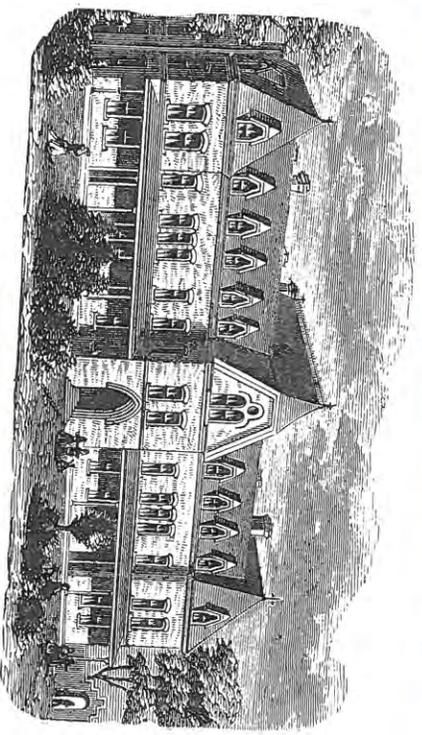


Smith Building, 3–7 Cortlandt Street. George B. Post, 1879–80. Elevation. NYHS.



Post Building, site bounded by Exchange Place and Beaver and Hanover Streets. George B. Post, 1880–81. View to the northwest. AR. CU.

New York + its Institutions 1609-1871 by Rev. J. F. Richmond NY: E. B. Treat, 1871



THE SHELTERING ARMS

(Manhattanville.)

INSTITUTIONS for the relief of orphans, half-orphans, the aged, sick, and blind, have greatly multiplied in New York during the last fifty years; yet a few observing minds discovered that there still existed a large and helpless class in the community, to whom no door of generous hospitality was open. Each Institution being established for the relief of a single class, always sufficiently numerous to tax it to its utmost, others, equally needy and worthy, were necessarily excluded. The asylum for the blind, and the one for the deaf-mute, received inmates at a certain age, but where were the poor homeless children to spend their earlier years? There were hospitals for sick and crippled children, as long as surgeons pronounced them curable, but incurables could not be admitted. Some institutions received half-orphans, or poor children, free, on condition that they were surrendered to the institution; but many parents, in pressing need of temporary relief, were unwilling to irrevocably surrender their children. The half-orphan asylum could not receive the children of the father deserted by his wife, of both sick, in the hospital. These considerations led to the founding of the Sheltering Arms, an institution which proposed to extend the arm of relief and defence to multitudes not hitherto provided for. When the enterprise was first sug-

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

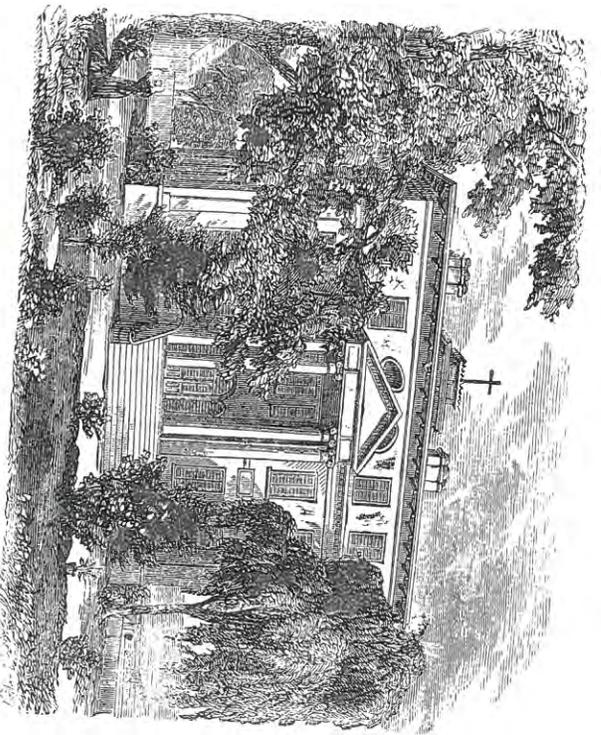
gested, some regarded it as a useless undertaking; and suggested that it would be difficult to find children not hitherto provided for, while others, more considerate, thought it too vast, if not quite Utopian. The society having been organized, the President, Rev. Thos. M. Peters, D.D., generously offered his own house, situated at the corner of One Hundredth street and Broadway, free of rent for ten years, which was opened on the 6th of October, 1864, and forty children, all the building could accommodate, immediately received. The first child received in anticipation of opening the Institution, was a little deserted blind girl of four or five years, and soon after, a helpless crippled boy, unable to gain admittance into any hospital, because incurable, was received, and after seventeen months, flew away to that land where the inhabitants no more say, "I am sick." The operations of the first eighteen months proved two things. First, that their accommodations were inadequate to the demands made upon them; and secondly, that the generosity of the public would support a larger family. In 1866, another building was erected by the trustees, at an expense of \$10,000; the number of children increased to ninety, and the annual expenses of the Institution from \$6,000 to \$11,000. But a new difficulty soon confronted them. The Boulevard, in its wide sweep up the island, cut through their grounds, taking nine of their twenty-two lots, leaving the remainder in two pieces, and too small for their use. After examining several pieces of property, the trustees purchased an acre of ground, situated on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, in what is called Manhattanville. Their plan of building is partly modeled after the *rough house* of Wichein, near Hamburg, on the Horn, *etc.*, to erect cottages, so that the children may be divided into families of equal number; but the great value of ground on Manhattan has compelled them to unite several under one roof, instead of scattering them around the field as at Hamburg. Their new building was completed, and the children removed to it on the 5th of February, 1870. It is a two-story brick, with basement and attic, in the Gothic order, with slated French roof, and is composed of five sections. The central portion, rising a little above the rest, is thirty-six by forty-seven feet, and contains office, parlor, kitchen, linen and work rooms, infirmary, and all necessary sleeping apartments for adults. The two wings are each fifty by forty feet; each contains two cottages, with

accommodations for thirty children each, affording space for one hundred and twenty in all. Each cottage contains its separate dining-room, play-room, wash-room, and dormitory. An appeal was made for \$5,000 donations, the amount necessary to erect a cottage, the name of the donor to be given to the building. Mrs. Peter Cooper generously furnished the sum to erect a cottage for girls; Mr. John D. Wolfe, one for boys; another friend gave the amount for the third, and the Ladies' Association have undertaken to pay for the fourth. The school-house is a separate building. The ground and buildings have thus far cost about \$75,000, and the trustees will admit, and increase the number of inmates to about three hundred. A small Episcopal church stands in the rear of the Institution on the adjoining street, where the children attend service. The president of the society is an Episcopal clergyman; representatives of other denominations are, however, in its board of management. Children are received without regard to creed or nationality, and the managers acknowledge donations from Jews, Gentiles, and all denominations of Christians. The internal management of the Institution was, from its commencement until the spring of 1870, committed to the Sisterhood of St. Mary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Six of them took charge of the four families of children, and found time to write articles for their monthly paper, conduct fairs, collect subscriptions, and attend to sundry other matters. Their habit strikingly resembled that viewed by many to be too closely allied to them in many points of faith and practice, it was considered best by the board of management to remove them from the Institution. Miss Sarah S. Richmond, an estimable lady of piety and culture, has at present the charge of its internal management, and is assisted by hired help. These lady managers are deserving of great credit for the sacrifice and toil bestowed on these homeless children, many of whom are "rough casts of uncultivated humanity," but are soon subdued by gentle treatment and faithful instruction. The Institution has, at this writing, one hundred and twenty-five children, ten of whom are incurable invalids who could gain access to no other institution. Children are received at any age, from infancy to fourteen years, subject to the call of their parents or relatives; but if left to the managers, are retained until farther advanced in

years than in most institutions, that their habits of virtue may be more thoroughly confirmed. In addition to an English education, they are to be taught trades as far as possible. Board is charged of such as are able to pay, but all received from this source has not exceeded one-sixth of the current expenses of the Institution in any year. The State has contributed some small sums to the Institution; but the city authorities, giving unnumbered thousands to others, have not been importuned* by the Sheltering Arms to impose heavy burdens on the public for its support. Their president and managers have taken the wise, Christian, and statesman-like view, that private charitable corporations should be supported by those especially interested, and that public officials should not be invoked to compulsorily draw supplies from those who might disapprove of their principles or practices. All honor to the Sheltering Arms for this most wholesome example, so eminently worthy of imitation. They have wisely sought, by the dissemination of knowledge relating to their work, to develop a charity in their friends, affording abundant supplies not easily affected by the caprices of legislation. The undertaking of the society has thus far proved a magnificent success.

* The policy has been somewhat changed since writing the above.

function of fire. The plan of the Institution is the early return of the children to their parents, or their indenture to responsible families in the country; hence few remain over six months. The State of Illinois, the garden of the West, was early selected as the place for the deportation and indenturing of the children, and over three thousand have been placed in these Western homes. A House of Reception, under charge of a resident agent, has been established at Chicago. This agent regularly visits the children and corresponds with the families in which they live, taking care that justice is done to all concerned. Children are not indentured without the consent of their parents, except in extreme cases. They are often placed in large numbers in a township or county, and thus allowed to continue their early acquaintance, without rival each other in attainments and worth. Clergymen and other persons of character are requested to instruct and provide wise care for them after their indenture, and very few have turned out badly. More than \$250,000 have been contributed by private parties toward the support of this Institution since its establishment, its chief revenue being derived from the city government. It is admirably conducted, and ranks among the best institutions of the age.



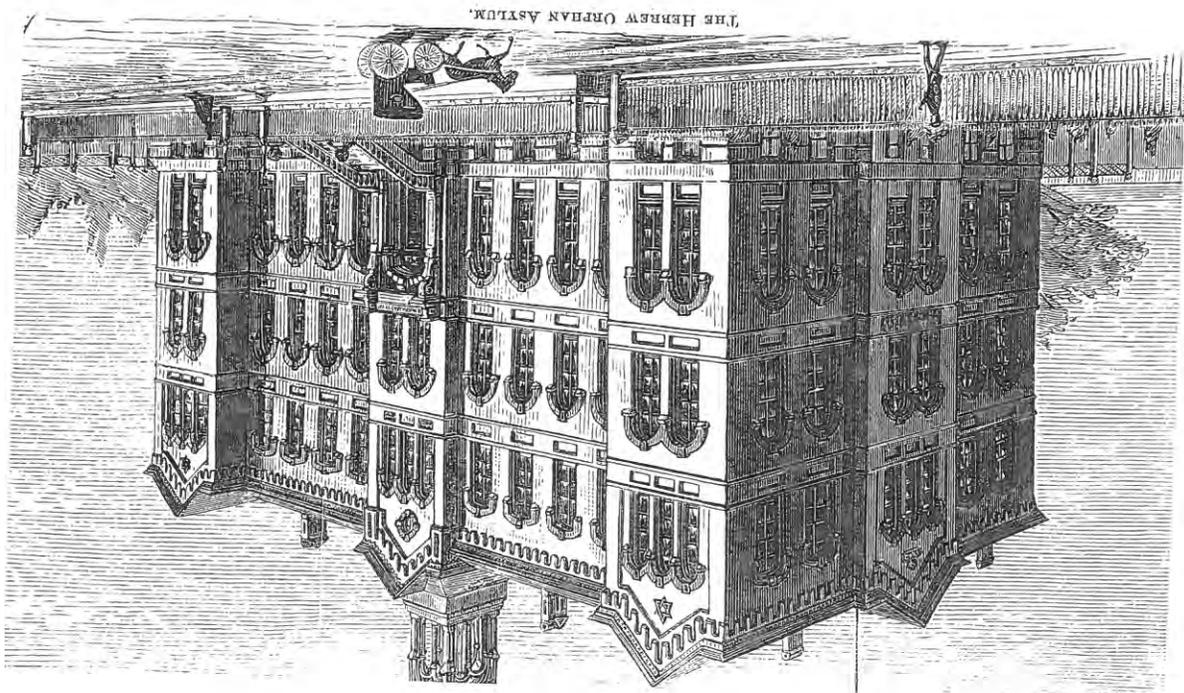
THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

(Eighty-sixth street, North river.)

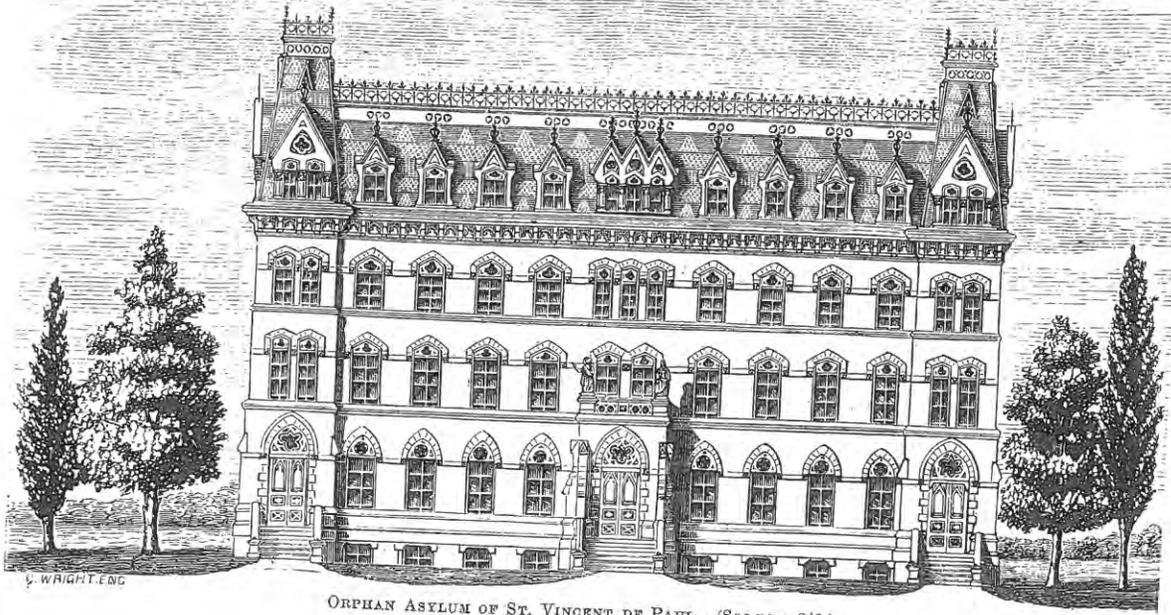
Woman has in all time borne a conspicuous part in works of benevolence and reformation. There is an intensity in the female nature which generally develops into positive traits of character, either for good or for evil. She loves or hates with all her heart, and can hardly occupy a middle ground. The instincts of a good and true woman are easily aroused by the cries of the wretched and helpless, and her entire nature is at once thrown into efforts for their relief. In the quickness of her perceptions, in the depth and constancy of her sympathy and affection, as well as in the sublimity of her faith, she has often excelled her more hardy companion. But alas! an angel corrupted becomes a devil, and a woman abandoned to treachery and lust becomes a mournful wreck of all others the most difficult to recover. Nature thus abused seeks to avenge itself of the outrage, by sadly inverting all her high-wrought faculties, degrading to the deepest infamy all that was formed for sublimity and purity. Only woman can intimately superintend the recovery of her own

fallen sex, and the age has produced not a few who have successfully toiled in this dark and forbidding field.

The House of Mercy was founded in 1854, through the untiring exertions of Mrs. S. A. Richmond, wife of the late Rev. William Richmond, formerly rector of St. Michael's Church, New York. The act of incorporation was passed February 2d, 1855. The efforts of the society for several years were on a limited scale, and conducted in private houses hired or gratuitously furnished by the friends of the enterprise. The zeal and efforts of Mrs. Richmond, who was a Christian lady of rare endowments and great address, during the infancy of the movement are infinitely above praise. She not only sought with the most careful training the reformation of the fallen in the Institution, but shrank from no other toil or exposure. For several years she so successfully plead the cause of the society at the markets, in the streets, and before the counters of the merchants, that the supplies of the House were never exhausted. When her failing health compelled her to resign the superintendency in the Institution, she still conducted the branch office at No. 304 Mulberry street, receiving and sending to Eighty-sixth street the women who desired to reform. She was succeeded in the management of the Institution by several members of the sisterhood of St. Mary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who had spent some time at St. Luke's. At first only the internal government was committed to them, but for several years past the financial department, in connection with the trustees, has been in their charge also, leaving the committee of ladies to whom this was at first assigned as merely representatives from their respective churches. The sisters have succeeded with much satisfaction both to themselves and others. The younger class of fallen women are taken, a large part of them being between twelve and twenty years of age. They are not compelled to remain against their will, and if very refractory are sent away. Deep-rooted virtue is with them a plant of slow growth, hence a period of exclusion from ordinary society for one or two years is considered essential to their thorough reformation. Many return to their friends after spending a few weeks or months in the Institution; some depart at the request of the sisters, or without it; others remain long, and then go to service in good families, or enter upon the responsible duties of the conjugal state. Quite a large number of the inmates have been confirmed as members of



THE HENRY ORPHAN ASYLUM.



ORPHAN ASYLUM OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. (See page 343.)

the church by the bishop at his annual visit to the Institution, a few of whom have failed in the performance of their religious obligations, but many of them have nobly persevered. The Institution is mainly supported and entirely controlled by the Protestant Episcopal church, one of her clergymen officiating as chaplain.

On the 16th of June, 1859, ten lots of ground, containing a large country mansion, were purchased at a cost of about \$12,000. The property is situated between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, near the Hudson river. Six lots have since been added. Several successful fairs have been held, and a number of State and city donations received, the largest of which was granted by the Legislature of 1867, amounting to \$25,000. The earnings of the inmates have thus far been small, and the society depends upon its annual subscribers and the gifts of the benevolent for the support of the House. When the mansion was purchased it was said to be able to accommodate one hundred inmates besides the ladies in charge, but like too many other estimates it fell short just one half. It has never afforded the space or arrangement for suitably classifying and dividing its forty-five or fifty inmates, a matter of vital importance in such an institution. For several years the society sought for means to enlarge their buildings. The State grant of 1867, supplemented by liberal subscriptions from the friends of the enterprise, enabled them in 1869 to carry forward this much-desired project.

The corner-stone of the new building was laid by Bishop Potter of New York on the 16th of October, 1869, in the presence of Bishops Southgate, Lay, Quintard, and a large number of clergymen and friends of the Institution from the city. An interesting address, containing valuable reminiscences of the past, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Peters. The building occupies a beautiful site, almost overhanging the Hudson, fronting on Eighty-sixth street, and at a pleasant remove from the new Boulevard. It is built of sandstone and red brick, relieved with dressings of Ohio stone. On entering the principal door, access is had to a spacious hall; opening out of this are offices, and beyond a broad staircase of iron ascending to the upper stories. On the floor above is a corridor, ninety feet in length, lighted by windows taken from the old oratory, thus connecting the old building with the chapel, dining-hall, and school-rooms. The chapel is fifty feet

in length, terminating at the eastern end in a circular apse; of polished marble, the sanctuary being supported by pillars tile. At the west end, on either side of the door, are encasements for the Sisters, and above these, behind an open arcade, are two concealed galleries, one for visitors and the other for the sick. In the second story are placed the infirmary, a Sister's room, bath-room, and a mortuary; over these a dormitory, divided into little rooms by low wainscot partitions and curtained doors. A slender bell-turret surmounts the roof, rising to the height of eighty-eight feet. The basement contains laundry, kitchen, pantries, and store-room. The stained glass for the windows was imported from England. The edifice cost \$30,000, and the sixteen lots, with their buildings, are now valued at \$100,000, and are free from debt. The number of inmates is now to be increased from forty-five to one hundred, and the managers propose to eventually remove the old frame mansion and complete a large quadrangle, inclosing the property of the Institution with permanent buildings in the style of the one just erected.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

(*Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.*)



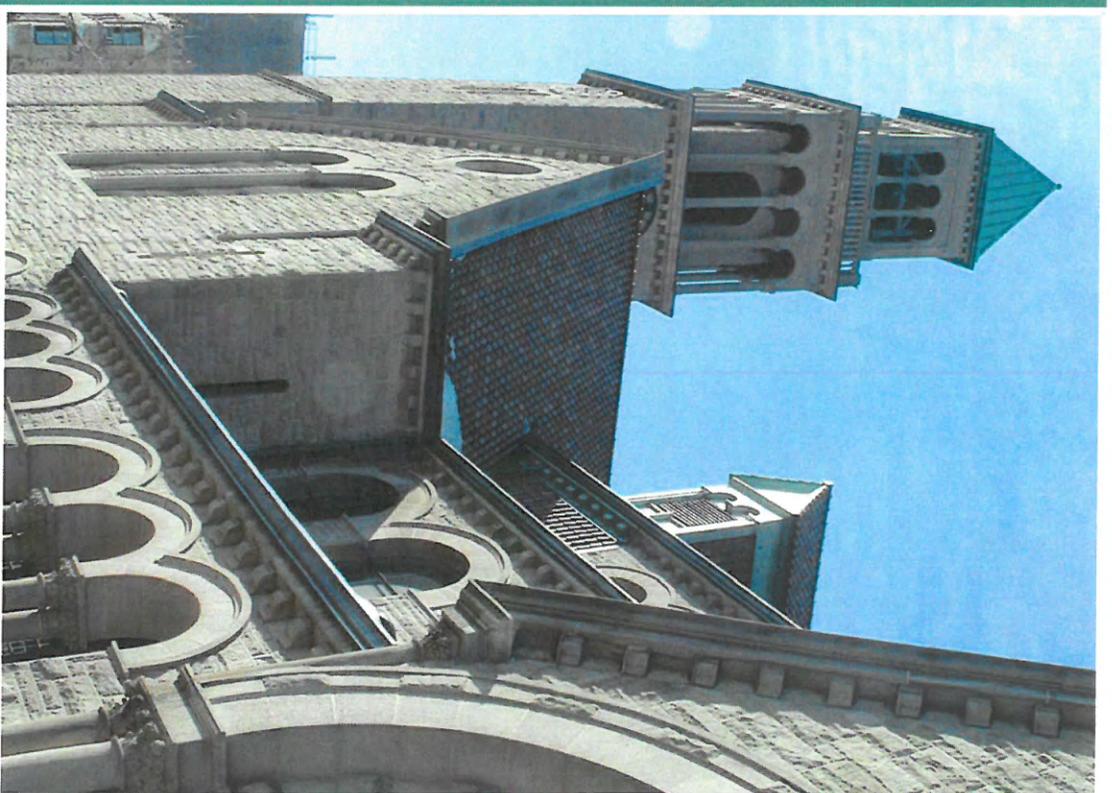
ON the 8th of April, 1822, a number of gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion, residents of the city of New York, organized the "Hebrew Benevolent Society," which was incorporated by act of Legislature February 2, 1832, granting power to hold real and personal estate, the annual income of which should not exceed \$2,000. The objects of the society were stated to be "charitable, and to afford relief to its members in cases of sickness and infirmity."

In January, 1845, the "German Hebrew Benevolent Society," a rival organization, sprang up, which was the same year incorporated, and exerted a large influence for fourteen years. The objects of this organization, as set forth in its act

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY. 337

of incorporation, were—"to assist the needy, succor the helpless, and protect the weak." The proceedings of this society were transacted and the minutes kept in the German language. In 1847 this society voted \$1,500 out of its general fund, and a portion of its annual receipts, toward the erection of a hospital. The Hebrew Benevolent Society promptly united in this movement, but, as the wealthier congregations withheld their support, the enterprise failed for lack of means. In 1859 the German Society having voted to appropriate the hospital fund for the establishment of an orphan asylum, and a home for aged and indigent Jews, and the opinion having become general that the cause of charity would be promoted by a union of the two societies, they were happily united, and a supplementary act of incorporation passed April 12, 1860, under the title of the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York." The new organization proposed "to relieve the sick, succor the poor and needy, support and comfort the widow, clothe, educate, and maintain the orphan." This was to be done by the establishment of a well-regulated system of out-door relief for the poor; by founding and maintaining an asylum for Jewish orphans; and by establishing a home for the support of the aged poor. Any Israelite may become a member of the society on the payment of one hundred dollars. The business of the society is conducted by a president, vice-president, a treasurer, and eighteen trustees, six of whom are annually elected at the meeting of the society in April.

The last act of incorporation granted power to hold estate, the income of which should not exceed \$15,000; authorized the city to grant land to the society for the erection of suitable buildings; and clothed it with the same power to manage and inditure orphans that had been given to other societies. In 1861 the Corporation granted a beautiful plot of ground on the corner of Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, and the sum of \$30,000 toward the erection of an asylum. The corner-stone of the building was laid September 30th, 1862, and the edifice formally dedicated November 5, 1863. The Asylum consists of a main building and two wings, the principal front, on Seventy-seventh street, being one hundred and twenty feet, with a depth of sixty, and cost \$40,000. It is constructed of brick, is three stories high, besides a high basement and sub-cellar. The ceilings are high, the halls wide, the apartments conveniently arranged



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Dear Friend:

Welcome to St. Michael's Church. We are very pleased that you have come to visit us.

This booklet will provide a brief glimpse into the rich history of our church which has been located on this site since 1807. We hope that its remarkable story of faith and service will be of interest to you. We pray that your spirit will be renewed as you pause to enjoy the beauty of this sacred place.

Faithfully,

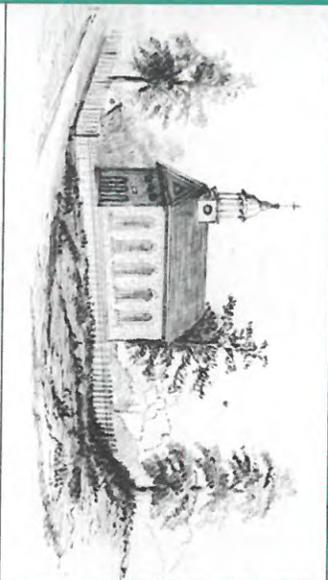
George W. Brandt, Jr.
Rector

PARISH PRAYER

Almighty God, who hast chosen for Thyself a people that they should proclaim thy name and show forth thy glory in all the world, renew thy life and love in us, we beseech Thee; that this parish, surrounded from early days by a great cloud of witnesses, may so daily increase in multitudes and zeal that therein may be the King's glory, and that as we grow in numbers through thy blessing, we may grow in grace, in prayer, in commitment, and in love, that at thy second coming, we may greet Thee a renewed people, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

THE FIRST CENTURY

"Surrounded from early days by a great cloud of witnesses ..."
St. Michael's Church has been located on exactly the same site for two centuries. Since 1807, St. Michael's history has reflected the history of its diocese, its city and its country.



St. Michael's first church (1807-1835), drawn by Eugene Schornborn, descendant of one of St. Michael's 1807 founders.

Located in a section of Manhattan known as Bloomingdale, more than five miles north of the port city of New York, St. Michael's first church was a simple white frame building with a belfry. The families who established St. Michael's were pewholders of Trinity Church near Wall Street; they sought a more convenient place to worship near their Bloomingdale summer homes overlooking the Hudson River. The new church was located on Bloomingdale Road, just east of what later became Broadway. From the beginning, St. Michael's served many more than just its Trinity founders and their households: Bloomingdale farmers, road-side shopkeepers, and others worshipped at St. Michael's.

The new church struggled in its first fifteen years. In 1820, however, St. Michael's hired a new rector, William Richmond, who brought stability and vision to his work. Richmond's appointment initiated an astonishing near-century long family leadership at St. Michael's. Richmond served as rector twice, with one five year hiatus during which his brother served, for thirty-three years. Richmond's assistant priest, Thomas McClure Peters, married Richmond's daughter and soon thereafter became rector himself. Thomas



one

McClure Peters' total service in the parish lasted fifty years, and, thereafter, his son, John Punnett Peters, became rector in 1893, leading the church until the end of the First World War.

William Richmond's rectorship was significant in the sheer scope of its ministries: in his time, the parish extended from 59th Street to the northern tip of Manhattan and from the Hudson River to the East River. Both before and after the Civil War, St. Michael's was, in John Punnett Peters' words, "... the mother of a dozen churches, and almost as many institutions." St. Michael's founded at least six



1860 view of the second church (1854-1891), showing the old churchyard and, to the right, Tenth Avenue, later called Amsterdam Avenue.

churches in New York City, including All Angels' Church, located first in Seneca Village, in what is now Central Park, and then on West End Avenue. From 1837 to 1842, William Richmond was called to missionary work in the western territories; he founded six churches in Wisconsin and Oregon, one of which, Trinity Church in Portland, is now the cathedral church of the Diocese of Oregon. St. Michael's extensive social ministries, established during the nineteenth century and, in some instances, active well into the twentieth century, included the City Mission Society and numerous asylums for poor and homeless women and children. The Sheltering Arms for "destitute, friendless children" was the first social service agency to make foster care a centerpiece for child welfare. After the Civil War, St. Michael's provided space and financial support for the free Bloomingdale Clinic, District Nurse Association, Day Nursery and Circulating Library.

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one of which, Trinity Church in Portland, is now the cathedral church of the Diocese

By the late 1840s, St.

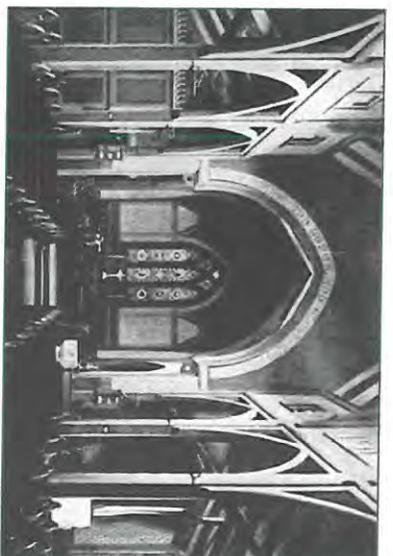
Michael's had three or more Sunday services as well as regular mid-week services. Hundreds of German immigrants found a welcome spiritual home at St. Michael's: Peters, like his son after him, spoke German fluently and often preached in that language. Richmond and Peters also conducted weekly services at the Leake and Watts Orphanage and, more controversially, at the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. In addition, The Colored Home in Yorkville and the New York City Nursery of Poor and Destitute Children on Randall's Island were part of St. Michael's ministry.

The nineteenth century brought urbanization to Bloomingdale. The building and installation of the Croton Aqueduct (1837-1842) and the laying of the Hudson River Railroad tracks (1849-1851) broke up the old moneyed estates and large farms north and west of St. Michael's. To the east of the church, amorphous groups of squatters displaced by the building of Central Park and small shanty towns of African-American, white immigrant and mixed race "indigents and ragpickers" struggled against poverty. St. Michael's founding Trinity families abandoned their Bloomingdale summer homes: by mid-century, the bucolic river-shore countryside had become part of the confusing, crowded city.



St. Cecilia Choir, founded in 1904 and still in existence today, shown in formal procession.

In 1853, the church burned to the ground. The swifly built second church, twice as big as the first, was consecrated in 1854. Simultaneously, Richmond and the vestry turned their attention to the pressing matter of St. Michael's overcrowded churchyard. The church had no choice but



Oak and stone interior of second church, able to seat 400 people in more than 70 pews, all rent-free.



to look outside of Manhattan for additional land to bury its dead. By 1852, Thomas McClure Peters, Richmond's assistant and son-in-law, found appropriate land for a cemetery in Newtown, Long Island, now Astoria, Queens, accessible from Manhattan by means of the Astoria Ferry. Funding for the purchase of the land came from Peters himself and from more than fifty Bloomingdale families, most of whom were African-American. The dual purpose of St. Michael's Cemetery was to provide a burial place for parishioners of St. Michael's and any other religious institutions and to serve as a public potter's field.

At the end of the nineteenth century, St. Michael's was strong and continuously growing; the vestry was energetically optimistic. The second church building now seemed inadequate; plans were set in place in the 1880's for a major new building -- the third and present building -- to be set on St.

Michael's 1807 site. Robert W. Gibson (1854-1927), a highly influential ecclesiastical architect, was hired and the new church, large enough to seat 1500 people, was dedicated in December, 1891. Gibson created a daring church of an imagined Romanesque and Byzantine style. The building is marked at its southeast corner by an elegant bell-tower, visible for more than a mile in all directions. The vestry encouraged parishioners to contribute generously to the interior decoration of the new building. In 1895, Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933) was commissioned to design and install the seven great lancet windows representing St. Michael's Victory in Heaven, along with the marble altar and its brilliant decorations. Twenty-five years later, Tiffany's overall design scheme was completed with the Chapel of the Angels reredos mosaic depicting the Witnesses of the



1902 Parish House, site of parish and community activities, including the Bloomingdale Free Clinic, where at least 500 patients a month were treated from 1905 to the late 1950's.

Redemption. From the 1890's through the 1920's, parishioners donated stained glass windows of eclectic styles; generous gifts of ecclesiastical furnishings continued until the Depression.

St. Michael's dramatically beautiful church contained its worship. The 1902 Thomas McClure Peters Memorial Parish House provided space for the church's many educational, artistic, athletic, social and spiritual activities, both traditional and innovative. At the turn of the twentieth century, St. Michael's was particularly alert to the needs of its most immediate neighbors: the "neglected condition" of a densely populated "colony of colored people in West 99th Street" required attention and care. Beginning in 1909, St. Michael's established "an institutional mission station" for the residents of 99th Street in two rooms and a small apartment over a grocery store. The Reverend Floarada Howard, an African-American priest, was called to the 99th Street Mission, soon named St. Jude's. By 1921, St. Michael's had built St. Jude's Chapel, a modern facility with "a beautiful place of worship" and a fully equipped settlement house whose guild rooms, sacristies, kitchen and gymnasium were praised by the bishop at the chapel consecration as "the most complete building of its kind" he had ever seen.

RECTORS OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

John Vanderbilt Bartow 1808 - 1810	John Punnett Peters 1893 - 1919
Samuel Farmar Jarvis 1811 - 1820	Thomas McCandless 1919 - 1947
William Richmond 1820 - 1837, 1842 - 1858	William Corker 1948 - 1975
James Richmond 1837 - 1842	Frederick Hill 1976 - 1993
Thomas McClure Peters 1858 - 1893	George W. Brandt, Jr. 1994 -



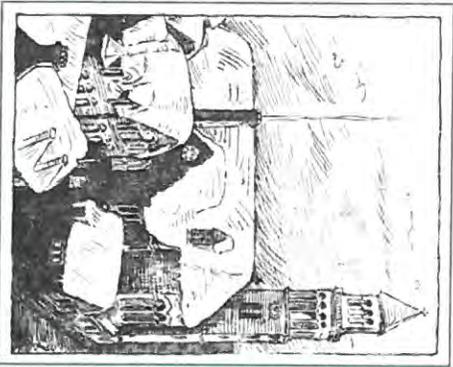
four



five

The terrible dislocations of the first half of the twentieth century were accompanied by profound challenges for St. Michael's and St. Jude's. During the First World War and the Second World War, St. Michael's could barely maintain its social ministries while meeting the war time pastoral and practical needs of the parish. The decade of the 1920's seemed to renew the economic strength of the wealthy, but the great poverty of the already poor only deepened. The Depression proved close-to-disastrous for both St. Michael's and St. Jude's.

And after 1919, the Richmond-Peters family no longer led St. Michael's. In spiritual and social ministries, members of this family had provided leadership for the church for over a century. Even more remarkable, from 1818 to 1919, St. Michael's had only two treasurers, James DePeyster, a member of one of the original founding Trinity families (treasurer: 1818-1874) and W. R. Peters, son of the first Rector Peters and brother of the second, (treasurer: 1874-1918). In



1928 winter scene, looking east, with roofs of the Rectory, Parvoh House and church.

the life of St. Michael's, the era of Richmond-Peters leadership ended just as the city and country were trying to adjust to conditions after the First World War.

For the first six decades of the twentieth century, the Upper West Side experienced economic and social decay; the area became dangerous and undesirable to many. The number of communicants at St. Michael's decreased rapidly. Rector Thomas McCandless, who had been John Punnett Peters' assistant, led St. Michael's according to the old Richmond-Peters style,

but the political, social and economic landscape surrounding the church was different from what it had been in the nineteenth century. Like many of its colleague churches, St. Michael's was unable to sustain its large social service ministries. In spite of what one St. Jude's parishioner called St. Michael's "climate of conscience," the church could no longer support the chapel. St. Jude's Chapel closed in 1957;

the building was subsequently razed for the construction of Park West Village. William Corker, St. Michael's rector beginning in 1948, invited St. Jude's to formally join St. Michael's. Few members of St. Jude's accepted the invitation, but some did; to this day, St. Michael's has parishioners who remember worshipping at St. Jude's.

In the late 1950's and the 1960's, St. Michael's retained a small core of devoted parishioners in a "bad neighborhood," an area that epitomized "urban blight." The vestry struggled to keep the church solvent with the meager income received from pledges, Sunday service plate collections and the then poorly managed cemetery. So precarious was the state of St. Michael's that the bishop entertained discussions of closing the church, and a sale of the cemetery was contemplated. Despite parish-wide uncertainty and the national climate of violence and protest, there was hopefulness at St. Michael's: in 1964, funds were raised for a new organ. Designed for St. Michael's and built in Germany, the magnificent Rudolph von Beckeraht organ took three years to install. Music had always been



St. Jude's Chapel, showing two unidentified parishioners and Reverend E. J. Howard, who served the Upper West Side African-American community for more than 50 years.

an important part of St. Michael's worship; now the von Beckerath organ, widely admired by both ecclesiastical and secular musicians, represented determination within the church to keep its doors open.

When Frederick Hill was called to be rector in 1976, the Upper West Side was experiencing a renewal. As the neighborhood once again became commercially and residentially desirable, St. Michael's Church was rediscovered by old and new neighbors alike. Under Hill's leadership, St. Michael's began to grow. Parish numbers increased as they had not in at least fifty years. Demographically, the parish reflected the diversity of the Upper West Side. New members of St. Michael's were individuals and families of Caribbean, Hispanic, Indian and Asian descent; gay men and women felt more welcome at St. Michael's than at most other churches. By the early 1980's, both the clergy and the lay leadership of the church were representative of the makeup of the parish as a whole. As the parish grew, St. Michael's finances were strengthening. St. Michael's, an old church, was reemerging as a leader in a dramatically new and renewed neighborhood and city: pastorally and philosophically; St. Michael's embraced and epitomized the most fundamentally welcoming vision of the American Anglican ethos.

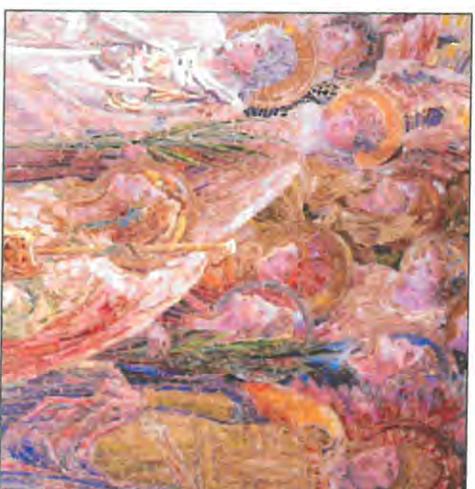
As the centennial of the third church building approached, the vestry and parish made plans to restore the church building, celebrating both the building itself and the remarkable renaissance of the parish. The overall building restoration required several stages and extended well past 1991, but the recreated beauty of the church received wide notice and tremendous praise well beyond the confines of the parish. In 1991, St. Michael's Church received an award from both the Preservation League of New York State and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for the restoration of "its intended use as a serene and spiritual place of worship" and the resumption of its status as "one of the noblest ecclesiastical structures on the Upper West Side." In 1997, during the fourth year of the leadership of the new and present rector, Canon George W. Brandt, Jr., St. Michael's Church became a Designated Historical Building on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

THE THIRD CENTURY

Now at the beginning of the twenty-first century, St. Michael's Church is a strong leader among strong leading churches in Manhattan, in the city and in the Diocese of New York. St. Michael's has more than ten services each week. The church has five choirs; more than 100 children are involved in the Christian Formation Program. Social ministries include work for the hungry and the homeless, the ill and their caregivers, the unemployed and their dependents. Both church and parish house provide space for extensive parish activities and major not-for-profit community organizations. St. Michael's Cemetery in Queens continues to thrive and provide burial space for individuals and families from all socio-economic classes, religions and ethnicities. Since the early 1990's, St. Michael's here in New York City has been partnered with St. Michael's, Promosa, in Mallosane, South Africa and, most recently, with the Diocese of Madras in the Church of South India.

Eloquently inclusive in its invitation to Christian faith, reverent in its worship and passionate in its commitment to social service, St. Michael's Church looks forward to its future enriched by the wisdom of its past.

Jean Ballard Terepka
Archivist



1920 Witness of the Redemption rendered in Chapel of the Angels, one of Tiffany's most important ecclesiastical murals. Photo by Bruce Schwartz.





ABOUT US WORSHIP GET CONNECTED CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MUSIC BICENTENNIAL 1807-2007 STEWARDSHIP

ARCHITECTURE

The current church building is the third on this site. It was designed by architect Robert W. Gibson and completed in 1891. It is made of Indiana limestone in the Northern Italian renaissance or Romanesque-Byzantine style and provides a rich setting for worship. The style was a daring departure in church architecture at the time. The new church was enhanced with chancel decorations by Louis Comfort Tiffany, which include the impressive lancet windows in the apse, depicting St. Michael's victory in heaven. The church was dedicated on December 16, 1891.

The parish house of the same style was completed in 1902. This building was designed for community service and originally contained facilities for a school, laundry and kitchen.

The interior of the church was painted with brilliant colors in 1990 by Fine Art Decoration of New York. For most of its first 100 years, the sanctuary had been painted in neutral colors. In celebration of its centennial, the church was repainted using colors in the palette of the Tiffany decorations.

An Architectural Chronology of St. Michael's Church

1807: First church consecrated (a plain white frame building, which seated 200).

1854: Second church consecrated (a Gothic structure, built of oak, which seated 400).

1891: Present church consecrated (Romanesque structure of Indiana limestone, which originally seated 1500); Robert W. Gibson, architect.

1895: Altar, reredos, altar furnishings, credence, and chancel rail designed and produced by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, dedicated at Easter. Decoration of the chancel to the spring of the dome completed, and the seven lancet windows, "St. Michael's Victory in Heaven," dedicated on Christmas Day. The windows were designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany and produced in his studios with the assistance of artists Clara W. Parrish, Edward P. Sperry, Louis J. Lederle and Joseph Lauber.

1897: Lectern installed, designed and executed by the firm of R. Geissler.

1902: Parish house dedicated; Charles Merry and Robert W. Gibson, architects.

1907: Dedication of the pulpit, the children's dove window (a memorial to all who had been baptized at St. Michael's) and the chancel decorations. All were designed and executed by the Tiffany studios.

1912: Rectory completed; Robert W. Gibson, architect.

1920: The Tiffany mosaic reredos in the chapel dedicated on St. Michael's Day as a memorial

ART & ARCHITECTURE

Bicentennial Year (1807-2007)
 Bicentennial Year (1807-2007)
 200 Club
 Art
 Tiffany Windows
 Architecture
 Bicentennial Timeline

1807-2007

During our bicentennial year, St. Michael's Church celebrates 200 years of our faith journey in this city. Our ever-renewing potential for spiritual growth and steadfastness in our unity in diversity, and our individuality in community. Our dedication to God through prayer, worship and service.

Mosaic
S.g. + ornament
at Library of Congress

Completed
1899

to Elizabeth Zimmerman.

1921: East gallery removed, and west gallery shortened to chapel line.

1922: The chapel altar, rail and surrounding pavement, designed by Herman Schladermundt, installed as a memorial to the Rev. John Punnett Peters.

1967: New organ by Rudolph von Beckerath installed in north gallery.

1989: Rededication of the chancel; artistic design executed by Fine Art Decorating, Inc. New York City and cleaning and repair of lancet windows done by Jack Cushen Studios, New York City. Columbarium dedicated. Designed by Stephen F. Byrns, AIA; decorated by Fine Art Decorating, Inc., with dome by James Garvey Studios.

1990: Rededication of the nave with design executed by Fine Art Decorating.

1863-
1937

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ABOUT US WORSHIP GET CONNECTED CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MUSIC BICENTENNIAL 1807-2007 STEWARDSHIP

TIFFANY WINDOWS

The interior decorations by Tiffany and others were added in stages after the completion of the current church building in 1891.



Tiffany Studios decorated the apse beginning in 1895 with the installation of seven stained glass windows in the apse depicting "St. Michael's Victory in Heaven." The windows were designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany and produced in his studios with the assistance of artists **Clara W. Parrish**, Edward P. Sperry, Louis J. Lederle and Joseph Lauber.

Tiffany also decorated the dome of the apse and installed the white Vermont marble altar, reredos, credence, altar rail, pulpit and other apse decorations. By 1920, the Tiffany decorations in the Chapel of the Angels were completed, including two more stained glass windows and the large mosaic behind the altar. These works represent one of the largest Tiffany installations still intact in its original setting.

The interior of the church was painted with brilliant colors in 1990 by Fine Art Decoration of New York. For most of its first 100 years, the sanctuary had been painted in neutral colors. In celebration of its centennial, the church was repainted using colors in the palette of the Tiffany decorations.

ART & ARCHITECTURE

Bicentennial Year (1807-2007)
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 200 Club
 Art
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1807-2007
 During our bicentennial year, St. Michael's Church celebrates 200 years of faith, service, and spiritual growth and steadfastness. Our ever-renewing potential for spiritual growth and steadfastness. Our unity in diversity, and individuality in community. Our dedication to God through prayer, worship and service.

HOME DIRECTIONS CONTACT US SITE MAP

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ABOUT US WORSHIP GET CONNECTED CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MUSIC BICENTENNIAL 1807-2007 STEWARDSHIP

ART

St. Michael's church contains many fine works of art, including some of the most important ecclesiastical works of **Tiffany Glass Studios** founded by Louis Comfort Tiffany. The interior decorations by Tiffany and others were added in stages after the completion of the current church building in 1891.



St. Michael's contains many other fine examples of stained glass by other leading artists, which were added by parishioners over the years to adorn the church. These include windows by important American stained glass designers J&R Lamb and Maitland Armstrong. The addition of stained glass windows culminated in 1926-7 with nine windows by Charles J. Connick Studios of Boston.

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ART & ARCHITECTURE

Bicentennial Year (2007)
 Bicentennial Year (2007)
 200 Club
 Art
 Tiffany Windows
 Architecture
 Bicentennial Timeline

1807-2007
 During our bicentennial year, St. Michael's Church is celebrating:
 - Our faith journey in this city over 200 years
 - Our ever-renewing potential for spiritual growth and step-by-step change
 - Our unity in diversity, and our individuality in community
 - our dedication to God through prayer, worship and service

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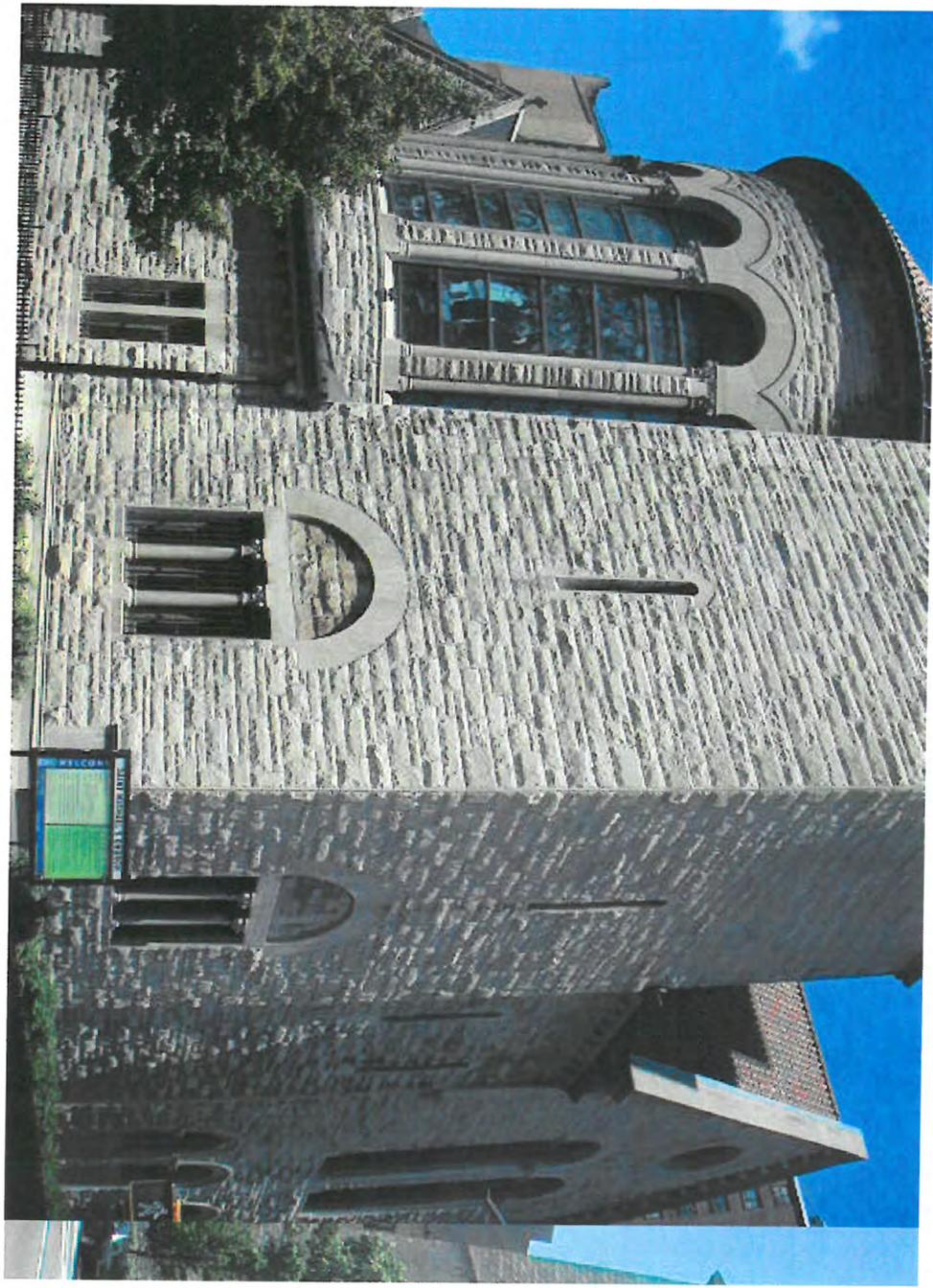
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Architecture

The current church building is the third on this site. It was designed by architect Robert W. Gibson and completed in 1891. It is made a rich setting for worship. The style was a daring departure in church architecture at the time. The new church was enhanced with ch depicting St. Michael's victory in heaven. The church was dedicated on December 16, 1891.

The parish house of the same style was completed in 1902. This building was designed for community service and originally contain. The interior of the church was painted with brilliant colors in 1990 by Fine Art Decoration of New York. For most of its first 100 years, repainted using colors in the palette of the Tiffany decorations. This decoration has suffered extensive water damage in the last seven years, restoring the interior painting to its former glory in the near future.

The church is currently undertaking a \$500,000 Campaign for Restoration and Renewal to restore the art and architecture. If you would like to learn more, please contact the church office at 2700.

History of St. Michael's Church

St. Michael's Church was founded as a summer church on its present site in 1807 in the community of Bloomingdale by New York City. The church was then a patchwork of farms and country homes.



St. Michael's Second building

In 1854 the second church was consecrated - a Gothic structure, built of oak.



Construction of the Third Buildi.

The current church building was dedicated on December 16, 1891. The parish house was completed in 1902. This building was designed as the city grew around in the latter half of the 19th century, St. Michael's mission became more and more local in aspect. The need: century, included facilities for education, industrial skills education, a family clinic, library, gym and child care center.

From 1907 to 1957 St. Michael's Church maintained a "colored" mission chapel on 99th Street, dedicated to St. Jude.



Today

The parish remained strong well into the 20th century, although after World War II many parishioners left the neighborhood and merges continues today as the parish moves into the 21st century with its tenth rector, Canon George W. Brandt, who was called in 1994.

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[Click to see all seven lancet windows](#)
(it may take a while to load)

The Campaign for Restoration and

In December of 1998 the Rev. Canon George W. Brandt called upon all parishioners of St. Michael's Church to dedicate themselves urgently, the restoration and protection from further environmental degradation of the seven priceless Tiffany stained glass windows

These historically and aesthetically important Tiffany windows are part of a larger collection of ecclesiastical decorations designed by intact in its original setting. This legacy left by previous generations of St. Michael's parishioners to present-day and future St. Michael's responsibility. Therefore, there is an enormous task to be accomplished in the years ahead for this and for future generations of St. Michael's place and preservation within the fabric of historic churches and their neighborhoods.

The work of restoring the [Tiffany windows](#) and the [interior decorations](#) commenced in the winter of 1998, and is expected to continue Restoration and Renewal of St. Michael's Church was formed in December, 1998. This committee is comprised of volunteers from w

The Committee has embraced a four-fold mission:

- to raise awareness within the parish and the greater community as to the historical and aesthetic importance of these Tiffany ;
- to assist with the implementation of a plan to restore the seven Tiffany lancet windows and the interior decoration of the sanct
- to raise all necessary funds to pay for the restoration work required, an amount currently estimated to be \$500,000
- to implement an on-going public education program which work with outside scholarly and tourist programs to increase aware

institution on the Upper West Side of Manhattan

To achieve these four goals, the Committee has embarked on a comprehensive program of parish and public education, as well as financial support. St. Michael's Church is a vibrant and growing institution, with vitally important spiritual and social service functions. With a nearly a two-century history, this parish still serves its community through multiple outreach and worship ministries. Although this parish is not a particularly large, it has a significant financial support to this three-year Campaign for Restoration and Renewal.

However, although parish members are generous in terms of offering their time and expertise, as well as their spiritual, and financial support, a significant restoration effort already underway. To fully fund this urgent and important work to completely restore the Tiffany windows and the interior of the church, we need your help. For more information about how you and/or your organization can participate in the St. Michael's Campaign for Restoration and Renewal, please contact us at the following links:

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**St. Michael's Church
Campaign for the Restoration and
Renewal
225 West 99th Street, New York, NY
212-222-2700**

Walter Cain - Co-Chair, Restoration and Renewal
Lisette Mallary - Co-Chair, Restoration and Renewal

Rebecca Hill - Co-Chair, Campaign for the Restoration and Renewal
Helen Graves - Co-Chair, Campaign for the Restoration and Renewal
Ron Melichar - Liaison to the Community A

Clarissa Crabtree - Chair, Special Events
Joan Kenyon - Chair, Public Education and Outreach

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architect Robert W. Gibson

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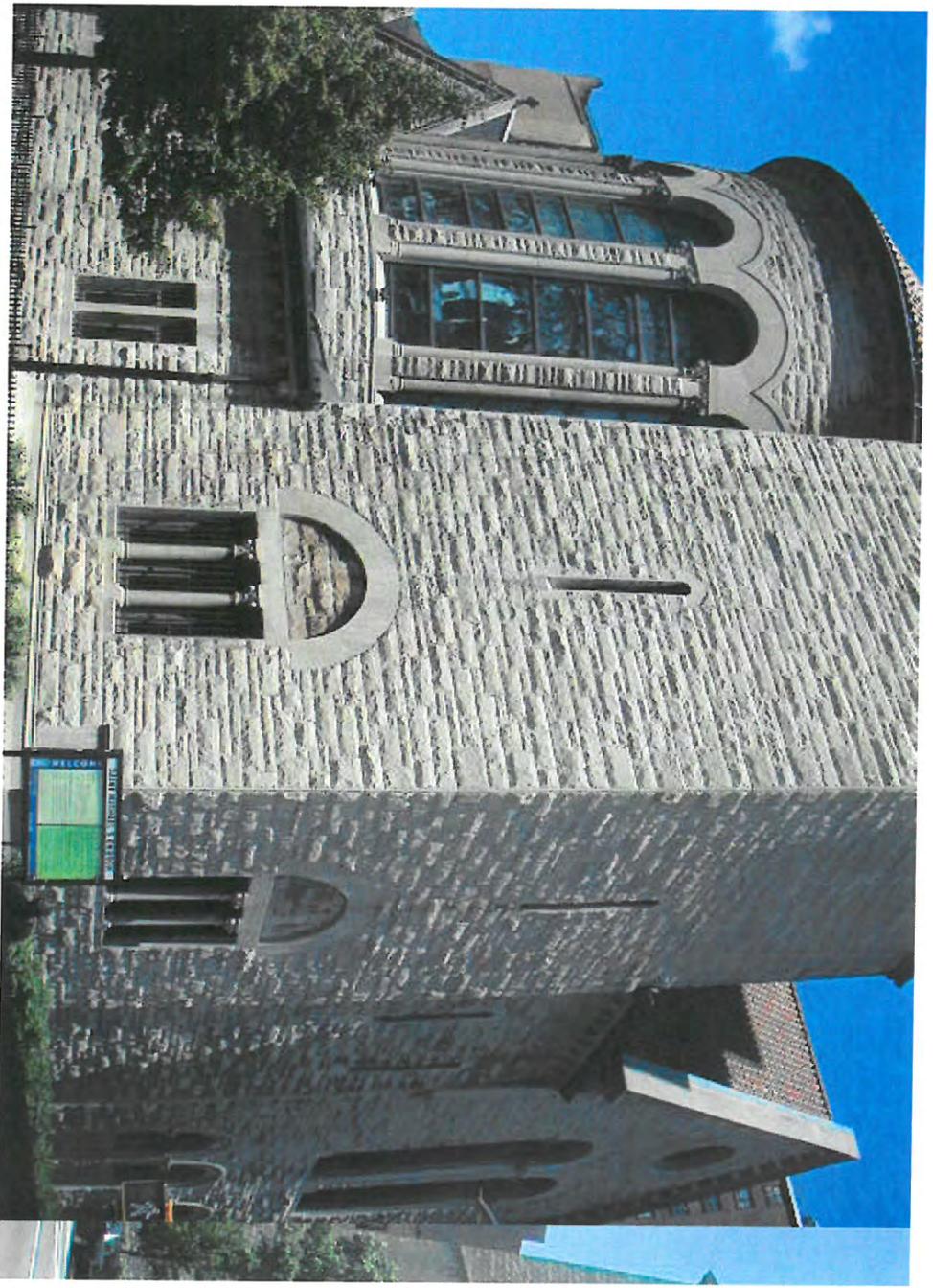
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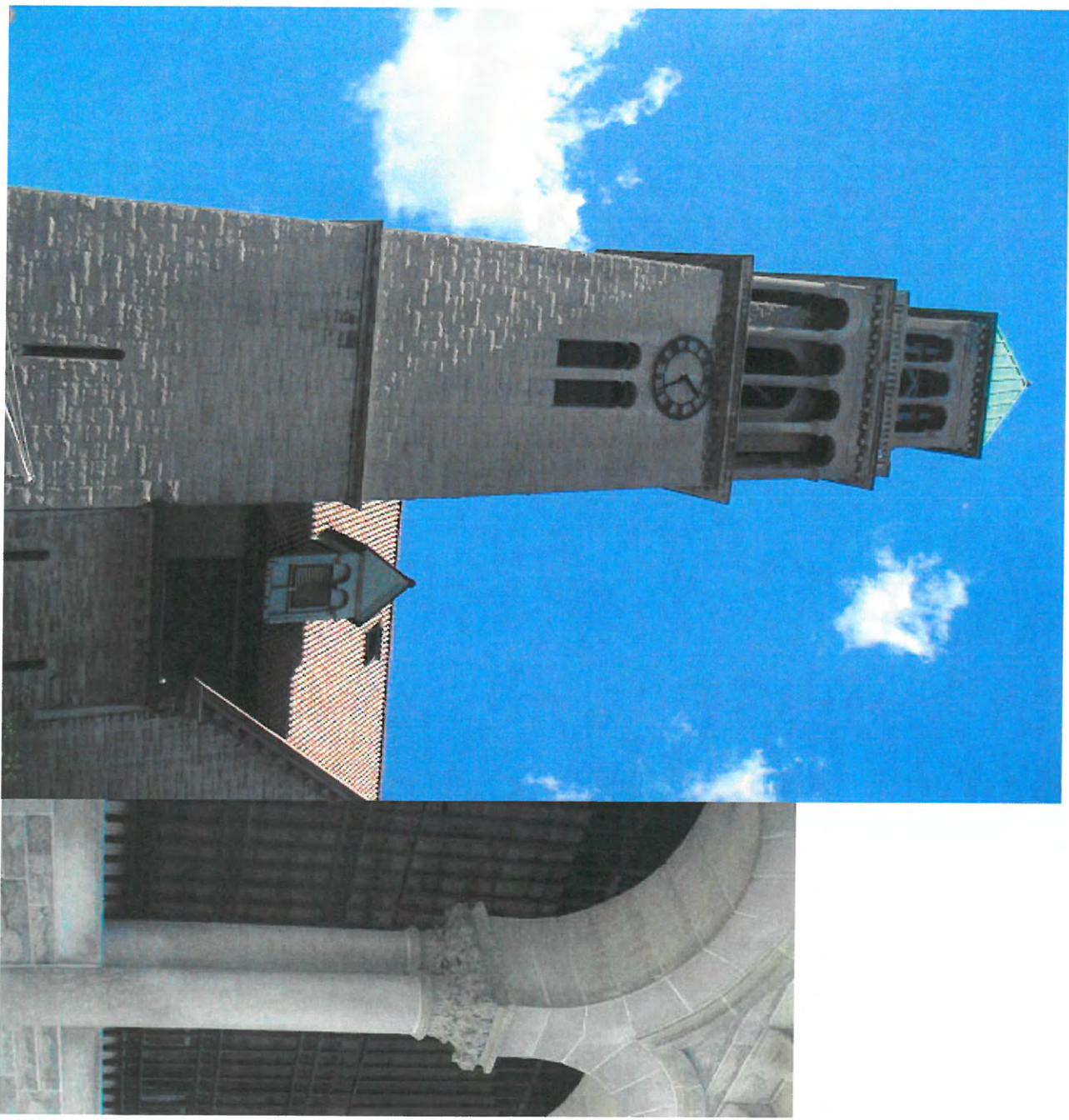


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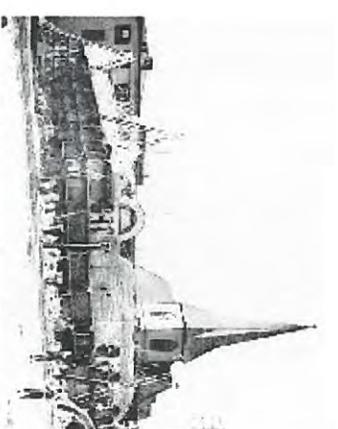
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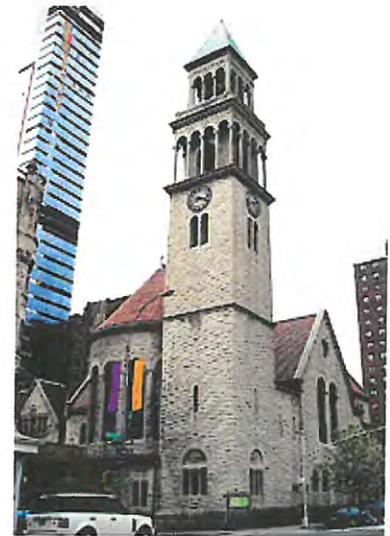
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- Helen Graves - Co-Chair, Campaign C
- Ron Mellichar - Liaison to the Community A
- Clarissa Crabtree - Chair, Special E
- Joan Kenyon - Chair, Public Education

<http://www.saintmichaelschurch.org/>

contact.nyc-architecture.com
links

St. Michael's Church (Episcopal)

225 West 99th Street at Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10025



1854 building

St. Michael's Church was founded as a summer church on its present site 1807 by New York City residents who lived "in town" five miles to the south. What is now the northern end of the Upper West Side was then a patchwork of farms and country homes. In 1854 the second church was consecrated - a Gothic structure, built of oak.

The current church building, designed by Robert W. Gibson in a Byzantine Romanesque style, was dedicated on December 16, 1891. Its interior is notable for its appointments by Louis Comfort Tiffany, including the impressive lancet windows in the apse which depict St. Michael's victory in heaven, and the glass mosaic reredos in the adjoining Chapel of the Angel.



The interior of the church was painted with brilliant colors in 1990 by Fine Art Decoration of New York. For most of its first 100 years, the sanctuary had been painted in neutral colors. In celebration of its centennial, the church was repainted using colors in the palette of the Tiffany decorations. The parish house, designed for community service and originally containing

facilities for a school, laundry and kitchen, was completed in 1902.

Rudolf von Beckerath Orgelbau GmbH

Hamburg, Germany (1967)
Mechanical key action
Electric solenoid stop action
Solid-State combination action
3 manuals, 38 stops, 55 ranks

The Rudolf von Beckerath organ was completed in September 1967 and is an eclectic instrument, at home with music of all periods, but a particularly fine exponent of both German Baroque and French Classic music. The instrument

has three manuals and pedal with 38 stops, totaling 55 ranks. The case rises 31 feet from the rear gallery floor, with the Rückpositiv in a separate case mounted on the gallery rail. The Beckerath firm completely cleaned and overhauled the organ during the fall 1995, but no tonal changes were made. Now in mint condition, it remains an important and successful example of the "Orgelbewegung" movement.



Great (Manual II) – 56 notes

16	Quintadena	56	2	Oktave	56
8	Prinzpal	56	2	Flachflöte	56
8	Rohrflöte	56	1 3/5	Terz	56
4	Oktave	56	1 1/3	Mixtur VI ranks	336
4	Spielflöte	56	8	Trompete	56
2 2/3	Nasat	56			

Swell (Manual III) – 56 notes, enclosed

8	Holzgedackt	56	1	Sifflöte	56
8	Gemshorn	56	2 2/3	Septimenkornet III ranks	168
8	Gemshorn Celeste [TC]	44	2/3	Zimbel III ranks	168
4	Blockflöte	56	8	Oboe	56
2	Waldflöte	56		Tremulant	

Rückpositiv (Manual I) – 56 notes

8	Gedackt	56	2 2/3	Sesquialtera II ranks	112
4	Prinzpal	56	1	Scharf IV ranks	224
4	Koppelflöte	56	8	Cromorne	56
2	Oktave	56		Tremulant	
1 1/3	Quinte	56			

Pedal – 32 notes

16	Prinzpal	32	2	Nachthorn	32
16	Subbass	32	2	Mixtur V ranks	160
8	Oktave	32	16	Posaune	32
8	Gedackt	32	8	Trompete	32
4	Oktave	32	4	Schalmei	32



Rudolf von Beckerath Orgelbau GmbH

Hamburg, Germany (1965)
 Mechanical key and stop action
 1 manual, 11 stops, 8 ranks

Chapel of the Angels

The one-manual-and-pedal organ in the Chapel of the Angels at St. Michael's Church was built by Rudolph von Beckerath in 1965. This self-contained organ is on a movable platform and was used as the primary service instrument during the installation of the larger von Beckerath organ in the gallery. Meloni & Ferrier renovated the organ in 1998.



Manual – 54 notes (dividing at B24/C25)

8	Gedackt Bass	24
8	Gedackt Diskant	30

4	Rohrflöte Bass	24
4	Rohrflöte Diskant	30
2	Prinzipal Bass	24
2	Prinzipal Diskant	30
1 1/3	Quint Bass	24
1 1/3	Quint Diskant	30
	Scharf 3f. Bass	72
	Scharf 3f. Diskant	90

Pedal – 30 notes

16	Subbass [hitch-down control]
----	------------------------------

Couplers

Manual/Pedal 8



J.H. & C.S. Odell

New York City – Op. 491 (1914)

Electro-pneumatic action

3 manuals, 43 stops, 50 ranks

The 1914 Odell organ was located in the area to the left of the chancel.

Great (Manual II) – 61 notes

16	Double Open Diapason	2 2/3	Twelfth
8	Open Diapason	2	Fifteenth
8	Gamba		Mixture, 4 ranks
8	Doppel Floete	16	Double Trumpet
8	Clarinet Floete	8	Trumpet
8	Stopped Diapason	4	Clarion
4	Octave		

Swell (Manual III) – 61 notes, enclosed

16	Bourdon	4	Violin Principal
8	Violin Diapason	4	Harmonic Flute
8	Quintadena	2	Flageolet
8	Salicional		Cornet, 3 ranks
8	Vox Celestis	8	Oboe
8	Aeoline	8	Cornoepen
8	Stopped Diapason	8	Vox Humana

Choir (Manual I) – 61 notes, enclosed

8 Geigen Principal	4 Gemshorn
8 German Gamba	4 Flauto Traverso
8 Dulcissimo	2 Piccolo
8 Melodia	8 Clarinet

Pedal – 32 notes

32 Contra Diapason	8 Concert Cello
16 Double Open Diapason	4 Principal
16 Violone	Cimbale, 3 ranks
16 Bourdon	16 Euphone

Geo. Jardine and Son

New York City (1893)
Tubular-pneumatic action
3 manuals, 53 ranks

In 1893, Jardine rebuilt the previous Henry Knauff organ.

Great (Manual II)

16 Double Open Diapason	2 2/3 Twelfth
8 Open Diapason	2 Fifteenth
8 Doppel-floete	Mixture III-IV ranks
8 Gamba	16 Double Trumpet
8 Stopped Diapason	8 Trumpet
4 Octave	4 Clarion
4 Clarinet Flute	

Swell (Manual III)

16 Bourdon	2 Flageolet
8 Violin Diapason	Cornet III ranks
8 Salicional	8 Cornopean
8 Stopped Diapason	8 Oboe and Bassoon
8 Quintadena	8 Vox Humana
4 Violin Principal	

Choir (Manual I)

8 Geigen Principal	4 Flauto Traverso
8 German Gamba	4 Harmonic Flute
8 Melodia	4 Gemshorn
8 Dulciana	2 Solo Piccolo
8 Vox Celeste II ranks	8 Harmonic Reed
4 Principal	8 Clarinet

Pedal

32 Contra Diapason	4 Principal
16 Double Open Diapason	2 Octave
16 Violon	Cimbale III ranks
16 Bourdon	16 Euphone
8 Violoncelle	

Henry Knauff

Philadelphia, PA
Mechanical action?

Specifications for this organ have not yet been located.

Sources:

Dunlap, David. *From Abyssinian to Zion: A Guide to Manhattan's Houses of Worship*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2004.
The Organ, Vol. I, No. 11, March 1893. Jardine organ specifications; courtesy Sand Lawn.
Organs in the United States and Canada Database (OUSCDB); courtesy George Nelson.
St. Michael's Church website: <http://www.saintmichaelschurch.org>
"Third Generation Active," *The Diapason*, November, 1914; courtesy Jonathan Bowen.

Photos:

Steven E. Lawson

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The Journey to the Top



Schindler

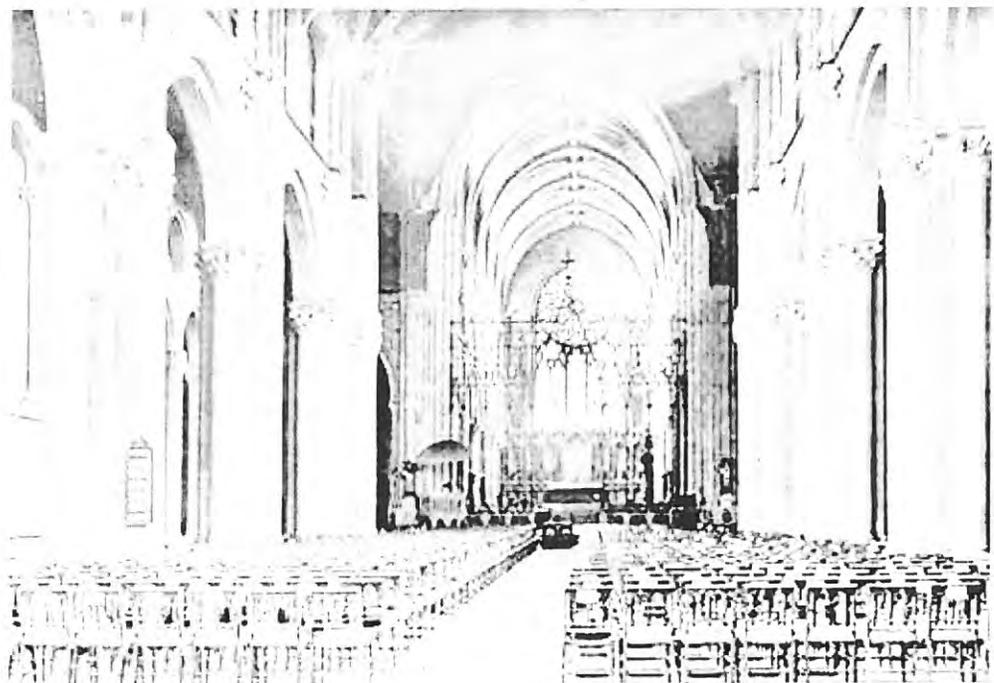


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The Journey to the Top



Schindler



This is a rendering viewed from the north - 1152.0 (Emporis image No. 599744)
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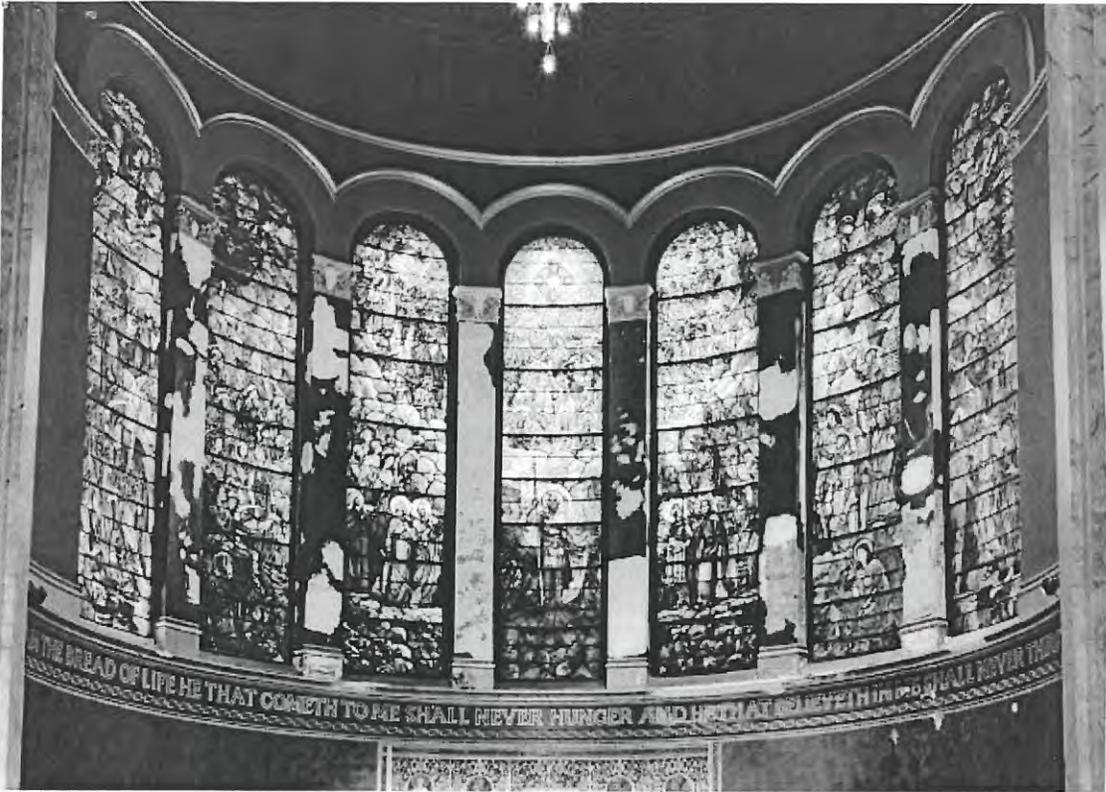
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courtesy of Lumenyte

Common Bond
Vol 20, No 1 + 2
Fall-Winter 2005

Seen here mid-restoration, prior to the repainting of the sanctuary interior, the magnificent Tiffany Windows in Saint Michael's sanctuary were enhanced by a breakthrough in stained glass lighting technology, the LumePanel™.

Innovations in Lighting Interior Stained Glass: *St. Michael's Church and LumePanel™*

by Patricia Nelson

When the congregation at St. Michael's Church on Manhattan's Upper West Side began a fundraising campaign to restore their extraordinary Tiffany stained glass windows, they had no idea that their project would create a new standard for lighting interior stained glass. Like other congregations, the church had used artificial light to illuminate stained glass windows not lit naturally. Yet installing and maintaining stained glass lighting systems can be difficult, so these costs are often neglected when estimating a window repair or not even included in fundraising efforts. An 1891 Romanesque church on Amsterdam Avenue, St. Michael's was determined to select the best lighting system for these unique windows and began a dedicated campaign in December 1998. The process not only restored the windows but also led to an innovative lighting solution.

St. Michael's Situation

In 1895, the congregation commissioned Tiffany to create a suite of seven windows to depict "St. Michael's Victory in Heaven." Located in the apse, each window stands 22 feet tall and 5 feet wide and features a rich range of colors and textures, including as many as four layers of glass in some areas. Tiffany only used paint on the figures' faces and hands, with all other color and textural variations provided by layers of opalescent and sculptural glass of varying colors.

By the 1990's, due to their monumental size and weight, several of St. Michael's seven windows were structurally compromised, and the two end windows, lit by fluorescent lights, also needed a new lighting system.

The church not only formed a restoration committee to oversee repairs to the windows, but also established a larger fundraising campaign to restore the sanctuary's interior finishes. The window restoration provided a theme for the campaign: raising awareness of the windows' historical value to the parish and the community. The full restoration of the sanctuary—including the windows, plaster repairs, and repainting—totaled \$500,000. The window restoration comprised approximately \$300,000 of this budget and was funded in part by a Landmarks Conservancy – Robert W. Wilson Sacred Sites challenge grant of \$25,000.

With initial funding in place, the restoration and cleaning of the five, naturally lit central windows, began easily. But the lighting system of the two “bookend” windows demanded special attention. The project's conservator called in Manhattan's Renfro Design Group (RDG) in April 2002 to lend expertise.

The Problems with Fluorescent Systems

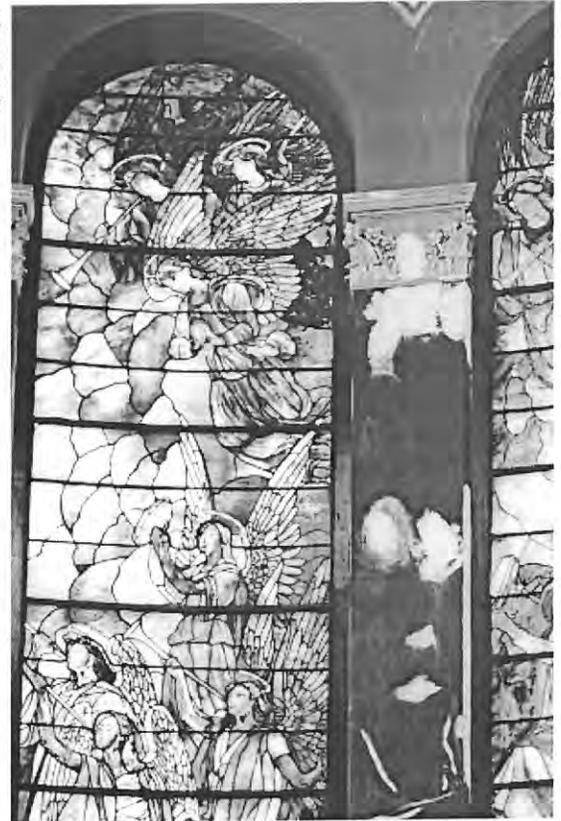
St. Michael's old lighting system, set within a 12-inch cavity behind the windows, consisted of two fluorescent strip lights running vertically alongside each window.

Typically, spotlights and recessed fluorescent tubing, placed behind and to the sides of interior windows, produce good results, giving the colors the richness they deserve. According to Rich Lichte at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, recessed fluorescent lighting can be augmented by external spotlights, which can be reflected off a white or textured wall surface to make the colors stand out effectively. Fluorescent lighting gives glass in windows either a warm or cool color temperature, depending on the color and thickness of the glass.

However, cleaning and replacing fluorescent bulbs can be costly and awkward, depending on their location and accessibility. St. Michael's case typified this dilemma. Replacing the lights at St. Michael's required a crew of two people to manually operate a pulley-and-hand-crank system. This was awkward and arduous. Steven Heuss, the project manager from RDG, wanted to simplify the system and give the windows more uniform backlighting to simulate daylight more effectively. “The color rendition of the windows was not successful with the old fluorescent,” he says. “The browns and reds were too muted.”

Keeping in mind St. Michael's budget while seeking a solution that provided easy maintenance for the church, Heuss experimented with other fluorescent ideas, but none of these systems adequately took care of the problem of lighting the windows' top curved portion. All would have required alteration of the window framing—not a desirable option.

courtesy of Lumenyte



Details of St. Michael's seven windows depicting "Saint Michael's Victory in Heaven".

The Benefits of Fiber Optics

To create the desired new lighting systems, RDG knew that fiber optics would offer better distribution of light over the entire window and could be operated from a remote location. Richard Renfro, RDG's founder, had used fiber-optic lighting when he designed the lighting for the constellation mural at the ceiling of Grand Central Terminal. He turned to the same manufacturer, Lumenyte International Corporation in California, to come up with some ideas for St. Michael's.

Lumenyte already had an existing product called LumeChannel™, a linear fiber-optic channel, which RDG tested in mockups. Unfortunately, too many channels would have been needed to give the proper amount of light uniformity and would have increased costs. The design team at Lumenyte did not give up. Their expertise and experimentation led to the creation of a brand new product for fiber-optic lighting systems.

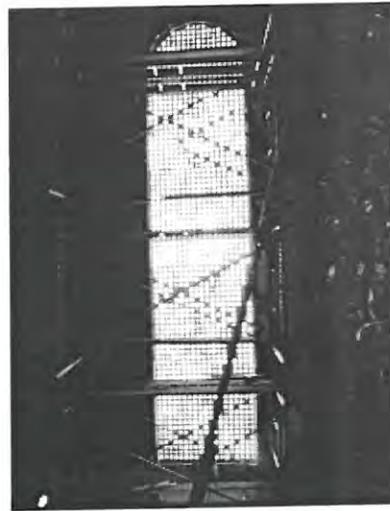
A Remarkable Innovation

Using the LumeChannel™ as a starting point, the staff developed a board of light, spacing out the fiber-optic points from half-an-inch up to three inches. The bundled fibers ran between two plastic panels sandwiched together, emitting light at a 60-degree angle. The entire panel's one-inch thickness seemed



Courtesy of Lumenyte

Michael Garcia of St. Michael's maintenance staff demonstrates the simple on/off switch.



ESTO, courtesy of Lumenyte

The fiber optics of the LumePanel™, seen here backlit before the stained glass windows were installed, facilitates bulb replacement and allows for easier access to control of light intensity.

appropriate for the stained glass recess in the church. This new assembly was named the LumePanel™.

RDG tested a two-foot-square prototype behind the stained glass windows. The artificial lighting results matched daylight perfectly. But because Tiffany windows employ several different layers of glass as accenting features, the lighting panel showed through some of the thinner glass. To provide an extra layer of diffusion, an eighth-inch thick acrylic sheet was added between the stained glass and the LumePanel™. The panels could also be custom built with arched heads to fit the shape of the windows. Pricing, negotiated at every step, was within the St. Michael's budget, so the go-ahead was given to build the system. Installation was completed in April 2003.

St. Michael's Today

St. Michael's Tiffany windows are now restored to their original brilliance, and the side windows do not have to be dis-



How does LumePanel™ Work?

The individual fibers, imbedded within the panels, are spaced 3" on center. This means that each fiber is 3" from the next in a grid throughout the panels, giving the right amount of light intensity. Each panel is divided further into panels, each of which is illuminated by one light bulb.

turbed when the artificial lighting needs maintenance. The bulbs are in ventilated casings that are easily accessed so that they may be changed when they burn out. "There is never a need to get behind the art-glass panels as the fiber clusters are permanently fixed," notes St. Michael's rector, The Reverend Canon George W. Brandt, Jr. The simple on/off mechanism is located just outside the sanctuary, allowing easy access to the dimmer that can set the light intensity from 25-100% of "daylight."

According to St. Michael's Associate Rector, The Reverend Stephen M. Bolle, the lighting system runs perfectly. "Visitors are amazed when they see the effect."

If congregations face similar lighting problems for their stained glass masterpieces, fiber optics may be a better solution than fluorescent lighting. While the expense may not be practical for some congregations, the results are outstanding relative to more conventional lighting systems. When both interior and exterior lighting systems are upgraded, congregations can fully appreciate their investments in the maintenance and the brilliance of their stained glass. ☒

Patricia Nelson is a freelance writer/editor based in both the UK and US.

Resources

St. Michael's Church
www.saintmichaelschurch.org

Renfro Design Group
 Richard Renfro and Steven Heuss, (212) 229-9990;
www.renfrodesign.com

Lumenyte International Corporation
www.lumenyte.com

Common Bond, December 1997

Case Study: St. Michael's Church, NY, NY

The transition from chronic leaks to a fully restored tile roof illustrates the keys to successful project management.

by Kim Lovejoy

Trying to repair an old synagogue or church can be a daunting task: figuring out what is physically wrong; finding a good contractor; limited funding; and basic unfamiliarity with construction often scares congregations into not doing anything. But there's no reason to brave the work alone.

The following case study demonstrates that coordinating a professional and experienced team can relieve anxiety, ensure project completion, and help raise money.

Last November, the Landmarks Conservancy sponsored *Earning for Religious Properties*, a management training workshop, at St. Michael's Church on Manhattan's Upper West Side. One of the six sessions presented was a panel discussion on the restoration of St. Michael's that explored key elements in undertaking a large-scale project: conditions survey, master plan, capital campaign, and well-organized project management. The session was moderated by Ken M. Lushbader, Director of the Conservancy's Sacred Sites Program, and the panelists included Alex

Villari, Development Associate of St. Michael's Church; William J. Stravle, Building Conservator, and Mark Haynes, Project Manager for the contracting firm of Nicholson & Calloway, Inc.

Water In, Dollars Out

The parish completed an interior restoration of the sanctuary in 1992. But the Parish House was plagued by recurrent roof leaks and flooding. Equally alarming was water damage to the repaired sanctuary interior, as well as the leaking condition of the rectory roof. Although roofing contractors repeatedly made repairs, problems persisted. Out of frustration at the seemingly endless flow of dollars out and water in, the building committee decided in 1992 to hire building conservator William Stravle to perform a conditions survey and develop a master plan. Mr. Stravle is a respected program planner and technical and management consultant who has directed many large-scale religious property restoration projects in New York.

Conditions Survey and Master Plan

Mr. Stravle performed a thorough physical inspection of the building envelope (perimeter drainage system, roofing, masonry walls, windows, and doors) to identify causes of water problems and areas where preventive maintenance was needed. The most serious problem he found was that unknown to the parish the top of the tower was structurally failing. In addition, Stravle noted that the massive Spanish tile roof and the flashings, gutter, and leaders had reached the end of its service life. And finally, the exterior masonry walls were due for repointing to prevent future water penetration through deteriorated mortar joints.

The Conditions Report and Five-Year Master Plan was presented in 1993 that set forth prioritized needs of the building envelope and structure. The sequence was to restore the building from the top down, treating water problems from above. Says Mr. Stravle: "It's essential to separate the plan for ensuring the stability of the building envelope from competing interests like expansion of church-related programming, air-conditioning, and organ restoration."

Mr. Stravle is a strong advocate of orderly, controlled processes. His reports are done haphazardly, the finds that the congregation becomes discouraged by the endless stream of money spent, while more problems keep cropping up. "It's critical to define a time beginning, and end of a project with measurable results and a defined budget."

Building Commitment from the Parish

After the Master Plan was developed, the biggest problem was making a commitment and raising money," recalls Betty Joan Lawrence, who was

on the Vestry and Building Committee throughout the process, and has been Senior Warden for the last four years. She described it as "a massive public relations effort." They posed photographs and gave tours to focus attention on the dangerous bell tower, leaking roofs, and deteriorated masonry. Showing parishioners obvious damage and the costly consequences of neglect was critical in gaining support, Ms. Lawrence added.

To help fund the restoration, the Parish embarked on a capital campaign following strategies typically recommended for fundraising: leadership from the Rector, the Rev. Canon George W. Brandt, Jr., and committees of influential parishioners; engaging a consultant study on the giving potential of the parish and to create a gift pyramid; developing a compelling case statement explaining the reasons to give; and hiring a Development Associate as a church employee to work on the campaign. The Finance Committee also chose to dedicate investment income from the endowment to the restoration project.

Managing Construction

Once the parish was committed to proceeding, Mr. Stravle supervised the preparation of plans and specifications for each phase of restoration (Anthony Giudice, J.E., New York, NY for phases 1 and 2, and by Fritchman Engineering, New York, NY for the balance of the project), and directed contracting and construction for each phase of restoration. "A lot of analysis and detail goes into the construction documents," Mr. Stravle explained. "All contractors get the same written information in formal bid documents, must attend a walk-through, and have the same submission deadlines." Mr. Stravle's format for bid proposals requires unit prices for each component of the work, as well as wage rates and detailed cost breakdowns. An ample allowance is budgeted for unforeseen work and to avoid costly change orders which may push owners over budget. The strategy encourages honesty, clarity, and good communications. "Although contractors complain

about the work involved in providing breakdowns, it helps both sides spot errors in bidding," says Mr. Stravle. During construction, monthly invoices for line items completed and approved enable the insertion to maintain control over progress and expenditures.

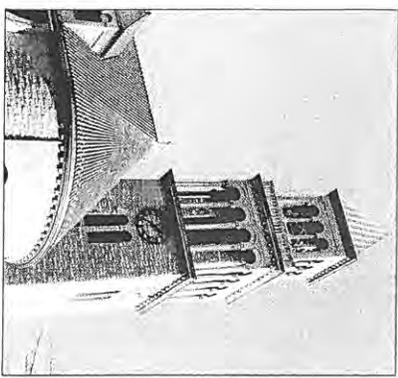
The three elements for success are a well-informed owner, an experienced contractor, and a well-

qualified contractor," according to Mark Haynes, Project Manager for Nicholson & Calloway, Inc., of Glen Head, NY; the restoration contractor that was awarded the contract by St. Michael's Church. Mr. Haynes considers it important to have a knowledgeable conservator representing the owner to look closely at the quality of work performed by a contractor. He outlined the contractor's responsibilities as follows: 1) provide the best quality craftsmanship and correct details for long-lasting performance; 2) complete all specified work; 3) schedule work to meet the required completion date; 4) provide adequate security and ensure safety around the jobsite; and 5) control noise according to the agreement negotiated up front.

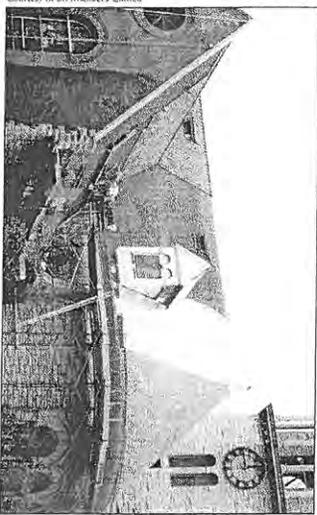
Ensuring Clear Communications

Another conservator element in successful projects is the designation of a single point person to represent the congregation. Presentations to committees by the consultant are

"Thank God it's over, thank God we made the commitment to do it," says Betty Joan Lawrence of the parish's feelings. "Although it was a long, frustrating process, it was wonderful to see the change, revealing the hidden beauty behind the dirt and deterioration. When the sun comes in through those Tiffany windows on Sunday morning, it makes us feel good."



William Stravle



Courtesy of St. Michael's Church

St. Michael's Church, New York, New York (Robert W. Gibson, 1897). Replacement of the tile roof, copper cornice, and gutter.



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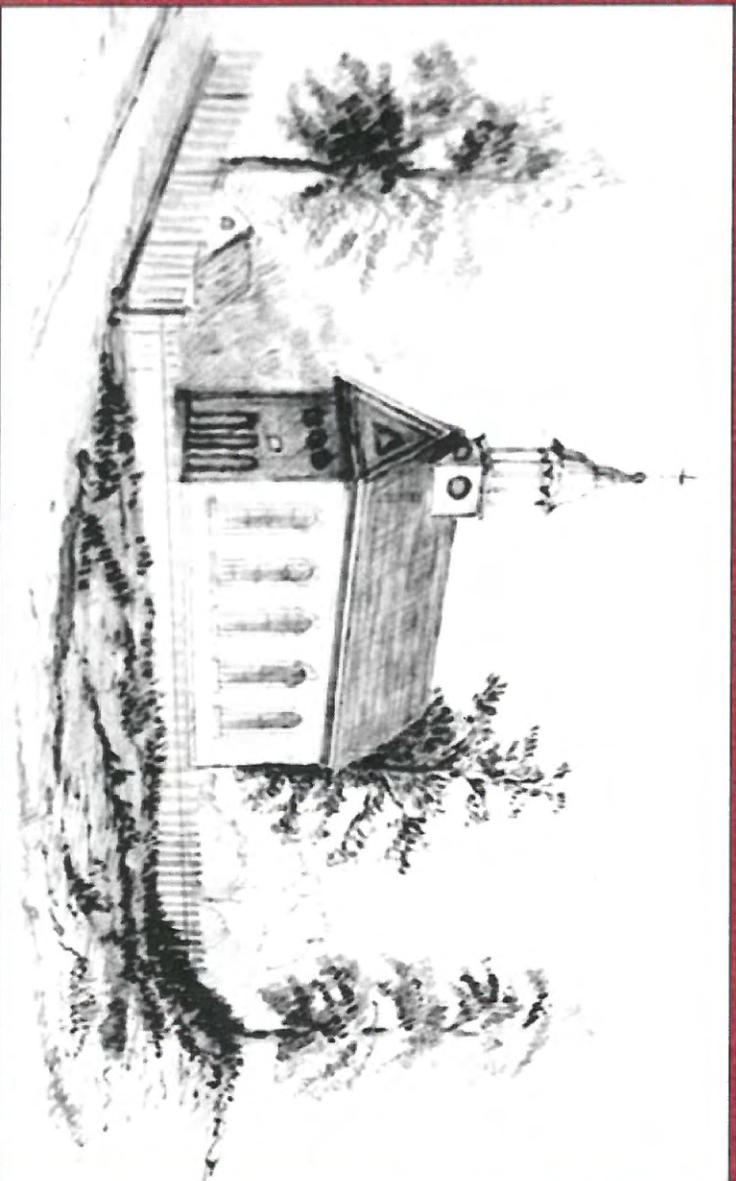
ST. MICHAEL'S BICENTENNIAL TIMELINE



*Selected slides
from Powerpoint
presentation on
Church's website*

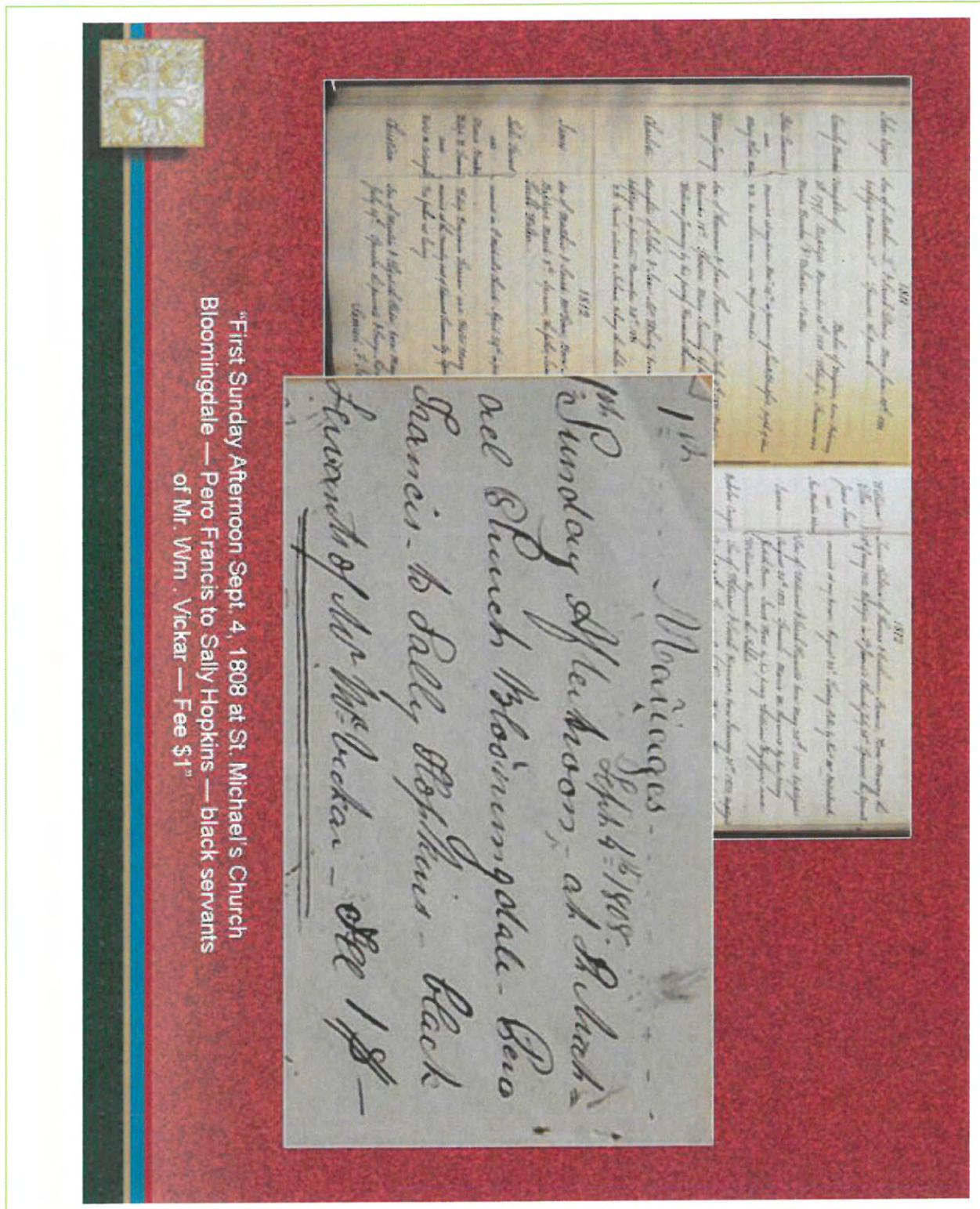
11-2 open

The First Church • 1807



The First Church Drawn by Eugene Schermerhorn





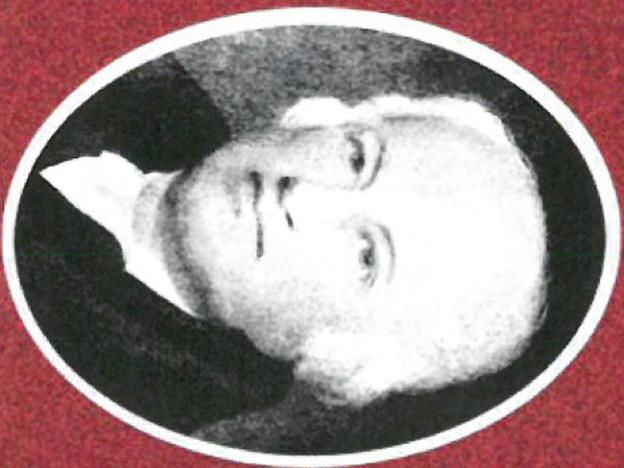
"First Sunday Afternoon Sept. 4, 1808 at St. Michael's Church Bloomingdale — Pero Francis to Sally Hopkins — black servants of Mr. Wm. Vickar — Fee \$1"

1808
1st Sunday Afternoon - at St. Michael's Church Bloomingdale - Pero Francis - to Sally Hopkins - Black servants of Mr. Wm. Vickar - Fee \$1 -

Original Pewholders



Frederick DePyster

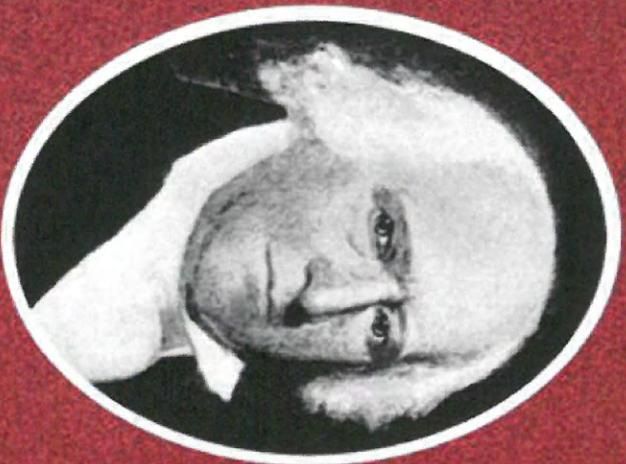


Peter Schemmerhorn

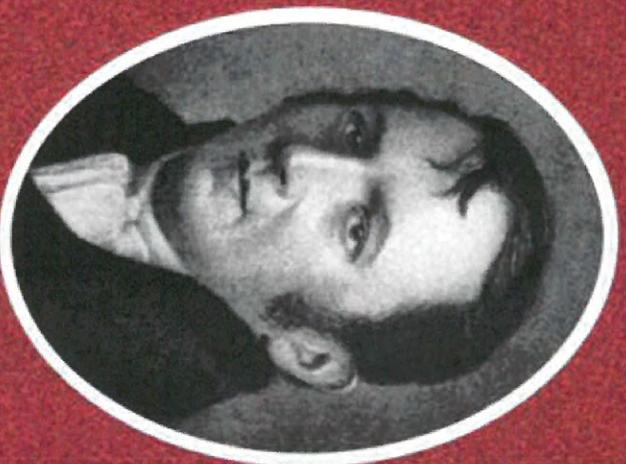


Jacob Schieffelin





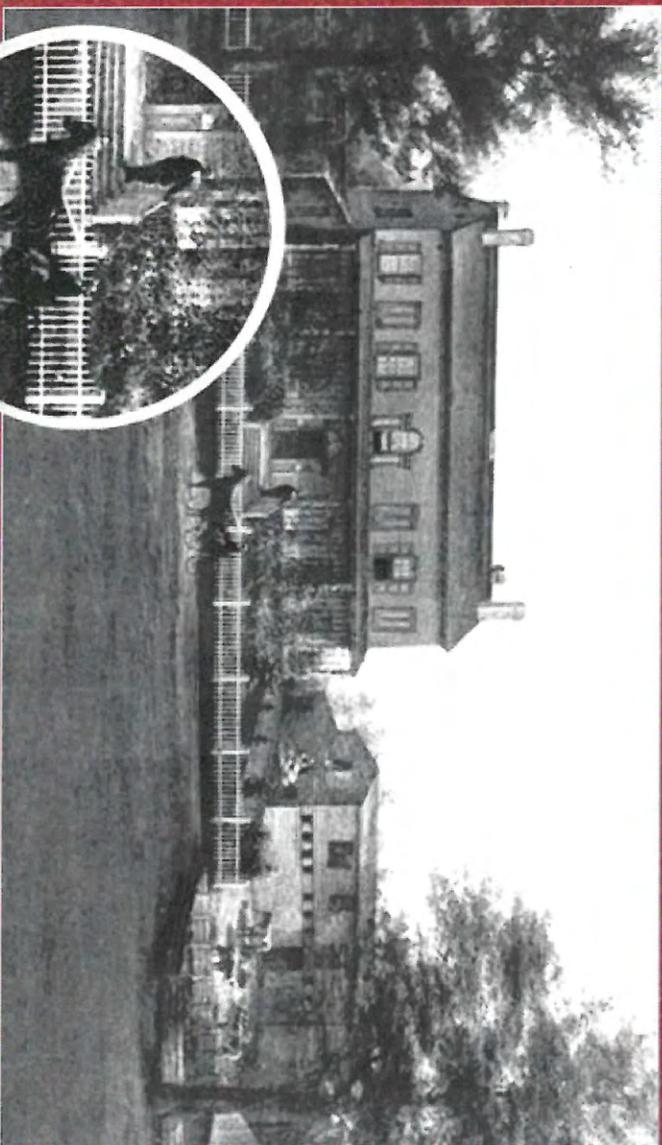
Baron John Cornelius Vandenhoevel



Oliver H. Hicks



Bloomingdale Neighborhood



Frederick DePeyster's Home • 1850
Site of Present Day St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center

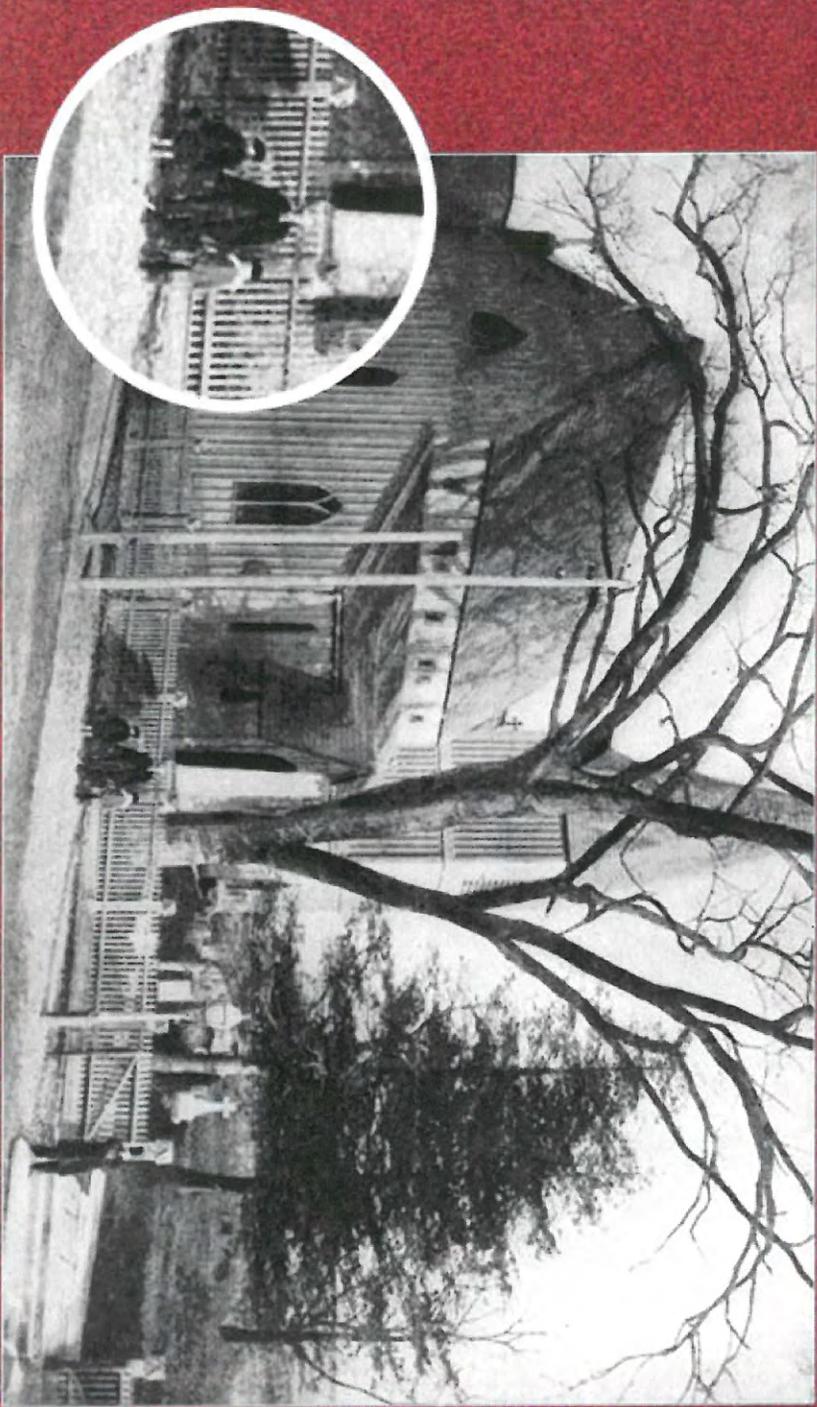


The Second Church • Built 1854



1880 • 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue





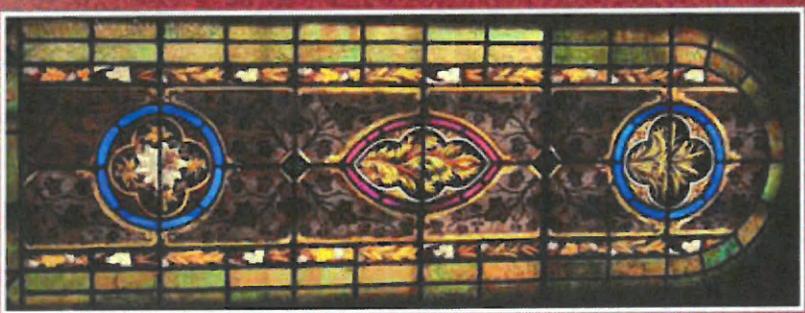
1880 • Seen from Bloomingdale Road:
Thomas McClure Peters with Two Sons and Sexton, William Twine, at Right

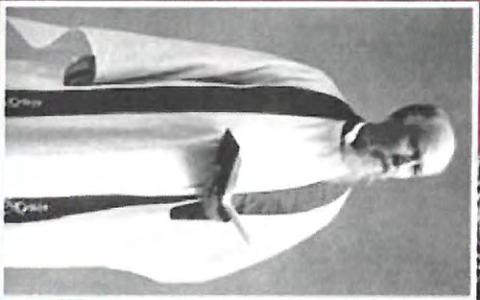
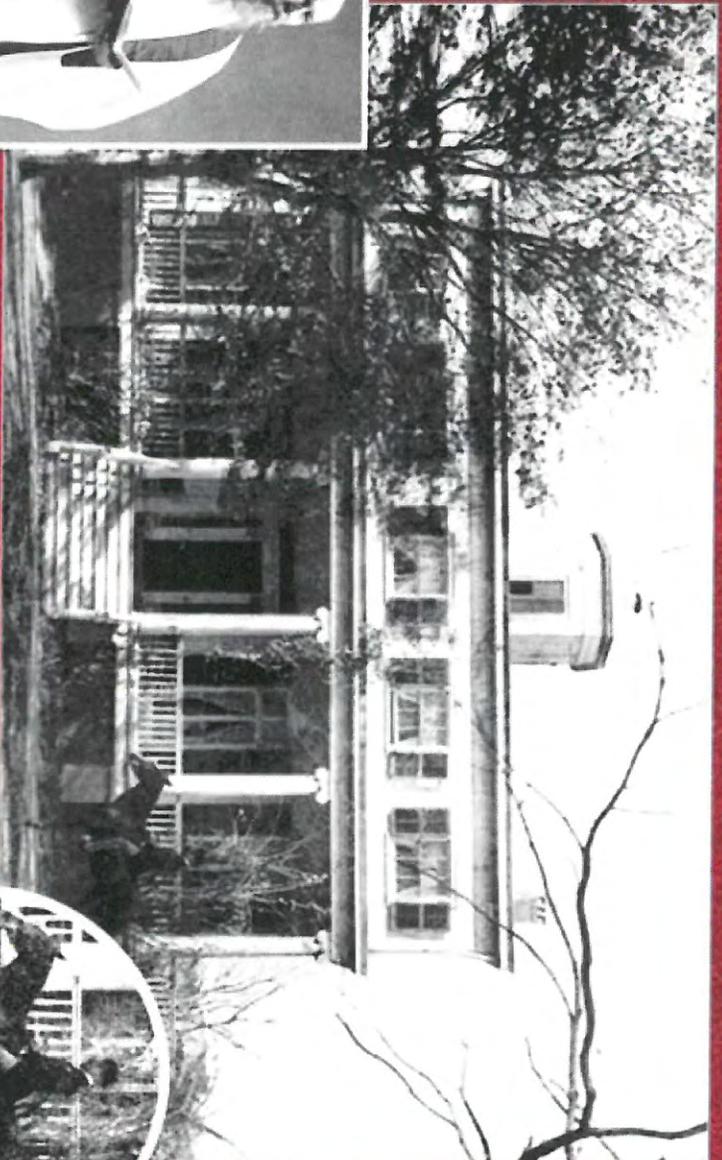


The Second Church Nave



Stained Glass Panel From Second Church - Detail
Now Re-Installed in the Balcony of the Current Church





Thomas McClure Peters' Rectory • 1880
101st Street and Amsterdam Avenue:
First Site of The Sheltering Arms Agency for
Destitute, Friendless Children



Bloomingtondale Neighborhood



The Future 94th Street:
View of Hudson River and New Jersey • 1860



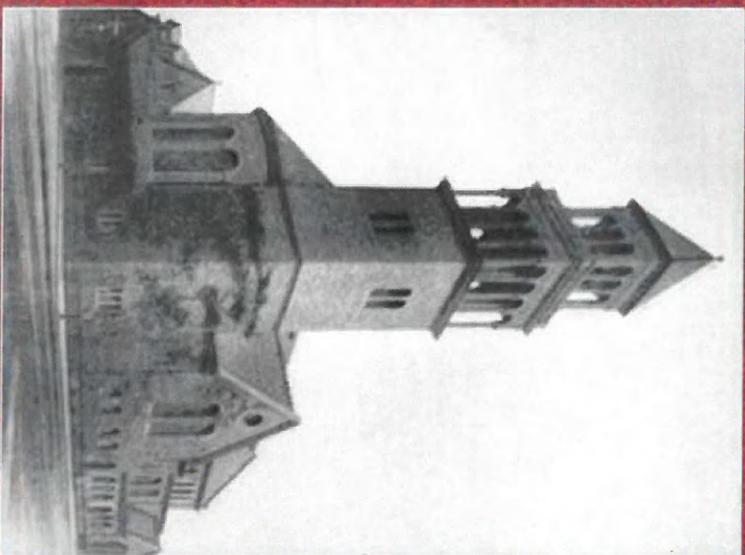
Expansion and Vision • 1854-1891



Building the Third Church around the Second Church • 1890



The Third Church

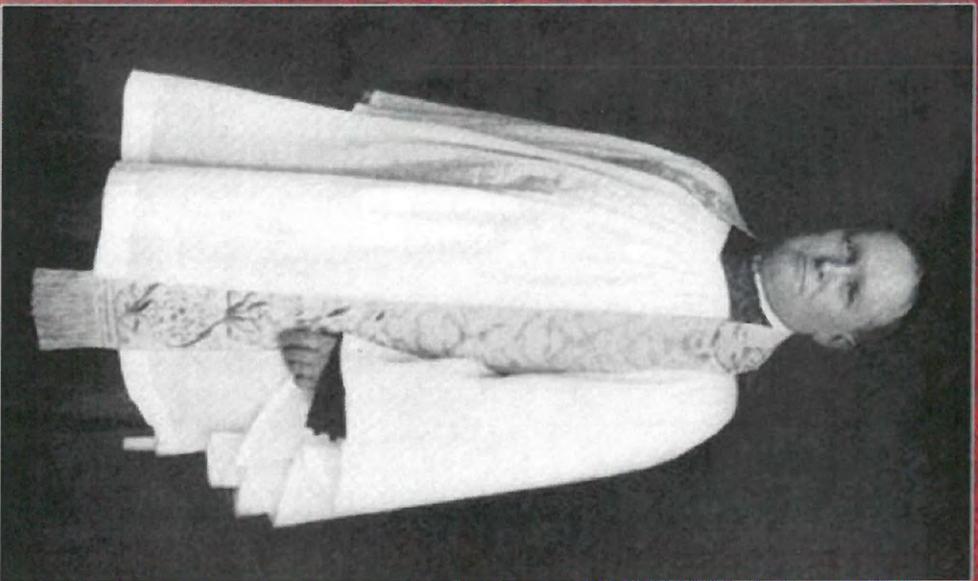


1900



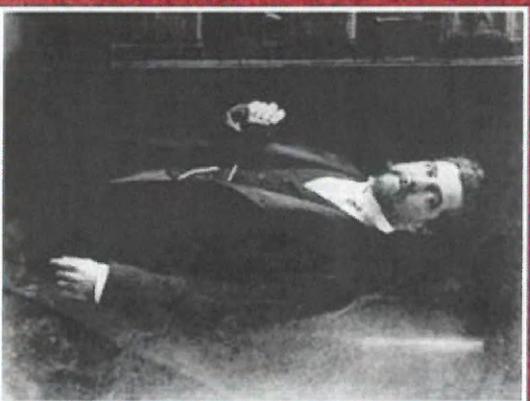
2006





**John Punnett Peters,
Sixth Rector**

Collaborated with
Louis Comfort Tiffany on
the Iconography, Design
and Execution of
St. Michael's Magnificent
Lancel Windows

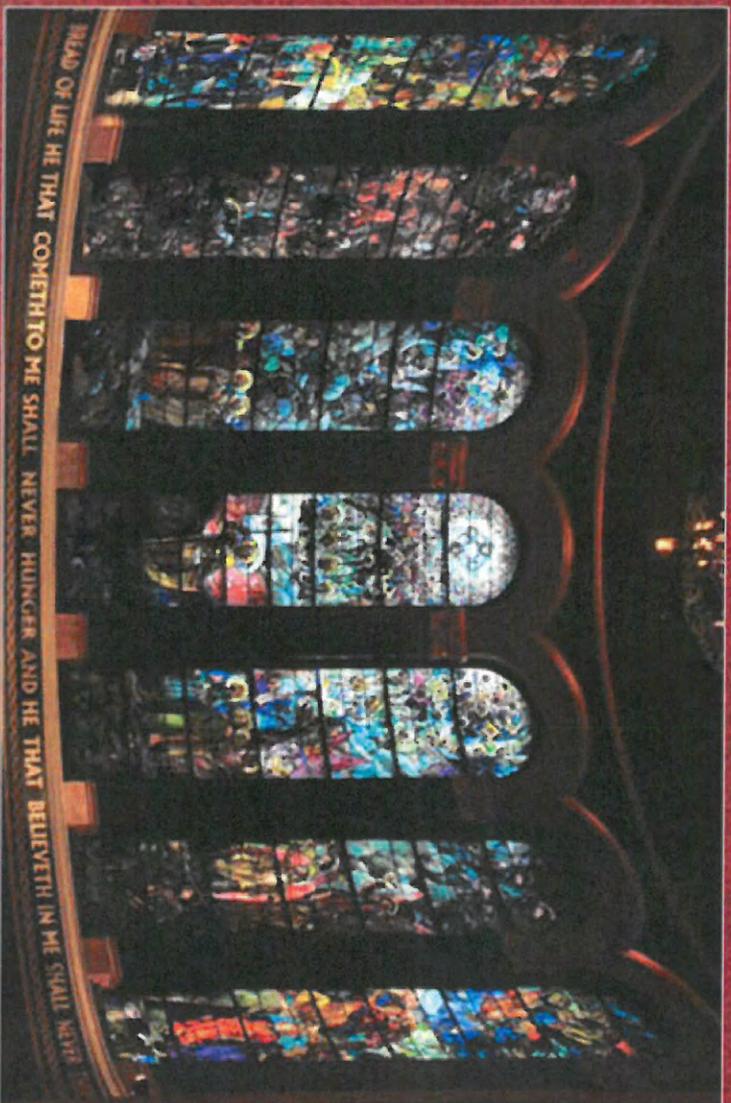


Louis Comfort Tiffany



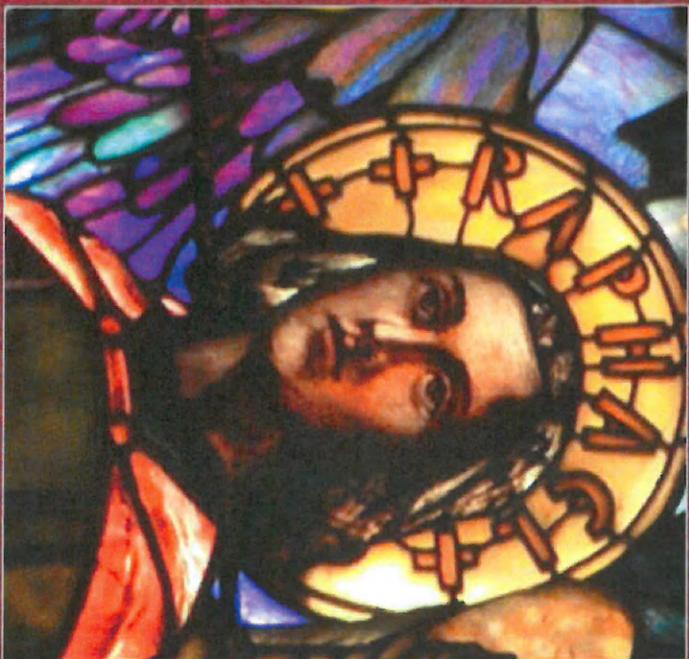
Church Interior

Highlights of Stained Glass and Mosaics



“St. Michael's Victory in Heaven” By Louis Comfort Tiffany • 1895





"St. Michael's Victory in Heaven"
Details of three Archangels



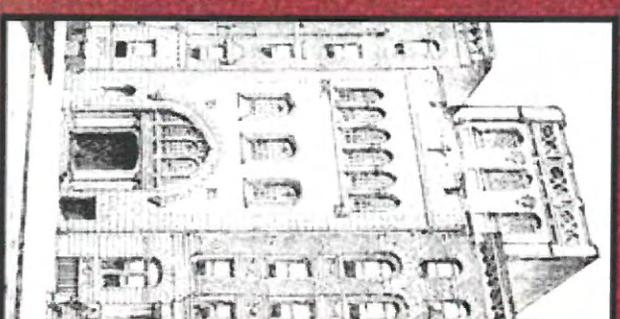
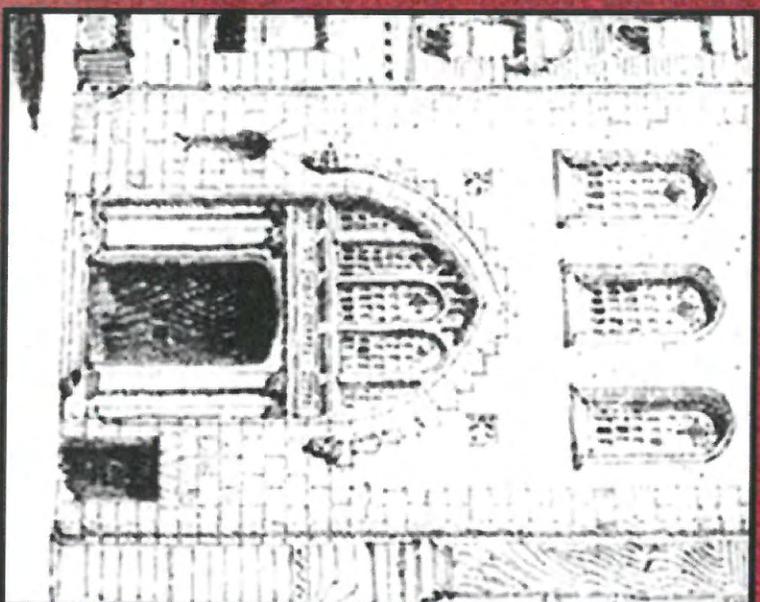


High Altar Reredos Mosaic and Enamel of the Four Evangelists

By Louis Comfort Tiffany • 1895

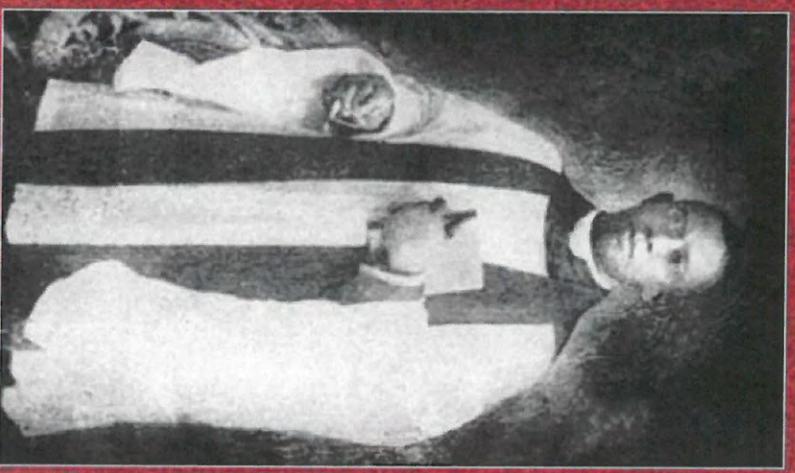


A New Mission: St. Jude's Chapel 1909 – 1957





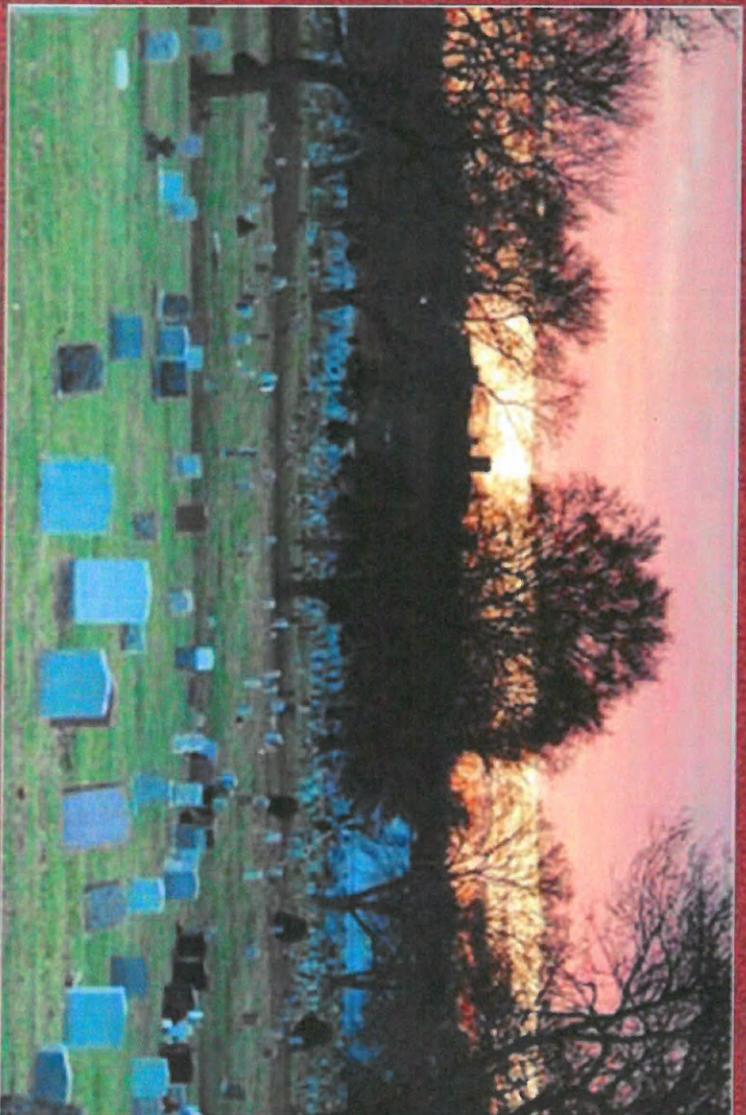
Floarda Howard, African-American Priest
Parishioners, Names Unknown



St. Jude's Assisting Priest



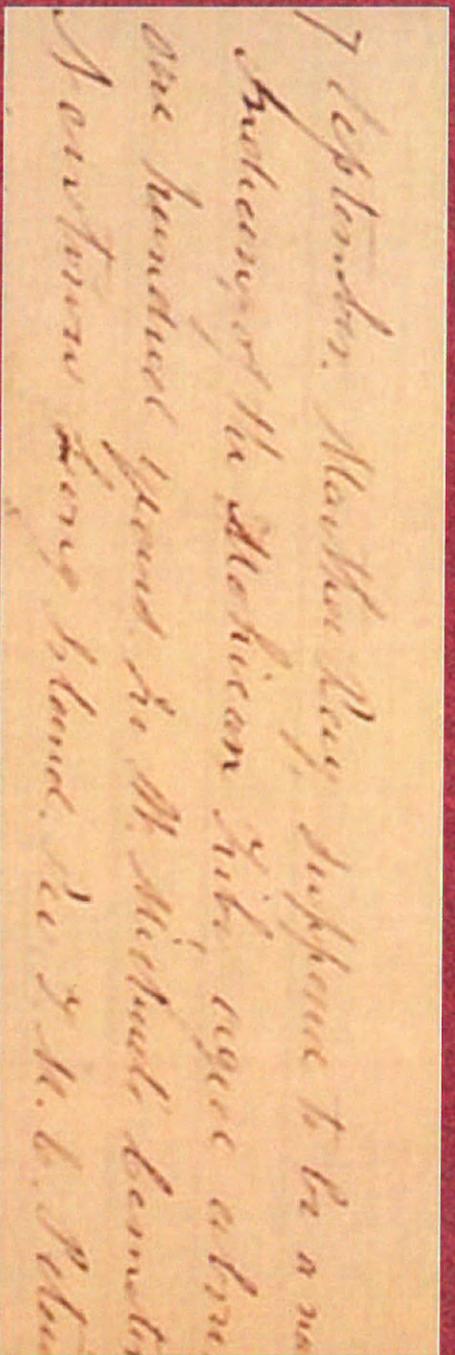
St. Michael's Cemetery



Founded in 1852 in Newtown, Long Island,
Now Queens, New York



First Mention of St. Michael's Cemetery in
St. Michael's Church Register • 1857



7 September. Martha Ray, supposed to be a member of the Mohican Tribe, aged about one hundred years at St. Michael's Cemetery, Newtown, Long Island. Rev. T. M. C. Peters

7 September, Martha Ray, Supposed to be a native Indian of the Mohican Tribe, aged about one hundred years at St. Michael's Cemetery, Newtown, Long Island. Rev. T. M. C. Peters





Granville Woods
Electrical Engineer and Inventor of
the Subway System's Third Rail





The St. Jude's Mission and Chapel — a Legacy to the Neighborhood.

St. Jude's Mission and Chapel served the African-American community of the Upper West Side of Manhattan for nearly half a century — until the chapel, and the 32-acre neighborhood around it, were razed in 1958 to make way for Park West Village, part of an urban renewal project directed by Robert Moses.

On Sunday, April 22, at 3 p.m., St. Michael's is staging a street Procession, celebration and Evensong to honor St. Jude's and the community's African-American heritage during the St. Michael's Bicentennial.

That day, a memorial stone to St. Jude's Chapel will be placed at the original site, now 400 Central Park West, at 100th Street. Then Procession participants will walk to St. Michael's, at 225 W. 99th St., for Evensong. Leading the way will be the original procession cross of St. Jude's Chapel.

The story of St. Jude's can help us understand what was lost and gained when the old neighborhood gave way to the new.

In 1909, John Punnett Peters, part of the legendary century-old line of Richmond-Peters rectors at St. Michael's, established St. Jude's as a ministry to the African-American community. St. Jude's began in a rental apartment over a 99th Street grocery.



**Rev. Floarda Howard
and parishioners**

Floarda Howard, a visionary young African-American priest, was called to lead St. Jude's. He guided it during its nearly five-decade span.

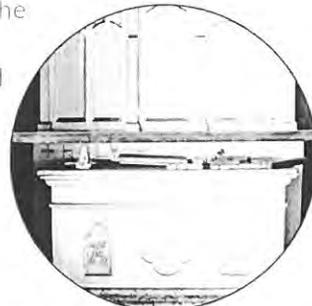
In 1921 the mission moved to its own chapel and innovative settlement house, built by St. Michael's. Howard initiated a fund-raising campaign among St. Jude's worshipers to create a new altar — a memorial to John Punnett Peters.

By 1929, when the altar was consecrated, St. Jude's celebrated four services on Sunday and at least one each weekday. The Sunday school boasted two children's choirs. A variety of ministries, a Sewing School and a Day Nursery served the community. In June 1929, Howard reported that from January to May, "1,597 children were fed and given medical supervision."

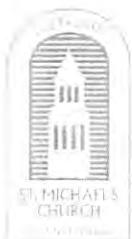
St. Jude's flourished, and its congregation became larger than St. Michael's. By the mid-1950s, however, the character of the neighborhood had changed. St. Jude's was suffering. Urban renewal sealed its fate.

A remarkable piece of St. Jude's history survives — the original marble altar commissioned by Rev. Howard, now being restore for placement within the St. Michael's sanctuary, as part of the Bicentennial commemoration.

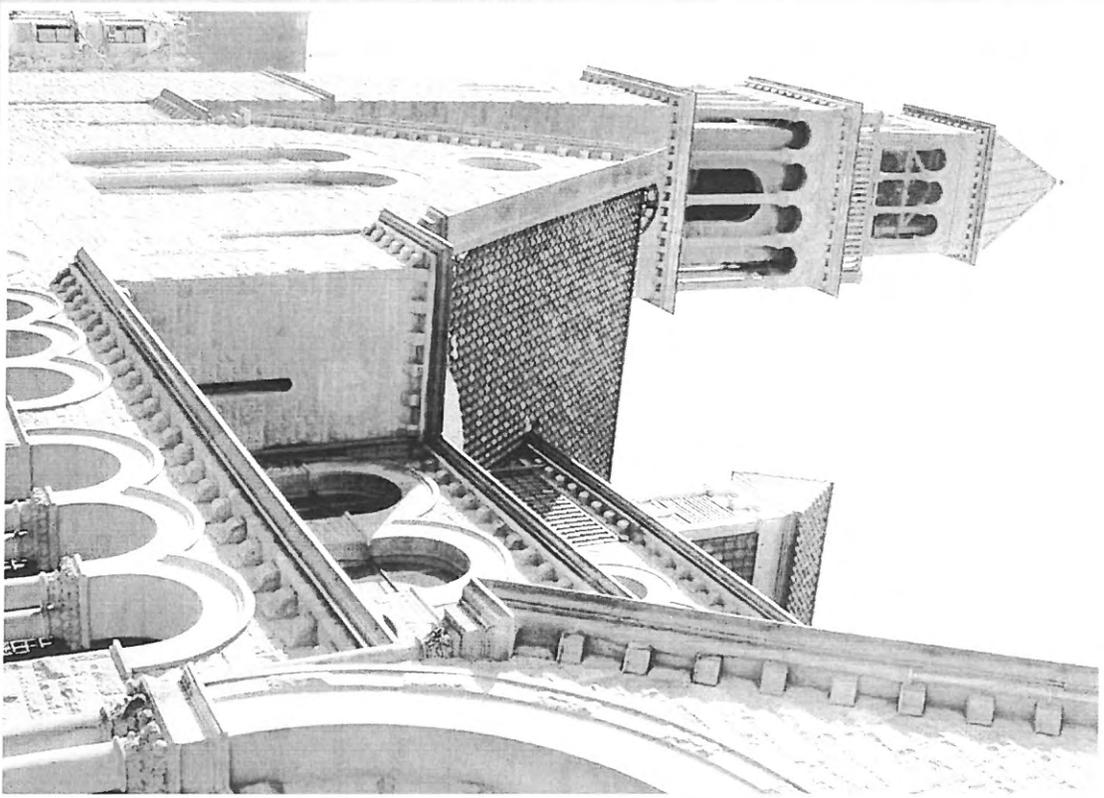
Who knows what prayers may be offered and answered at the revived St. Jude's altar where Rev. Howard and his parishioners worshipped?



**St. Jude's original altar —
now being restored**

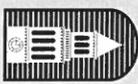


Jean Ballard Terepka
Archivist
March 25, 2007



ST. MICHAEL'S
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Established 1807



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Worshipping & Serving since 1807

925 West 99th Street, New York, NY 10025

212.399.9700

www.stmichaelschurch.org

Scholarship Fund: Donor's Choice! Please contact us for more information.



Dear Friends,
Welcome to St. Michael's Church. We are very pleased that you have come to visit us.

This booklet will provide a brief glimpse into the rich history of our church which has been located on this site since 1807. We hope that its remarkable story of faith and service will be of interest to you. We pray that your spirit will be renewed as you pause to enjoy the beauty of this sacred place.

Faithfully,
George W. Brandt, Jr.
Rector



THE FIRST CENTURY

"Surrounded from early days by a great cloud of witnesses ..."
St. Michael's Church has been located on exactly the same site for two centuries. Since 1807, St. Michael's history has reflected the history of its diocese, its city and its country.



St. Michael's first church (1807) built on the location shown above (approx. 1800) at St. Michael's Park, Manhattan

Located in a section of Manhattan known as Bloomingdale, more than five miles north of the port city of New York, St. Michael's first church was a simple white frame building with a bell tower. The families who established St. Michael's were pewholders of Trinity Church near Wall Street; they sought a more convenient place to worship near their Bloomingdale summer homes overlooking the Hudson River. The new church was located on Bloomingdale Road, just east of what later became Broadway. From the beginning, St. Michael's served many more than just its Trinity founders and their households: Bloomingdale farmers, road-side shopkeepers, and others worshipped at St. Michael's.

The new church struggled in its first fifteen years. In 1820, however, St. Michael's hired a new rector, William Richmond, who brought stability and vision to his work. Richmond's appointment initiated an astonishing near-century long family leadership at St. Michael's. Richmond served as rector twice, with one five year hiatus during which his brother served, for thirty-three years. Richmond's assistant priest, Thomas McClure Peters, married Richmond's daughter and soon thereafter became rector himself. Thomas

McClure Peters' total service in the parish lasted fifty years, and, thereafter, his son, John Punnett Peters, became rector in 1893, leading the church until the end of the First World War.

William Richmond's rectorship was significant in the sheer scope of its ministries: in his time, the parish extended from 59th Street to the northern tip of Manhattan and from the Hudson River to the East River. Both before and after the Civil War, St. Michael's was, in John Punnett Peters' words, "... the mother of a dozen churches, and almost as many institutions." **St. Michael's founded at least six**



Architectural drawing of St. Michael's Church in New York City, designed by the architect James Renwick, circa 1842.

churches in New York City, including All

Angels' Church, located first in Seneca Village, in what is now Central Park, and then on West End Avenue. From 1837 to 1842, William

Richmond was called to missionary work in the western territories; he founded six churches in Wisconsin and Oregon,

one of which, Trinity Church in Portland, is now the cathedral church of the Diocese

of Oregon. St. Michael's extensive social ministries, established during the nineteenth century and, in some instances, active well into the twentieth century, included the **City Mission Society** and numerous asylums for poor and homeless women and children.

The Sheltering Arms for "destitute, friendless children" was the first social service agency to make foster care a centerpiece for child welfare. After the Civil War, St. Michael's provided space and financial support for the free **Bloomingdale Clinic**, **District Nurse Association**, **Day Nursery** and **Circulating Library**.

By the late 1840's, St.

Michael's had three or more Sunday services as well as regular mid-week services.

Hundreds of **German immigrants** found a welcome spiritual home at St. Michael's;

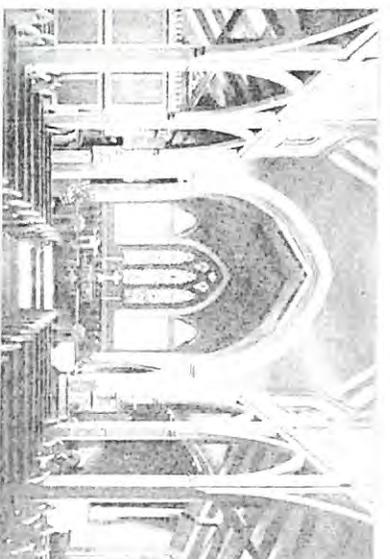
Peters, like his son after him, spoke German fluently and often preached in that language.

Richmond and Peters also conducted weekly services at the **Leake and Watts Orphanage** and, more controversially, at the **Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum**. In addition, **The Colored Home** in **Yorkville** and the **New York City Nursery of Poor and Destitute Children** on **Randall's Island** were part of St. Michael's ministry.

The nineteenth century brought urbanization to Bloomingdale. The building and installation of the **Croton Aqueduct** (1837-1842) and the laying of the **Hudson River Railroad tracks** (1849-1851) broke up the old moneyed estates and large farms north and west of St. Michael's. To the east of the church, amorphous groups of squatters displaced by the building of **Central Park** and small shanty towns of **African-American, white immigrant and mixed race**

"indigents and ragpickers" struggled against poverty. St. Michael's founding Trinity families abandoned their Bloomingdale summer homes; by mid-century, the bucolic river-shore countryside had become part of the confusing, crowded city.

In 1853, the church burned to the ground. The swifly built second church, twice as big as the first, was consecrated in 1854. Simultaneously, Richmond and the vestry turned their attention to the pressing matter of St. Michael's overcrowded churchyard. The church had no choice but

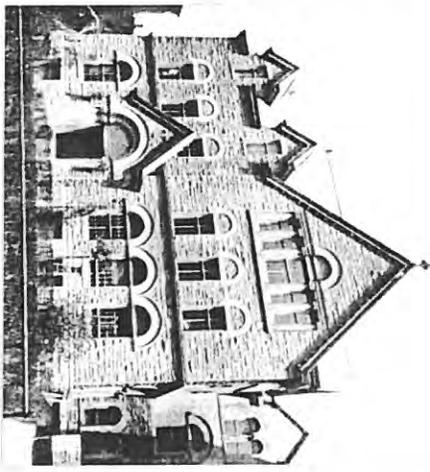


View of the interior of St. Michael's Church in New York City, circa 1842.

to look outside of Manhattan for additional land to bury its dead. By 1852, Thomas McClure Peters, Richmond's assistant and son-in-law, found appropriate land for a cemetery in Newtown, Long Island, now Astoria, Queens; accessible from Manhattan by means of the Astoria Ferry. Funding for the purchase of the land came from Peters himself and from more than fifty Bloomingdale families, most of whom were African-American. The dual purpose of St. Michael's Cemetery was to provide a burial place for parishioners of St. Michael's and any other religious institutions and to serve as a public potter's field.

At the end of the nineteenth century, St. Michael's was strong and continuously growing; the vestry was energetically optimistic. The second church building now seemed inadequate; plans were set in place in the 1880s for a major new building -- the third and present building -- to be set on St. Michael's 1807 site. Robert W. Gibson (1854-1927), a highly influential ecclesiastical architect, was hired and the new church, large enough to seat 1500 people, was dedicated in December, 1891.

Gibson created a daring church of an imagined Romanesque and Byzantine style. The building is marked at its southeast corner by an elegant bell-tower, visible for more than a mile in all directions. The vestry encouraged parishioners to contribute generously to the interior decoration of the new building. In 1895, Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933) was commissioned to design and install the seven great lancet windows representing St. Michael's Victory in Heaven, along with the marble altar and its brilliant decorations. Twenty-five years later, Tiffany's overall design scheme was completed with the Chapel of the Angels reredos mosaic depicting the Witnesses of the



St. Michael's Church, Astoria, Oregon, 1891

Redemption. From the 1890s through the 1920s, parishioners donated stained glass windows of eclectic styles; generous gifts of ecclesiastical furnishings continued until the Depression.

St. Michael's dramatically beautiful church contained its worship. The 1902 Thomas McClure Peters Memorial Parish House provided space for the church's many educational, artistic, athletic, social and spiritual activities; both traditional and innovative. At the turn of the twentieth century, St. Michael's was particularly alert to the needs of its most immediate neighbors: the "neglected condition" of a densely populated "colony of colored people in West 99th Street" required attention and care. Beginning in 1909, St. Michael's established "an institutional mission station" for the residents of 99th Street in two rooms and a small apartment over a grocery store. The Reverend Floarda Howard, an African-American priest, was called to the 99th Street Mission, soon named St. Jude's. By 1921, St. Michael's had built St. Jude's Chapel, a modern facility with "a beautiful place of worship" and a fully equipped settlement house whose guild rooms, sacristies, kitchen and gymnasium were praised by the bishop at the chapel consecration as "the most complete building of its kind" he had ever seen.

PARISH MEMBERSHIP

John Vandenbark (Pastor) 1869 - 1870	John Hammond (Pastor) 1909 - 1919
Samuel Johnson (Pastor) 1871 - 1880	Thomas McCann (Pastor) 1919 - 1947
Matthew Richardson (Pastor) 1890 - 1897, 1902 - 1905	William F. Taylor (Pastor) 1948 - 1977
James Hutchinson (Pastor) 1887 - 1892	Josephine Hill (Pastor) 1978 - 1990
Thomas McElhinne (Pastor) 1895 - 1908	Charles W. Womack (Pastor) 1991 -

The terrible dislocations of the first half of the twentieth century were accompanied by profound challenges for St. Michael's and St. Jude's. During the First World War and the Second World War, St. Michael's could barely maintain its social ministries while meeting the war time pastoral and practical needs of the parish. The decade of the 1920's seemed to renew the economic strength of the wealthy, but the great poverty of the already poor only deepened. The Depression proved close-to-disastrous for both St. Michael's and St. Jude's.

And after 1919, the Richmond-Peters family no longer led St. Michael's. In spiritual and social ministries, members of this family had provided leadership for the church for over a century. Even more remarkable, from 1818 to 1919, St. Michael's had only two treasurers, James DePeyster, a member of one of the original founding Trinity families (treasurer: 1818-1874) and W. R. Peters, son of the first Rector Peters and brother of the second, (treasurer: 1874-1918). In the life of St. Michael's, the era of Richmond-Peters leadership ended just as the city and country were trying to adjust to conditions after the First World War.

For the first six decades of the twentieth century, the Upper West Side experienced economic and social decay; the area became dangerous and undesirable to many. The number of communicants at St. Michael's decreased rapidly. Rector Thomas McCandless, who had been John Punnett Peters' assistant, led St. Michael's according to the old Richmond-Peters style,



St. Michael's, 1910s. Photo by [unreadable]

but the political, social and economic landscape surrounding the church was different from what it had been in the nineteenth century. Like many of its colleague churches, St. Michael's was unable to sustain its large social service ministries. In spite of what one St. Jude's parishioner called St. Michael's "climate of conscience," the church could no longer support the chapel. St. Jude's Chapel closed in 1957;

the building was subsequently razed for the construction of Park West Village. William Corker, St. Michael's rector beginning in 1948, invited St. Jude's to formally join St. Michael's. Few members of St. Jude's accepted the invitation, but some did; to this day, St. Michael's has parishioners who remember worshipping at St. Jude's.

In the late 1950's and the 1960's, St. Michael's retained a small core of devoted parishioners in a "bad neighborhood," an area that epitomized "urban blight." The vestry struggled to keep the church solvent with the meager income received from pledges, Sunday service plate collections and the then poorly managed cemetery. So precarious was the state of St. Michael's that the bishop entertained discussions of closing the church, and a sale of the cemetery was contemplated. Despite parish-wide uncertainty and the national climate of violence and protest, there was hopefulness at St. Michael's: in 1964, funds were raised for a new organ. Designed for St. Michael's and built in Germany, the magnificent Rudolph von Beckerath organ took three years to install. Music had always been



St. Michael's, 1960s. Photo by [unreadable]

an important part of St. Michael's worship: now the von Beckerath organ, widely admired by both ecclesiastical and secular musicians, represented determination within the church to keep its doors open.

When Frederick Hill was called to be rector in 1976, the Upper West Side was experiencing a renewal. As the neighborhood once again became commercially and residentially desirable, St. Michael's Church was rediscovered by old and new neighbors alike. Under Hill's leadership, St. Michael's began to grow. Parish numbers increased as they had not in at least fifty years. Demographically, the parish reflected the diversity of the Upper West Side. New members of St. Michael's were individuals and families of Caribbean, Hispanic, Indian and Asian descent; gay men and women felt more welcome at St. Michael's than at most other churches. By the early 1980's, both the clergy and the lay leadership of the church were representative of the makeup of the parish as a whole. As the parish grew, St. Michael's finances were strengthening. St. Michael's, an old church, was reemerging as a leader in a dramatically new and renewed neighborhood and city: pastorally and philosophically, St. Michael's embraced and epitomized the most fundamentally welcoming vision of the American Anglican ethos.

As the centennial of the third church building approached, the vestry and parish made plans to restore the church building, celebrating both the building itself and the remarkable renaissance of the parish. The overall building restoration required several stages and extended well past 1991, but the recreated beauty of the church received wide notice and tremendous praise well beyond the confines of the parish. In 1991, St. Michael's Church received an award from both the Preservation League of New York State and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for the restoration of "its intended use as a serene and spiritual place of worship" and the resumption of its status as "one of the noblest ecclesiastical structures on the Upper West Side." In 1997, during the fourth year of the leadership of the new and present rector, Canon George W. Brant, Jr., St. Michael's Church became a Designated Historical Building on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Now at the beginning of the twenty-first century, St. Michael's Church is a strong leader among strong leading churches in Manhattan, in the city and in the Diocese of New York.

St. Michael's has more than ten services each week. The church has five choirs; more than 100 children are involved in the Christian Formation Program. Social ministries include work for the hungry and the homeless, the ill and their caregivers, the unemployed and their dependents. Both church and parish house provide space for extensive parish activities and major not-for-profit community organizations. St. Michael's Cemetery in Queens continues to thrive and provide burial space for individuals and families from all socio-economic classes, religions and ethnicities. Since the early 1990's, St. Michael's here in New York City has been partnered with St. Michael's, Promosa, in Matosane, South Africa and, most recently, with the Diocese of Madras in the Church of South India.

Eloquently inclusive in its invitation to Christian faith, reverent in its worship and passionate in its commitment to social service, St. Michael's Church looks forward to its future enriched by the wisdom of its past.

Jean Ballard Terepka
Archivist



Restoration of the
Seventeenth Century
Church Building

	52	59	14	47	55	25	6	31	39	48	11	2	1	15	1	2	1	4	1
James [unclear]					1		1	1											
John [unclear]					1		1			1									
Richard [unclear]				2				1	2		1								
John [unclear]			1	1	1			1	1	1	1								
John [unclear]	2							1		1									
John [unclear]	2							2	1	1				2					
John [unclear]	2	2		1	1			2	1	1	1								
John [unclear]				5	1									5					
John [unclear]					1			1		1									
John [unclear]	1				2					1				1					
John [unclear]			1	1	1					1				1					
John [unclear]					1			2		1									
John [unclear]	1				1					1									
John [unclear]	2				1			1	1	1	1			1					
John [unclear]						1			1	1	1								
John [unclear]						1			1		1								
John [unclear]	1			2	1			2			1								
John [unclear]	1			1	5	5			1	1	1								
William [unclear]					1	1		2		2									
John [unclear]					1			2		1									
John [unclear]	1	1			1			2		1				1					
John [unclear]	2							2	1	1									
John [unclear]				1							1								
John [unclear]			2	1					2		1								
John [unclear]		2	1	2	1	1	2		1	1	1			8					
John [unclear]	2			1	1			1	1	1									
John [unclear]			1						2					1					
John [unclear]	2		1	1	1			2	1	1	1								
John [unclear]	1			7	2	1		1	1	1									
John [unclear]	1			1	1			1	1	1									
John [unclear]	1			2	1			1	1	1				1					
John [unclear]									1	1									
John [unclear]	1			1	2			1	1	1				3					
John [unclear]				3	2			3		1									
John [unclear]				4	1	1		2		2	1			4					

Free white men

Free white women

Foreign

Ag

Commerce

Mfg

Col - Slaves Male

Col - Slaves Female

Col - Free Color - male

Col - Free Color - female

Last column - all other except Indian not taxed

Other white ticks in ward 8 & 10 (no middle initial)

9th column - one Free color male under 14
15th column - one Free color female 26-45

Free
White
Men

1810 Census

Free
White
Females

All
Other
Free

10 10-15 16-25 26-44 45+ 10 10-15 16-25 26-44 45+ Slaves

Ward 9 Manhattan

Ward 9

799

Matthew Houston	2		1	1		3	2	1	1		2		
Wm. Harrison		2	1	2		1	1	1	1				
Lamb. Pearson	3	2		1		1	1	1	1				235
Oliver Hicks	2			1		2		1	1				
Nathl. Peckous	1	1			1	1	1	1	1				
Wm. Shipley	2			1			1	1	2				
Maria Shipley	1		1				1	1	1				
Jm. Taylor	1		1				1		1	1			
Margaret Ryan				1		2		2			1		
Francis Thompson	2			1	2	1	1	2		1	3	6	
James Blackwell	1			1		2							
Naphtali Judah	1					2							
	16	5	4	8	4	13	7	11	5	4	8	11	
	524	251	348	526	300	571	316	628	454	229	649	229	
Sum of the adjacent columns	520	256	352	534	304	523	323	439	459	283	457	239	
	256												
	352												
	534												
	304												
	523												
	323												
	439												
	459												
	283												
	457												
	239												
Sum total of slaves													4719

The number of persons within my Division, consisting of the North Part of the City of New York, returned the Schedule annexed, subscribed by me this third day of September 1811

Benjamin C. Curtis
 Assistant to the Marshal of
 the District of New York
 Sept 4th 1811

780

Comstock James	1			2		3		1	1	1			
Edw. Croney Junr	1			1	4			1	1	1		2	
Jm. Taylor	2	2	1	2			1						
Jm. V. Thompson			4	2									
Ethel. Kibb		1	3	1				1	2	2			2
Jm. P. Weston	3	1	1	1				1	1	1			
Lewis Tappan	1			1	1				1	1			
Jm. Lowmire	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Jm. P. Weston	2		1	1	2	2			2	1	1	2	
Jm. P. Thompson		1			1			1	4	1			
Lidian Hoffendale					1			1	1	1			
Isaac Wright					1			1	1	1			
Wm. Wright			1					1	1	1			
Wm. Scott	1			1		1	1	1	1	1			
Henry Kott			1	1		1	1	1	1	1			
Wm. Betts	2		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Robt. V. Waite		3		1	1	4	2	7	1	1			
Geo. W. Waite	3		1	1	1	1	1	3					
Count Rip	1	1		1		2		1		1			
Diana Mather	1			1		2			1	1			
Jacob Benton		1			1	3	1			1			
Thos. Horn			2		1			2		1		2	2
Wm. Wilson				1		1		1	1				
Henry C. Coster	1				1	2		1	2		3		
Wm. Kade		1			1	1		1	1	1			
Mathy Finson					1	2			1	1			
Count Hanson	1			1		2		1	1			1	
Wm. Holms	1	1		1				1					
Jm. Taylor	3	1			1				1				
Benj. G. Catfield	1			2		2							
Jm. C. Hanson				1									
Calo. Dutton			1	1		3		1					
	37	15	16	22	19	36	19	57	23	16	26	23	
	87	27	35	77	44	91	43	114	46	32	49	46	

Town of North Hempsted	Free White Males					Free White Females					Total
	10	16	26	46	66	10	16	26	46	66	
Samuel Brown			1				1	1		1	5
Samuel Brown				1				1	1		7
John Brown					3			3	1	1	2
John Brown							2	1	1		12
John Brown							1	1			4
John Brown	1	1					2	1			6
John Brown				1				1	1		3
John Brown					3			1	1		3
John Brown						1		1			4
John Brown	3	1				2	3	1		1	12
John Brown		1			3			1	2	1	12
John Brown	1		1			1		1			7
John Brown	2						1	2			6
John Brown	1					2			1		7
John Brown	2					4	1		1		3
John Brown	1					1	1		1		4
John Brown	1					1		2			5
John Brown										5	7
John Brown										4	2
John Brown	1					3	1		1		7
John Brown						3		1	1		6
John Brown	3	1				1	1		1		3
John Brown	1	1				1	1		1		6
John Brown							1	1		3	6
John Brown							1		1	1	10
John Brown	3					2		1			2
John Brown							1	1			6
John Brown							2	1			10
John Brown	2	2				1	3	1			4
John Brown	2							1			2
John Brown								1			2
John Brown	2	1				1		1	1		9
John Brown										4	4
John Brown										2	1
John Brown						1			1	2	3
John Brown	2					1		1			5
John Brown								1		1	5
John Brown	1					1		1			4
John Brown							1		1		4
John Brown	2					1		1			8
John Brown	3					1			1		2
John Brown							1	1			10
John Brown	5							1	1		16
John Brown	2	1				1	2	1	1		6
John Brown						1	3	1		1	6
John Brown	1	2				1	1	1		1	9
John Brown	2	2	1			1	1		1		8
John Brown						1			1	1	6
John Brown	1	1				1		1		1	6

550

18)

Names of Heads of Families
Township of Bushwick

John Mufsonde	1	1	4
John Peter	3	1	3
Abraham Mufsonde	2	2	2
Christiana Mufsonde	2	6	2
Samuel Lane	1	1	1
John Mufsonde	1	1	1
John Mufsonde			2
Peter Burgee	1	7	3
George Duerse	2	1	6
David Van Cott	3	1	3
David Van Cott	1	2	
Robert De Bevoise	1	1	2
John Lincum	1		5
John Lincum	1	1	3
John Kilman	1	1	3
John Vanderwoert	2	2	3
Peter Collins			
Peter Storm	2	4	2
David Van Cott	1	2	2
William Bennett	3	2	3
John Selus	1	3	8
Francis Selus	2	3	4
Francis Selus	2	2	3
Charles Selus	1	2	1
Abraham Doye & S.	1	2	1
David Mochman	3	1	1
Andrew Mochman	2	3	
Peter Miller		3	3
Marlin Kerkman	2	2	3
Andrew Harkobin	3	1	1
Isabel Doye	2	2	11
Johannes Doye	1	2	1
Gabriel Doye	1	4	1
Benjamin Simmons	2	2	3
Richard Haffis	2	1	
Gabriel Doye	2	1	
Total	54	26	81
Pro: from Page 16	69	43	91
Total of the Town of Bushwick	123	69	172

Part of Longs Court

Names of Heads of Families
Township of Newtown
Queens County

Robert Furman	2	1	
Free John			1
Abraham Remier	3	5	7
Benjamin Lee	2	1	6
Herskiah Field	1	4	4
William Lee	1	1	2
Stephen Pettit	3	2	2
John Hamilton	1	1	2
Luke Remier	2	3	2
Oliver Hicks	1	3	1
Thomas Curroughan	2	2	3
Phoebe Lee			2
David Titus	2	1	3
Isaac Fish	1		1
John Edington	1		1
John Brinkerhoff	2	1	2
Isaac Field	2	1	2
Samuel Furman	1		4
Free Casar			1
James Reed	1		5
How Woodward		1	1
Amos Field			2
Joseph Hamilton	1	1	2
Free Wings			4
Nathan Woodhouse	2	1	4
Joseph Goring	2	2	3
Nathaniel Hest	2	2	3
Abraham Morrel	1	1	2
William Howard	4	2	4
John Lee	1	1	5
John Pettit	1		1
Jonah Hallett	1		2
Free James Mathew			2
John Hadenburgh	1		2
John Rogert	1		5
Calos Seafield	2	2	3
George Brinkerhoff	2		3
Richard Morrel	2	4	2
Elizabeth Pops			5
Thomas Hest	1	1	4
Nathaniel Moore	3	1	2
James Bonney	1	1	1
Total	56	45	110

On the Epistle side of the sanctuary there is a recessed credence of mosaic, relief work and marble of a rich green tone and symbolic in design.

A Romanesque rail separates the choir from the sanctuary, and is built of gilded brass and Sienna marble inlaid with mosaic.

The whole effect of windows, altar, decorations and communion rail is most happy, artistic and churchly.

The work is that of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, and was made from the designs and under the personal supervision of the well-known artist, Mr. Louis C. Tiffany.

Synopsis of the Angels Represented in the Windows.

FIRST HIERARCHY—COUNSELLORS.

- This Hierarchy Symbolizes the Essential Acts of God.
1. Choir: Seraphim. (Isa. vi. 2.) Spirits of Love.
 2. Choir: Cherubim. (Gen. iii. 24.) Spirits of Knowledge.
 3. Choir: Thrones. (Col. i. 16.) The Perfection of the Angelic Nature.

SECOND HIERARCHY—GOVERNORS.

- This Hierarchy Symbolizes the External Acts of God.
4. Choir: Dominations. (Col. i. 16; Dan. vii. 27.)
 5. Choir: Virtues. (Eph. i. 3.) ?
 6. Choir: Powers. (Col. i. 16.)

THIRD HIERARCHY—MESSENGERS.

- This Hierarchy Symbolizes the Acts of God Toward Individuals.
7. Choir: Principalities. (Col. i. 16.)
 8. Choir: Archangels. (1. Thess. iv. 16; Rev. i. 4.)

In this choir there are seven angels, "the seven spirits which are before the Throne—the seven lamps of fire—which are the seven spirits of God," known to us under the following names:

St. Michael (Jude 9; Rev. xii. 7; Dan. x. 13; xii. 1);
The Power of God—the Judgment of God.

St. Gabriel (Luke i. 19-26; Dan. viii. 16): The Annun-
ciator—the Strength of God.

St. Raphael (Tob. iii. 17; v. 4; xii. 15): The Healer—
the Leader of the Guardian Angels.

Uriel: The Light and Fire of God.
Barachiel: The Helper.

Jehudiel: The Remunerator.

Sealtiahel: The Angel of Prayer.

1896

become a standard, carrying the banner of the resurrection. His wings are outspread, his face turned as if he were looking upon God, while his entire expression is that of glory and adoration. Near him are the two archangels, viz., Gabriel, the strength of God, the annunciator, who is to bring the glad tidings to Mary that she had been chosen as the Mother of the Redeemer. He is clothed in white, with girdle and crossed stole of gold, holding in his hand the lily—emblem of purity—the flower of the Virgin Mother. Raphael, the medicine of God, the leader of the guardian angels, is habited in the dress of a pilgrim. In his hand there is a staff, and at his side a pilgrim's bottle. Uriel, the light and fire of God, the strong companion, is represented in fire-colored garments, carrying in one hand a two-edged sword and, in the other a living flame. Barachiel, the helper, holds a branch of roses, the symbols of the grace of God. Jehudiel, the femurator, in garments of great beauty, is holding in one hand a crown, and in the other a scourge, while Scathiel, the angel of prayer, is dressed in a short tunic enriched with embroidery, his wings partially closed, expressive of humility, and his hands raised heavenward in supplication.

The above brief description and enumeration of the various archangels and celestial hierarchies can give but a feeble idea of the host of angelic beings that fill the windows. It is as if the artist had in truth caught sight, not only of the incident portrayed, but with prophetic eye had seen the time when the *Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with him.*

The majesty and beauty of composition of these win-

dows is beyond description. As to the color, to be understood it must be seen. All through the work there is a daring and boldness of conception, a freedom from conventionalism, much to be commended.

The windows are built entirely upon the mosaic principle, to the exclusion of paints, stains and enamels, except in the heads, hands and feet; while the material used is Tiffany Favrite Glass, a glass which enables the artist to produce colored windows with almost the same readiness and facility as if he were painting in oil, for the range of color is practically unlimited, together with every texture required.

The St. Michael's windows are positive proofs that the American glass and method of work is far beyond any other now in use, and, we do not hesitate to say, superior to all that has gone before.

Below the windows, and in keeping with them, there is an altar with its reredos. The main portion of the structure is made of white and yellow Sienna marbles inlaid with Tiffany Favrite Glass mosaic. The reredos is a combination of mosaic and metallized relief work, with the vine as the predominant decorative motive, somewhat conventionalized, and in addition there are four cartouches, in which are represented the evangelical emblems. Upon the reliable stand a cross, candlesticks and flower vases of gold, enriched with precious stones, and of a design in complete harmony with the altar and reredos. The surrounding wall spaces are treated in wax colors, enriched with ornament, in such a way as to emphasize the beauty of the windows and altar.

APPENDIX II.

Description of the New Windows made by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Co., in the Chancel of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, New York.

There is no longer a question as to the legitimacy of using the fine arts in the embellishment of God's house, as aids to devotion. It is possible that in the past the employment of beauty as an accessory to religion, as a handmaiden in the cause of Christ may have been abused, as a hand-surely an abuse which is dependent upon a wrong use, but no reason for prohibition. Implant in the mind of man right principles of action, and abuses of all kinds will largely cease.

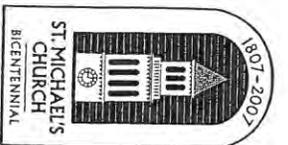
So firmly has the love of the beautiful taken possession of the cultured people of our day, that it is permeating every walk and state of life. It has even mastered those sects who, in the past, made it a point to exclude those their houses of worship everything that had the slightest suggestion of the beautiful.

The devotional value of ornaments, sculptures and pictures is exemplified in the decoration of the sanctuary of St. Michael's Church, for it is hardly possible to stand in the nave and look toward the altar, and at the same time remain unmoved by the seven great windows of the apse.

By M. Cary
Coleman
(Tiffany)

Spontaneously there comes to the mind of the spectator the words of St. John in the Book of Revelation: *And there was war in Heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon, and the dragon and his angels fought, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in Heaven. And all the angels stood about the throne.* Not that the fight between good and evil is represented. The conflict has already taken place, and we have before us that sublime moment of victory when the archangel Michael has accomplished his mission; freed the court of Heaven from the disobedient angels, who in their pride had dared to raise their wills against that of their Creator. The seven windows form parts of one composition, in which the celestial hierarchies are represented. The upper portion of the windows is illuminated by a light which proceeds apparently from the throne of God, and amidst its refulgence there is seen the sign of man's redemption, foreshadowing, as it were, the Redeemer yet to come. Surrounding it are those angels that symbolize the essential acts of God: The Seraphim, spirits of love; the Cherubim, spirits of knowledge; and the Thrones, spirits revealing the Divine Nature, or the union of love and knowledge. These choirs are so massed that they make plain the words of Christ: *Thinkest thou that I cannot pray to my Father and He shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?* In the lower portion of the central window is the majestic figure of the leader of the seven spirits, Michael: the power and judgment of God. He stands upon a globe, typical of sin, and he holds in his hands the lance of authority, which has

Parish Yearbk



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Worshipping & Serving since 1807

1895: Tiffany at St. Michael's

After the consecration of the present church building in 1891, St. Michael's rector, John Punnett Peters, together with the vestry and congregation, embarked on the project of furnishing and decorating the church building. From the 1890s through the 1920s, St. Michael's turned to the designers, artisans and artists of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company for their astonishing skills in the creation of beauty to serve and strengthen worship.

On Easter Day, 1895, St. Michael's main altar and reredos were, in the words of the rector, "dedicated to the service of God." Designed and executed by Tiffany, the white Vermont marble altar, the glass mosaic reredos, the niche credence and the brass cross, vases and candlesticks are ornamented with symbols of Jesus, the four evangelists, and the life-giving wine and bread of the Eucharist. An inscription of the base of the brass cross, a Livingston family memorial, reads, "Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thine House, and the place where Thine Honor dwelleth."

On Christmas Day, 1895, the magnificent Tiffany windows depicting St. Michael's Victory in Heaven were dedicated. The elaborate pictorial scheme was developed by St. Michael's rector, John Punnett Peters, with Tiffany's designers. The 1896 Parish Yearbook included an article by M. Caryl Coleman, a major Tiffany artist, explaining the windows' stories and meanings.

June, 2008

Jean Ballard Terepka
Archivist, St. Michael's Church



**Landmarks Preservation
Commission**

Robert B. Tierney
Chair

Mary Beth Betts
Director of Research
mbetts@lpc.nyc.gov

1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

212 669 7801 tel
212 669 7818 fax

October 31, 2013

Arlene Simon
Landmarks West!
45 West 67th Street
New York, NY 10023

Re: Landmark West! Wish List Items, Manhattan

Dear Ms. Simon,

In response to the information you submitted concerning the properties contained in the 2013 Landmark West! Wish List, a senior staff committee of the Landmarks Preservation Commission has carefully reviewed the proposals for consideration as potential individual landmarks. It was determined that the following property may merit designation and will be further considered in the context of the criteria for designation contained in the Landmarks Law and the Commission's overall priorities for the five boroughs:

- IRT 96th Street Substation No. 14 (266 West 96th Street)

Please be advised that the following properties remain under active review by the Landmarks Preservation Commission and will continue to be assessed in the context of the criteria for designation contained in the Landmarks Law and the Commission's overall priorities for the five boroughs:

- IRT 59th Street Power Station
- Public School 165 (234 West 109th Street)
- Public School 199 (270 West 70th Street)
- St. Michael's Church Complex (225 West 99th Street)
- West 89th Street Stable (167-171 West 89th Street) (aka Ballet Hispanico / Carriage Houses)
- West End Presbyterian Church (165 West 105th Street)

Based on our current priorities, the following properties will not be recommended to the full Commission for further consideration as individual landmarks at this time:

- Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts (various buildings and open spaces)

The following property will not be recommended to the full Commission for further consideration as an individual landmark, also based on our current priorities. However, this decision could be reconsidered at a later date should additional information about the property's significance become available.

- Martin Luther King, Jr. high School (122 Amsterdam Avenue)

The following properties do not appear to rise to the level of significance necessary for designation as New York City individual landmarks, and will therefore not be recommended to the full Commission for further consideration:

- Amsterdam Houses (West 61st and 64th Streets, Amsterdam and West End Avenue)
- Astor Court (210 West 90th Street)



Landmarks Preservation
Commission

A careful review of the architecture and history of the following properties reveal them to be most comparable to buildings that are typically designated as part of New York City historic districts, and will therefore not be recommended to the Commission for further consideration as individual landmarks:

- Ivy Court (210, 220 and 230 West 107th Street)

Lastly, please be advised that the Commission found that insufficient information was submitted for the following properties. Please send us additional photos of the properties noted below by January 31st, 2014 so that they may be evaluated:

- Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse (108-110 West 107th Street)
- Joan of Arc Junior High School (154 West 93rd Street)

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation and in the work of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mary Beth Betts". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mary Beth Betts

A Brief Tour and Description of the Church Interior and Windows

*"I was glad when they said unto me,
Let us go into the House of the Lord."*
Psalm 122:1

St. Michael's Church
225 West 99th Street
New York, NY 10025
(212) 222-2700

www.saintmichaelschurch.org



West 99th Street and Beyond: The Legacy of St. Jude's Mission and Chapel

St. Jude's Mission and Chapel served the African-American community of the Upper West Side for nearly half a century — until the chapel and surrounding neighborhood, were razed in 1958 to make way for Park West Village, part of an urban renewal project.

St. Jude's survives, however, in the spirit of its descendants and in tangible legacies to its West 99th Street neighbor and sponsor, St. Michael's Church, including a gleaming processional cross and an elegant marble altar now being restored for the St. Michael's sanctuary.

The cross was used in services and when the children of St. Jude's and St. Michael's processed from one site to the other for Christmas and Easter pageants.

Following that cross hearkens back to the very origins of St. Michael's Church, founded in the pastoral neighborhood of Bloomingdale in 1807. For nearly a century the dynasty of Richmond-Peters rectors guided St. Michael's.

In 1909, the legendary John Punnett Peters, who had overseen the building of the third church and had collaborated with Louis Comfort Tiffany on the St. Michael's interior, oversaw the development of St. Jude's as a ministry to the African-American community.

At the turn of the 20th century, the West 90's between Amsterdam Avenue and Central Park West became a neighborhood predominantly of African-Americans — some who had long lived in Manhattan and others who had recently arrived from the American South and the Caribbean.

Starting in the late 1890s, the Episcopal Diocese of New York had established a number of so-called "colored missions" like St. Cyprian's Chapel, located in the San Juan Hill neighborhood, now Lincoln Center, a destination for many Anglican Afro-Caribbeans arriving in New York. In fact, the first record of what would become St. Jude's dates from January 1910: the new "colored mission" is identified as "the 99th Street branch of St. Cyprian's Chapel, under the auspices of St. Michael's Church."

St. Jude's entire history is linked with Reverend Floarda Howard.

Howard, from Philadelphia, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and the Bishop Payne Divinity School, the premier African-American seminary located in Alexandria, Va. At Bishop Payne he met fellow seminarian John Johnson, who came to New York to lead St. Cyprian's.

Howard married Johnson's sister Sadie and joined him to work at St. Cyprian's and then at St. Jude's.

St. Jude's Mission began in two rented adjoining flats above a grocery store at 27 W. 99th Street.

Sunday services took place at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., with daily prayer services as well. In 1910, the Sunday School enrolled 35 children. Boys and Girls clubs involved reading, games and "lessons in social culture." Some 30 young women attended the Sewing School.

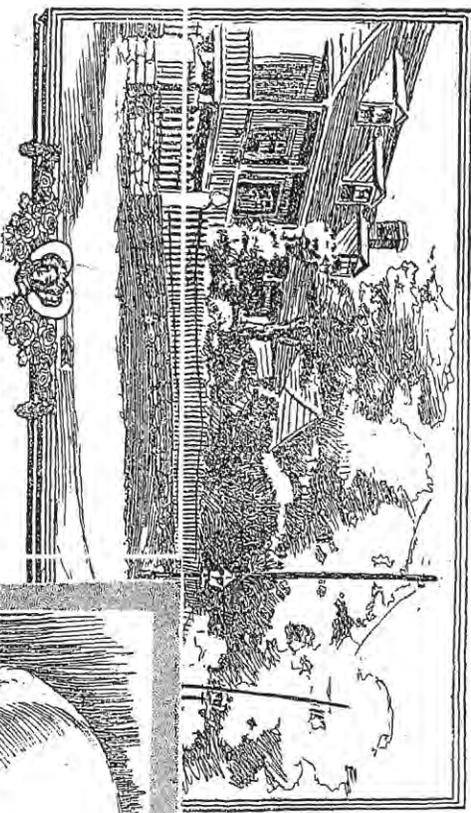
"We are slowly building up a center of civic righteousness and the work done counts for the Kingdom of God," Howard wrote in January 1914 for his monthly column in the St. Michael's *Messenger*.

The back yard of 19 West 99th St. was rented and, with the help of a large donation of sand from Far Rockaway, was turned into a sand-box playground for the children. In the evening in the playground the vicar showed stereopticon slides for large audiences who would then join in hymn singing.

When the grocery store closed, the mission used the basement for a soup kitchen. The building was so crowded that social gatherings and even services sometimes spilled out into the street while neighbors watched in curiosity.

THE FAMOUS APTHORP FARM LITIGATION FINALLY ENDED

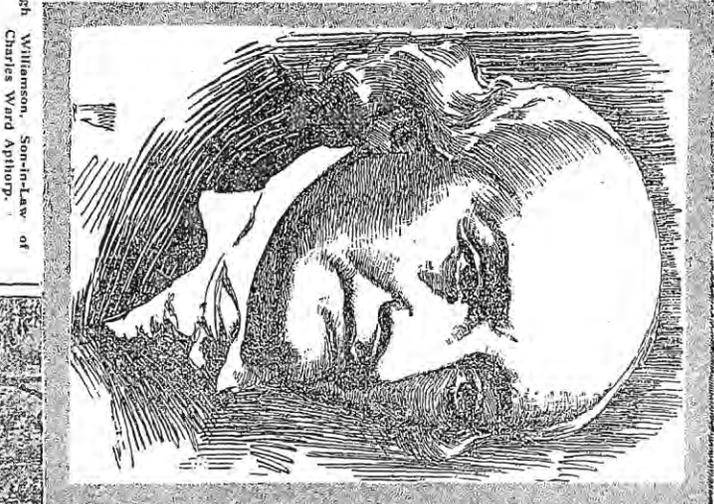
Prominent New York Families Interested in the
 Fight Over the Estate Which Involved a
 Tract Worth \$125,000,000.



A Scene of Early Bloomingdale Days.

MEMORIES of early Bloomingdale man, and later Charles A. Frazier, have been revived by the late Mrs. Frazier, who has just died. Her husband, who was one of the early settlers of the town, was a prominent citizen and a member of the first settlement of the long land which he owned. He was a member of the first settlement of the long land which he owned. He was a member of the first settlement of the long land which he owned.

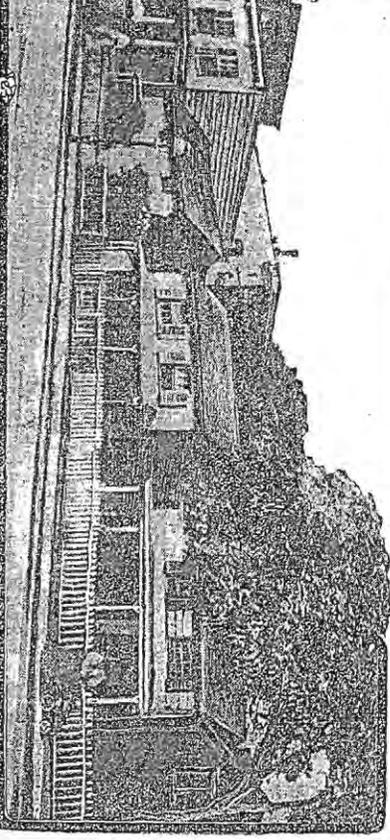
None of the famous estates of old New York, however, has been so long in the hands of the same family as that of the Apthorp farm, which originally included about fifty acres of land in the town of Bloomingdale, and several acres in the city of New York. The farm was owned by the Apthorps for over a century, and was one of the most valuable estates in the country. It was sold to the State of New York in 1857, and the proceeds were used to fund the State's debt.



Hugh Williamson, Son-in-Law of Charles Ward Apthorp.

The perpetuated as more open or vacant than the present. The late Mrs. Frazier, who has just died, was one of the early settlers of the town, and her husband was a prominent citizen and a member of the first settlement of the long land which he owned.

Street and Riverside Drive, over which the Apthorp family had a claim. The estate was worth \$125,000,000. The fight over the estate involved prominent New York families, including the Apthorps, the Fraziers, and the Williamsons. The case was finally settled in 1910, and the estate was divided among the various parties.



Old Houses on the Apthorp Estate Still Standing.

Half a century ago, the Apthorp farm was one of the most valuable estates in the country. It was sold to the State of New York in 1857, and the proceeds were used to fund the State's debt. The farm was owned by the Apthorps for over a century, and was one of the most valuable estates in the country.

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did not retain easement rights in the old road. This decision, while favorable to both parties satisfied neither, as neither side could improve their land. The Astors retained the right to use the road, but as the Aphorps owned the land that portion of the road must remain open indefinitely, unused and unimproved. It created a serious condition of affairs for both owners and the city, as it was evident that remnants of such roads must

of the old Striker's Lane may be seen running through the block from Broadway to West End Avenue between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets. In 1764, near the foot of the old Striker's Lane that has just been conveyed, was erected by Gerrit Striker one of the princely mansions of the time standing on the slope of the hill overlooking the river at Striker's Bay, which is now only represented by the depression at Ninety-sixth

about 1767, faced east and west and was shaded by magnificent trees. It was built of wood in the classic style characteristic of the Colonial period the time covered, with stucco in imitation stone. The two stories were surmounted by an attic, with great dormer windows in the sloping roof. The entrance was ornamented with massive Ionic pilasters, and each of the four sides was surmounted by a gable. On the east and west sides were two deep recesses for the doorway, which opened into

THE OLD APTHORPE HOUSE

A RELIC OF COLONIAL DAYS DISAPPEARING.

HISTORY OF THE QUEER OLD MANSION
ON WEST NINETY-FIRST-STREET—
WHO ITS FIRST OWNER WAS.

No section of Manhattan Island is changing its aspect more rapidly than what used to be called Bloomingdale. A few years ago its undulating hills and blooming dales were sparsely dotted with wooden houses that resembled country homes and villas much more than the regulation brick and brown-stone residences of the city. Now, however, block after block of modern city houses is springing up there into existence, and the old on every side is swept away to make room for the newest of the new. Our antiquarians can only discover some vestiges of the past with the greatest difficulty, and incessantly they are called upon to mourn the loss of another relic of antiquity going to destruction in the march of improvement. New-York City does not possess so many genuine specimens of old colonial architecture that it can afford to part with a single one of them, but it must soon part with the Apthorpe mansion. Italian laborers with shovel and pickaxe have lately begun to dig away the knoll upon which this fine old colonial villa stands, and in a few days or weeks it will be demolished. An old house is like an old citizen, in that it deserves an "obituary."

The Apthorpe mansion stands on West Ninety-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, and there it has stood since 1764, 126 years ago. It was built by Charles Ward Apthorpe, a gentleman of fortune, who came from England, settled in New-York, and was so prosperous in business that he conceived the idea of acquiring and handing down to his children a large estate and of becoming one of the landed gentry of America. That he was a generous man is proved by the fact that he gave £100 in 1760 to the sufferers by a fire in Boston. Two and three years later he bought his land at Bloomingdale. Colonial money to the amount of £1,700 was the price paid for 115 acres to Dennis Hicks, who had purchased the land in 1746 from Anna Van Huysen, the widow of Eydo Van Huysen, and this latter had inherited it in 1720 from his father, back of which honest Dutchman the record does not go. Apthorpe bought other pieces of land from Oliver De Lancey, and his property soon comprised over 200 acres, extending from the Hudson River to the Post road or the present Fifth-avenue.

Upon this comfortable estate a stately mansion was erected to become the home of the Apthorpe family. It faced east and west, and could be reached from the Post road by an avenue bordered with trees, while a much shorter lane led down to the Bloomingdale road that wound along between it and the river. The house has survived to the present in a condition somewhat the worse for the wear and tear of time. It is in the classic style that characterizes the colonial period of American architecture and is built of wood covered with stucco in imitation of stone. Two stories and an attic in height with dormer windows in the sloping roof, it is ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and each of its four sides is surmounted by a gable. On the eastern and western sides are two deep recesses for the doors, which open into a spacious entrance hall, lighted by windows above and at the sides of the doors. There are three large rooms on the ground floor, the most noteworthy being the dining room at the northeast corner, paneled with solid mahogany from floor to ceiling, and with a carved mantelpiece of the same wood that has a crowned masculine head among its decorations.

A broad and winding staircase leads to the second floor, where three more rooms are to be seen, and the attic has no less than nine small rooms stowed away under the roof, doubtless affording in former days ample accommodation for numerous domestics and poor relations. Some of the materials of the house are said to have been imported from England; English models probably dictated most of its arrangements, and, surrounded with its large grounds and umbrageous trees, it must have been a resi-

Apthorpe Farm
+ Road
litigation

W 91st + 9th Ave

dence quite after the heart of a comfort-loving Englishman.

Mr. Apthorpe was hardly settled in his new house when the events began that culminated in the American Revolution. In 1765 a new royal Governor arrived in New-York with the second shipment of stamps to be used in carrying out the odious Stamp act. His first care was to ask his Council whether it would be practicable to issue the stamps, and Apthorpe was a member of this Council, which answered "No." When the tyrannical Sir William Tryon appeared as Governor of New-York, Apthorpe was still a Councillor. The revolutionary fever of 1776 made the city too hot for Gov. Tryon, so he sought safety on a British vessel in the harbor, and there he was visited by Apthorpe and other loyalists, who were also supposed to be privately offering bribes for men to enlist in the King's service. No longer a very young man, thoroughly English in his tastes and sympathies, and fond of his ease, Apthorpe never showed any desire to fight on the patriotic side, and from first to last he was a Tory. He figured near the head of the list of suspected persons made out by a secret committee of the patriots, but he probably proved his harmlessness, for his New-York property remained untouched at the close of the war, although his estates in Maine and Massachusetts were confiscated.

After the battle of Long Island, so disastrous to the American cause, the British turned their arms against New-York, and on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1776, they landed near the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, easily putting to flight the undisciplined soldiers posted there to oppose them. From the Apthorpe mansion, four miles away, Washington is said to have galloped to meet his retreating men, and in his vain endeavors to rally them he no doubt used language more truthful than polite, though the stories of his refusing to leave until led away by his horse's bridle and of his dashing his hat to the ground and dramatically exclaiming, "Are these the men with whom I am to defend America?" are all mere inventions.

In sorrow Washington returned to the Apthorpe house, and there he waited anxiously to learn what was to become of the American forces stationed down toward the Battery. These might easily have been cut off if the British had at once extended their lines from river to river. But the English Generals tarried an hour or two at the house of the Quakeress Mrs. Murray, on Murray Hill, and her charming hospitality gave her American friends just time enough to escape. As soon as Putnam, Aaron Burr, and the other officers had safely piloted their men up to Bloomingdale, Washington quitted the Apthorpe mansion, and a few minutes later it was occupied by the British General. Howe had his headquarters there also the next day, when the battle of Harlem Heights or Harlem Plains was fought, while Washington's headquarters were three and a half miles distant at the Roger Morris or Jumel house, on the bluff over the Harlem River.

Apthorpe was one of the signers of the address presented to Admiral and Gen. Howe on their occupation of the city. Perhaps it was to reward this evidence of his loyalty that Gen. Howe gave him in 1777 the sinecure appointment of second assistant manager of the Court of Police with a salary of £200. In his loyalist "History of New-York" Judge Jones tells a thrilling tale of a nocturnal invasion of Bloomingdale, made in November, 1777, by a party of Americans from the New-Jersey shore. They broke into Gen. De Lancey's house and treated the sixteen-year-old Miss De Lancey and her friend Miss Floyd with such shameful rudeness that those two young ladies took refuge in a swamp, and spent the night there in great discomfort and scant attire, until they were found in the morning and carried to the house of their neighbor Apthorpe.

Although a patriotic Grand Jury brought in an indictment against Apthorpe for high treason, nothing seems to have come of it, and unmolested he dispensed the hospitalities of his Bloomingdale mansion until his death in 1797. The place must have been enlivened in the Winter of 1789 by his daughter's wedding, but what distinguished men and beautiful women were present and what picturesque costumes they wore may be left entirely to the imagination, for the New-York Daily Gazette of Monday, Jan. 5, 1789, has only this meagre account of the ceremony:

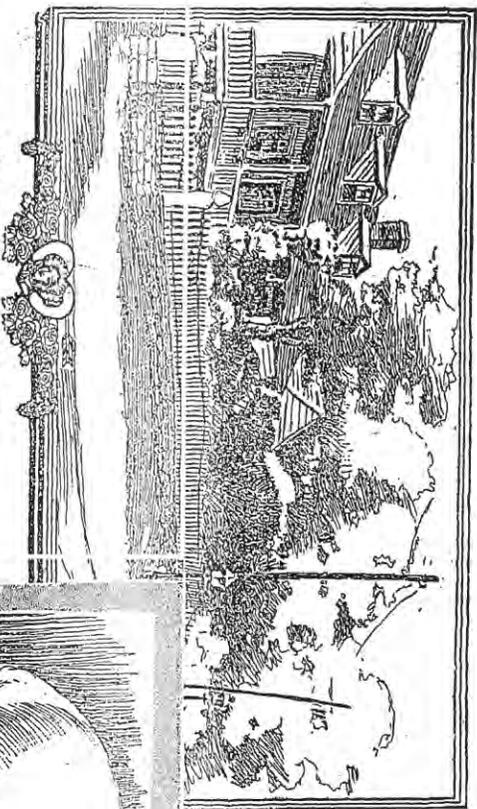
"On the 3d inst. was married, at Bloomingdale, near this city, the Hon. Hugh Williamson, Delegate in Congress from North Carolina, to the lovely and accomplished Miss Maria Apthorpe, daughter of Charles Ward Apthorpe, Esq. They were married by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and one of the Chaplains of Congress."

Apthorpe's son-in-law, Hugh Williamson, is said to have bought out the other heirs to the property in 1799 at a forced sale to recover a mortgage of \$1,500. The history of the Apthorpe mansion during the present century is

one of neglect and gradual decay. At last it came to be a part of the once popular picnic ground known as Elm Park. This was the scene of the Orange riot of July 12, 1870, when an infuriated mob of ribbonmen attacked a picnic of Orangemen, and in the fray five people were killed and many more were wounded. Next year occurred the far more serious riot on Eighth-avenue, which was indirectly a result of the first battle around the Apthorpe mansion.

THE FAMOUS APTHORP FARM LITIGATION FINALLY ENDED

Prominent New York Families Interested in the
 Fight Over the Estate Which Involved a
 Tract Worth \$125,000,000.



A Scene of Early Bloomingdale Days.

MEMORIES of early Bloomingdale days, just "Valley of Flow-ers," by which name an early Dutch farmer designated his plantation on the west side of the Hudson River, have been revived in the final settlement of the property over the ownership of the present site, by the eminent realtor, Charles Ward Apthorp, over a century ago.

Some of the famous estates of old New York, there is of more interest, both in the light of the questions involved in the settlement, than the Apthorp farm, which originally included about fifty square blocks covering the whole section from Central Park to the river between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-ninth streets.

It is estimated that this great tract, at present prices, is early worth \$125,000,000. When Charles Ward Apthorp bought the farm in 1802 and 1803, with the intention of building a mansion home on the plan of the "Valley of Flowers," he paid about \$15,000 for the property. And this tract, being handed down from son to son on the British landed gentry system the owners today would virtually be New York's "Barons." Soon after his death, the property was sold to a few hundred feet from the old Bloomingdale Road between what is now Minerva and Ninety-first Streets and

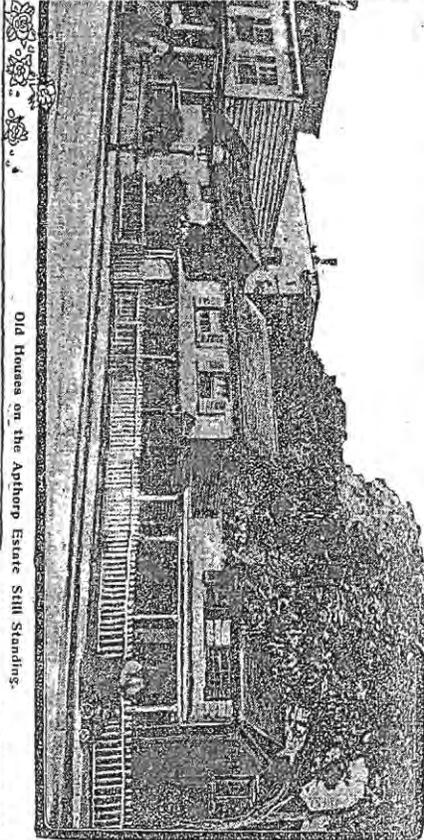
he partitioned it into more or vacant spaces sometimes above and sometimes below the ground level. In 1841, passed an act abolishing all default bonds on them, partitioned at the same time for compensation. The Act is

Street and Riverside Drive, over which the a granite entrance hall, lighted by white- down above and at the sides of the doors. The ground floor contained three large rooms, the most interesting being the study, which was a little cottage near the corner of the lot, and a carved mantelpiece were on the ground, one of which, "a tree," but only after the unpoplar per- mission of a ten-dollar bill.

The Johnson, the Apthorp mansion, several injured. Despite its many changes in later years the house retained much of its original character, and in 1881 it was torn down to make way for the opening of the street, which was the closing of this long land till, with the closing of this long land till, from the Summer house on the bank of



High Williamson, Son-in-Law of Charles Ward Apthorp.



Old Houses on the Apthorp Estate Still Standing.

their partitioned staff through that-er- and its location of ray native flowers. Bernini's was fitly styled the family house on the drive. On each fine Summer afternoon the obedient grounds were tended at their labors, having no fear of annoyance and confident of perfect-munifying from affront."

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did not retain easement rights in the old road. This decision, while favorable to both parties satisfied neither, as neither side could improve their land. The Astors retained the right to use the road, but as the Aphthorps owned the land that portion of the road must remain open in- definitely, unused and unimproved. It created a serious condition of affairs for both owners and the city, as it was evi- dent that remnants of such roads must

of the old Striker's Lane may be seen running through the block from Broadway to West End Avenue between Ninety- third and Ninety-fourth Streets. In 1764, near the foot of the old Striker's Lane that has just been conveyed, was erected by Gernt Striker one of the prince- ly mansions of the time standing on the slope of the hill overlooking the river at Striker's Bay, which is now only repre- sented by the depression at Ninety-sixth

about 1767, faced east and west and was shaded by magnificent trees. It was built of wood in the classic style characteristic of the Colonial period the time covered, with stucco in imitation stone. The two stories were surmounted by an attic, with great dormer windows in the sloping roof. The entrance was ornamented with mas- sive Ionic pilasters, and each of the four sides was surmounted by a gable. On the east and west sides were two deep recesses for the dormer, which opened into

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The scheme met with instant favor, and the names of the persons in the order of their membership are: Warren Cady Crane, William Harold Trowler, Ross Ferguson, Edward Moses Carter, James Grayson, Verdie, Charles Wadd, Charles Henry Ludlow, Louis Mahonno Stanton, Eugene Hiram Paddeck, William Pike Glenn, Arsenaber Valder, Theodore West, Simon Paul Bentz, Sheldon Pabel Morris Siger, William S. Siger, and William Siger from Case. A. Walker City, William Alfred

Washington, George, and the Henry Cheson, Storm, Weston, Waino, Webster and Widd- Shalstead, Pines, dibonak, and a good one. Hinton, in Hines, Spanish, Noyes, the Dyveman, Bousper, Joseph, made King by Pever was a very nice at on time or after. An excellent idea of the style of houses which existed 250 may be had from the following: **in The Commercial Advertiser of Oct. 5,**

rock and river, would be in vain; nor for I never saw anything by comparison, far the classic hospitality which I have there may perhaps my impressions of know not, but surely no spot I have did I ever find more in my memory, nor calculated to give delight in modern architecture. Woodson formed part of the old Hamphrey, and the Hamphrey, James house being near, upon Hamphrey, James from the Furnish house of Master days, and

of the numerous Gomerlythe house. It was there in 1860 that Mayor Wood, on King Edward VII, after the, the late of planting two rows in Central Park. Other figures who have had names on the west side are Franklin Edson and Hugh An interesting history might be written have been, entertained in west side home. Louis Phillips, long before he time in the ancient Sogentology, **the, Beverly, with Street and Zilouning,**

Armed Church. During the war it was occasionally the headquarters of Gen. Moore, Clinton Cornwall, and Captain Corbridge colonel in the early years of Archibald Houghton, in 184 later years corresponding into a town garden demolished to make way for the entrance of the west side figures in literature as having been the home for a season of **the, the, and to have been with,**

although that pleasure ground did not exist then, and extending westward nearly to the Bloomfield road. It is not the oldest west side property today, and the third value assessment was from \$12,000 to \$20,000 a city lot. John Throbbing, one of the big merchants of his day, built the mansion the model of attractive grounds on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 1024 and 1026 Street. Mr. Cleveland red from business in 1811. He was **one of the largest stockholders in the**

when in a story-telling mood he describes with humor his adventures in walking to the home from the Stevens-second elevated station at Columbus Avenue. His arrival of other guests who traveled the mid hotel in the streets and the solid stately blast in Walker to be seen as eliminated as well as habituated to the first dinner of the old Stone et. the "I wouldn't have the west side for a good deal, I think, if the frauds dwell, the a body of citizens as can be found **the, the, the, in fact, that, many**

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TITLES TO OLD ROADWAYS

RECENT DECISIONS THAT AFFECT LARGE PROPERTY INTERESTS.

IT MAKES A GREAT DIFFERENCE WHETHER
ROADS WERE LAID OUT UNDER
ENGLISH OR DUTCH LAW—QUESTIONS
FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Property owners were much interested in two decisions made public recently involving title to the beds of the old roadways, now closed, known as the Harlem and the Bloomingdale Roads.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Harlem Road, decided that title reverted to abutting property owners when the road was closed as a highway and abandoned by the city. In the Bloomingdale Road case, Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court ordered a verdict which, in effect, declared that unless abutting owners could trace clear title to the roadbed through their deeds, the roadbeds were not their property. In one case the title is adjudged to have descended through successive ownerships of abutting property; in the other, such succession is denied, unless the records show expressly roadbed conveyances.

Although these decisions appear on their face to conflict, it seems that they do not do so. The cases, as presented in court, were not analogous. While both affect old roadbed property, each perhaps representing millions in value, the court presentations were made upon bases essentially unlike, in that the Harlem Road appeared in court as a Dutch highway and the Bloomingdale Road as an English highway. The highway laws of the two countries are founded on principles radically different. The decisions simply make it clear that in the application of these apparently diverse opinions, property owners should first inform themselves whether their holdings may include roadbeds laid out under Dutch or English rule.

Decisions of the Dutch courts have uniformly held that property acquired for a roadway passed to the State, abutting owners losing title entirely during the period of use. Upon the discontinuance of a roadway, under Dutch law, title may lapse to abutting owners.

Rights of public easement for purposes of travel are alone conveyed in highway grants under the English decisions. There is no conveyance of fee, which remains in the original owners or their successors by express assignment. In the absence of express assignment there is no conveyance to the successors of original owners. Upon the abandonment of the property as a highway, its fee remains where any express conveyance may have left it. The claim of title must be complete under English law in respect to a roadway in order to carry original rights to successive owners.

The General Term's decision appears to be based upon the assumption that the Harlem Road was laid out as a highway when this city was in the possession of the Dutch. All arguments advanced by those in whose favor the decision was rendered were made to establish Dutch origin for the highway. These arguments were sustained to the satisfaction, not only of the General Term, but also of the Special Term, from which appeal was taken.

The suit was one to compel the performance of a contract for the purchase of a parcel of land in One Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of Fifth Avenue. James Falvey was plaintiff, and Francis J. Bridges, defendant. Bridges refused to accept title on the ground that part of the premises was formerly included in the Harlem Road, and that title to the road was in the city, and not in private ownership. The plaintiff claimed title by adverse possession, the road

having been closed over twenty years, and asserted that, under such undisputed possession, title to the property became vested in the adjoining or abutting owners. This view was sustained by both court decisions upon this case.

The Bloomingdale Road case, affecting title to property covered by the old roadway between Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard and Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, was argued on the basis of English origin of the highway. Considerations of title were confined to this view. No claim was made that the city ever had title, nor was adverse possession set up as a right. The Bloomingdale Road was officially discontinued as a highway in 1863, but was used for some years afterward, and portions of it are still not inclosed. James W. Holloway claimed title as the heir of Charles W. Apthorp, owner of the farm through which the Bloomingdale Road was laid out in 1762. Holloway's claim was that in successive conveyances, title to the roadway was not included. The test of the question of title was made with William B. and W. W. Astor, against whom suits in ejectment were brought.

It narrowed down in court to a contest over the language of conveyances. Decisions were cited to show that in descriptions conveying property "by the side of the road" there was no conveyance of roadbed. Such were the usual terms of description in deeds of this property. The court agreed with Mr. Holloway that by the employment of this language in the roadway remained in the Apthorp estate.

Both decisions will of course be appealed. Questions affecting title to old roadway property have been so long menaced titles that there is a general desire that they shall be settled once for all by the highest authority. Decisions in the lower courts have been somewhat confusing. Two years ago, in an elevated railroad suit, Judge Truax held that the Dutch highway law had never been in operation in this state, and that English law and practice always applied to New-York's highways. Should the Court of Appeals take this view, the General Term decision above cited would not apply to Harlem road property, and the fee to such property might be held to be still standing where it was before the land was used as a roadway.

The magnitude of the interests affected by the final settlement of the questions raised in these two suits and otherwise generally involved in old roadway title contests may be judged when it is recalled that the Bloomingdale Road extended from Madison Square at Twenty-third Street in a northwesterly direction to King's Bridge, and that the Harlem Road, starting at Chatham Square, ran up the east side, across the Harlem River, and terminated at old King's Bridge Road in the annexed district. Such actual contests as may occur, however, in case a decision of the Court of Appeals may reopen old questions of title, will probably be confined to property well up to wn.

IT MIGHT DO MORE WORK.

TALK OF ENLARGING CHAMBERS STREET HOSPITAL.

It is not generally known that in the Chambers Street Hospital there are facilities for the care of so-called private patients. When Judge Allen was seized with a stroke of paralysis and taken to the hospital, some of his friends thought that it would be better had he been taken to his hotel or some other up-town hospital. There was an idea that in the Chambers Street Hospital he would not receive the attention nor be afforded the facilities of a private room. Judge Allen's illness proved fatal, but it would have undoubtedly resulted in a like manner in the most secluded sanitarium.

The fact is that there is a private room in the Chambers Street Hospital where one or two patients can be attended to and made most comfortable, while the physicians can give as much attention as in the more pretentious hospitals above Fourteenth Street.

There is now talk of enlarging the usefulness of the Chambers Street Hospital. It has outgrown the accommodations provided in the stumpy little building now in use. It is an adjunct of the New-York Hospital, and the Trustees of that institution are willing to expend a large sum in securing a new building with increased accommodations and more perfect equipment.

The need of a big down-town hospital is apparent. Hardly a day passes but what some business man down-town is stricken in the street or taken ill in his office. For this class the present hospital building has no attractions.

TITLES TO APTHORP FARM

A CASE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IT INVOLVES THE QUESTION OF RIGHTS
IN LAND NO LONGER USED FOR
HIGHWAYS—TO BE ARGUED ON AP-
PEAL NEXT TUESDAY.

Tuesday next has been set by the General Term of the Supreme Court to hear argument upon the appeal of the decision of Judge O'Brien in the case affecting title to property along the old Bloomingdale Road between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets. This property was originally part of the old Apthorp Farm. It was intersected by a lane extending from Eighth to Tenth Avenue. The suit brought on behalf of the Apthorp heirs made members of the Astor family defendants in order that a thorough and complete test of the matter of title might be carried to the courts. The Astors owned property within the area affected, and the decision of Judge O'Brien is that the Apthorp heirs have title to portions of the property in question.

This is a case that has interested property owners all over the city. It goes into the question of titles to property formerly used in part or wholly for highway purposes and then abandoned for such uses. There are two decisions of recent date upon this subject. Judge O'Brien held that when the highway known as Bloomingdale Road was discontinued the fee in it remained with the heirs of those who might have been owners at the time the highway was laid out, unless meanwhile such fee might have been expressly conveyed to subsequent owners. The other decision affecting old highways in New-York was made by Judge Truax. It affected property formerly crossed by the old Harlem Road. Judge Truax held that the Harlem Road was laid out under Dutch law, and that under this law a roadway discontinued reverted to abutting owners. There has been no appeal from this decision up to this time.

The Bloomingdale Road was laid out under English law, and English practice in regard to abandoned highways is declared to be as was stated in Judge O'Brien's opinion. Persons who may in after years have possession of such land are in danger of having their title questioned unless they can show a chain of titles descending from owners of the land at the time the highway was laid out.

The property affected along the Bloomingdale Road between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets makes altogether about forty city lots. The property along the intersecting lane between these streets and extending from Eighth Avenue to Tenth Avenue does not cover quite so much area, but it chops off angles and corners at inconvenient places. The value of the property to which claim is made on behalf of the Apthorp heirs is estimated at about \$800,000.

A peculiarity about this suit is that it is not brought in the name of any Apthorp, although one of the heirs is Granville Apthorp Smith. Mr. Smith is a farmer who lives near Morris-town. When those who were interested in this case hunted him up they found him trudging along in a contented fashion without anything of this world's goods to boast of, and altogether beyond interest in affairs outside the boundaries of his own farm. It was a wonder to him in former years, he said, how he happened to get his middle name, but that had long since ceased to concern him, and he was devoting himself to hay and garden truck.

The suit before Judge O'Brien was defended by George De Forest Lord, who took an appeal on behalf of his client. When the time came for arguing the appeal Mr. Lord was ill. After his death the case was turned over to ex-Judge William G. Choute, who is now to appear in it on behalf of the Astors. James A. Deerink,

who carried the case to a successful decision for the heirs in the lower court, will appear for them also in the case on appeal. In the lower court the arguments were quite exhaustive upon the subject of roadway titles, and it is not expected that anything will be brought out on the argument on appeal that had not already been anticipated in the lower court.

Interest will now centre in the decision of the General Term. Should this be against the Astors, sustaining the judgment for the Apthorp heirs, the heirs will have the right to possession except in the case of a further appeal, and it is probable that they will enforce that right as soon as possible. The course in such a case would be to sell the property at auction at a partition sale, and at such a sale those whose title might be in question would have a chance to bid. This seems to be the only way of quieting title at this time, assuming that the decision of the lower court be sustained. Should the decision of the lower court be reversed and the General Term in effect declare that the Apthorps have not shown good title for the property, it will not follow of necessity that the Astors or other present occupants of the property will have undoubted title to it.

Property at the upper end of this island passed through many hands and was diverted to various uses, by means of highways and lanes cut through it, when all of the island from what is now the central part of the city was laid out in farms. Cases affecting title have been in the courts at various times, and one case went as far as the Court of Appeals, from which a decision was handed down that the Jauncey owners of what had been the Thorn farm and estate had never conveyed to their assignees the title to Bloomingdale Road.

The complications liable to arise in the event of a reversal by the General Term of the decision of Judge O'Brien are such as property owners can hardly anticipate with pleasure, because, while it might not be possible to oust present occupants, the fact that the title may be clouded has almost always operated in this city as a bar to development and to advances in value. It is probable, lawyers say, that the interminable work of searching titles and carrying on suits in cases of this kind would serve practically as an insurance against very serious disturbance to present owners or their assignees. At the same time any one with a property whose title was liable to be attacked would hardly want to go to great expense with it in the matter of improvements, and it has usually happened in such cases in this city that property so affected has not been improved except by small structures of little value.

SUIT FOR SALVAGE.

A libel was filed yesterday with the Clerk of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New-York by the Insurance Company of North America against the steamship Venezuela for salvage. It is set forth in the libel that the libellant's wrecking steamer North America and lighter Jamesi went to the assistance of the Venezuela, on Feb. 5 last, ashore on the Brigantine Shoals. The Jamesi, it is alleged, carried 1,900 bags of coffee, discharged from the Venezuela, safely to New-York, and, on Feb. 6, the steamer North America hauled the Venezuela off without damage.

The Venezuela is valued in the libel at \$450,000 and her cargo at \$550,000. The value of the North America and Jamesi are placed at \$47,000 and \$30,000 respectively.

The court is asked to make an equitable decree of salvage.

SUING A PREACHER FOR FRAUD.

Mrs. A. E. Whitner, who lives at the Gramercy Park Hotel, invested \$13,000 in the stock of the New-England Biscuit Bakery, of which E. M. Pernacs was President. She says that Pernacs told her that he was a minister, and she believed that he was a man of honor. He told her, she says, that he thought that he could buy some stock from a certain man who held it, and she told him to get it. She afterward learned that he paid only \$9,500 for the stock, and cleared the difference between that and the \$13,000 which she paid him. She brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover this difference. The suit was tried yesterday before Judge Barrett, and the jury gave her a verdict of \$3,047.78.

NEGROES SUE A RAILROAD COMPANY.

The complaint will be filed to-day with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in a suit brought in behalf of Mack and Mamie Caldwell, husband and wife, of this city, against

PROPERTY OWNERS IN DOUBT

New York Times 1857; Oct 15, 1893; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 17

PROPERTY OWNERS IN DOUBT

TITLES ARE CLOUDED AS TO OWNERSHIP IN OLD ROADS.

Although the Court of Appeals Has Just Made a Decision in the Holloway Suit Against the Astor Estate Over Land Included in the Bloomingdale Road, the Main Points Are Not Settled—All Except the Plaintiff's Individual Interest is Left Undetermined.

Property owners along the line of the old Bloomingdale Road between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, who have been waiting since March for the Court of Appeals to pass upon the validity of their holdings, are getting no comfort from the decision of the court just handed down. The issue involved three cases of ejectment brought by James W. Holloway against the Astor estate.

Holloway is one of the heirs of Charles Ward Apthorp, through whose farm the Bloomingdale Road ran. He won his suit in the lower court, but the General Term reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. The Court of Appeals, after considering the cases for seven months, has sustained the General Term, but it based its judgment upon grounds having no general application to land cases. The court leaves undetermined everything except Holloway's individual interest. So far as it touches the claims of the Apthorp heirs to the title in property within the road lines, the court appears to sustain them, and until further suits shall be submitted the question of titles in that section of the city is as far from definite settlement as before.

The Holloway cases were fought out within close lines. They involved exhaustive searches of titles and brought to the surface information of great value to lawyers and conveyancers.

Six Judges out of seven were for the plaintiff upon the first or main question of the fee title, and three in the plaintiff's favor upon the question of the easements; one that the defendants had the fee, expressing no opinion on the question of easements. The three who held there were easements and the one in the defendant's favor as to the fee constituted a majority sufficient to affirm the order of the General Term.

The result was thus reached by reason of the peculiar and technical rules of the code relating to the procedure on appeals in such cases, that although a majority of the court was in the plaintiff's favor upon the law and merits of the litigation, the plaintiff, instead of having the original judgment in his favor affirmed, is obliged to submit to a new trial, or rather, in the three cases in which he took an appeal, to judgment absolute against him, as, instead of taking

the new trial and then appealing back to the General Term, and thence to the Court of Appeals, he appealed directly to the latter court in the first instance.

It can scarcely be said, therefore, that the decisions made in this case will have any considerable weight or authority as a precedent in relation to titles in other portions of the Bloomingdale Road, or other thoroughfares closed or to be closed, of a similar character.

Probably no cases before the courts in the last few years involving titles to real estate have presented questions of so much importance to real estate interests as those affecting titles to property in old roads in the city. Throughout the city many old roads, avenues, lanes, and alleys have been closed by the Legislature and the city authorities. The remapping or laying out of the city north of Fifty-ninth Street upon a permanent plan required the obliteration of roads and thoroughfares which were in some cases the only means of communication between the lower end of the island and the sparsely-settled districts or villages of its outlying wards.

In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards there are many such ways, which the Board of Street Opening and Improvement proposes to discontinue upon the final or permanent plan of that section, now in course of preparation by the Commissioners of the annexed district. Many of these roads have been or will be closed as public highways in whole or in part, and the lines of others will be changed by widening or extension, or will be included in newer and more extensive improvements. Questions as to whom the land in those already closed or in those to be closed belongs, as to what rights adjacent owners have for access, light, and air when needed, and as to the right to build upon or improve such property are the questions which owners interested would like to have finally settled. Until a decision is made by the court of last resort that will not disturb the precedents in the law books and will commend itself by the unanimity of the Judges in the enunciation of the principles to be applied, the land cannot safely be improved or used for any purpose other than temporary.

It seems certain that there will be a wide difference of opinion among lawyers and conveyancers in respect to the title to closed roads, streets, lanes, and alleys within the city limits, and that until the Court of Appeals again shall have before it a case which will present clearly and closely one or more of the legal questions which must be definitely passed upon, no lawyer will assume to advise his client with any assurance of safety as to his rights or title in such cases.

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

A FAIR PROMISE OF GREATER ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS.

**Sales Now Reported by Brokers—Some
Chance for Investment and Speculation
with Profit—The Market for Cheap Lots
—Meaning of the Bloomingdale Road
Decision—How the St. Patrick's Cathed-
ral Property Was Acquired—A New
West-Side Hotel—The Mortgage Rec-
ords.**

The promise of additional business in real estate has met with some fruition during the past week. Brokers report not only negotiations, but a number of sales, indicating a revival of interest and of investment. A number of these sales have been printed from day to day in the columns of *The New-York Times*. They include business property on Broadway and in Spring Street, some high-priced residence property on West Seventy-second Street, and several apartment houses.

Loans are easily obtainable. There seems to be plenty of money at 5 per cent., and some, on exceptionally good security, at a lesser rate of interest.

The speculative contingent is doing a little business, and even the curbstone operators, who block the sidewalks of Liberty Street in front of and around the Real Estate Exchange, have been stirred up to a seeming activity. An encouraging feature is the exploiting of new schemes which have been held in abeyance for several months.

Up to within a week or ten days ago conservative brokers were advising their customers to wait before investing. They have now ceased advocating delay and are scurrying around for bargains to offer. There is no boom in realty, nor is there any immediate expectation of one, but opportunities are offered for desirable investment and even for speculation. A general feeling prevails that the corner has been turned, and that profits are to be made if ordinary judgment and care are exercised.

The auction business has not been altogether without its interesting features. In the sale of the Fox estate property on Wednesday the fact of a continuing market for the cheaper kind of lots was again emphasized. Sixty-four lots were sold, at an average price of nearly \$900 each. The cheaper of these, around the five-hundred-dollar and six-hundred-dollar lines, went off the best. There seems to be no end of persons who are willing to pay up to \$600 or thereabout for lots, no matter where situated. As to other auction offerings, the prices obtained have shown no sacrifices, although in some foreclosure sales the property was protected.

Attention was called nearly a fortnight ago to the Court of Appeals decision in the Bloomingdale Road or Aphorp Lane case, which affects much property on the west side above Eighty-sixth Street directly and much other property indirectly. The text of the opinions handed down shows that a troublesome question has been settled. After the closing of part of the Bloomingdale Road, the representative of the original owner of the land taken for the road sought to sustain a claim to it, contending that the land reverted to the original grantor as soon as it was abandoned for

There will be eighty-four suites of rooms and sixty-three single rooms in the building.

The Real Estate Brokers and Owners' Association, which has been formed to make war on the "free renters" and other undesirable tenants, will meet at 151 and 15th West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street next Friday evening to elect a President and complete the organization.

Mr. Charles H. Lindsay has sold to J. C. Barnes of Buffalo the four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-fourth Street, 23 by 76 by 98, for \$80,000.

The auction sales of realty during the past week footed up \$965,545, as against \$351,760 for the corresponding week last year.

The mortgages recorded last week, as compared with the similar period in 1892, are as follows: 1893, 315 for \$3,482,591; 1892, 306 for \$5,898,853; at 5 per cent., 1893, 161 for \$1,976,461; 1892, 144 for \$4,092,915; less than 5 per cent., 1893, 7 for \$95,500; 1892, 44 for \$956,500; by banks, insurance and trust companies, 1893, 20 for \$776,000; 1892, 55 for \$3,192,700. During the past week notices of foreclosure of mortgage were filed in twenty-seven cases.

The Board of Assessors has sent the assessment lists in the following cases to the Board of Revision:

Flagging, &c.—Southeast corner Eighty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue; One Hundred and Sixth Street, First to Third Avenue.

Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Boulevard to Twelfth Avenue.

Alteration to Sewers—Leonard Street, Centre to Baxter Street; Ninety-fifth Street, First to Third Avenue; Second Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, and the curve in Second Avenue, south of Ninety-fifth Street.

Sewer and branches on Railroad Avenue, east, near One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and across the property of the Harlem Railroad, Chauncey M. Depew, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Receiving basin, Seventy-second Street, at wall of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Messrs. Tim & Co. have leased for the Misses M. D. and E. S. Van Winkle the store and basement in the building, 1,164 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, to Fred G. Cass, for five years and five months, at a total rent of about \$27,000, and for Hoffman Miller of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, the three-story residence, 166 Lexington Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, to a Mrs. Doyle, for three years, at \$1,500 per annum.

road purposes. The owners of adjoining property disputed this. The Court of Appeals decides that, technically, the fee of the land which formed the roadway may be in the descendants of the original owner or grantor, but that it is burdened with an easement of light, air, and access in favor of the owners of abutting property. The effect of it is to give the latter the right to do as they please with the property, and to cut off all beneficial enjoyment from the claimants deriving title from the original grantor. Under these circumstances, several blocks of land which have been made somewhat unsalable and have not been improved will now be put to use. An important bearing the decision will have will be on a large portion of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. There, the original roads have been, in many instances, abandoned or changed in accordance with the newer plans of development, and many ticklish questions of title arising in consequence will be settled by the Court of Appeals decision.

Another matter which has been made the subject of much acrimonious discussion during the past quarter of a century or more is set at rest in an opinion given by ex-Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman at the request of Mr. John D. Crimmins. It affects the property on Fifth Avenue on which St. Patrick's Cathedral is built. Even in a recent magazine article the position is taken for granted that the land in question was a gift to the church from the city or else was acquired by partiality from city officers without adequate compensation.

Mr. Beekman has made an exhaustive search of the records, and his results are of much interest, as regards not only this property, but also other parcels. It seems that in 1796 Casimir T. Goerck laid out what were known as the Common Lands, belonging to the city, into blocks bounded on the north and south by unnamed streets, 60 feet in width. The cathedral land forms part of Block 62 on this map. In 1799 it was sold by the city for \$405 and a perpetual quit rent of "four bushels of good, merchantable wheat, or the value thereof in gold or silver coin of lawful money of the State of New-York," payable on May 1 each year. By different conveyances the property was sold, until in 1821 it was owned by Dennis Doyle. A mortgage on it in behalf of the Eagle Fire Company was foreclosed, and the property was sold under the decree on Nov. 12, 1823, to Francis Cooper. The latter on Jan. 30, 1823, conveyed it to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Trustees of St. Peter's Church. These Trustees had previously selected the site for a burial ground, and had empowered Cooper to buy the property for them at the foreclosure sale. This was thirty years after the city had parted with the title to the property.

The city about 1811 adopted a new plan of streets and avenues, which differed from that of Goerck. As a result the city and some of those to whom it had sold lands found themselves cut off from frontage on the new streets by strips sometimes not more than a few inches in width. To remedy this mischief, a general plan of adjustment of boundaries was authorized by the Common Council, which involved an exchange of these strips between the city and its grantees, so as to give each full blocks bounded by the new streets.

In the present case it appeared that the Trustees of the two Catholic churches owned a strip of land on the north side of the tract, 4 feet 8 inches wide at Fourth Avenue and tapering to a point at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The remainder of the block was owned by the city, which was thus cut off from any frontage on Fifty-first Street. On the other hand, the city owned a strip on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, 5 feet 6 inches wide at Fourth Avenue and 10 inches wide at Fifth Avenue, thus excluding the church people from any frontage on Fiftieth Street. As in numerous other similar cases, an exchange of these strips so nearly equal in area was made, by which each secured the advantage of a full frontage on a street from which it had been excluded. This was in 1852. The exchange was fair, and was made in pursuance of a general plan. It differed in no respect from a large number of cases of like character.

The annual rent charge of four bushels of wheat or their equivalent continued just as it did in other cases of grants by the city. It was found, however, that this kind of a rent charge interfered with the subdivision and sale of property purchased from the city, and tended to impede the city's growth, and so the policy was adopted of commut-

FIRST BUILDING ON OLD JAUNCEY LANE

Part of Extensive Apthorp Estate, Which Has Been in Litigation Over a Century.

TITLE CLEARED LAST YEAR

Twenty-six-foot Strip Cuts Through the Blocks from Broadway to the River Above Ninety-first St.

Persons who are interested in the curiosities of New York will find something worthy of attention in the building operation now under way on a vacant strip of land between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets on the west side of Broadway. The little shanty and high board fence that formerly shut this neglected plot from view were removed a short time ago, and as one passes up or down Broadway to-day in the surface cars it is possible to look straight down this opening, flanked on either side by tall buildings, to Riverside Drive and the Jersey shore beyond.

This strip of unoccupied land, extending through two blocks otherwise solidly built up, is a portion of the old Jauncey Lane. It never had a building on it, except a squatter's shanty or two. For over a century the lane has been the source of troublesome litigation. Only a year ago were the legal entanglements which have prevented any one acquiring a clear title to any portion of the lane satisfactorily adjusted.

This interesting lane over a hundred years ago was one of the roadways to the old Apthorp house, leading from the courtly Colonial residence of Charles Ward Apthorp to the river. The Apthorp house stood back of the old Bloomingdale Road, now Broadway. Its exact site was just east of Columbus Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. Many New Yorkers may remember the spot as Elm Park, one of the popular west side amusement resorts several years ago, and the old house stood until about 1891.

Jauncey's Lane was not the only piece of property formerly comprising the extensive Apthorp estate that has been the subject of long litigation. A portion of the old Bloomingdale Road which ran through the property was affected in the same manner, and so was Striker's Lane, remnants of which are yet to be seen on the east side of West End Avenue, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets.

When the extensive tract was subdivided the original deeds transferred the land on either side of the old lanes, without giving clear possession to the roadway itself. A century ago this did not make much difference, but when streets were cut through and the land became valuable for high-class buildings, the lanes assumed a financial value never dreamed of by the early Bloomingdale residents. By that time many heirs held claims to portions of the property, the Astor estate being one. Litigation over the lanes and a part of the Bloomingdale Road began in 1793. The Bloomingdale Road litigation was not closed until 1901, when the

in 1797. The old house with several acres was then bought by a rich Englishman, William Jauncey, and the old Apthorp Lane became known as Jauncey's Lane. He owned the place for many years, and it then passed to Col. Thorne, who married one of the Jauncey girls. Col. Thorne was one of the notable men of New York half a century ago. He was an enthusiastic horseman and took great pride in driving his four-in-hand up the Bloomingdale Road. Abram C. Dayton, who knew the old Apthorp house in its palmy days when occupied by the Jauncey and Thorne families, gives this interesting picture of it in 1880:

"This pretentious house was situated in an enclosure of many acres, thickly studded with majestic elms. Many of the trees still stand; the elaborate highly furnished house is going to decay, and the name of Elm Park, the scene of many aristocratic entertainments, is now only associated with lager beer, target excursions, and cheap Summer balls."

IDEAL HOMES SHOW

To be Held at Madison Square Garden in October.

The largest and most costly exhibit ever prepared for an industrial show in this country is to be a feature of the third real estate and ideal homes show, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden in October. The exhibit is to be made by a well-known New York builder, who has contracted for a space 40 by 60 feet on which he will erect a full-sized two and a half story frame house complete, with the exception of the cellar.

The plans of this exhibitor provide for a house completely finished, equipped, and furnished. While the exhibitor will offer to duplicate this house anywhere within twenty-five miles of the city for \$8,500, this by no means represents the cost of this exhibit at the forthcoming real estate and ideal homes show. As only three days are available for the installation of exhibits this house will have to be built elsewhere, cut into sections, removed to the Garden, and there assembled, which will more than double the cost of its construction. Not alone must the sections be assembled in the three days, but also the installing of all the equipment, range, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures, &c., the painting, decorating, and furnishing.

Back of the house in this exhibit there will also be constructed a one-car garage and a chicken house with yard, this completing the necessary buildings of an up-to-date suburban home. To leave no detail incomplete the plans of this exhibitor provide for an automobile in the garage and a flock of chickens in the chicken yard. Although the arrangement of the Garden makes it impossible to build a cellar under the house, the equipment belonging in the cellar will be shown close by.

SUBWAY PLOT AT AUCTION.

Corner of Broome Street and Cleveland Place to be Sold by Joseph P. Day.

Joseph P. Day will offer on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, parcels 14, 15, 16, and 17, constituting Lots 1, 41, 42, and 43, a part of the property acquired by the city for the purpose of building the Manhattan branch of the Brooklyn Loop Lir-es Subway, which connects the Williamsburg, Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges in Manhattan.

These parcels cover an area of 12,613 square feet, are on the northeast corner of Broome Street and Cleveland Place

Astors bought out the rights of the Apthorp heirs in the property and in June, 1910, the long fight for legal possession of the property included in the existing lanes was closed by James A. Deering, who has represented the Apthorp heirs and others in the case for over a quarter of a century.

The Broadway portion of Jauncey's Lane now being built upon is owned by Samuel McMillan. The lane is 26 feet wide and at Broadway is about 25 feet north of the northwest corner. The corner plot, 25 by 100, was bought 20 years ago by Mr. McMillan and he erected at that time the five-story apartment on the corner. Soon after other houses were erected and the owners, realizing that it would doubtless be several years before the courts could dispose of the case, very naturally added windows and bay window projections to their houses, thereby giving the tenants the benefit of exceptional light and air. One will also notice, as he looks down the narrow strip to the river, several tall trees growing in the lane, reviving memories of the earlier days when Bloomingdale was dotted with magnificent country homes of wealthy merchants.

The six-story apartment known as the Tintern, bordering the lane to the north and directly opposite Mr. McMillan's building, is owned by Philip Livingston. Most of the owners when they purchased land bordering the lane acquired such rights as the previous owners had to the lane. Mr. McMillan and Mr. Livingston, as did many others, paid their share of the taxes on the land all these years, for notwithstanding the fact that no one had a clear title to a foot of the ground, the property was duly assessed, and the heirs in the suit or the adjoining owners who held easement rights to the land had to pay the taxes all the same.

When the courts finally settled this hundred-year land litigation Mr. McMillan bought the northern thirteen feet of the lane from Mr. Livingston, and he is now covering the twenty-six-foot front with a two-story taxpayer.

"I have been nineteen years trying to get the property," said Mr. McMillan yesterday. "The only building that I know was ever erected on the lane was a wooden shanty put up by a squatter by the name of Donnelly, who camped on my plot about fifteen years ago, and did a little plumbing business. He seemed to know that no one could be recognized as a legal owner, for he resisted all efforts to get him off. Finally he got so bold that he built a light foundation for a better building, and as he was a nuisance to the tenants I decided to take the bull by the horns. I engaged James Bradley, now of the Bradley Construction Company, to move an election booth at 8 o'clock one morning, and put it on the foundations. The irascible squatter was away at the time, so he had no cause for eviction. He was mad clear through and brought suit, but it amounted to nothing."

Charles Ward Apthorp died in his splendid country mansion just east of the lane

(Centre Street extension), with approximately 76 feet on Broome Street and 145 feet on Cleveland Place. A permanent subway easement exists on this property in the basement. The property is designed to support a modern loft or office building.

This plot is directly opposite the new Police Headquarters, one block north of Grand Street and right at the open plaza formed at the extension of Lafayette and Delancey Street and Cleveland Place. It is one of the largest plots ever offered to the public at public auction in this section. The Delancey Street extension is calculated to be the centre of traffic from the Bowery down to Centre Street. Both street and subway transit facilities are at the door.

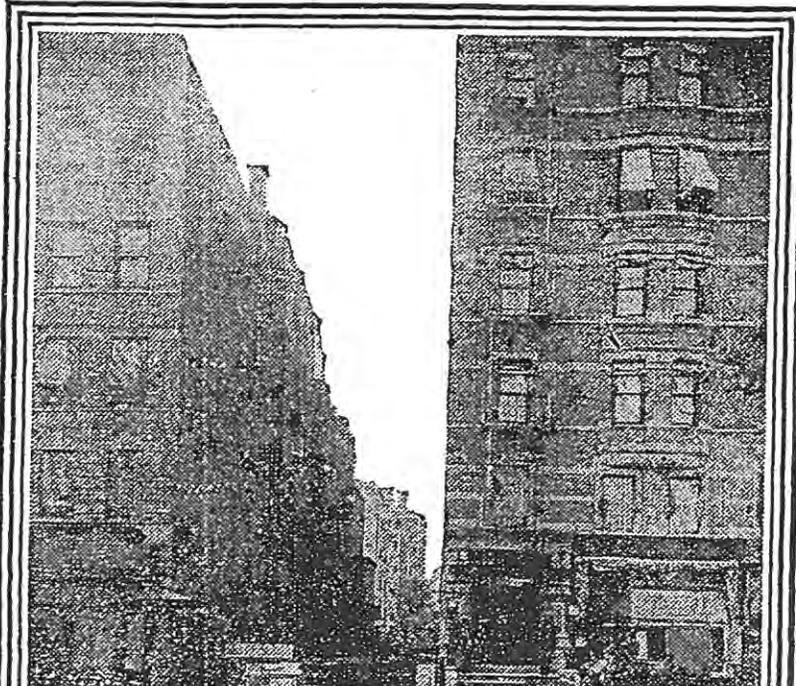
The property to be auctioned was held originally by old estates and it cost the city over twice as much as the upset price to acquire it.

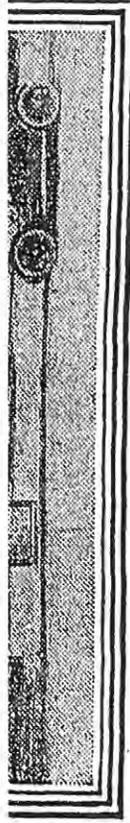
Windsor Company Sales.

Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Valley Stream to Maud Lilly a plot 40 by 100 on Evans Street, to Alexander Bauman a plot 40 by 100 on Hawthorne Avenue, to Isabella Kee a plot 60 by 100 on Emerson Place, to Joseph Colombos a plot 60 by 100, and to John Ferris a plot 40 by 100 on Carpenter Street; to Everett Weber, I. V. Zieser, Mary Somers, and Della Walsh each a plot 40 by 100, and to Dr. H. Dow a plot 60 by 100 on Maujer Street; to William N. Reib a plot 40 by 100 on Maple Street, to Benjamin Friedman a plot 40 by 100 on Melrose Street, to Peter O'Hara a plot 40 by 100 at Camdike Street and Madison Avenue, to F. A. Atwood a plot 80 by 100 on Grove Street, to Isidor Roth a plot 80 by 100 on Verona Place, to Maurice Roller a plot 200 by 105 at Montgomery and Bismarck Streets and Martens Avenue.

The same company sold at Floral Park to Fred Jones a plot 60 by 100 on Belmont Street, to E. R. Raszewski and Martin Borys each a plot 40 by 100 on Carnation Avenue, to James Kohler a plot 97 by 137 on Floral Parkway, to Constance Szura a plot 60 by 115 on Plainfield Avenue, to Thomas McDonnell a plot 40 by 112 at Sycamore and Spruce Streets, to John Carey a plot 40 by 100 on Willow Street, at Rosedale; to G. M. Smith a plot 40 by 100 on Booth Avenue, to William A. Weber a plot 60 by 90 on Rosedale Avenue, and to John Ellis a plot 60 by 100 on Chester Avenue.

The same company sold at Rockville Centre to Bertha Cail and O. H. Stevens each a plot 40 by 100 on Davison Avenue, to F. A. Graff a plot 40 by 100 on Mount Avenue, to Richard Lustig a plot 40 by 100 on Montauk Avenue, to E. R. Rodd a plot 40 by 100 on Kensington Avenue, to John Mocilar a plot 60 by 100 at Lyndhurst Place and Ongley Street, to George J. Paulsen a plot 40 by 100 on Washington Avenue, and to Margaret Mehler a plot 40 by 100 on Concord Street.





Looking Down Jauncey's Lane from Broadway Near Ninety-first Street. As it Appears To-day.

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WEST SIDE IS ITSELF A GREAT CITY

New York; Mar 10, 1895; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)

pg. 20

WEST SIDE IS ITSELF A GREAT CITY

Quarter North of Fifty-ninth Street West of Central Park a Model Community.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT SANITARY CONDITIONS

Surrounded by Pleasure Grounds, Crossed by Fine Boulevards and Wide Streets Lined with Artistic Buildings.

ITS RESIDENTS LIVE LONG IN COMFORT AND HAPPINESS

History of a Region of Great Interest—Was the Site of Fine Colonial Mansions and Washington's Headquarters Were There—Buildings Worth \$200,000,000 Erected During the Last

Twelve Years All Constructed According to Modern Ideas.

It seldom happens that a city is built up from the feet as the late steelers within its environment would have had it if they could have superintended its foundation—the laying out of its streets, the location of its parks, and the establishment of its water and drainage systems.

First settlers are frequently imbued with the necessity of following architectural laws in the erection of buildings. To get a floor under foot, a roof overhead, a door to shut out intruders, and some kind of a window through which to see what the neighbors are doing is the first thought. Streets more often follow the paths made by cows going to pasture than the lines drawn by a landscape architect. Drainage is left to nature until humanity can no longer put up with nature's slow and inadequate methods. Then that system is adapted to an area already covered with buildings whose location and foundations prevent the reinforcing of nature in the most effective way with the latest improvements in sanitary engineering.

Within the last few years the ideas of

universe, if people will look to the cities, where the slightest dollar is king, and are unwilling to live more than a half hour's ride from the city, and to build their homes on the hills, then their must be content with the flats. A flat is not Utopian, and to the degree that the West End contains apartment houses, it fails to realize the conception of a modern city.

It would be strange if there was not some criticism to be made of a city with an area of something over two square miles and a population of 100,000. The West End is a part of the West End, is not, however, the object upon which the inhabitants of this favored locality heap any vituperation. The streets are wide, the buildings are well spaced, and, as built and managed in that part of New York to which attention is now directed, are not as objectionable as the counterpart in other parts of the city. For this are apparent, and will be discussed later. With this criticism nullified by the testimony of the people most directly concerned, the West End is a model of a desirable part of the city in which to live.

REGION IS HISTORIC GROUND.

Washington's Army Camped There—The Centre of Colonial Life.

Yellow fever, made annual modestly, the few squalid inhabitants in this district, and the few who were crowded late as 1834.

HOME OF SQUATTERS AND GOATS.

Unattractive Aspect of the Ground Only Twenty Years Ago.

The trend of population northward zig-zagged across the city from east to west, and back again, until it struck the lower end of Central Park, and then, as if its course was used forever, took a determined shoot up the narrow strip between the Park and East River. It was thought that here would be erected the finest residences and that here would centre the social life of the twentieth century. There were no objections in the way of the present. These were the only objections in the way of the present in every possible way. Street car lines were projected and built, and special

erty, which Tweed and his following were in this district, and the few who were crowded late as 1834.

SECTION THOROUGHLY DRAINED.

National Water Courses Turned Into A Sub-Sewer System.

In laying out Central Park, Gen. Egbert L. Viele had also become cognizant of these conditions, which threatened the health of the future inhabitants of the region, and he joined in the request for the organization

low the grades of the streets. In the system which was adopted to take care of the loose and uncompleted construction, covering the weight of any building that might be placed over it, was made in the branch drains were run in the direction of the street, and the water was carried to an outlet through falling ground that led to the river. It was so arranged that there was no storage. Where the drains were carried in traps, so that no noxious gas could follow up the drain from the sewer.

Drains Were Well Contrived.

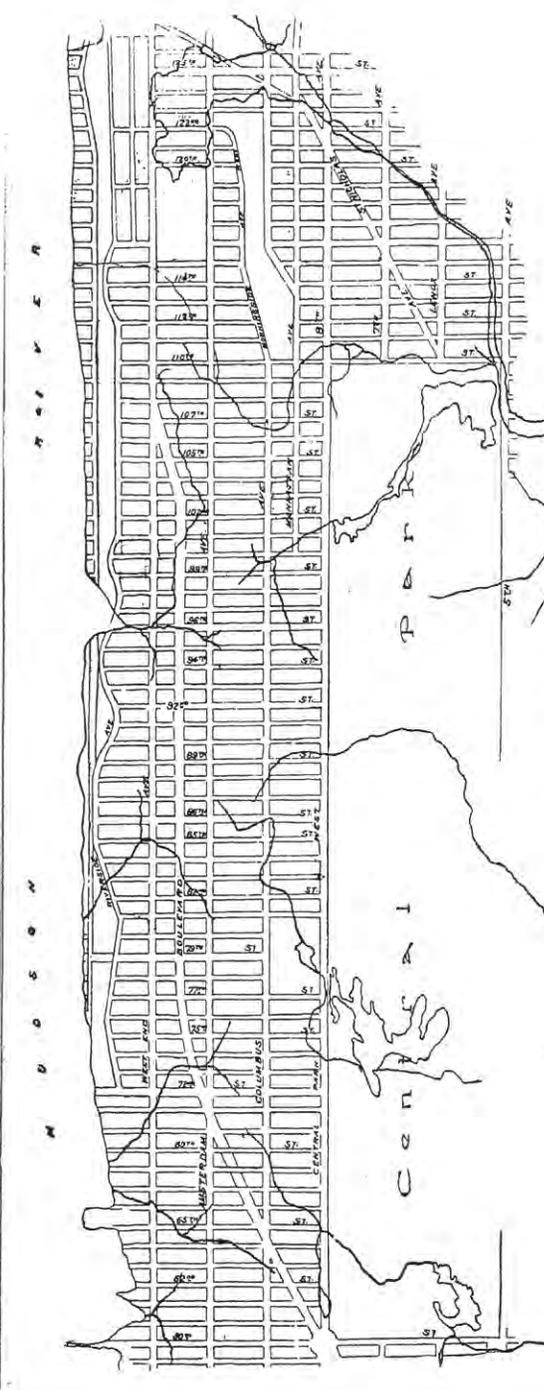
The walls were built dry, without cement, so as to be pervious. The branch drains between manholes were filled with broken stone, and the manholes were constructed, and are now in good order and in the best condition. The drains were carried through the manholes, where they

was prevented by the construction of the deep drains before any of the modern model city was thus accomplished. The majority of the part of the island north of the river, in the elevated railroad in filling up lots in the elevated railroad, and the atmosphere of the downtown became more salubrious than in the country. The water was carried to the river through a street-smelling Park, and the fresh air and inspiration of the cleanly, healthy air.

SEMIOS EFFECTS OF THE PARK.

Inventors During the Boom Period Forced Into Bankruptcy.

When the panic came, Grand Boulevard had been laid out at an expense of \$1,000,000, half of which was paid by the city, and half assessed on the property directly benefited. Riverside Park was acquired by the people by an act of eminent domain in



MAP OF THE WEST END, SHOWING THE ORIGINAL WATER COURSES ALONG WHICH DRAINS WERE Laid FOR BELOW THE PRESENT GRADE OF THE STREETS, FOREVER PREVENTING MALARIA.

impetus to the new boom which resulted in the building of the west end. The estimated cost of the Elevated, which was looked upon by many as a fortunate experiment, was \$1,000,000. Before its completion Mr. Clark built and erected a row of two-story houses on Seventy-second Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. His example was followed by John D. Kingston, Francis Jackson, Charles T. Barry, W. E. D. Stokes, George J. Hamilton, Frank Crawford, C. W. Luyster, Edgar E. Sob, and other big real estate operators. The result was a row of modern houses in what was otherwise a wilderness was not immediately successful. The east end still kept the most of the speculative builders, who use the great developers of new territory. In 1889 some of the planners in the field formed the West Side Association. Among the members were John P. Crumlish, Eg-

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These streets were laid out from the West Side Democratic Club. It occupied temporarily the house No. 100 West End street, which was used as a temporary headquarters for the club. The building was later moved to its present location on West End street. The club has since moved to its present headquarters at the corner of West End and Fourth streets. The club has since moved to its present headquarters at the corner of West End and Fourth streets. The club has since moved to its present headquarters at the corner of West End and Fourth streets.



Portrait of a man in a suit, likely a member of the West End Club.

The West End Club, incorporated in 1896, is a social organization that has its headquarters at the corner of West End and Fourth streets. It was organized in 1896, and made its home at 71 West One Hundred and Fourth Street until now. William B. Ellison is President of the club.

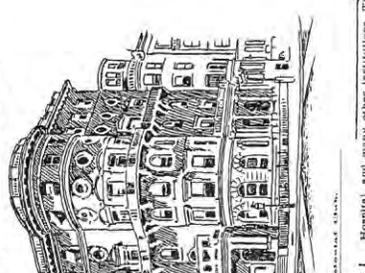
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It is better opportunity for the display of individuality in the furnishing than in old style houses and apartments. The wood paneling, the heavy draperies, the ornate chandeliers, and the effect in correspondence with the architecture. The architecture of the houses is in the style of the late nineteenth century. The architecture of the houses is in the style of the late nineteenth century.

Many Charitable Institutions. All the commissions of a delightful existence the West End gives to its inhabitants. There are many clubs, societies, and organizations. There are many clubs, societies, and organizations. There are many clubs, societies, and organizations.



Hospital, and many other institutions. The West End is particularly adapted to the sanitary conditions and the beautiful view of the river. The West End is particularly adapted to the sanitary conditions and the beautiful view of the river.

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Improvements that are needed. Retaining wall should be completed. Although so much has already been done to make Riverside Drive and Park beautiful, there are still many projects in progress. There are still many projects in progress. There are still many projects in progress.

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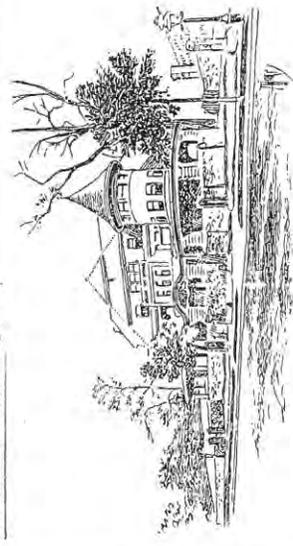
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The West End Club, incorporated in 1896, is a social organization that has its headquarters at the corner of West End and Fourth streets. It was organized in 1896, and made its home at 71 West One Hundred and Fourth Street until now. William B. Ellison is President of the club.

Eighth century Gothic style. The exterior is of light brick with stone and terra cotta trimming.

The Sixty-seventh Street German Baptist Church is located in West Sixty-seventh Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenue. The Rev. William Rober is its pastor. The edifice of the Riverside Baptist Church, West Ninety-second and Amsterdam Avenue, will be dedicated April 15. This church was organized in 1879, in the West End. It has 250 members. The Rev. James A. Francis has been in charge of the Church over three years.

Presbyterians Were Represented.

The Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, West Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard, is one of the old churches of New-York, dating back to the latter part of the Eighteenth century. It has worked its way northward by successive stages from its original site in Rutgers Street. The present building is a model church home. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, is numbered among the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen of New-York. He is moderator of the New-York Presbytery. Dr. Booth presides at the Sunday morning services. His pulpit Sunday evenings is being occupied at present by distinguished clergymen of New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities. The Park Presbyterian Church,



Rev. Dr. Ernest Brennecke,
Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Alterburg, pastor, and the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Kerr, pastor, have also established powerful organizations in the West End. The church edifices are commodious and handsome.

The famous old Scotch Presbyterian Church established its new home at Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West, and built there the beautiful edifice that overlooks Central Park. It was the fourth building erected by the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The architecture is of the Romanesque order. The Rev. David G. Wylie is noted for his energy in carrying forward church work.

The West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, celebrated its seventh anniversary last month. This church originated in the West End, and has had a most remarkable growth under the direction of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw. The congregation worshipped at first in a temporary chapel built on leased ground. It now owns one of the handsomest buildings in New-York. There was but one public service held in the church on Sunday, an evening service, seven years ago, and it was attended by about a hundred persons. The Sunday evening service is now regularly attended by over 600 persons, and an audience of 800 at the Sunday morning service is not considered unusually large. The Sunday school has increased its membership from 75 to nearly 1,000. The growth of the West End Presbyterian Church accurately indicates the rapid growth of the upper West Side during the last seven years.

Methodists Earnestly at Work.

house is a three-story and basement building at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The club was started eight years ago by six young men. It grew rapidly and moved from one house to another as the membership increased until it secured the present quarters. A new clubhouse on the Boulevard is now being talked of. Among the crack riders in the organization are F. J. Titus, who has beaten such men as Johnson, Tyler, Sanger, and Taylor. E. F. Miller and O. S. Brandt can spin around the track at such a lively pace as to make it interesting for their opponents. Raymond Macdonald is very speedy, and was thought to have a good chance to step into Zimmerman's shoes. F. F. Goodwin, C. Granger, F. Nagle, W. R. Barbeau, E. Hofinger, F. W. Mosher, J. W. Judge, H. S. Thompson, E. M. Ertz, T. L. Green, and E. C. Potter are men of great speed and endurance, who ride in the colors of the Riverside Wheelmen. The officers for 1895 are: President—J. T. Fitch; Vice President—H. E. Voorhis; Treasurer—W. Walton; Secretary—Frank R. MacPherson; Captain—C. H. Weeks; First Lieutenant—I. A. Ball; Second Lieutenant—J. W. Judge; Trustees—George Curtis Wright, and A. E. Hildick.

Flourishing Yacht Clubs.

Yachting on the Hudson River is one of the most pleasant ways of whiling away leisure time that the people of the West End have. The Hudson River Yacht Club, which was organized in 1873, has a cozy little clubhouse at the foot of Ninety-second Street. A beach alongside gives the owners a place to beach their boats and clean and repair them. The club gives one or two open regattas every year and special races over a triangular course in sight of the clubhouse for its own boats. There are about 200 members. The officers for this year will be elected in April.

The Columbia Yacht Club was organized in 1869. Its house is at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street. At the big open annual regatta the yachts sail to Yonkers and return. Sunday is a great day at the clubhouse. There are aquatic sports of all kinds in addition to the races, which are full of interest. The following were elected officers for 1894: Commodore—J. F. Hitchcock, sloop Cygnet; Vice Commodore—James L. Hiller, sloop Ramona; Rear Commodore—Charles F. Adee, steam yacht Nereid; Secretary—George Parkhill; Treasurer—Joseph A. Weaver, sloop Imp; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. R. S. Stedman, sloop Veta; Measurer—Frederick Stock, cat sloop Emma S.; Steward—C. M. Armstrong; three members of the Board of Trustees—Harvey L. Pence, steamer Helen; George W. Taylor, and W. M. K. Olcott.

STRONG FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Convenient Places of Deposit for Money and Valuables.

Two banks are situated in the West End. They are strong institutions, because of the character and financial standing of their responsible officers and because of their conservative management. Their business is very much like that of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and they cater to the same class of depositors. The people who live up town prefer to keep a separate account there, out of which the expenses of their households are paid, instead of having drafts made on their business accounts. Many personal accounts are kept in these two banks, and a large number of their depositors are ladies. The tradesmen of the West End nearly all keep their accounts in these institutions. Both have fine safety deposit vaults, where private boxes for papers may be hired, and storage vaults, where jewelry and plate can be packed away.

The older of these banks is the Hudson River Bank, at the corner of Seventy-second

and Thirteenth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The Captain is Lewis L. Slegmann, who joined the force Feb. 8, 1871, was made Assistant Foreman in 1874, and was given charge of a company March 1, 1887. Lieut. Henry Schuck was appointed to the force Sept. 18, 1865, and Nov. 22, 1865, was promoted to Assistant Foreman. He is the oldest fireman in the service of the city. Lieut. William Hennessey became a private Jan. 18, 1882, and was promoted May 20, 1884. The company includes Engineers William Rush and Henry Hood, and Firemen James Robinson, Thomas McGrath, Henry McBride, John Murray, William Corcoran, and William Taylor.

Engine No. 56 is stationed at 120 West Eighty-third Street. The company is in command of Capt. Michael J. McNamara, who became a fireman April 21, 1873, and was promoted Aug. 27, 1884, and Dec. 1, 1886. The company consists of Engineers James Claire and William Massey, and Firemen Michael Dinan, Charles Calahan, Robert Geddis, Richard Hyde, William Lumboister, John Linck, and John Douglass.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 22 is housed at 766 Amsterdam Avenue, in the quarters formerly occupied by Engine No. 47. Capt. James A. McCormick, who was in the old volunteer department, and who joined the paid force Oct. 6, 1865, was the organizer of this company. He died Nov. 24, and Capt. Barrett was transferred from Engine No. 17 to the command of this company. He went on the force Feb. 21, 1883, and was promoted Nov. 19, 1889, and June 5, 1893. Lieut. Clement L. Daniels, who was in command of the company during Capt. McCormick's illness, was appointed a fireman Oct. 11, 1873, and promoted March 4, 1883. The other men are Paul Bauer, who has been on the force twenty-six years; Pierce English, who has a record of twenty-four years; Nicholas Powers, Michael H. Roach, William Harrigan, Simon G. Murray, John Regan, Thomas J. Bennett, and Edward J. Garland.

The firemen in the West End companies are all of the first grade, which means that they have been a long time in the service and are efficient and courageous. One truck and two engines go to each fire on the first alarm. On a second alarm three or four additional engines are called out, and a third alarm brings four or five more. Hook and Ladder No. 22's house is a coaling station for the battalion, and an extra truck is kept there in case any truck should break down. A training school for fire engine horses is situated at 133 West Ninety-ninth Street. The small number of fires that do much damage compared with the total number of alarms in the West End proves the efficiency of the brave men in the companies stationed in this district.

NEW METHODS OF HANDLING MOBS

Sharpshooters to Fire to Kill Rioters—Provisions for Dealing with Widespread Trouble.

In view of the fact that the strikes and riots of the last year have necessitated the calling out of the soldiers, both regular and militia, new riot tactics, looking to the suppression of mobs by the military when the civil authorities have failed, have been adopted by the military authorities.

It is provided under the New-York manual that the militia shall carry bayonets fixed when on riot duty. Before leaving the armory details of sharpshooters are to be made—at least four from each company—who shall march with line of file-closers when in column, and in the rear when in line. All of the men must have proper ammunition before leaving the protecting walls of the armory. Positively no blank cartridges are to be used.

It is suggested that commanding officers be mounted, and where this is not possible a shutter or a door raised on the shoulders of several sturdy soldiers is recommended as a vantage point of observation. No music is allowed and persons are not permitted to mingle with the troops or pass through the lines.

It scarcely is necessary to say that the Methodists have been earnestly at work in the West End, as they are always among the first in fields where there is work to do. The Romanesque temple built by St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, is one of the handsomest churches in the United States, owned by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. A parsonage, constructed in harmony with the church edifice, abuts the graceful square tower at the east corner of the building. St. Andrew's pastor, the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, is known widely not only as a distinguished clergyman, but also as a brave soldier. He began to prepare himself for the ministry when a boy. He left his theological studies when he was seventeen years old, and joined the army. At the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864, he received a serious wound that nearly cost him his life. He resumed his Biblical studies before his wound had fairly healed. He soon won the reputation of being a thorough scholar, endowed with the ability to express himself forcibly. He has been at the head of several large churches in the East and the West.

The Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, 131 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was graduated from the Syracuse University in 1888. His congregation, before many months have passed, will occupy one of the largest Methodist Episcopal Church structures in New-York. It will cost \$100,000. The seating capacity will be 1,500. The work on the building is already well under way. The architecture is in the Gothic style. The ground was purchased in 1867, and the first chapel was dedicated in 1870. The present chapel was built in 1890.

Trinity Lutheran Church has a handsome edifice at 164 West One Hundredth Street. The simplicity and purity of its architecture make it greatly admired. The Rev. Ernest Brennecke, the pastor, has been very successful in his direction of church affairs. There is a second important Lutheran church, Grace Lutheran, at 127 West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. John A. W. Haas is its pastor.

The new home of the Jewish congregation of Shaarai Tephilla, in Eighty-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, is one of the finest examples of church architecture in New-York. The minister who is at the head of this wealthy congregation is the Rev. F. De Sola Mendes.

Beautiful St. Agnes Chapel.

St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, the last chapel erected by Trinity Church, is one concerning which the residents of the West End are particularly proud. The church edifice and the adjoining school, library, and parish house extend from Ninety-second Street to Ninety-first Street. St. Agnes's Chapel is all that money and the most skillful architects could make it. The work carried on there is far reaching in its effect. Since Trinity Parish has adopted the nomenclature for its clergy suggested by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, who is at the head of St. Agnes's Chapel, is known as its Vicar, and his assistants, the Rev. C. A. Hamilton and the Rev. Edward Bradley, are known as curates.

All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, was built and paid for by its rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, who, it is said, provides liberally for its support. It is a free church and it is scarcely large enough to accommodate the people who come to worship there. The Rev. Smith De Lancey Townsend is the associate rector. Connected with the church are schools in which children are taught, and where classes are organized to teach grown persons trades and languages. The scope of the work of All Angels' Church apparently has no limit.

The tall spire of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church forms a conspicuous landmark in Amsterdam Avenue, at Ninety-ninth Street. St. Michael's was organized long ago, when wealthy gentlemen had their country estates in Bloomingdale. The city gradually approached and finally encompassed it, and to keep pace with other churches that were growing up around it, St. Michael's put up the present costly structure. The rector, the Rev. John P. Peters, and his assistants carry on a vast religious and charitable work.

A large percentage of the West End churches publish weekly papers that are carefully edited. These papers are recog-

ond Street and Columbus Avenue. It was founded in 1888 by William De Groot, formerly of De Groot & Peck, who became its President. Mr. De Groot retired about four years ago on account of impaired health, and went to Europe. He is still a Director. Frederic B. Elliott was elected President. Mr. Elliott had retired from mercantile life and was engaged only in looking after his own property, estates, trusts, and other matters of a fiduciary character. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Union League Club and lives at 2 West Thirty-sixth Street. Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell of the Produce Exchange is Vice President, and Peter Snyder, who has been in the bank business all his life, is cashier. The other Directors are William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank; George A. Morrison, Joseph H. Parsons, H. Walter Webb, Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; B. Aymar Sands of Platt & Bowers; Bradish Johnson, Jr., Charles T. Barney, Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; John W. Aitken of Aitken, Son & Co., dry goods; William R. Peters of W. R. Peters & Co., chemicals; August Blumenthal of A. & S. Blumenthal, ribbons, and Albert E. Merrill of Acker, Merrill & Condit, grocers. The capital of the bank is \$200,000, and the surplus and undivided profits are \$170,000. The institution pays dividends. It owns the lot and building in which it is housed, and has 1,800 depositors. The Colonial Bank, at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, has only been in existence three years. It has a capital and surplus of \$125,000. It offers every facility for a general banking business that the down-town banks do. Alexander Walker is the President. He is a wealthy builder, who has been identified with the development of the West End from the beginning, and is largely interested in real estate there. He lives at 792 West End Avenue, in one of the handsomest houses on that beautiful street. Timothy Hagan, well known in shipping circles, is the Vice President. S. L. Chamberlain, a capable financier, is the cashier. The Directors are George E. Jaques, formerly President of the bank; John J. Hopper, building contractor; J. M. Grenell, builder; Edward A. Maher, Daniel W. Thompson, Donald Mitchell, builder; M. J. Drummond, gas and water pipes; Henry E. Stevens, building materials, and H. M. Wendell, real estate. Among the stockholders are Gov. Levi P. Morton, A. N. Erady, John A. McCall, Robert Dunlap, Percival Knauth, Judson Lawson, William H. Gelsheuen, and Edward A. Maher.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Liberal Provision Made by the City in These Departments.

The West End is well policed and protected from fire. It lies in the Second Police Inspection District, of which Inspector McAvoy has command. The district is divided into the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-Sixth Precincts. The Twenty-fourth Precinct has sometimes been called the "Siroloin," because of the tendency of some of the unsavory people who were forced out of the "Tenderloin" to immigrate to the district below Sixty-eighth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Capt. John T. Gallagher is in command. He was transferred from the Eighteenth Precinct, on East Twenty-second Street, three months ago. He is an able officer. The four Sergeants are George S. Chapman, Patrick H. Masson, Charles J. Ryan, and John Townsend. There are four Roundsmen, 105 patrolmen, and two doormen connected with the station, which is at Sixty-eighth Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Precinct is in the command of Capt. Michael J. Murphy, who was last transferred to the precinct two years ago last October, but who has been in command of it three different times. He is a popular officer. The Sergeants are John Cooney, Henry W. Burfield, George H. Havens, and John McDermott. The force consists of eighty-six officers and patrolmen.

It is also provided by the new regulations that "any man in a crowd, on a roof, or at a window, plainly seen to fire a shot, throw a stone, or assault a soldier, should be shot, not by an indiscriminate volley, but by a marksman firing by orders at that man. Firing with blank cartridges is prohibited, experience having shown the evil result of such fire in the first instance. The only eventually merciful measures are the severe ones."

In the event of widespread riot, telephone and telegraph central stations are to be seized and precautions to be taken to prevent wire-cutting. If necessary troops are to occupy houses and barricade streets. If an advancing force is fired upon from a house, the orders are to attack the house and to drive out its occupants.

MR. ANDREWS NOT DISCOURAGED

He Says He Will Persist in Trying to Introduce Reforms in the Police Department.

Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, whose resolutions abolishing the inspection districts and giving greater powers to the Superintendent were rejected by a vote of 3 to 1 at the meeting of the Police Board, Friday, talked about his defeat yesterday. He said:

"I am not discouraged at all by the rejection of my resolutions. I consider now that the changes I proposed are of the utmost importance to the Police Department. The resolutions were approved by Mayor Strong, with whom I conferred about these changes. I am firm in my belief that the inspection district system serves no useful purpose.

"The inspection district system made possible a part of the corruption brought forth by the Lexow Investigating Committee. It forms part of the system of divided responsibility, and under it inefficiency is made possible.

"The action of a majority of the board in voting against me will not in the least deter me from going right ahead. I shall endeavor to accomplish what I can in the direction of reforms in the department. I have other changes in view which I propose to submit to the board before long. Had my colleagues approved my resolutions I would have suggested some other reforms in the same line, but nothing so important as the plan to abolish the inspection districts and give greater powers to the Superintendent. In the near future, however, I shall propose other reforms beneficial to the department."

Superintendent Byrnes would not talk about the action of the board.

nized as important factors in the church work. There are also in the West End many church or parish schools and several large charitable institutions.

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Many Young Men Interested in Bicycling and Yachting.

Athletics interest a large number of young men living in the West End. Many of them are members of the New-York and New Manhattan Athletic Clubs. The proximity of the river draws others to yachting and rowing, and the fine road up the Boulevard has given bicyclers an opportunity for exercise and pleasure which they have not been slow to avail themselves of. One of the strongest associations which has its home within the boundaries of the West End is the **Riverside Wheelmen**. The club-

The dividing line between the precincts is Eighty-sixth Street. At the station houses the records show that although there are numerous arrests for violation of the excise laws on Sundays, the arrests for intoxication are very few. The offenses are nearly all of a minor character, attempted burglaries being the most numerous class.

Men Who Fought the Fire.

The West End, like all other parts of the city, is under the jurisdiction of Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department and Deputy Chief Purdy. They do not "run" to every fire. But a second or third alarm finds one or the other responding to it. The larger part of the West End is within the district of Acting Chief John J. Cooney, who is in command of the Twelfth Battalion. Other chiefs of battalions who go to fires in the West End are Chief William Duane of the Tenth Battalion and Chief Peter Short of the Eleventh Battalion. The night man is Battalion Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel.

There are three engines and one hook and ladder company in the territory. Engine Company No. 47 is situated on One Hun-

END 100-YEAR FIGHT OVER APTHORP LAND

Ownership of Harlem Lanes,
Bult Before the Revolution,
Finally Settled.

LAND IS WORTH \$4,000,000

First Suit Decided in 1799—Mansion
Was Headquarters for Both the
British and Continental Armies.

By the recording of about forty deeds during the last few weeks, the last of which were filed last Friday afternoon, covering all the remaining portions of the old Bloomingdale Road, Apthorp's, Jauncey's, and Striker's Lanes, litigation which was begun more than a century ago over the Apthorp property has been closed. Some of these lanes are not built upon to-day, although towering apartment houses bound them on both sides.

The most marked example of doubtful ownership in these lanes that the doughty royalist Charles Ward Apthorp cut through his property may be seen in the two blocks west of Broadway, extending to Riverside Drive, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets. The entire block bounded by Broadway and West End Avenue, Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets is entirely built up with the exception of a narrow strip about twenty-three feet wide beginning twenty-four feet from the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-first Street and extending diagonally to West End Avenue, thence crossing this avenue and continuing to Riverside Drive. Abutting property owners have acquired a clear title to these narrow strips of land.

Among the heirs who have terminated the dispute are William Waldorf Astor, William H. Bibby, estates of Schuyler Hamilton, and of Alice Hamilton, Paul Livingston Mottelay, William G. Hamilton, Thomas G. Taylor, Grace R. Johnson, William D. Holloway, James W. Holloway, Louis T. Evena, Martha J. Taylor, and St. Luke's Hospital. The purchasers of the lanes include James S. Lawson, William S. Champ, co-executor with Mayor Gaynor of the Ziegler estate, and William R. Peters.

The closing up of these conveyances has been in the hands of James A. Deering, who has represented the greater number of the Apthorp heirs for twenty-five years. Other lawyers prominent in this land struggle have been Everts, Southmud & Choate, Charles A. Peabody, David B. Ogden, and Charles S. Noyes.

The Apthorp farm comprised sites of some of the most famous houses of Revolutionary times. It was one of the largest individual holdings on the Island of Manhattan. Charles Ward Apthorp came to New York several years before the Revolution and purchased for \$15,000 in 1762 and 1763 an estate covering what is now about fifty square blocks, from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-ninth Street and from Central Park to the river. The present value of the land alone is at least \$125,000,000. It was Apthorp's ambition to become one of the landed gentry of America.

Apthorp was a member of the Governor's Council from 1763 until the close of the Revolution. In 1873. He was a signer of the address to Gen. Howe after the battle of Long Island, and later his homestead, which stood between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, just west of

Columbus Avenue, was the headquarters of Gens. Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis, and Carlton. Gen. Washington also occupied the house after the battle of Long Island, and waited there until the army had passed Harlem Heights.

The mansion, a magnificent house in classic style, stood until about 1831, when it was torn down to make way for the opening of Ninety-first Street.

After the Revolution Apthorp was indicted for high treason, but escaped the penalty. Of his ten children several held commissions in the British Army, but one daughter, Maria, married in 1789 Hugh Williamson, a leader in the patriot cause and one of the delegates who framed the United States Constitution.

The marriage took place in the Apthorp mansion, which was named Elmwood. Of it The New York Gazette on Jan. 5, 1789, said:

On the 3d Inst. was married at Bloomingdale, near this city, the Hon. Hugh Williamson, Delegate in Congress from North Carolina, to the lovely and accomplished Miss Maria Apthorp, daughter of Charles Ward Apthorp, Esq. They were married by the Right Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church and one of the Chaplains of Congress.

Charles Ward Apthorp died at his Bloomingdale home in May, 1797, at the age of 73 years. A mortgage of \$1,500 had been placed upon a portion of the property, and Williamson bought out other heirs at foreclosure in 1799. William Jauncey, a rich Englishman, eventually bought the Apthorp house, and one of the lanes to the river bears his name.

On the Apthorp land was laid out in 1767 the old Bloomingdale Road, and in 1774 a road was cut from the Bloomingdale to the Kingsbridge Road. Apthorp in 1764 laid out a lane from the northerly boundary of his property to Striker's Bay, near the foot of Ninety-sixth Street.

About 1790 he laid out two more roads from the Bloomingdale Road to the river, afterward known as Jauncey's and Mott's or Striker's Lane.

In the early transfers the ownership of the lanes was not clearly specified. This made little difference while the property was farm land, but with the laying out of streets about \$4,000,000 worth of property was tied up.

The Astor heirs started the litigation by asserting they owned the Bloomingdale Road and other lanes, but the Supreme Court in 1891 held that Apthorp had reserved the roads. This decision was reversed on appeal, but the plaintiffs carried it to a higher court, which in 1893 decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

This left the situation exactly as it was. The land was tied up, building projects abandoned, and the lanes remained unsightly strips of land through highly developed property.

The Legislature passed a law in 1893 abolishing lanes and roads, and giving owners of easements the right to apply for compensation. The Astor estate began negotiations with the Apthorp heirs to release their interests, and in 1901 twenty-six deeds were recorded releasing their claim to the Bloomingdale Road from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third Street, and part of the block from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street.

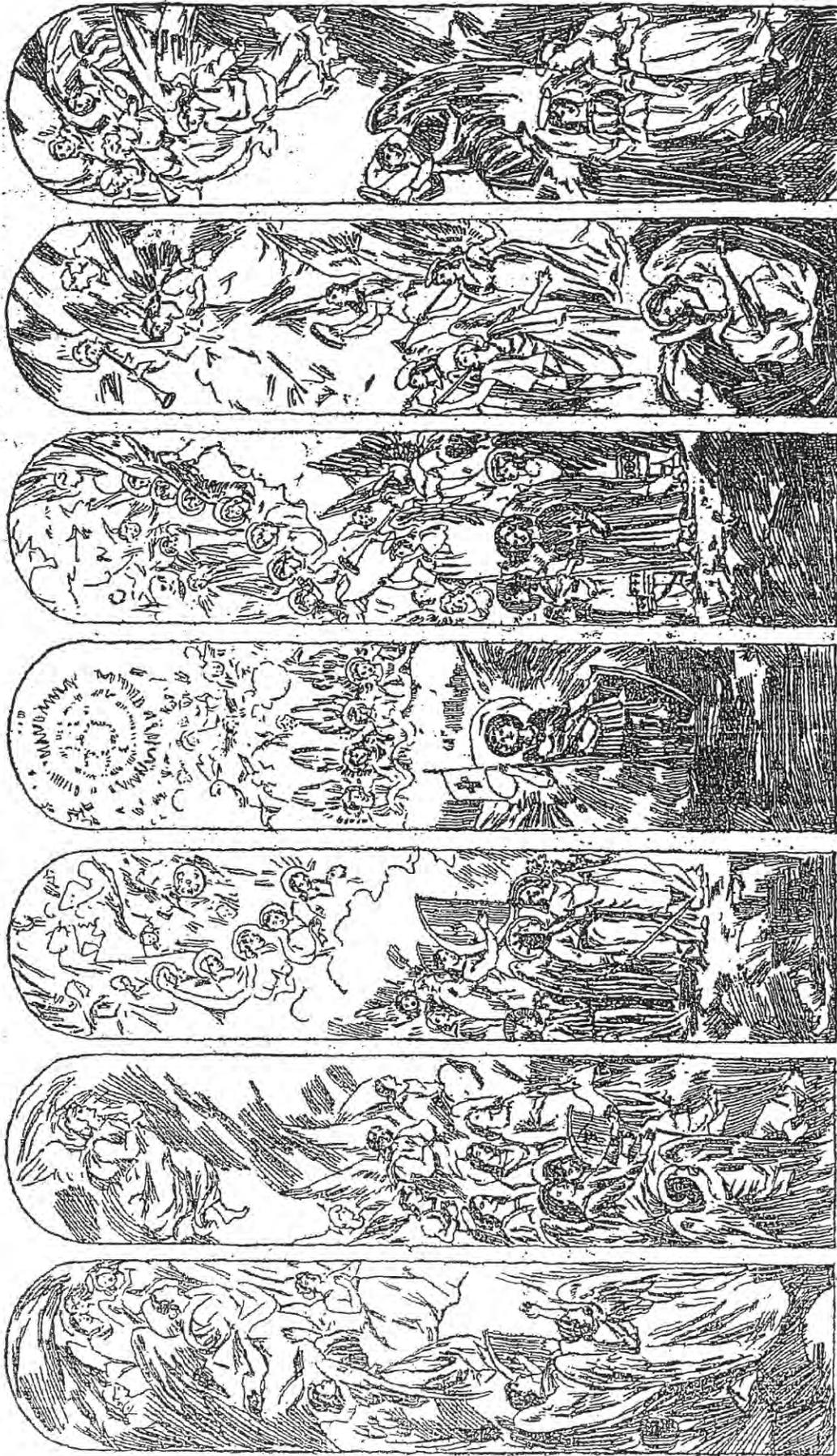
This terminated the litigation over a large part of the disputed property, and the present settlement is the result of more than five years' negotiations.

The first ejectment case in this State concerned one of the old lanes of this farm, and was decided by Chancellor Kent in 1799. The case involved the ownership of the Apthorp lane, and the Supreme Court held that the deed did not convey title to the lane. Largely upon this decision all subsequent legal questions have been decided.

Striker's or Mott's Lane was about 20 feet wide and divided the original Apthorp tract into two portions, one of which was conveyed by the heirs of Apthorp to Oliver Vanderbilt in 1800 and the other to David Clarkson in 1799, but without specifying title to the lane itself.

Near the foot of this old lane Gernt Striker erected in 1764 a mansion overlooking the river at Striker's Bay. In 1841 the house was occupied by Joseph Francis, and in Striker's Bay he perfected his celebrated lifeboat.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS FOR ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.



The use of high art in churches is exemplified by the chancel windows which are being placed in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. They will be dedicated at 10:30 A. M. on Christmas Day.

There are seven windows, representing the celestial hierarchies at the moment when the Archangel Michael had driven the disobedient angels from the Court of Heaven. The upper portion is illuminated as though a light were coming from the throne. Surrounding it are the seraphim,

spirits of love; cherubim, spirits of knowledge, and the thrones, spirits revealing the divine nature.

In the central window is the majestic figure of Michael, standing upon a globe, typical of sin, and holding in his hands the lance of authority. His attitude and

expression are of adoration. Other large figures are those of Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel, Baruchiel, Jahudjah, and Sachiel, holding appropriate symbols. Below the windows and in keeping with them, is the altar, the veranda of which is of mosaic and metalized relief work.

1957

24-Hour Chapel Opened Near a Housing Project
New York Times (1857-Current file), Jan 7, 1957, ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. 28

24-Hour Chapel Opened Near a Housing Project

A new Wayside Chapel at St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, was dedicated yesterday by the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

To be open around the clock, the chapel is of Romanesque architecture, with wrought-cut limestone walls, six arches and an altar of white Italian marble. Its wrought-iron enclosure fronts on Amsterdam Avenue, overlooking six blocks of rubble that soon will give rise to the Manhattantown housing project.

The Bishop stressed in his sermon the missionary challenge that the influx of the project's 2,720 families (an estimated 8,840 persons) would bring to St. Michael's.

Bishop Donegan also conducted confirmation ceremonies, and dedicated the baptistry, console organ, chapel altar, northex, and a large electric sign spelling out the name of the church above the church door.

Restoration, and Perhaps A Striking Tiffany-Style Finish
By CHRISTOPHER GRAY
New York Times (1857-Current file); Feb 5, 1989; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. R12

Streetscapes: St. Michael's Episcopal Church

Restoration, and Perhaps A Striking Tiffany-Style Finish

BY CHRISTOPHER GRAY

ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue at 99th Street, was built in 1891 with an unusual exterior and interior. Its Tiffany chancel and windows, for which it has long been famous, are now being restored.

The vestry is also considering painting the rest of the building — for which the decoration was never completed — in brilliant colors following the original Tiffany work, promising a church interior unlike anything else in New York City.

St. Michael's was established as a resort church in 1861, serving the summer residents of the Upper West Side who occupied a string of country houses overlooking the Hudson River. The first building, near the present northwest corner of 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was replaced by a second in 1884.

After the Civil War, most of the resort gentry moved on as the West Side emerged as a series of scattered settlements along the Bloomingdale Road, more or less on the present line of Broadway. But the city's first elevated railway went up on Columbus Avenue in 1875 and brought changes to the neighborhood.

New houses and apartments were going up everywhere, according to a 1907 history of the church by its sixth rector, the Rev. John P. Peters (the Peters family has been

associated with St. Michael's since 1820). Services were multiplied," he wrote, "but still there was no room in the church for those who desired to attend."

A new church was planned in 1890 by the architect Robert W. Gibson and opened in 1891. It seated 1,600, four times as many as the old one, and The New York Times called its Italian Romanesque design "a radical departure from the Gothic architecture of the majority of the city's sacred edifices."

Actually, Romanesque-style churches in dark brownstone had been going up for a decade, especially since H. H. Richardson's influential Trinity Church of 1877 in Boston. What was unusual about St. Michael's was its color — nearly white, of rock-faced Indiana limestone. Andrew Dolkart, an architectural historian particularly knowledgeable about church design, says that St. Michael's is unusual in that "it combines the massive rough stone texture of Richardsonian styling with a wholly new sensibility for light colors."

A grand square bell tower at the corner rises 160 feet, giving the building an unmistakable presence on Amsterdam Avenue, where five-story tenements still are typical.

Although the exterior was completed as planned, the parish never finished the interior decoration. Over the period 1933 to 1907 Louis Comfort Tiffany's company was able to decorate only the chancel. Prominent features include the marble, mosaic and glass reredos in blue and gold and a seven-panel depiction of "St. Michael's Victory in Heav-

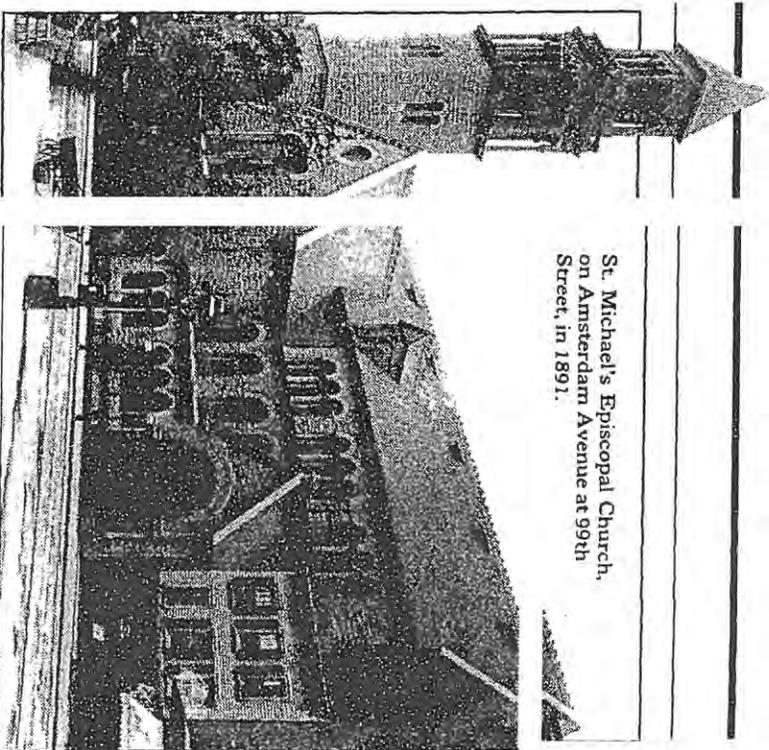
en," part stained glass, part mosaic tile. The apse and nave were left almost entirely plain, to the dismay of the Tiffany company, although the column capitals were gilded.

In 1922 Tiffany designed a huge mosaic wall for the side chapel. The fortunes of the church have varied along with that of its neighborhood, but its decoration has remained well known to connoisseurs and historians.

In the last few years, as church attendance has risen, the vestry has begun a restoration campaign for the chancel and its windows. According to the rector, the Rev. Frederick Hill, the church is in the middle of a \$300,000 campaign covering the cleaning and restoration of the intricate blue and gold half-dome, the stained-glass windows and the reredos.

Now the chancel is swathed in scaffolding. Fine Art Decorating of Manhattan, which specializes in restoration and interior finishes, has scraped off later paint to expose the original colors and patterns of the chancel wall.

What promises to be even more striking is the proposal to complete the decoration of the apse and nave. According to Alison Dalton, the Fine Art Decorating conservator, Tiffany never prepared a plan for the balance of the church, so her concern has made a sample 10-foot-wide swatch, running floor to ceiling, of its proposal in the Tiffany spirit — a brilliant array of colors and designs. The column in the sample is marbledized in



St. Michael's Episcopal Church, on Amsterdam Avenue at 99th Street, in 1891.

green with accents of gold and with a capital in metallic leaf, lined in red, green, blue and yellow. The arch above is of gold, red and green, with a blue soffit and extensive stemming. The sample is at once shocking and exciting, a surprising modification of the recent

trend toward exact historic restoration, and worth a trip in itself. The cost has not been exactly figured but will be more than \$300,000. If St. Michael's goes ahead with this work it will make what has always been an historic church into one that is also modern. ■

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TOMORROW NAMED 'COMMUNION' DAY

By STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

New York Times 1857; Oct 6, 1956; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 16

TOMORROW NAMED 'COMMUNION' DAY

World-Wide Observance to Be Marked by Protestants in More Than 50 Nations

By STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

World-Wide Communion Sunday will be observed tomorrow in Protestant churches here and over the world.

The day will be marked with communion services in more than fifty countries from the Fiji Islands and New Zealand to the far outposts of Alaska. The observance was started in 1936 by a small group of Presbyterian clergymen.

The day is now under the sponsorship of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., which stressed its importance in a statement, saying:

"On this day the churches in every nation join in a demonstration of unity. The cup, the bread, the prayers and sermons wipe out barriers and bring Christians together in the true sense of church unity."

World-Wide Communion Sunday will be marked at the 11 A. M. service in many New York churches. They include the Riverside Church, Christ Church Methodist, the Brick Presbyterian Church and Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church. Christians from Burma, Japan, Liberia and Shanghai will participate in the service at the Baptist Church of the Redeemer in Yonkers.

Observance by Catholic Order

The fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the Roman Catholic Christian Brothers of Ireland to the United States will be marked at a testimonial dinner Monday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Christian Brothers established All Saints parochial school in Harlem in 1906. From the group of four who founded the school the community of the Christian Brothers on this continent has grown to 587 brothers teaching about 20,000 students in thirty-seven institutions in the United States and Canada.

In all, there are now 5,000 of the brothers instructing 120,000 students on every continent in the world.

tives of women's clubs, church and synagogue groups are expected to attend the rally at the Hollis Hills Jewish Center.

Church to Mark 150th Year

St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its founding tomorrow.

The church has remained on the same site throughout its history. The original building was constructed in 1806 as a summer chapel in what was then a rural resort area for the wealthy. The area became suburban, then urban, and finally declined to the tenement area that it is today. The church is now on the edge of Harlem in a rapidly changing section of the city. Its congregation is interracial.

Pope to Bless Medals

Sixty thousand medals that are to be distributed at the Polo Grounds Oct. 14 will be blessed by Pope Pius XII in Rome tomorrow. The medals are to be flown to New York next week, and will be given out free at the Polo Grounds. The rally will celebrate the eightieth birthday of the Pope. Each of the medals, made especially for the occasion, bears a likeness of the Pope.

Christian Science Lesson

The subject of the Lesson-Sermon in Christian Science Churches tomorrow is: "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?" The Golden Text: "God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause His face to shine upon us; that Thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health upon all nations." (Psalm 67, verses 1 and 2).

Lecture Series at Seminary

A series of five special lectures will begin Thursday at 11:30 A. M. at the Biblical Seminary, 235 East Forty-ninth Street. The lectures will be given by Dr. Paul F. Barackman, Professor of Preaching and English Bible at the seminary. The first one is entitled "Strange Events at Ashdod." There is no admission charge, and the public is invited.

Crafts Display at Church

An arts and crafts exhibition will be held tomorrow and Monday at the Riverside Church. The exhibition, representing sixteen areas of creative art and crafts taught at the church, will be open to the public from 12:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. tomorrow and from 1:30 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Theological Seminary in Los Angeles.

The Rev. Dr. Hans C. Jersild will be installed at 11 A. M. tomorrow as pastor of Salem Danish Lutheran Church, 345 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn. He will also preach the sermon. From 1950 to 1956 Mr. Jersild served as president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, with national headquarters in Blair, Neb.

INTERRACIAL CONCERT

New York Times (1857-Current file): Dec 22, 1956; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)

pg. 12

INTERRACIAL CONCERT

Fellowship Chorus Is Heard at St. Michael's Church

The Interracial Fellowship Chorus, which is in its tenth season, gave its annual winter concert last night at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. It attracted an overflow audience of 1,400 people, which meant that almost 200 had to stand at the back of the church.

Purcell's "Ode on St. Cecelia's Day" was the major selection. Under the leadership of its founder-conductor, Harold Aks, the group also sang Christmas chorales by Bach and Four Psalms and "Cantate Domino" by Schuetz. The Interracial Orchestra and Bronson Ragan, organist, provided the accompaniments.

The soloists were Martja Flowers, soprano; Virginia Knapp and Roselyn Goldberg, altos; Charles Bressler, tenor, and Eugene Brice and George Goodman, basses.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

SKETCH OF ONE OF THE OLDEST PARISHES ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

The seventieth anniversary of the consecration of the Church of St. James was held yesterday morning in the handsome stone edifice, erected 10 years ago, in Seventy-second-street, near Third-avenue. The Rector, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Bonnell. The small church was well filled. Letters of regret were received from Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of New-Haven, formerly Rector of the parish; the Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles; the Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church.

After the impressive introductory services of the morning, the Rev. Dr. Smith presented a brief historical sketch of St. James's Church. A little wooden church on the hill, high above where the streets now run, and high above the heads of the passing throngs of to-day, at the corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, was consecrated on May 17, 1810, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, of the Diocese of New-York, who gave the parish its present name. The prayer was read on that occasion by the Rev. Mr. Harris, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Jones. For a number of years prior to this event some of the citizens of New-York, during the hot months of the Summer, found a refuge from the heat of the City on the banks of the East River. For several successive seasons the yellow fever devastated the City, and the attention of urban dwellers was directed to this locality. Many of these people were communicants of the Episcopal Church, and, finding it a hot and dusty drive to the City on Sunday mornings, they began to consult about the erection of a church near to their Summer homes. The result of this agitation was the creation of St. James's Parish. From 1810 to 1825 the church stood upon the hill, a solitary structure. Trinity Parish contributed the sum of \$3,000 toward the erection of the building. Without this assistance the Church of St. James could not have been organized. For some years, St. James's Parish and St. Michael's Parish combined, and employed one Rector, at a salary of \$800, one clerk at \$100, and one sexton at \$50, per annum, to serve them both. This arrangement continued until 1840, when the parishes separated, and each employed its own Rector and church officers. The first Rector of St. James's Parish was the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, whose pastorate was concluded in 1820. From 1820 to 1838 the Rev. William Richmond was Rector. He was followed by the Rev. Cook Richmond, who was succeeded at the end of five years by the Rev. John Dowdy, who was Rector from 1843 to 1847. The Rev. Mr. Harwood was the Rector from 1847 to 1850, and from 1850 to 1866 the Rev. Peter Schermerhorn Chauncy was Rector. The present Rector, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, was installed in 1866. The parish has now 300 communicants, and the present church edifice is scarcely large enough to accommodate them and the others who are applicants for membership. While the growth of the parish had been marvelous in the past, Dr. Smith thought there was much to expect from the future in growth, prosperity and usefulness. At the close of the service the sacrament was administered to the congregation.

THE OLD LE ROY MANSION.

b. 1758

d. 1842 ~~1841~~

TROUBLE ABOUT ITS RECENT SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

M. Hannah
Cornell

10/19/1786

Father Jacob

The imposing mansion situated on the road between New-Rochelle and Pelham Bridge, formerly owned by Herman Le Roy, was sold on the 10th day of last June, under foreclosure, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The surrounding grounds that go with the estate comprise about 120 acres. The property was bought by the third mortgagee, Dr. Wood, of this City, for \$51,000. The same place had been sold before for \$178,000. Herman Le Roy, who owned it in the last century, was the senior member of the house of Le Roy, Bache & McEvers, which was the best known American house of its time. In this fine old mansion the daughter of Herman Le Roy, Caroline, was married to Daniel Webster. There are a few inhabitants of Pelham who still describe the magnificent appearance of the grounds on the day of that marriage. The son of Herman Le Roy married the daughter of Thomas Addis Emmet. Thus, the children of Le Roy from this old mansion married, one the daughter of the greatest orator, and the other the greatest lawyer and statesman of his time.

A resale of this fine old property was sought by Mr. Keogh, a New-Rochelle lawyer, in behalf of Frank Bently, who owned part of the premises, claiming that errors and irregularities had been made in the foreclosure proceedings. Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, yesterday filed at White Plains an adverse decision on the motion to vacate the Referee's sale. Counselor Keogh asserts that the place was sacrificed at the Referee's sale, and declares that he can bring forward a bidder who will give a larger sum than \$51,000 for only a part of the estate. The struggle for a resale is therefore likely to be a hard one. The premises were last owned by Patrick Rogers, a well-known clothier, who was killed at the entrance-gate a few years ago. Beside this place is the residence of Richard Morris, grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Webster still lives in New-Rochelle, and is 83 years old. Her brother, William Le Roy, also lives there, and is 80 years old. His wife, the daughter of T. Addis Emmet, died last Summer at the age of 81. She was the niece of Robert Emmet, the great patriot.

The New York Times

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Touring the Town for Tiffany Windows

By RITA REIF

New York Times (1857-Current file); May 4, 1979; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)

pg. C26

Touring the Town for Tiffany Windows

By RITA REIF

The quality and quantity of Louis Comfort Tiffany's stained-glass windows between Sheephead Bay in Brooklyn and Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx is staggering. Now, after years of being overlooked and underrated, dozens of these color-pulsing, leaded-glass pictures have been identified by scholars and Art Nouveau enthusiasts, who have devised informal pilgrimages and tours to see the works of the turn-of-the-century master.

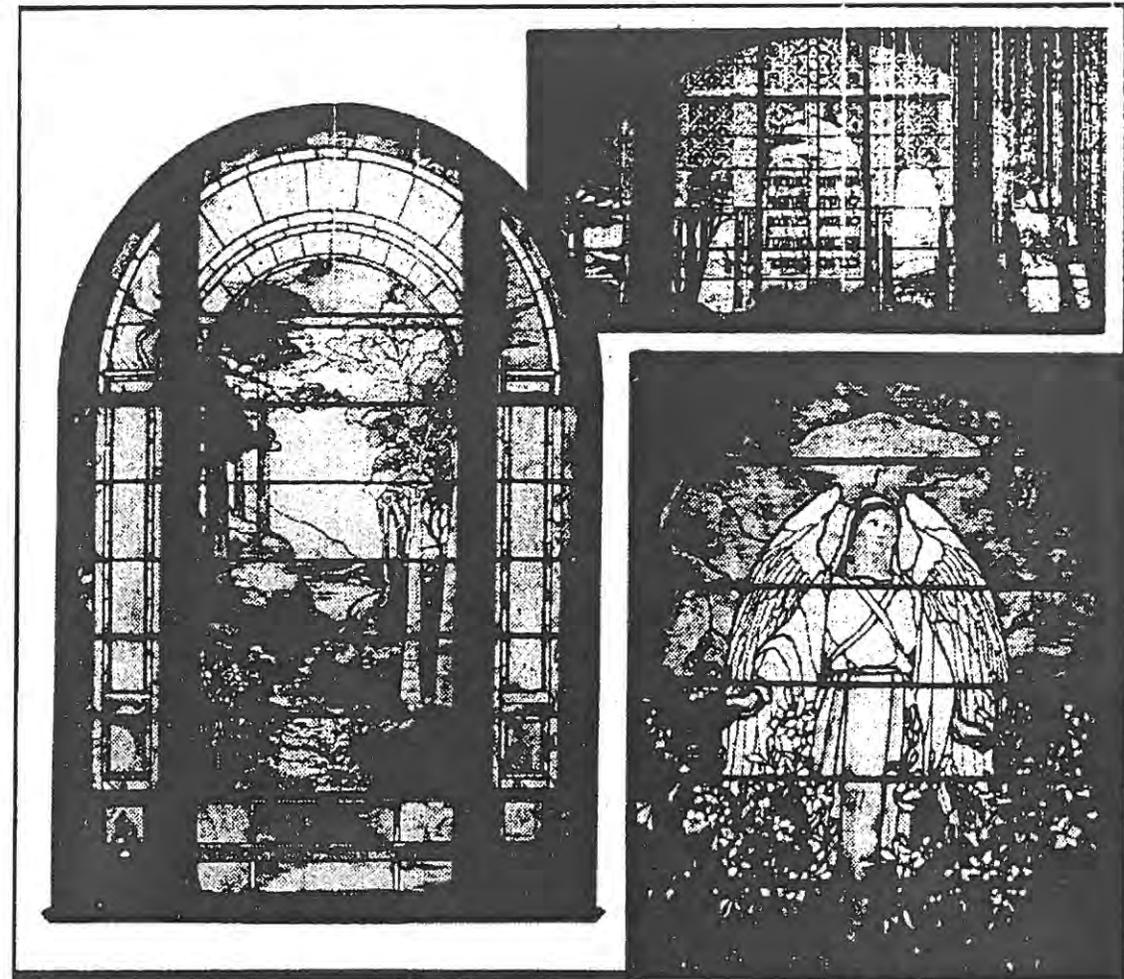
Examples of Tiffany's windows probably exist in all of New York's boroughs, but the greatest number are in Manhattan. They dramatize the interiors of churches, synagogues and public buildings with Biblical scenes, floral studies, landscapes and geometrics.

That, in any case, is what Gary A. Reynolds, curator of the Grey Art Gallery of New York University, 33 Washington Place, discovered when he organized "Louis Comfort Tiffany: The Paintings," an exhibition on view through May 12. Well aware of the seemingly insatiable interest in Tiffany today, Mr. Reynolds decided it would be appropriate to supplement the show by listing some of the places where Tiffany's stained glass and decorating could be widely seen. This would permit buffs of the designer's work to map their own tours of these buildings. Mr. Reynolds was aided in his research by Barbara D. McCroskery, who consulted a 1910 publication that listed most installations of Tiffany Studios stained glass. She visited those buildings still extant as well as later additions and describes them briefly in the gallery's bulletin (which can be obtained free of charge by visiting the gallery).

Some of Designer's Favorites

"Tiffany's most significant works were his windows," said Alastair Duncan, author and Art Nouveau specialist at Christie, Manson & Woods, one of the participants in the symposium. (Mr. Duncan's book on Tiffany's stained glass will be published by Simon and Schuster next year.) "Actually, he made the best and the worst stained-glass windows produced in the period," Mr. Duncan remarked. "What stuns me about his work with windows is how many he made — all to order and each one different from every other one. There are tens of thousands — and they are everywhere, from New York to Kalamazoo."

Some of Tiffany's favorite windows are in Hackensack in the Second Reformed Church, at Anderson, Ward and Union Streets. Tiffany frequently visited there with clients in tow, using the visit to help them select appropriate design for their purposes. The 10 Tiffany windows there included examples of the designer's realistic and more impressionistic styles, all of the popular



Photographs by The New York Times / Gene Maggio

Fine examples of stained-glass windows by Louis Comfort Tiffany can be found at, clockwise from upper right, Temple Emanu-El at Fifth Avenue and 65th Street, St. Michael's Episcopal Church at Amsterdam Avenue and 89th Street and the Y.W.C.A. at 53d Street and Lexington Avenue.

religious themes derived from drawings by Heinrich Hoffmann, a Dresden artist. A highlight is the great west memorial window, into which Tiffany worked the church's emblem — a lily among the thorns. Farther east are two neighboring churches fitted with vintage stained-glass windows: The First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 11th Street (entered from 12 West 12th Street, 675-6150), boasts in its sanctuary three Tiffany memorial windows, of Isaiah, Gethsemane and St. Columba. There's less to see, but it's well worth the visit to the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue at 10th Street (enter at 12 West 11th Street, 254-8620), where the Resurrection window adds a glow to the church's Gothic Revival interior.

The freshly cleaned and restored windows of the Episcopal Church of the

above the altar are wonderful in any light, but eye-boggling when the sun brings the angels to life.

The two synagogues in New York where Tiffany left his signature are poles apart in design orientation. At Temple Emanu-El, that 1929 Art Deco edifice at Fifth Avenue and 65th Street, the Bethel Chapel boasts a landscape window showing the Temple of Jerusalem and the Wailing Wall through Moorish-style arches, a window that predates the synagogue by three decades and was moved when the congregation shifted from its former home farther downtown. (Daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 12:15 to 5 P.M.) In sharp contrast to the Renaissance-jewel colors of most Tiffany windows, those filling the Congregation Temple Shearith Israel, Central Park West and 70th Street (873-0300), are abstract in design and subtle, indeed eminently

And Louis Singer, a Brooklyn-based buff is ready to oblige — at least in Brooklyn. He conducts tours of several of the designer's extant interiors, visiting at least three churches and one other public building. When sufficient numbers apply (reservations are required), Mr. Singer meets them with his bus at 10 A.M. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Second Avenue and 41st Street in Manhattan. The tours end at about 4 P.M. Some of the installations Mr. Singer visits are the First Presbyterian Church, 124 Henry Street, an English neo-Gothic interior, boasting six jeweled, memorial windows by the designer; the Church of the Savior or First Unitarian Church, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, where figural compositions of themes from the Bible appear; the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, 85 South Oxford Street,

Christian themes and the "Gloria in Excelsis" design that won first prize at the Columbian Exposition, the Chicago World's Fair of 1893.

As for New York City, there are nine places in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn that are described in the Grey Art Gallery's bulletin. (Less accessible, and not listed, are 40 to 50 windows at mausoleums in New York's cemeteries, including Woodlawn in the Bronx and Greenwood in Brooklyn.) The Manhattan windows are either within walking distance of New York University or easily reached by public transportation. All are between Seventh and 100th Streets and they include examples of virtually every type of window Tiffany ever devised; they may be visited during religious services and, in some cases, daily. For the most part, it is best to telephone ahead.

At the Middle Collegiate Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street (477-0666), all 10 windows depict traditional

Incarnation, 205 Madison Avenue (at 35th Street, 689-6350), are a joy to see. Thanks to recent renovation, the mot-tled and rippled glass that Tiffany developed is clearly visible in such windows as those depicting Joseph teaching Jesus and the raising of Lazarus. Some of the most popular stained-glass windows today among collectors are the landscapes, one of which decorates with glorious colorations the front staircase of the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue (at 53d Street, 755-4500). It may be seen daily, 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M.

Farther uptown there are two more churches with Tiffany glass — the Collegiate Reformed Church, West End Avenue at 77th Street (787-1566), and St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street (AC 2-2700). Tiffany's splendid spiritual and landscape subjects prove stirring additions to both these houses of worship. At St. Michael's the stunning windows

soothing, in their coloring. On sunny days this temple, built in 1897, is aglow with glorious geometric patterns that seem surprisingly modern, precursors of the Art Deco repertory of motifs in blues and browns.

Some students of the style may prefer a formal tour of Tiffany's work.

one of the finest of Tiffany's achievements dramatized by Biblical subjects expertly executed in glass mosaics, as well as one glorious landscape window; and the Ethical Culture Society, on Prospect Park West. Tickets are \$10 each. Mr. Singer may be reached evenings from 6 to 9 P.M., at 875-9084.

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Churches Bask in Restored Brilliance of Windows

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 23, 1988; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851-
pg. B1



The New York Times/Fred R. Conrad

New York Churches Are Mending Their Stained Glass

A broken stained-glass window at the Episcopal Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights. The windows there and at other churches are being restored, arresting an alarming deterioration. Page B2.

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Churches Bask in Restored Brilliance of Windows

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

After decades of perilous neglect, several key works in New York City's most shimmering artistic legacy — the ecclesiastic stained glass of the 19th and early 20th centuries — are being restored to vibrancy.

What was dull and dark is sparkling. Faces and landscapes that had disappeared are being rediscovered. The mastery of Louis Comfort Tiffany and William Jay Bolton is once again apparent. And an alarming deterioration, in which glass pieces were falling from the lancet and tracery windows, has been arrested.

These painstaking and expensive restorations are not undertaken lightly. Congregations that begin such work find themselves in major fund-raising drives and spend months, even years, watching their windows being removed and replaced, panel by panel.

'Incredible Colors'

But the result can be tremendously gratifying. To judge from the experience of the Episcopal Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights, where parishioners burst into applause — and tears — on the unveiling of the first three restored windows.

Another thrilling moment came to worshippers in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, on a bright Sunday morning a few weeks after the return of the central panel in a seven-window composition by Tiffany, one of America's foremost decorative designers.

"I'd never seen such incredible colors coming from the altar," a parishioner, Gregory J. Peterson, recalled. "Every 15 or 20 minutes the sun would hit at a different angle and cause a shift of light and emphasize different colors and different lines. And we realized that above St. Michael there was an angel that we had no idea existed."

More than esthetics are involved. "Our building is a great and compelling evangelist," the Rev. Frederick Hill, rector of St. Michael's, said in a recent sermon. "It never fails to inspire, comfort and challenge. It is one of the

most powerful agencies given to us to perform our Christian work."

Speaking of the windows at the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth Avenue, the co-pastor, the Rev. John Brown Macnab, said, "I think their major function is to demonstrate that we are part of an ongoing pilgrimage" — stewards of the past.

Rededicated Last Month

Members of that church, between 11th and 12th Streets, are becoming happily reaccustomed to their richly hued and almost opalescent windows, some by Tiffany, which were rededicated last month.

"Everything had turned to a coloring-book color — blue was blue, but there weren't any shades," said Norman K. Keller, a leader of the First Presbyterian Church restoration drive. "When a window was put back, people were just astounded."

Much remains to be done. For example, the 13-inch-long infant Jesus in the Trinity window at St. Ann and the Holy Trinity is fractured into five or six pieces, held together by wax.

The 141-year-old church, at Montague and Clinton Streets, is home to the most ambitious project, an effort to repair, recover and re-create the glory of Bolton's 60-window ensemble — among the earliest stained-glass windows produced in America — which are like jeweled clusters in a Gothic Revival cavern.

The Effort Spattered

Restoration at St. Ann and the Holy Trinity began in 1980, in concert with the private New York Landmarks Conservancy. Three windows were completed by 1983, another by 1984 and a fifth by 1985. Then, without money, the effort sputtered.

"Deterioration has been relentless," said Susan Feldman, of the St. Ann Center for Restoration and the Arts, the nonprofit organization that oversees the project and the many arts activities of the church. "Only now are we a bit hopeful," she said. That hope springs from a \$316,000 grant through the New York State En-

'When a window was put back, people were just astounded.'

vironmental Quality Bond Act and a \$40,000 grant from the private J. M. Kaplan Fund to set up a year-round, on-site, stained-glass conservation studio, which opened last month.

The workshop is under the direction of Melville Greenland, a master conservator, whose Greenland Studio in Manhattan was responsible for restoring the first five windows. The whole project may take up to 10 years and cost \$2 million, Ms. Feldman said.

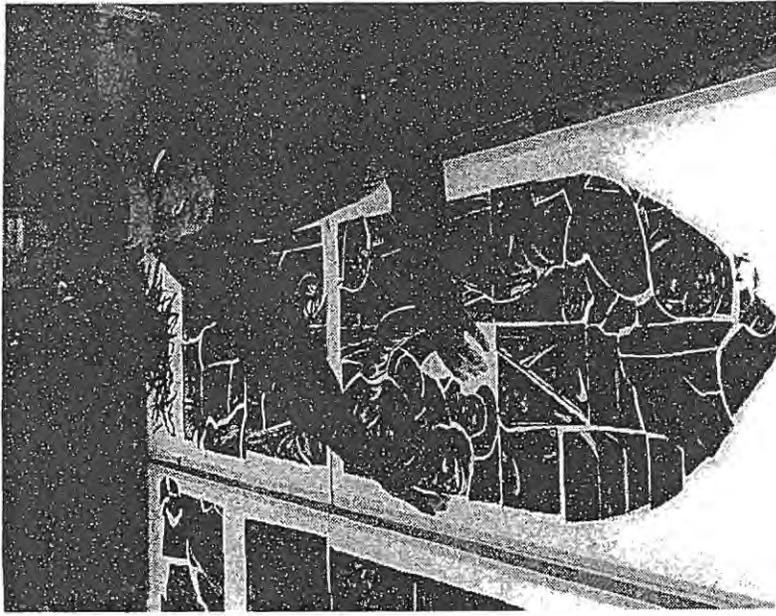
Stonehenge Effect

"Each window has its own set of problems," she said. For example, Window No. S-6, "The Trial of Jesus," is considerably darker than its neighbors, due to what Mr. Greenland calls the "Stonehenge effect," an alignment between the pulpit and the sunlight through this particular window. To cut the glare, panels were darkened by paint many years ago.

There are common problems, too. The glass is extremely thin, about one-sixteenth of an inch. The lead strips, called cames, are brittle and break easily. And repair jobs of the past have to be undone, like the substitution of "stained-glass" Com-Fact paper for missing panes.

Fortunately, basic colors are not affected by aging. Glass that is stained to a golden or yellow hue or colored with mineral oxides (such as cobalt for blue) does not fade. But paint that is applied providing graphic details in faces and bodies and landscapes, may fall off.

One answer is a process in which loose paint is bonded to the glass with a highly diluted epoxy. But this must be done before the pane is cleaned, mean-



The New York Times/Fred R. Conrad
Melville Greenland working on a window restoration. He directs a studio that is restoring the windows of the Episcopal Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights.

ing that dirt is also bonded to the glass. Also, there is no complete certainty that the epoxy will not yellow in time.

Images Found in Details

When repainting is deemed desirable, it is done in "connect-the-dot" fashion — linking details where missing images can be inferred from existing images. This is done on a separate piece of glass and affixed to the outside of the original.

Restoration of windows at St. Michael's accounts for half of a \$500,000 campaign. The rest of the money is to be used on other Tiffany-designed elements of the chancel, as well as painting the nave, under the supervision of Fine Art Decorating Inc. of Manhattan.

The seven windows form a single, sweeping composition — like stained-glass Cinerama — with the Archangel Michael at the center and the celestial hierarchies radiating around him. The 22-foot-high windows are taken, one at a time, to the Jack Cushen Studio in Manhattan for restoration. Three have been completed.

The windows of First Presbyterian, added seven decades after the church itself was built, were designed by Tiffany, Charles Lamb and Maitland Armstrong. Their rehabilitation is a \$173,000 item in an overall \$2.54 million restoration project.

These windows posed their own special challenges. "To get his depth, color and perspective, Tiffany might use as many as four levels of glass in leading an inch wide," said William Stivale, a conservation authority who is supervising the project. Frames, mullions and traceries were restored in house. The glass went to the Jack Cushen Studio.

"Restoration is one of those things you defer," Mr. Keller said. "When do you start? Pieces of the tower had been falling. When we knew we had to put up protection to keep them from falling on the heads of pedestrians, this was the time to do it."

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REV. FLOARDA HOWARD

New York Times (1857-Current file): Jul 15, 1961; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851-2003)
pg. 19

REV. FLOARDA HOWARD

The Rev. Floarda Howard, a retired Protestant Episcopal clergyman, died Thursday in his home in the rectory of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 4 Hamilton Terrace. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Howard received an A. B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and a Bachelor of Divinity from the General Theological Seminary here.

He organized St. Jude's Chapel, a mission of St. Michael's Episcopal Church here, more than forty years ago and was its priest-in-charge until 1957, when it was demolished to make way for the Park West Housing Project. The chapel was on West Ninety-ninth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West.

Mr. Howard leaves two sons, Bertram Howard and Dr. Floarda Howard Jr., a physician, and three grandchildren.

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Church here
He graduated from Penn +
Bishop Payne Divinity School,
an African-American
divinity school in Petersburg, VA
(1878-1949)
Graduate 1904

A CHURCH CONSECRATED

THE CEREMONIES IN THE NEW ST. MICHAEL'S EDIFICE.

BISHOP POTTER CONDUCTS THE SERVICES AND BISHOP SEYMOUR PREACHES THE SERMON AND GIVES A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The long-deferred services in connection with the consecration of St. Michael's new church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, were held yesterday in presence of a representative congregation which crowded the spacious edifice to overflowing. The celebrant on this occasion was the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese of New-York.

The ceremonial was in strict accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was made the more impressive in consequence of the participation therein of above half a hundred clergymen of this and adjoining dioceses in the processions. The entrance of the celebrating Bishop and his attendants, just before 11 o'clock, was heralded by the singing of the familiar hymn, "The Church's One Foundation is Jesus Christ the Lord," given out by the surpliced choir of the church, consisting of thirty junior and twenty-two adult male choristers, under the leadership of Walter O. Wilkinson, organist and choirmaster. When the singers and the associated clergy had gained their places in and about the chancel, the Bishop was received at the entrance of the church, and the "Instrument of Donation" was read by the Senior Warden of the church and the edifice formally accepted by Bishop Potter.

At this time the scene in the church was striking and effective. Midway of the sanctuary, at the extreme of the curve of the chancel, the Bishop's throne was disposed, flanked on either hand by the preacher of the day, the Right Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, and the venerable pastor of St. Michael's, the Rev. Thomas M. Peters, the other clergy within the rail being the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, to whom was assigned the duty of reading the "Sentence of Consecration"; the Rev. William Richmond, who said morning prayer, following the consecration exercises proper; the Rev. John P. Peters, assistant rector of St. Michael's, who read the first Scripture lesson, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Van De Water, who read the second lesson of the day.

In the musical services, which consisted of the chanting of the "Venite" and the proper Psalms to Gregorian tones, preliminary to morning prayer and the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the choir had the assistance of a small but efficient orchestra, the latter admirably supplementing the fine new Knauff organ, which instrument was only partially in place. This assistance was particularly conspicuous in the "Sanctus," from the "Messe Solennelle" of Gounod, in the communion service, and the offertory anthem, "I Have Surely Built Thee a House," for baritone and soprano, solo, and chorus, the composition of Choirmaster Wilkinson, based upon a suave and flowing melody which only fell a little short of an inspiration. The congregation was afforded opportunity for joining in the musical worship in the grand old hymns, "All Hail the Power of Jesus's Name," set to "Coronation," and "With One Consent Let All the Earth," to "Old Hundred," and also in the "Kyrie Eleison," this last-named being one of the most significant features, in the heartiness of response to the Commandments, of the entire service. The "Credo," from the "Messe Solennelle," had been programmed for performance by Mr. Wilkinson, but the officiating Bishop insisted upon voicing the Nicene Creed in a monotone, and the Gounod number had to be omitted in consequence. Mann's "Te Deum" and the "Gloria in Excelsis" from the mass which concluded the service amply compensated for this disappointment, however, and there was added pleasure derived from the admirable manner in which the final

recessional hymn, "O Worship the King, All Glorious Above," was sung.

The Right Rev. Bishop Seymour preached for an hour on the text, "For this cause I bow my knees to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, for whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named." He drew a parallel between the family and the Church, tracing their intimate connection, in the matter of organization and of operation. The fatherhood of God was omnipresent. Everything in connection with the Church and its services suggests, he said, the Divine presence, and clothes its membership with heavenly citizenship. Like an earthly father, God cares for His children, the members of the heavenly family, and confers on them the sevenfold blessings. He makes His abode in churches like that of St. Michael's. He is here always; the doors of His house are never shut, His bars are never closed, He keeps open house all the year round, He takes no vacation, He is no respecter of persons, but the millionaire and the beggar, the exalted and the humble are alike to Him. It was given to such agencies as that of St. Michael's to dispense the hospitalities of heaven. In this consecrated building the blessed Lord presides as Host, and welcomes the child of sin as the child of grace and the heir of the kingdom of heaven.

In closing, the preacher gave a brief historical sketch of St. Michael's and paid a glowing tribute to the faithfulness of the present rector of the parish, who, after forty-four years of service, he said, was still as alert and steadfast in the carrying out of the beneficent work of his calling as in the early days of his ministry. "May the Rev. Dr. Peters long continue here," he said. "We know him well and we love him right well, and we are sure that the fruits of his blameless life and lofty endeavor will remain with us forever." And in conclusion Bishop Seymour remarked: "Here in St. Michael's we have a foretaste of heavenly hospitalities. This is indeed the house of God; this is indeed the gate of heaven."

Among the clergy who took part in yesterday's services were the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the Rev. E. E. Cleveland, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, the Rev. Frederic B. Van Kleeck, the Rev. T. H. Schwab, the Rev. Edward Pecko, the Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, the Rev. G. G. Hepburn, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Carl Schwartz, the Rev. Edward H. Truc, the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, the Rev. Thomas H. Browne, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. Henry Meissner, the Rev. John Edgecombe, the Rev. J. Sanders Reed, the Rev. William Fisher Lewis, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Briggs, the Rev. Charles W. Knauff, the Rev. George S. Pratt, and the Rev. W. A. Masker.

While the church was still far from being complete, the rood-screen not being in place for the consecration services, the pulpit, lecturn, and altar being but temporary structures, the organ being only partially finished, the walls undecorated, and the windows wanting in memorial gifts, sufficient was nevertheless disclosed to make it assured that the new Saint Michael's—this is the third church of the name erected by the parish—will eventually be one of the finest houses of worship in this vicinity, if not in the country. The whole cost of the structure, without the land on which the church stands, has been \$180,000, which has been met without touching the endowment of the church, and for every portion of the edifice either payment has been made or the funds are ready for that purpose.

The church has a seating capacity of 1,500, and is about 152 feet in length and 92 feet across the transepts. It is built of Indiana stone, the interior fittings being of marble and natural woods. In addition to the church proper there is a "Chapel of the Angels" in the west transept, intended for daily morning and evening prayer, the roof of which constitutes a gallery providing several hundred sittings. The Rev. Dr. Peters, in speaking of the new St. Michael's, says: "This house is intended to be entirely free and open as heaven to every child of God."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT FIRE.

To-day is the anniversary of the great fire which broke out in this city at 9 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 17, 1835. The conflagration took in the south side of Wall Street, from William Street to the river, both sides of Exchange Place, or Mercant Street as it was then called, and after sweeping up and down Pearl Street to Coenties Slip, it took in the entire section of the city between Wall Street and the Battery from Broadway to the East River.

There has been some desultory talk about getting up a dinner among those who fought the great fire, but, with the exception of Judge Charles P. Daly, William G. Hunt, and Joseph Ogden, it is doubtful if there are a half dozen survivors of those times now living. The last dinner given in this city in commemoration of the fire was at the Astor House in 1857. The fire figures in history as one of the largest of its kind and involved a loss of \$27,000,000.

FOR A HANDSOME NEW CHURCH.
THE CORNERSTONE OF ST. MICHAEL'S
LAI D YESTERDAY.

Bishop Potter, assisted by many clergymen, yesterday afternoon laid the cornerstone of the new St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, which will stand on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The procession which moved from the old church, beside which the new one is to be erected, was led by the vested choir, under the direction of W. O. Williamson, organist and choirmaster. Then followed the wardens and vestrymen of the parish, the clergy, and the Bishop. A platform had been placed about the stone, and this was well filled, while every vantage point near by had its crowd of spectators.

After the stone had been lowered into place, the Bishop conducting the service, the procession returned to the old church, which was crowded with members of the parish and their friends. There the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Peters, rector of the parish, gave a brief statement of the church's history and of the articles placed in the box of the cornerstone. Then followed short addresses by the Bishop and other clergymen present.

The new St. Michael's Church promises to be a very slighty structure. It will be built of Indiana limestone, brick, and iron. The design is Romanesque. The church will have a square tower, the summit of which will rise 165 feet above the sidewalk. The cost of the building will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000, and it is expected that the congregation will take possession of the structure a year from yesterday. The church will seat about 1,500 persons. R. W. Gibson is the architect and Isaac A. Hopper the builder.

The new St. Michael's will stand upon ground formerly used for the cemetery, which bore the same name as the church. In the excavations for the foundations a number of old vaults have been brought to light. The doors of three of these were to be seen yesterday in a bank of earth just back of the platform surrounding the cornerstone. It is intended to preserve these vaults, it was said yesterday, and to build the church over them. There are still some bodies buried in the old cemetery, and among them is that of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, the first rector of the church, who held that post for many years. The last interment in St. Michael's graveyard took place about twenty years ago.

The "Sheltering Arms."

The "Sheltering Arms" is an institution for neglected children, and is situated on the Bloomingdale road at One Hundredth-street. It has at present ninety-six youthful inmates, but the demand for admission is far greater than the means of accommodation. The directors, anxious to extend its utility, and hoping ultimately to extend its advantages so far as to accommodate 300 at least, a fair is being held for the furtherance of this object at the house of Mrs. STEERS, No. 56 West Eleventh-street. The fair commenced Wednesday last, and will close this evening at 9 o'clock, embracing three days in all. The arrangements and the display are very attractive, and it is understood, have been successful in a financial point of view. Some of the articles are rare and beautiful. A pair of water-color floral pictures, (price \$50,) by Miss STEERS, are calculated to attract attention; so also is the picture of a white cross, twined with ivy, by Miss SPEAR; an embroidered sofa cushion, (valued at \$30,) by Miss DAVIS; and a pink satin toilet set, by Miss LEE, worth \$30. Young ladies presided gracefully over well-filled and tastefully arrayed tables. The object is an exceedingly worthy one, and deserves all the patronage bestowed on it.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY.**THE NEW BUILDING IN WHICH ITS
WORK WILL BE CARRIED ON.**

Friends of the House of Mercy of New-York, an institution founded by Mrs. William Richmond in 1854, will find by the thirty-first annual report, just issued, that the number of inmates Oct. 1 last was eighty-five. This is a slight increase over the number at the same time last year. The whole number of inmates during the year was 140, of which 10 were sent to situations, 21 to friends, 11 to other institutions, 10 left with permission, 2 without permission, and 1 inmate died.

For the coming year it is proposed to separate entirely the preservation work and the care of the young, both in name and in administration, from all connection with the work of reformation and the restoration of the fallen. Hitherto this has been impossible for lack of room.

In the last report a brief description was given of the new site which the Trustees had purchased for the House of Mercy at Inwood, and the hope was expressed that funds would be forthcoming which would enable them to proceed with the erection of new buildings. The Building Committee engaged Henry M. Congdon, the architect, and he prepared plans before the funds were in hand. But unexpectedly in July last the Trustees were able to sell the property now occupied by the institution in Riverside Drive, eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth streets, for \$225,000, with the right to retain the buildings for a sufficient period to enable them to complete their new structure.

Now the new building is well under way, and will be completed in the Spring. The central part is 204 feet long, facing the west or river front, with wings at the rear 104 and 128 feet in depth, respectively. A chapel adjoins the main part in the centre and extends east. The arrangement of the whole building will be such as to divide the House of Mercy, St. Agnes's House, and that for penitents. There will be accommodations for 154 inmates, besides those in charge.

The House of Mercy.

"Blessed are the merciful for they shall receive mercy."

The cry of "*hard times*," while rousing some to unwonted deeds of benevolence, has deafened the ears of others who generally have an eye as well as ear to the claims of our noble reformatory institutions.

An illustration of this truth was shown us during a recent visit to the "House of Mercy," where we surprised the Superintendent, Mrs. RICHMOND, in the midst of operations upon refractory window-pulleys. She said she had waited long and in vain for her friends of better days—the "boss" carpenters and masons—to send her the usual batch of workmen for a day's "lift" in repairing the premises, but this year time wore on till Patience no longer sat her throne a virtue, when the warm June days came on apace, and the time-honored window-cords refused their office.

Air must be had; the sweet briar, lavish of its perfume, must not be shut out, and the indefatigable proprietress, seeing no prospect of a helping hand save through an undesirable draft upon the exchequer, she determined to apply herself to the unaccustomed task.

Judging from the specimens of masonry, lead pipe repairing, gardening, trenching and the like, the *will* manifest will probably suggest a way to overcome this difficulty as well.

Seven years ago this institution for the reclamation and saving of youthful prostitutes, and those who are liable to become such by reason of their home surroundings, was founded by the widow of the late Rev. WILLIAM RICHMOND.

So pure and earnest was her philanthropy that she not only threw into the balance for success her own private fortune, but while its usefulness was yet unappreciated she trod that path so hard for a woman of delicacy to pursue; which took her from merchant prince to market stall soliciting interest in the large family she had already gathered about her.

Cold dark days came and went, threatening clouds seemed hovering to destroy her bud of promise and have made the horizon of her future forbidding to contemplate, yet all have passed away, and the chastening yet merciful hand become discernible beyond.

Now she still hopes through these hard times, and scarcely regrets a season the necessities of which have developed her powers of adaptation, as it has been the means of increasing her store of useful knowledge—all of which she holds precious for the sake of those she so earnestly desires to imbue with ideas of *honorable* ways and means.

The mansion house and grounds occupy ten acres on the beautiful slope of the Hudson, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, and at a convenient distance from the Bloomingdale Road for those pleasure-seekers who affect this charming drive to pause, and receive an additional delight by interesting themselves in its behalf, if only to the extent of observing its operations, and being the means of directing to its protecting walls some sister trembling on the brink of ruin. The natural bathing facilities are charming, and all the inmates are encouraged to avail themselves of them.

There are thirty young girls at present in the Institution. These are all taught the plain, essential branches of education, let their tastes be as they may; while those having intelligence adapted to higher branches, are instructed therein by Mrs. HELENA RICHMOND, a niece of the Principal.

Sewing is a regular part of the daily routine, and much of the elegant embroidery and fine work demanded by the Southern market has been done here, but the quantity is now greatly diminished. Four sewing machines are an important feature of the sew-

ing room. Girls whose proclivities lean towards the rougher branches of toil are employed in housewifery, horticulture, collecting out-door material for domestic economy, such as herbs, seeds, and husks from the corn-fields, in Autumn, which latter are carefully dried and picked into shreds, when they are made into beds—sweet, soft and healthy—for the inmates. Some hoyden spirits take to any such thing as gardening, ditching, and the like; and a gravel walk artistic as the "Park Ramble," extending from the road gate to the main entrance, was shown us as a specimen of their work.

At night all are under the surveillance of a matron who occupies a room adjoining the dormitories, and connected with them by a latticed door through which she can not only see all that transpires, but overhears all conversation which is a tabooed exercise after the lights are extinguished.

The building was once occupied as a country seat by a wealthy New-York family, and many evidences of past grandeur are still perceptible, lending an air of romance to the spacious halls and deep-windowed saloons.

It contains twenty-seven different apartments, and is calculated to accommodate comfortably one hundred unfortunates who may be wise enough to seek its refuge.

The wash-room is finished in complete style by the generous donations of its various requisites and the gratuitous labor of mechanics, who have arranged a reservoir, connecting with One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, of lead pipe, which supplies the stationary bowls ranged round two sides of the room, each bowl being provided with a neat copper faucet.

Mrs. RICHMOND has been joined in her enterprise and praiseworthy efforts for the fallen by many benevolent men as well as women; and so faithfully have they labored, that the establishment is now almost paid for, and will in a few years become the property of those who have lent their whole time, energy, and wisdom, to make it truly what it professes to be—a home for those not yet calloused in the walks of sensual sin.

W.

AGAINST THE IMPORTER.

A CASE DECIDED WHICH MAY BOTHER THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

A case of alleged undervaluation has just been disclosed which presents a new and interesting complication for tariff tinkerers, and is likely to cause the Treasury Department as much uneasiness as the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the hat-trimming case did. A. Wertheim & Co., importers of chemical pulp, are the firm against whom the General Appraiser and a merchant appraiser have decided an important case, which is but the forerunner of several similar cases.

Some weeks ago complaint was made to Appraiser Cooper that foreign wood pulp of the kind known in the trade as chemical pulp was being undervalued. Examiner D. W. Lee of the Second Division, the expert of the department in this class of merchandise, was at the time on his deathbed, and because his services could not be had a sharp scrutiny was made of every invoice that was passed through the department. Nothing was discovered that looked out of the way until a letter from the United States Consul at Stettin directed the attention of the Appraiser to the importations of A. Wertheim & Co. The circulation of a few samples of their importations among the trade led Cyrus A. Stevens, Assistant Appraiser of the Second Division, to the conclusion that he had caught the right man.

An importation of six cases of pulp from Stettin was advanced by him 20 per cent. in value, carrying with it the statutory penalty of 20 per cent. for undervaluation. The advance of duties amounted in this case to \$2,500. An appeal was taken by A. Wertheim & Co., and a reappraisement was had on Thursday, in which George F. Perkins of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., also wood pulp importers, was merchant appraiser, and pretty much everybody engaged in the trade appeared as witnesses, including J. Fred Ackerman of Perkins, Goodwin & Co.; James W. Lyon, Leon Gotthell, and Frederick Bertuch, President of the Norwegian Wood Pulp Company.

The reappraisement was decided against the importer, quite naturally, he thinks, inasmuch as a competitor in the import business, who is also the representative of domestic manufacturers, was chosen to sit in judgment upon his case. Whether the \$60,000 or \$70,000 worth more of goods now in the Appraiser's Stores is also liable to the like advance and penalty Assistant Appraiser Stevens said could not be determined until the goods were examined next week. But Mr. Wertheim sets all doubt about that at rest by frankly asserting that all his importations are in the same boat, so to speak.

Mr. Wertheim got his first information of the result of the reappraisement from THE TIMES's reporter and accepted it with the equanimity of a man who knows his quarrel just. He said he had fulfilled every requirement of the law, had evaded it in no manner whatever, and would make the customs officials realize the fact before he got through with them. He said he had been about three years in the business in this country and was importing about 65 per cent. of all the chemical pulp that came into the country. His importations last year amounted to about \$1,300,000. He had contracted at specific prices for the entire production of between seventy and eighty pulp mills in Norway, Germany, and Austria at prices which could have been obtained by anybody else who was willing to enter into such an engagement, and at these prices he invoiced his goods. The law requires such merchandise to be invoiced at its market value in the place of production, and this Mr. Wertheim says he has done. He declares his intention to begin immediate suit against the Collector for the excess of duties.

WON BY THE HICKS HEIRS.

A CASE INVOLVING THE TITLE TO VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

A rather novel suit has just been decided by Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court. The history of the case dates back to 1806, when Oliver Hicks owned a tract of land, about eight

acres in all, on the east side of the old Bloomingdale road, and lying between what are now known as Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Third streets. Hicks sold this land, but in deeding it gave title only up to the stoop line of the road instead of the middle of the highway, as it was his right to do, the abutting property extending to the middle of the road. It is probable that neither Hicks nor the buyer of the property ever contemplated the closing of the old Bloomingdale road. Nevertheless, that thoroughfare was closed, and the roadway was turned into lots. The heirs of Oliver Hicks now come forward with the claim that inasmuch as their ancestor never sold his half of as much of the old Bloomingdale road as is included between the points mentioned, they are entitled to that land, which is now probably worth \$50,000.

It is a strip 33 feet in width, extending from a point just below Ninety-eighth-street to a point just below One Hundred and Third-street. It lies just west of Tenth-avenue, but does not touch that thoroughfare. But the counsel for the heirs, James L. Bennett, describes the property as fronting 33 feet on the cross streets and extending 200 feet through the full length of the block. The case came into the courts through the action of Mrs. Mary A. Brown, a grandchild of Oliver Hicks, to eject the Rev. John Peters, pastor of St. Michael's Church, from portions of lots occupied by him on Tenth-avenue, south of Ninety-ninth-street. She based her claim on the deed held by Mr. Peters, and this instrument especially stated that the lots occupied by him extended only to the curb line of the old Bloomingdale road. Mr. Peters made a vigorous fight against the ejection, but Judge Lawrence decided against him.

Lawyer Bennett intends to press his claim against the occupants of the rest of the land claimed by the Hicks heirs. It is understood, however, that some compromise has been arrived at whereby St. Michael's Church, which is partially on the disputed land, will not be disturbed.

Oliver Hicks had seven children. Of these one had eight children, and of the eight one had nine children. By legal calculation, therefore, there are claimants for a five hundred and fourth part of this estate. On the other hand, there is one claimant who represents two-sevenths of the whole. The heirs are pretty well scattered over the United States.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A SALOON.

A neat, dark-haired man about twenty-five years old drank whisky at the bar of Blischoff Brothers' saloon, 483 Sixth-avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, went to a rear room and wrote with a pencil on a scrap of paper, put the paper in an envelope, and descended to the cellar. A minute later he had shot himself in the right side of the head with a revolver of thirty-eight calibre, and was insensible. He had torn up what he wrote in the rear room, and all the pieces were lost except a few which, when put together, indicated that the note began "My dear Ed," and advised him to look after family interests.

When the shot was fired the man held a photograph of a pretty girl in his left hand and drops of blood fell on it. He died in the New-York Hospital in the early afternoon. Nothing in his possession indicated who he was. He appeared to be a German and a clerk. He had \$1 64, some tobacco, and envelopes, paper, and postage stamps. He wore dark clothes, a derby hat, and a blue necktie. The body will be kept at the Morgue for identification.

Some strands were purchased from the West End, the house was acquired by the late Mrs. J. H. Smith, who lived there until her death in 1898. It was then purchased by the late Mrs. J. H. Smith, who lived there until her death in 1898. It was then purchased by the late Mrs. J. H. Smith, who lived there until her death in 1898.



From the church, the parish was founded in 1848. The church was founded in 1848.

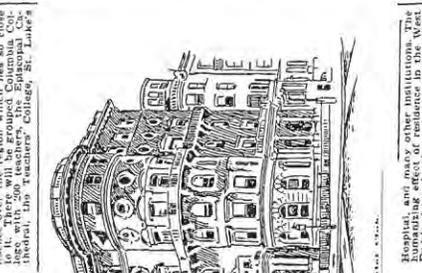


The Baptists have established four strong churches in the West End. The church edifice of the First Baptist Church, West Street.

The Riverside Club, incorporated in 1887, is a social organization that has many members. It was organized in 1887. It was organized in 1887. It was organized in 1887. It was organized in 1887.

The West End Protective League has been organized in the West End. The West End Protective League has been organized in the West End. The West End Protective League has been organized in the West End.

Many charitable institutions are located in the West End. Many charitable institutions are located in the West End. Many charitable institutions are located in the West End.



Hospital, and many other institutions. The West End is a desirable location for many people. The West End is a desirable location for many people.

Improvements have been made in the West End. Improvements have been made in the West End. Improvements have been made in the West End.

Retaining walls should be completed in the West End. Retaining walls should be completed in the West End. Retaining walls should be completed in the West End.

At 6 per cent, has been spent in improving the park and drive, for which adjacent property holders made such liberal gifts.

The Legislature. There are not yet a great many residences on the drive. But its completion will be a great benefit to the West End.

George Washington, the statue of which stands in Riverside Park. The statue of George Washington, the statue of which stands in Riverside Park.

Natural Beauty of the Drive. There is no doubt in all the world that compares with Riverside Drive in natural beauty.

Social Life of the West End. The West End is famous for the character of the buildings in which its devotees are housed.

Public Buildings Mentioned. There has also been a distinct improvement in the public architecture of the West End.

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Eighth century Gothic style. The exterior is of light brick with stone and terra cotta trimming.

The Sixty-seventh Street German Baptist Church is located in West Sixty-seventh Street between Amsterdam and West End Avenue. The Rev. William Rober is its pastor. The edifice of the Riverside Baptist Church, West Ninety-second and Amsterdam Avenue, will be dedicated April 15. This church was organized in 1879, in the West End. It has 250 members. The Rev. James A. Francis has been in charge of the Church over three years.

Presbyterians Were Represented.

The Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, West Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard, is one of the old churches of New-York, dating back to the latter part of the Eighteenth century. It has worked its way northward by successive stages from its original site in Rutgers Street. The present building is a model church home. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, is numbered among the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen of New-York. He is moderator of the New-York Presbytery. Dr. Booth presides at the Sunday morning services. His pulpit Sunday evenings is being occupied at present by distinguished clergymen of New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities. The Park Presbyterian Church,



Rev. Dr. Ernest Brennecke,
Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Alterburg, pastor, and the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Kerr, pastor, have also established powerful organizations in the West End. The church edifices are commodious and handsome.

The famous old Scotch Presbyterian Church established its new home at Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West, and built there the beautiful edifice that overlooks Central Park. It was the fourth building erected by the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The architecture is of the Romanesque order. The Rev. David G. Wylie is noted for his energy in carrying forward church work.

The West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, celebrated its seventh anniversary last month. This church originated in the West End, and has had a most remarkable growth under the direction of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw. The congregation worshipped at first in a temporary chapel built on leased ground. It now owns one of the handsomest buildings in New-York. There was but one public service held in the church on Sunday, an evening service, seven years ago, and it was attended by about a hundred persons. The Sunday evening service is now regularly attended by over 600 persons, and an audience of 800 at the Sunday morning service is not considered unusually large. The Sunday school has increased its membership from 75 to nearly 1,000. The growth of the West End Presbyterian Church accurately indicates the rapid growth of the upper West Side during the last seven years.

Methodists Earnestly at Work.

house is a three-story and basement building at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The club was started eight years ago by six young men. It grew rapidly and moved from one house to another as the membership increased until it secured the present quarters. A new clubhouse on the Boulevard is now being talked of. Among the crack riders in the organization are F. J. Titus, who has beaten such men as Johnson, Tyler, Sanger, and Taylor. E. F. Miller and O. S. Brandt can spin around the track at such a lively pace as to make it interesting for their opponents. Raymond Macdonald is very speedy, and was thought to have a good chance to step into Zimmerman's shoes. F. F. Goodwin, C. Granger, F. Nagle, W. R. Barbeau, E. Bofinger, F. W. Mosher, J. W. Judge, H. S. Thompson, E. M. Ertz, T. L. Green, and E. C. Potter are men of great speed and endurance, who ride in the colors of the Riverside Wheelmen. The officers for 1895 are: President—J. T. Fitch; Vice President—H. E. Voorhis; Treasurer—W. Walton; Secretary—Frank R. MacPherson; Captain—C. H. Weeks; First Lieutenant—I. A. Ball; Second Lieutenant—J. W. Judge; Trustees—George Curtis Wright, and A. E. Hildick.

Flourishing Yacht Clubs.

Yachting on the Hudson River is one of the most pleasant ways of whiling away leisure time that the people of the West End have. The Hudson River Yacht Club, which was organized in 1873, has a cozy little clubhouse at the foot of Ninety-second Street. A beach alongside gives the owners a place to beach their boats and clean and repair them. The club gives one or two open regattas every year and special races over a triangular course in sight of the clubhouse for its own boats. There are about 200 members. The officers for this year will be elected in April.

The Columbia Yacht Club was organized in 1869. Its house is at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street. At the big open annual regatta the yachts sail to Yonkers and return. Sunday is a great day at the clubhouse. There are aquatic sports of all kinds in addition to the races, which are full of interest. The following were elected officers for 1894: Commodore—J. F. Hitchcock, sloop Cygnet; Vice Commodore—James L. Hiller, sloop Ramona; Rear Commodore—Charles F. Adee, steam yacht Nereid; Secretary—George Parkhill; Treasurer—Joseph A. Weaver, sloop Imp; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. R. S. Stedman, sloop Veta; Measurer—Frederick Stock, cat sloop Emma S.; Steward—C. M. Armstrong; three members of the Board of Trustees—Harvey L. Pence, steamer Helen; George W. Taylor, and W. M. K. Olcott.

STRONG FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Convenient Places of Deposit for Money and Valuables.

Two banks are situated in the West End. They are strong institutions, because of the character and financial standing of their responsible officers and because of their conservative management. Their business is very much like that of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and they cater to the same class of depositors. The people who live up town prefer to keep a separate account there, out of which the expenses of their households are paid, instead of having drafts made on their business accounts. Many personal accounts are kept in these two banks, and a large number of their depositors are ladies. The tradesmen of the West End nearly all keep their accounts in these institutions. Both have fine safety deposit vaults, where private boxes for papers may be hired, and storage vaults, where jewelry and plate can be packed away.

The older of these banks is the Hudson River Bank, at the corner of Seventy-second

and Thirteenth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The Captain is Lewis L. Siegmann, who joined the force Feb. 8, 1871, and was made Assistant Foreman in 1874, and was given charge of a company March 1, 1887. Lieut. Henry Schuck was appointed to the force Sept. 18, 1865, and Nov. 22, 1865, was promoted to Assistant Foreman. He is the oldest fireman in the service of the city. Lieut. William Hennessey became a private Jan. 18, 1882, and was promoted May 20, 1884. The company includes Engineers William Rush and Henry Hood, and Firemen James Robinson, Thomas McGrath, Henry McBride, John Murray, William Corcoran, and William Taylor.

Engine No. 56 is stationed at 120 West Eighty-third Street. The company is in command of Capt. Michael J. McNamara, who became a fireman April 21, 1873, and was promoted Aug. 27, 1884, and Dec. 1, 1886. The company consists of Engineers James Claire and William Massey, and Firemen Michael Dinan, Charles Calahan, Robert Geddis, Richard Hyde, William Lumboister, John Linck, and John Douglas.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 22 is housed at 766 Amsterdam Avenue, in the quarters formerly occupied by Engine No. 47. Capt. James A. McCormick, who was in the old volunteer department, and who joined the paid force Oct. 6, 1865, was the organizer of this company. He died Nov. 24, and Capt. Barrett was transferred from Engine No. 17 to the command of this company. He went on the force Feb. 21, 1883, and was promoted Nov. 19, 1889, and June 5, 1893. Lieut. Clement L. Daniels, who was in command of the company during Capt. McCormick's illness, was appointed a fireman Oct. 11, 1873, and promoted March 4, 1883. The other men are Paul Bauer, who has been on the force twenty-six years; Pierce English, who has a record of twenty-four years; Nicholas Powers, Michael H. Roach, William Harrigan, Simon G. Murray, John Regan, Thomas J. Bennett, and Edward J. Garland.

The firemen in the West End companies are all of the first grade, which means that they have been a long time in the service and are efficient and courageous. One truck and two engines go to each fire on the first alarm. On a second alarm three or four additional engines are called out, and a third alarm brings four or five more. Hook and Ladder No. 22's house is a coaling station for the battalion, and an extra truck is kept there in case any truck should break down. A training school for fire engine horses is situated at 133 West Ninety-ninth Street. The small number of fires that do much damage compared with the total number of alarms in the West End proves the efficiency of the brave men in the companies stationed in this district.

NEW METHODS OF HANDLING MOBS

Sharpshooters to Fire to Kill Rioters—Provisions for Dealing with Widespread Trouble.

In view of the fact that the strikes and riots of the last year have necessitated the calling out of the soldiers, both regular and militia, new riot tactics, looking to the suppression of mobs by the military when the civil authorities have failed, have been adopted by the military authorities.

It is provided under the New-York manual that the militia shall carry bayonets fixed when on riot duty. Before leaving the armory details of sharpshooters are to be made—at least four from each company—who shall march with line of file-closers when in column, and in the rear when in line. All of the men must have proper ammunition before leaving the protecting walls of the armory. Positively no blank cartridges are to be used.

It is suggested that commanding officers be mounted, and where this is not possible a shutter or a door raised on the shoulders of several sturdy soldiers is recommended as a vantage point of observation. No music is allowed and persons are not permitted to mingle with the troops or pass through the lines.

It scarcely is necessary to say that the Methodists have been earnestly at work in the West End, as they are always among the first in fields where there is work to do. The Romanesque temple built by St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, is one of the handsomest churches in the United States, owned by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. A parsonage, constructed in harmony with the church edifice, abuts the graceful square tower at the east corner of the building. St. Andrew's pastor, the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, is known widely not only as a distinguished clergyman, but also as a brave soldier. He began to prepare himself for the ministry when he was seventeen years old, and joined the army. At the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864, he received a serious wound that nearly cost him his life. He resumed his Biblical studies before his wound had fairly healed. He soon won the reputation of being a thorough scholar, endowed with the ability to express himself forcibly. He has been at the head of several large churches in the East and the West.

The Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, 131 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was graduated from the Syracuse University in 1886. His congregation, before many months have passed, will occupy one of the largest Methodist Episcopal Church structures in New-York. It will cost \$100,000. The seating capacity will be 1,500. The work on the building is already well under way. The architecture is in the Gothic style. The ground was purchased in 1867, and the first chapel was dedicated in 1870. The present chapel was built in 1890.

Trinity Lutheran Church has a handsome edifice at 164 West One Hundredth Street. The simplicity and purity of its architecture make it greatly admired. The Rev. Ernest Brennecke, the pastor, has been very successful in his direction of church affairs. There is a second important Lutheran church, Grace Lutheran, at 127 West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. John A. W. Haas is its pastor.

The new home of the Jewish congregation of Shaarai Tephilla, in Eighty-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, is one of the finest examples of church architecture in New-York. The minister who is at the head of this wealthy congregation is the Rev. F. De Sola Mendes.

Beautiful St. Agnes Chapel.

St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, the last chapel erected by Trinity Church, is one concerning which the residents of the West End are particularly proud. The church edifice and the adjoining school, library, and parish house extend from Ninety-second Street to Ninety-first Street. St. Agnes's Chapel is all that money and the most skillful architects could make it. The work carried on there is far reaching in its effect. Since Trinity Parish has adopted the nomenclature for its clergy suggested by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, who is at the head of St. Agnes's Chapel, is known as its Vicar, and his assistants, the Rev. C. A. Hamilton and the Rev. Edward Bradley, are known as curates.

All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, was built and paid for by its rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, who, it is said, provides liberally for its support. It is a free church and it is scarcely large enough to accommodate the people who come to worship there. The Rev. Smith De Lancy Townsend is the associate rector. Connected with the church are schools in which children are taught, and where classes are organized to teach grown persons trades and languages. The scope of the work of All Angels' Church apparently has no limit.

The tall spire of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church forms a conspicuous landmark in Amsterdam Avenue, at Ninety-ninth Street. St. Michael's was organized long ago, when wealthy gentlemen had their country estates in Bloomingdale. The city gradually approached and finally encompassed it, and to keep pace with other churches that were growing up around it St. Michael's put up the present costly structure. The rector, the Rev. John P. Peters, and his assistants carry on a vast religious and charitable work.

A large percentage of the West End churches publish weekly papers that are carefully edited. These papers are recog-

ond Street and Columbus Avenue. It was founded in 1888 by William De Groot, formerly of De Groot & Peck, who became its President. Mr. De Groot retired about four years ago on account of impaired health, and went to Europe. He is still a Director. Frederic B. Elliott was elected President. Mr. Elliott had retired from mercantile life and was engaged only in looking after his own property, estates, trusts, and other matters of a fiduciary character. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Union League Club and lives at 2 West Thirty-sixth Street. Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell of the Produce Exchange is Vice President, and Peter Snyder, who has been in the bank business all his life, is cashier. The other Directors are William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank; George A. Morrison, Joseph H. Parsons, H. Walter Webb, Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; B. Aymar Sands of Platt & Bowers; Bradish Johnson, Jr., Charles T. Barney, Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; John W. Aitken of Aitken, Son & Co., dry goods; William R. Peters of W. R. Peters & Co., chemicals; August Blumenthal of A. & S. Blumenthal, ribbons, and Albert E. Merrill of Acker, Merrill & Condit, grocers. The capital of the bank is \$200,000, and the surplus and undivided profits are \$170,000. The institution pays dividends. Its owns the lot and building in which it is housed, and has 1,800 depositors.

The Colonial Bank, at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, has only been in existence three years. It has a capital and surplus of \$125,000. It offers every facility for a general banking business that the down-town banks do. Alexander Walker is the President. He is a wealthy builder, who has been identified with the development of the West End from the beginning, and is largely interested in real estate there. He lives at 792 West End Avenue, in one of the handsomest houses on that beautiful street. Timothy Hagan, well known in shipping circles, is the Vice President. S. L. Chamberlain, a capable financier, is the cashier. The Directors are George E. Jaques, formerly President of the bank; John J. Hopper, building contractor; J. M. Grenell, builder; Edward A. Maher, Daniel W. Thompson, Donald Mitchell, builder; M. J. Drummond, gas and water pipes; Henry E. Stevens, building materials, and H. M. Wendell, real estate. Among the stockholders are Gov. Levi P. Morton, A. N. Brady, John A. McCall, Robert Dunlap, Percival Knauth, Judson Lawson, William H. Gelshenen, and Edward A. Maher.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Liberal Provision Made by the City in These Departments.

The West End is well policed and protected from fire. It lies in the Second Police Inspection District, of which Inspector McAvoy has command. The district is divided into the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-Sixth Precincts. The Twenty-fourth Precinct has sometimes been called the "Sirloin," because of the tendency of some of the unsavory people who were forced out of the "Tenderloin" to immigrate to the district below Sixty-eighth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Capt. John T. Gallagher is in command. He was transferred from the Eighteenth Precinct, on East Twenty-second Street, three months ago. He is an able officer. The four Sergeants are George S. Chapman, Patrick H. Masson, Charles J. Ryan, and John Townsend. There are four Roundsmen, 105 patrolmen, and two doormen connected with the station, which is at Sixty-eighth Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Precinct is in the command of Capt. Michael J. Murphy, who was last transferred to the precinct two years ago last October, but who has been in command of it three different times. He is a popular officer. The Sergeants are John Cooney, Henry W. Burfeind, George H. Havens, and John McDermott. The force consists of eighty-six officers and patrolmen.

It is also provided by the new regulations that "any man in a crowd, on a roof, or at a window, plainly seen to fire a shot, throw a stone, or assault a soldier, should be shot, not by an indiscriminate volley, but by a marksman firing by orders at that man. Firing with blank cartridges is prohibited, experience having shown the evil result of such fire in the first instance. The only eventually merciful measures are the severe ones."

In the event of widespread riot, telephone and telegraph central stations are to be seized and precautions to be taken to prevent wire-cutting. If necessary troops are to occupy houses and barricade streets. If an advancing force is fired upon from a house, the orders are to attack the house and to drive out its occupants.

MR. ANDREWS NOT DISCOURAGED

He Says He Will Persist in Trying to Introduce Reforms in the Police Department.

Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, whose resolutions abolishing the inspection districts and giving greater powers to the Superintendent were rejected by a vote of 3 to 1 at the meeting of the Police Board, Friday, talked about his defeat yesterday. He said:

"I am not discouraged at all by the rejection of my resolutions. I consider now that the changes I proposed are of the utmost importance to the Police Department. The resolutions were approved by Mayor Strong, with whom I conferred about these changes. I am firm in my belief that the inspection district system serves no useful purpose.

"The inspection district system made possible a part of the corruption brought forth by the Lexow Investigating Committee. It forms part of the system of divided responsibility, and under it inefficiency is made possible.

"The action of a majority of the board in voting against me will not in the least deter me from going right ahead. I shall endeavor to accomplish what I can in the direction of reforms in the department. I have other changes in view which I propose to submit to the board before long. Had my colleagues approved my resolutions I would have suggested some other reforms in the same line, but nothing so important as the plan to abolish the inspection districts and give greater powers to the Superintendent. In the near future, however, I shall propose other reforms beneficial to the department."

Superintendent Byrnes would not talk about the action of the board.

nized as important factors in the church work. There are also in the West End many church or parish schools and several large charitable institutions.

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Many Young Men Interested in Bicycling and Yachting.

Athletics interest a large number of young men living in the West End. Many of them are members of the New-York and New Manhattan Athletic Clubs. The proximity of the river draws others to yachting and rowing, and the fine road up the Boulevard has given bicyclers an opportunity for exercise and pleasure which they have not been slow to avail themselves of. One of the strongest associations which has its home within the boundaries of the West End is the Riverside Wheelmen. The club-

The dividing line between the precincts is Eighty-sixth Street. At the station houses the records show that although there are numerous arrests for violation of the excise laws on Sundays, the arrests for intoxication are very few. The offenses are nearly all of a minor character, attempted burglaries being the most numerous class.

Men Who Fought the Fires.

The West End, like all other parts of the city, is under the jurisdiction of Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department and Deputy Chief Purroy. They do not "run" to every fire. But a second or third alarm finds one or the other responding to it. The larger part of the West End is within the district of Acting Chief John J. Cooney, who is in command of the Twelfth Battalion. Other chiefs of battalions who go to fires in the West End are Chief William Duane of the Tenth Battalion and Chief Peter Short of the Eleventh Battalion. The night man is Battalion Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel.

There are three engines and one hook and ladder company in the territory. Engine Company No. 47 is situated on One Hun-

AGAINST THE IMPORTER.

A CASE DECIDED WHICH MAY BOTHER THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

A case of alleged undervaluation has just been disclosed which presents a new and interesting complication for tariff tinkerers, and is likely to cause the Treasury Department as much uneasiness as the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the hat-trimming case did. A. Wertheim & Co., importers of chemical pulp, are the firm against whom the General Appraiser and a merchant appraiser have decided an important case, which is but the forerunner of several similar cases.

Some weeks ago complaint was made to Appraiser Cooper that foreign wood pulp of the kind known in the trade as chemical pulp was being undervalued. Examiner D. W. Lee of the Second Division, the expert of the department in this class of merchandise, was at the time on his deathbed, and because his services could not be had a sharp scrutiny was made of every invoice that was passed through the department. Nothing was discovered that looked out of the way until a letter from the United States Consul at Stettin directed the attention of the Appraiser to the importations of A. Wertheim & Co. The circulation of a few samples of their importations among the trade led Cyrus A. Stevens, Assistant Appraiser of the Second Division, to the conclusion that he had caught the right man.

An importation of six cases of pulp from Stettin was advanced by him 20 per cent. in value, carrying with it the statutory penalty of 20 per cent. for undervaluation. The advance of duties amounted in this case to \$2,500. An appeal was taken by A. Wertheim & Co. and a reappraisement was had on Thursday, in which George F. Perkins of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., also wood pulp importers, was merchant appraiser, and pretty much everybody engaged in the trade appeared as witnesses, including J. Fred Ackerman of Perkins, Goodwin & Co.; James W. Lyon, Leon Gotthell, and Frederick Bertuch, President of the Norwegian Wood Pulp Company.

The reappraisement was decided against the importer, quite naturally, he thinks, inasmuch as a competitor in the import business, who is also the representative of domestic manufacturers, was chosen to sit in judgment upon his case. Whether the \$60,000 or \$70,000 worth more of goods now in the Appraiser's Stores is also liable to the like advance and penalty Assistant Appraiser Stevens said could not be determined until the goods were examined next week. But Mr. Wertheim sets all doubt about that at rest by frankly asserting that all his importations are in the same boat, so to speak.

Mr. Wertheim got his first information of the result of the reappraisement from THE TIMES's reporter and accepted it with the equanimity of a man who knows his quarrel just. He said he had fulfilled every requirement of the law, had evaded it in no manner whatever, and would make the customs officials realize the fact before he got through with them. He said he had been about three years in the business in this country and was importing about 65 per cent. of all the chemical pulp that came into the country. His importations last year amounted to about \$1,300,000. He had contracted at specific prices for the entire production of between seventy and eighty pulp mills in Norway, Germany, and Austria at prices which could have been obtained by anybody else who was willing to enter into such an engagement, and at these prices he invoiced his goods. The law requires such merchandise to be invoiced at its market value in the place of production, and this Mr. Wertheim says he has done. He declares his intention to begin immediate suit against the Collector for the excess of duties.

WON BY THE HICKS HEIRS.

A CASE INVOLVING THE TITLE TO VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

A rather novel suit has just been decided by Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court. The history of the case dates back to 1806, when **Oliver Hicks** owned a tract of land, about eight

acres in all, on the east side of the old Bloomingdale road, and lying between what are now known as Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Third streets. Hicks sold this land, but in deeding it gave title only up to the stoop line of the road instead of the middle of the highway, as it was his right to do, the abutting property extending to the middle of the road. It is probable that neither Hicks nor the buyer of the property ever contemplated the closing of the old Bloomingdale road. Nevertheless, that thoroughfare was closed, and the roadway was turned into lots. The heirs of Oliver Hicks now come forward with the claim that inasmuch as their ancestor never sold his half of as much of the old Bloomingdale road as is included between the points mentioned, they are entitled to that land, which is now probably worth \$50,000.

It is a strip 33 feet in width, extending from a point just below Ninety-eighth-street to a point just below One Hundred and Third-street. It lies just west of Tenth-avenue, but does not touch that thoroughfare. But the counsel for the heirs, James L. Bennett, describes the property as fronting 33 feet on the cross streets and extending 200 feet through the full length of the block. The case came into the courts through the action of Mrs. Mary A. Brown, a grandchild of Oliver Hicks, to eject the Rev. John Peters, pastor of St. Michael's Church, from portions of lots occupied by him on Tenth-avenue, south of Ninety-ninth-street. She based her claim on the deed held by Mr. Peters, and this instrument especially stated that the lots occupied by him extended only to the curb line of the old Bloomingdale road. Mr. Peters made a vigorous fight against the ejectment, but Judge Lawrence decided against him.

Lawyer Bennett intends to press his claim against the occupants of the rest of the land claimed by the Hicks heirs. It is understood, however, that some compromise has been arrived at whereby St. Michael's Church, which is partially on the disputed land, will not be disturbed.

Oliver Hicks had seven children. Of these one had eight children, and of the eight one had nine children. By legal calculation, therefore, there are claimants for a five hundred and fourth part of this estate. On the other hand, there is one claimant who represents two-sevenths of the whole. The heirs are pretty well scattered over the United States.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A SALOON.

A neat, dark-haired man about twenty-five years old drank whisky at the bar of Bischoff Brothers' saloon, 483 Sixth-avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, went to a rear room and wrote with a pencil on a scrap of paper, put the paper in an envelope, and descended to the cellar. A minute later he had shot himself in the right side of the head with a revolver of thirty-eight calibre, and was insensible. He had torn up what he wrote in the rear room, and all the pieces were lost except a few which, when put together, indicated that the note began "My dear Ed," and advised him to look after family interests.

When the shot was fired the man held a photograph of a pretty girl in his left hand and drops of blood fell on it. He died in the New-York Hospital in the early afternoon. Nothing in his possession indicated who he was. He appeared to be a German and a clerk. He had \$1 64, some tobacco, and envelopes, paper, and postage stamps. He wore dark clothes, a derby hat, and a blue necktie. The body will be kept at the Morgue for identification.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On Sunday morning, May 15, of disease of the heart, **JOSEPHINE M.**, wife of Frederick C. Barlow, and daughter of John S. Morris.

The relatives and friends of the families, and those of her brother-in-law, E. W. Simonds, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Blauveltville, Rockland County, on Wednesday morning. Train leaves Jersey City Ferry at 9 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, **ANNA DODGE**, wife of Lieut. Francis S. Brown, U. S. N., and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Kissam.

The funeral will take place from the house of her mother, No. 186 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ELDER.—On Saturday morning, May 14, of phthisis, **WM. A. ELDER**, son of Dr. A. Elder, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his father's residence, No. 310 (new number) West 22d-st., on Monday, May 16, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to West Farms for interment.

GILBERT.—On Saturday, May 14, **CLARA E.**, wife of Jairus F. Gilbert, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Empire House, corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av., without further notice.

HAISEY.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, May 15, of consumption, **MARY CHARLOTTE**, beloved wife of Jacob L. Haisey, and youngest daughter of the late Gen. Thomas W. Harvey, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, May 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Harrison-st. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains for Brick Church Station, Orange, leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ A. M., returning at 3:19 P. M.

HALEY.—On Sunday, May 15, **ROBERT V.**, youngest son of Dudley and Rebecca Haley, aged 16 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 61 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HICKS.—On Saturday, May 14, **OLIVER H. HICKS**, aged 45 years, son of the late Oliver H. Hicks of this City.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, **OSYRON LINNAEUS**, son of Linnaeus C. and Elizabeth Hill, aged 6 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 48 Fort Green-place, on Monday, May 16, at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are invited.

IRVING.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday evening, May 14, **WILLIAM SKIDMORE**, son of Rev. David and Elizabeth Irving, in the 10th year of his age.

KIPP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 14, **RACHEL I. KIPP**, wife of Josiah F. Kipp.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 16, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 133 Sands-st.

LE COUNT.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, May 14, of diphtheria, **WILLIAM PIERRE**, only son of Walter L. and Frances S. Le Count, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at 1 o'clock this day, Monday.

NEVIUS.—On board ship *Zephyr*, off Cowes, March 24, **WILLIAM H.**, son of Peter I. Nevius, aged 35 years.

STROCKER.—On Saturday morning, May 14, after a lingering illness, **CHARLES A. STROCKER**, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family of his father-in-law, the late James Benkard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

SHELDON.—At New-Orleans, on Thursday, May 5, of cholera infantum, **LAWRENCE HENRY**, only child of Dr. H. Lawrence and Emma Barton Sheldon, U. S. A.

85 Hartford papers please copy.

SMITH.—In West Farms, on Saturday, May 14, **DORAH A. VALENTINE**, wife of Edmond G. Smith aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) May 16, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

*Oliver H. Hicks
son*

NY Times
March 24, 1871
p. 5

DIED

CURTIS.—At 4 o'clock P. M., on the 23d inst., after a protracted illness, **PAULINE**, daughter of Paul A. and Mary C. Curtis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 East 23d-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FAIRBANKS.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, March 22, **JOHN FAIRBANKS**, aged 52 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Orange, on Saturday, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 1:10, and Christopher-st. at 1¼.

HILLHOUSE.—At the family residence, Sachem's Wood, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, March 22, Miss **MARY L. HILLHOUSE**, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 25. Train leaves 27th-st. Depot at 8 A. M.

HICKS.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, March 21, **JULIA HICKS**, in the 89th year of her age, widow of the late **Oliver H. Hicks**.

HAYNES.—At Flushing, Long Island, Tuesday, March 21, **ANN**, widow of the late Henry Haynes.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, March 22, **HELEN LOUISA JACKSON**, eldest daughter of the late George H. and Helen M. Jackson, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 125, Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JORDAN.—At South Bergen, on Wednesday, March 22, **ANDREW JORDAN**, formerly of New York.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Ocean-av., South Bergen, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Train for Bergen-av. leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M.

MCBRIDE.—On the 22d inst., at No. 226, East 20th-st., **MARTHA MCBRIDE**, aged 89 years.

Her funeral will take place at the above number on Friday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

*Oliver H. Hicks -
Widow Julia*

THE OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD

New York Times (1857-Current file), Nov 4, 1881; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. 3

THE OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.

OWNERS OF ADJACENT PROPERTY NOT TO
BE RECOMPENSED FOR THEIR LOSS.

The famous old drive known as Bloomingdale road was closed in 1868 by the Park Commissioners under the authority of a law passed by the Legislature in 1867 providing for the laying out of avenues and streets in the upper part of the City. This law also provided that when any thoroughfare previously laid down on the map of the City should be closed the damage to the abutting property-owners should be ascertained, and they should be indemnified, and that the aggregate amount of damages should be assessed upon the real estate benefited by the change. Bloomingdale road having been closed, some of the abutting property-owners procured mandamuses to compel the Board of Assessors to estimate their damages. The legal proceedings were carried up to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the orders granting the writs. The awards for damages amounted to \$230,500, for which assessments were levied upon the real estate between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets and Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River. Several property-owners petitioned the Supreme Court to vacate the assessments. A hearing upon the petition of James S. Barclay took place before Judge Cullen, in Supreme Court, Chambers, several months ago. Judge Cullen decided yesterday that, despite the action of the Court of Appeals in affirming the writs of mandamus, the assessment was invalid, because Bloomingdale road was never upon a map of the City. He said: "I think the statute was intended to limit compensation to those alone who had built, improved, or purchased on the faith of the permanent plan of City Improvement, and that the Bloomingdale road constituted no part of such plan and was not laid out on the City map. The result of the views here expressed is that the assessment should be vacated. I have hesitated long before so deciding on account of the action of superior or appellate tribunals awarding a mandamus for the assessment of damages from the closing of this road. The question as to the road being laid down on the City map does not seem to have been presented to or passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Otherwise I should certainly follow the decision in the previous litigations."

TRYING TO SEIZE THE BOULEVARD.

A STREET CAR COMPANY BRINGING SUIT TO ENFORCE ITS CLAIMS.

In the latter part of March, President Hayes, of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company, wrote to Commissioner of Public Works Thompson, asking permission to open the roadways of the Boulevard and Tenth-avenue for the purpose of laying rails. He explained that his corporation had a right to extend its road from its present northern terminus at the Boulevard and Sixty-fourth-street, through the thoroughfares mentioned, to the Harlem River. On June 19 Commissioner Thompson refused to grant a permit for the opening of the streets. Mr. Hayes then informed the Commissioner that the railroad company claimed to have an absolute right to lay its tracks in the Boulevard between Sixty-fourth and Seventy-second streets, and in Tenth-avenue between Seventy-second-street and the Harlem River; that it had asked for permission to open the street merely as a matter of form and in deference to a corporation ordinance, and that it would go on with the work of extending its road without a permit from the Department of Public Works. Commissioner Thompson's answer to this communication was that he would resist the opening of the streets, and would have every person employed by the railroad company in the extension of the road arrested and punished.

A suit was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday to restrain the Mayor, & Co., and the Commissioner of Public Works from interfering with the proposed proceedings of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company. On the application of Mr. John M. Scribner, one of the attorneys for the railroad company, Judge Donohue granted a preliminary injunction against the defendants, and an order directing them to show cause in Chambers on Monday next why the injunction should not be continued until the determination of the suit. The complaint sets forth that in December, 1853, the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen passed over the veto of the Mayor a resolution granting to William Radford, James Murphy, and others the right to construct and operate a horse railroad from Fifty-first-street to Battery-place, and to extend it northward through the Bloomingdale road and Tenth-avenue to the Harlem River as fast as the streets should be graded and the public need of conveyance should grow. This franchise was conveyed by Radford and Murphy and their associates to the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company in 1859, and all the rights conferred by the resolution of the Common Council in 1853 were confirmed by an act of the Legislature passed in 1860. Prior to the succession of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company to the rights of the individual grantees the railroad had been partly constructed. The railroad company changed the southern terminus of its road from Battery-place to Broadway and Fulton-street, and from time to time extended its tracks to the northward, until, in 1879, they reached Sixty-fourth-street. The complaint alleges that the railroad company has extended its line as fast as the up-town streets have been graded and as the necessity has arisen to provide accommodations for the public. It also asserts that the company has a right to lay its tracks in the Boulevard, between Sixty-fourth-street and the intersection of the Boulevard, Tenth-avenue and Seventy-second-street, for the reason that that part of that thoroughfare is a section of the old Bloomingdale road, up which the assigners of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company were empowered to run a railway as far as Tenth-avenue. The allegation is also made that the plaintiff's right is absolute, and not dependent upon any new action to be taken by the Common Council, or of permission from the Commissioner of Public Works, and that Commissioner Thompson is acting improperly in threatening to resist the extension of the railroad.

ITS RIGHT TO THE BOULEVARD.

New York Times (1857-Current files): Dec 7, 1883; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. 5

ITS RIGHT TO THE BOULEVARD.

**THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE NINTH-
AVENUE RAILROAD.**

Corporation Counsel George P. Andrews said yesterday that the reason he asked the police to disregard the order of any court or judge and arrest all persons attempting to lay the tracks of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company in the Boulevard where the pavement was torn up between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets, was because no court or Judge had the right to make an order allowing the work to go on. If such an order had been made in the evening there would have been no chance to take an appeal or obtain a stay of proceedings, and the tracks would have been laid before morning. The charter granted 20 years ago said the railroad company could go up the Bloomingdale road to the junction with Tenth-avenue at Seventy-second-street whenever "required" by the Common Council. The Council authorized the work a year ago. The Bloomingdale road was 64 feet wide. It was laid out under the Colonial laws 150 years ago. From Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-seventh the Boulevard, which was 150 feet wide, included the road, which lay in some places on the east side and in others on the west. Between Sixty-fourth and Seventy-second streets, the old Bloomingdale road was entirely on the west side of the Boulevard. When the railroad company secured judgment against the City, it began construction and continued for over a block on the east side, or the part now formed by the Bloomingdale road, but acquired from private individuals in the laying out of the Boulevard. The tracks never could be laid on the east side. The City wanted the company to go in the proper place and to find out if it had the right to lay the tracks at all. Mr. Andrews doubted if the company could use any part of the Boulevard. The Bloomingdale road was no longer in existence and was simply a country road. Besides, the company had lost its rights by neglecting to take advantage of them for 20 years. It was also a question if the company had not forfeited its corporate existence by failure to build.

Mr. Charles Blandy, of the Law Department, appeared for the City and Osborne E. Bright for the railroad company at the private residence of Judge Van Vorst on Wednesday night to argue on the order to the City authorities to show cause why a previous order staying proceedings on the part of the railroad should not be modified by adding a provision that so much of the road as had been partially built should be allowed to be completed. Mr. Blandy urged that Judge Van Vorst had no power to so modify the stay, and that by the Code the notice of appeal operated as an absolute stay, making the order prayed for void. Judge Van Vorst expressed the opinion that he was without power and that the appeal divested him of authority, but took the papers, reserving his decision.

The Third-avenue company 20 years ago obtained a charter to build in Tenth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. Mr. Bright believed that the opposition to the extension of the Ninth-avenue road to and up Tenth-avenue comes from that road. President W. H. Hayes, of the Ninth-Avenue Company, said he did not want to build above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The extension up the Boulevard and Tenth-avenue was at the request of property-holders on the line.

NOTHING MODEST IN THIS

A CLAIM SET UP TO A STRIP OF BROADWAY.

OWNERS ASKED TO BUY RELEASES OF THEIR FRONTAGES BY PROFESSED HEIRS OF AN OLD ESTATE.

Some of the owners of property on Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-third streets, have become nervous lately over attacks upon their land titles by persons claiming to own the remainder interests of the heirs of the Hopper estate in the portion of the old Bloomingdale road which was closed when the present lines of Broadway were laid out about twenty years ago.

The Bloomingdale road ran originally through the farm of Gen. John Hopper, a soldier of the Revolution who turned his sword into a plowshare when peace came and settled upon this farm, which had long been in his family. Although the road was a highway, its fee still remained with the Hopper family. Accordingly, upon the substitution of a new highway for the old one, the interests of the heirs or their assigns had to be considered. In the absence of previous transfer, the portions of the old road not included within the new lines belonged to the heirs or their assigns.

This is the land in question. It consists of a strip running along the westerly side of Broadway from Forty-seventh-street northward, with breaks here and there, but taking in a large majority of the frontages for six blocks. If the claims can be established, the owners over that stretch may have to purchase from the claimants releases at large figures, for the strip extends from three to ten feet within the building line. Lots in that section are worth easily \$50,000 each. The claimants are demanding from owners very nearly the full-lot prices for releases. Concessions to these demands would involve a substantial fortune.

The property in question is in large holdings, among such owners as the Strathmore Hotel, the American Horse Exchange, the Vanderbilts, and Amos R. Enc. Their attorneys have been unable yet to discover that a single heir of the Hopper estate has any interest in the claim. They seem to have sold out to speculators, headed by an Omaha lawyer named John E. Blackman, who gave up his Western practice two years ago to work this supposed bonanza, and a syndicate from that part of the country, including Lawyer Holdans of Council Bluffs, and four or five others.

Under these circumstances the owners have referred the matter to their attorneys, and there have been conferences between the opposing lawyers. The claimants profess to expect settlements without going into court. There seems to be some ground for supposing that some of the property owners will be willing to pay something rather than defend suits. That shows that on its face the claim appears to be strong. On the other hand, the representatives of the large owners say that the claim is worthless. They will contest it.

Besides the closed portion of the old Bloomingdale road the claimants say that they have title to three strips of land, each 13 feet wide, which were used as cart roads in the farm, and extended from the present Broadway to the Hudson River, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-third streets.

In the statement given out by the claimants, stress is laid on the following:

"At the death of Gen. Hopper his farm was divided into six lots, and to each of his five children and to four of his grandchildren, the children of a deceased son, one of these lots was left by will; and it was further stipulated in the will that there be and remain a good cart road or wagon road from the Hudson River to the commons, running through each and every of the said lots of ground, where said lot roads shall always be and remain free for any or either of them or the possessors of any or either of said lots of ground without any hindrance or denial."

"In the interval which elapsed between the time of the death of Gen. Hopper and the date of the ex-

reason of Broadway the property had passed from the ownership of the Hopper children and grandchildren and their heirs to others, and they, finding themselves without a frontage on the new street, in some instances secured from the city a deed for the desired strip and in other instances simply moved their fences forward and said nothing about it.

"It is for this land that the descendants of Gen. Hopper make claim upon the ground that, in the first instance, the city did not own the property, hence could not give deeds for it; in the second instance, that the owners of the adjoining lots appropriated the strip without a shadow of right, and were consequently simply squatters. If their claims can be sustained it will leave nearly all the property on the westerly side of Broadway between Forty-seventh and Fifty-third streets without any frontage upon that street unless it is obtained by settlement with the heirs.

"In addition to this claim on the Broadway property, the heirs demand restitution of the cart or wagon roads, three in number mentioned in the will. It appears that when the property was sold by the Hopper children the provisions of the will relative to the perpetuation of the roads was complied with, and they were not included in the deeds. But as in the course of time the property was sold and resold and eventually cut up into building lots these roads were appropriated and sold as parts of the lots."

From inquiry among those upon whom the claimants have made demands it was learned yesterday that, although in years past certain claims have been asserted at various times by alleged representatives of the Hopper heirs, no claimant was ever yet bold enough to go into court. An ejectment suit is at best wearisome. One of them is calculated to wear out at least one generation, for there can be three trials through all the courts before plaintiffs can secure possession, even if successful in each trial. The present claim seems to be pushed with much pluck, and it may get into court. The lawyers engaged in it are quite confident of their ground.

It is believed down town that the first hint of defective title came to the present claimants when the Strathmore was offered under foreclosure sale at the Real Estate Exchange about three years ago. Something was then published about the title. The loan from which the foreclosure resulted was made through the law firm of Cadwallader & Stronk, who in common with other real estate lawyers know all about the title claims of that section. The inference from their course in advising a loan was that they believed the title to the property good. The intimations of defective title printed at the time of the sale, however, are believed to have set on foot the investigation on which the present claim is pushed.

Lawyer James A. Deering, who is a specialist in this class of cases and who has been consulted by attorneys for owners in regard to the present claim, said yesterday when asked his opinion about it that the Hopper claimants or their attorneys seemed to be entirely ignorant of the fact that that portion of the Bloomingdale Road had an entirely different legal status from other portions of the same north of Eighty-sixth-street, which was closed by the Commissioners of the Central Park under other laws. It was susceptible of proof that whatever right and interest the Hopper heirs had in the old road as a highway was conveyed by them or ceased long prior to the widening of Broadway. In what manner this was done or accomplished it was difficult and perhaps impossible for the ordinary conveyancer to discover. Nevertheless the facts constituting a perfect defense to such claim were accessible and probably known to many members of the profession who have given the matter special and careful study.

The claim to reopen the cart or wagon roads, he said, was even more shadowy. The claimants seemed to have overlooked entirely the ancient laws of the city, which provided that all private lanes, &c., were laid out subject to the right of the public to close them at any time, and that by Chapter 115, Laws of 1807, it was provided that such roads should be closed fully when the streets and avenues surrounding the blocks through which they ran should be opened. Outside of this, adverse possession had long ago removed any cloud upon existing titles.

Mr. Deering did not believe that any present owners felt really alarmed about the result, although it would be advisable for them, inasmuch as the question had been raised, to unite in having it settled once for all by one of the higher courts.

STROKE WOTHERSPOON'S MISHAP.

A peculiar accident has happened to H. H. Wotherspoon of the Class of '92, one of the candidates for stroke in the Columbia Varsity boat. Wotherspoon is of peculiar build. He weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, and is over six feet in height. In consequence he is rather slender, though wiry and strong. A few days ago some of his fellow-oarsmen noticed that his shoulder blades were particularly prominent, and furthermore it was noticed that his training resulted in development on only one side of his body. An examination by physicians disclosed the fact that Wotherspoon had in some way severed a muscle in his

TITLES TO OLD ROADWAYS

RECENT DECISIONS THAT AFFECT LARGE PROPERTY INTERESTS.

IT MAKES A GREAT DIFFERENCE WHETHER
ROADS WERE LAID OUT UNDER
ENGLISH OR DUTCH LAW—QUESTIONS
FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Property owners were much interested in two decisions made public recently involving title to the beds of the old roadways, now closed, known as the Harlem and the Bloomingdale Roads.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Harlem Road, decided that title reverted to abutting property owners when the road was closed as a highway and abandoned by the city. In the Bloomingdale Road case, Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court ordered a verdict which, in effect, declared that unless abutting owners could trace clear title to the roadbed through their deeds, the roadbeds were not their property. In one case the title is adjudged to have descended through successive ownerships of abutting property; in the other, such succession is denied, unless the records show expressly roadbed conveyances.

Although these decisions appear on their face to conflict, it seems that they do not do so. The cases, as presented in court, were not analogous. While both affect old roadbed property, each perhaps representing millions in value, the court presentations were made upon bases essentially unlike, in that the Harlem Road appeared in court as a Dutch highway and the Bloomingdale Road as an English highway. The highway laws of the two countries are founded on principles radically different. The decisions simply make it clear that in the applications of these apparently diverse opinions, property owners should first inform themselves whether their holdings may include roadbeds laid out under Dutch or English rule.

Decisions of the Dutch courts have uniformly held that property acquired for a roadway passed to the State, abutting owners losing title entirely during the period of use. Upon the discontinuance of a roadway, under Dutch law, title may lapse to abutting owners.

Rights of public easement for purposes of travel are alone conveyed in highway grants under the English decisions. There is no conveyance of fee, which remains in the original owners or their successors by express assignment. In the absence of express assignment there is no conveyance to the successors of original owners. Upon the abandonment of the property as a highway, its fee remains where any express conveyance may have left it. The claim of title must be complete under English law in respect to a roadway in order to carry original rights to successive owners.

The General Term's decision appears to be based upon the assumption that the Harlem Road was laid out as a highway when this city was in the possession of the Dutch. All arguments advanced by those in whose favor the decision was rendered were made to establish Dutch origin for the highway. These arguments were sustained to the satisfaction, not only of the General Term, but also of the Special Term, from which appeal was taken.

The suit was one to compel the performance of a contract for the purchase of a parcel of land in One Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of Fifth Avenue. James Falvey was plaintiff, and Francis J. Bridges, defendant. Bridges refused to accept title on the ground that part of the premises was formerly included in the Harlem Road, and that title to the road was in the city, and not in private ownership. The plaintiff claimed title by adverse possession, the road

having been closed over twenty years, and asserted that, under such undisputed possession, title to the property became vested in the adjoining or abutting owners. This view was sustained by both court decisions upon this case.

The Bloomingdale Road case, affecting title to property covered by the old roadway between Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard and Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, was argued on the basis of English origin of the highway. Considerations of title were confined to this view. No claim was made that the city ever had title, nor was adverse possession set up as a right. The Bloomingdale Road was officially discontinued as a highway in 1863, but was used for some years afterward, and portions of it are still not inclosed. James W. Holloway claimed title as the heir of Charles W. Apthorp, owner of the farm through which the Bloomingdale Road was laid out in 1762. Holloway's claim was that in successive conveyances, title to the roadway was not included. The test of the question of title was made with William B. and W. W. Astor, against whom suits in ejectment were brought.

It narrowed down in court to a contest over the language of conveyances. Decisions were cited to show that in descriptions conveying property "by the side of the road" there was no conveyance of roadbed. Such were the usual terms of description in deeds of this property. The court agreed with Mr. Holloway that by the employment of this language the roadway remained in the Apthorp estate.

Both decisions will of course be appealed. Questions affecting title to old roadway property have been so long menaced titles that there is a general desire that they shall be settled once for all by the highest authority. Decisions in the lower courts have been somewhat confusing. Two years ago, in an elevated railroad suit, Judge Truax held that the Dutch highway law had never been in operation in this state, and that English law and practice always applied to New-York's highways. Should the Court of Appeals take this view, the General Term decision above cited would not apply to Harlem road property, and the fee to such property might be held to be still standing where it was before the land was used as a roadway.

The magnitude of the interests affected by the final settlement of the questions raised in these two suits and otherwise generally involved in old roadway title contests may be judged when it is recalled that the Bloomingdale Road extended from Madison Square at Twenty-third Street in a northwesterly direction to King's Bridge, and that the Harlem Road, starting at Chatham Square, ran up the east side, across the Harlem River, and terminated at old King's Bridge Road in the annexed district. Such actual contests as may occur, however, in case a decision of the Court of Appeals may reopen old questions of title, will probably be confined to property well up town.

IT MIGHT DO MORE WORK.

TALK OF ENLARGING CHAMBERS STREET HOSPITAL.

It is not generally known that in the Chambers Street Hospital there are facilities for the care of so-called private patients. When Judge Allen was seized with a stroke of paralysis and taken to the hospital, some of his friends thought that it would be better had he been taken to his hotel or some other up-town hospital. There was an idea that in the Chambers Street Hospital he would not receive the attention nor be afforded the facilities of a private room. Judge Allen's illness proved fatal, but it would have undoubtedly resulted in a like manner in the most secluded sanitarium.

The fact is that there is a private room in the Chambers Street Hospital where one or two patients can be attended to and made most comfortable, while the physicians can give as much attention as in the more pretentious hospitals above Fourteenth Street.

There is now talk of enlarging the usefulness of the Chambers Street Hospital. It has outgrown the accommodations provided in the stumpy little building now in use. It is an adjunct of the New-York Hospital, and the Trustees of that institution are willing to expend a large sum in securing a new building with increased accommodations and more perfect equipment.

The need of a big down-town hospital is apparent. Hardly a day passes but what some business man down-town is stricken in the street or taken ill in his office. For this class the present hospital building has no attractions.

TITLES TO APTHORP FARM

A CASE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IT INVOLVES THE QUESTION OF RIGHTS
IN LAND NO LONGER USED FOR
HIGHWAYS—TO BE ARGUED ON AP-
PEAL NEXT TUESDAY.

Tuesday next has been set by the General Term of the Supremé Court to hear argument upon the appeal of the decision of Judge O'Brien in the case affecting title to property along the old Bloomingdale Road between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets. This property was originally part of the old Apthorp Farm. It was intersected by a lane extending from Eighth to Tenth Avenue. The suit brought on behalf of the Apthorp heirs made members of the Astor family defendants in order that a thorough and complete test of the matter of title might be carried to the courts. The Astors owned property within the area affected, and the decision of Judge O'Brien is that the Apthorp heirs have title to portions of the property in question.

This is a case that has interested property owners all over the city. It goes into the question of titles to property formerly used in part or wholly for highway purposes and then abandoned for such uses. There are two decisions of recent date upon this subject. Judge O'Brien held that when the highway known as Bloomingdale Road was discontinued the fee in it remained with the heirs of those who might have been owners at the time the highway was laid out, unless meanwhile such fee might have been expressly conveyed to subsequent owners. The other decision affecting old highways in New-York was made by Judge Truax. It affected property formerly crossed by the old Harlem Road. Judge Truax held that the Harlem Road was laid out under Dutch law, and that under this law a roadway discontinued reverted to abutting owners. There has been no appeal from this decision up to this time.

The Bloomingdale Road was laid out under English law, and English practice in regard to abandoned highways is declared to be as was stated in Judge O'Brien's opinion. Persons who may in after years have possession of such land are in danger of having their title questioned unless they can show a chain of titles descending from owners of the land at the time the highway was laid out.

The property affected along the Bloomingdale Road between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets makes altogether about forty city lots. The property along the intersecting lane between these streets and extending from Eighth Avenue to Tenth Avenue does not cover quite so much area, but it chops off angles and corners at inconvenient places. The value of the property to which claim is made on behalf of the Apthorp heirs is estimated at about \$600,000.

A peculiarity about this suit is that it is not brought in the name of any Apthorp, although one of the heirs is Granville Apthorp Smith. Mr. Smith is a farmer who lives near Morris-town. When those who were interested in this case hunted him up they found him trudging along in a contented fashion without anything of this world's goods to boast of, and altogether beyond interest in affairs outside the boundaries of his own farm. It was a wonder to him in former years, he said, how he happened to get his middle name, but that had long since ceased to concern him, and he was devoting himself to hay and garden truck.

The suit before Judge O'Brien was defended by George De Forest Lord, who took an appeal on behalf of his client. When the time came for arguing the appeal Mr. Lord was ill. After his death the case was turned over to ex-Judge William G. Choute, who is now to appear in it on behalf of the Astors. James A. Deering.

who carried the case to a successful decision for the heirs in the lower court, will appear for them also in the case on appeal. In the lower court the arguments were quite exhaustive upon the subject of roadway titles, and it is not expected that anything will be brought out on the argument on appeal that had not already been anticipated in the lower court.

Interest will now centre in the decision of the General Term. Should this be against the Astors, sustaining the judgment for the Aphorpe heirs, the heirs will have the right to possession except in the case of a further appeal, and it is probable that they will enforce that right as soon as possible. The course in such a case would be to sell the property at auction at a partition sale, and at such a sale those whose title might be in question would have a chance to bid. This seems to be the only way of quieting title at this time, assuming that the decision of the lower court be sustained. Should the decision of the lower court be reversed and the General Term in effect declare that the Aphorpes have not shown good title for the property, it will not follow of necessity that the Astors or other present occupants of the property will have undoubted title to it.

Property at the upper end of this island passed through many hands and was diverted to various uses, by means of highways and lanes cut through it, when all of the island from what is now the central part of the city was laid out in farms. Cases affecting title have been in the courts at various times, and one case went as far as the Court of Appeals, from which a decision was handed down that the Jauncey owners of what had been the Thorn farm and estate had never conveyed to their assignees the title to Bloomingdale Road.

The complications liable to arise in the event of a reversal by the General Term of the decision of Judge O'Brien are such as property owners can hardly anticipate with pleasure, because, while it might not be possible to oust present occupants, the fact that the title may be clouded has almost always operated in this city as a bar to development and to advances in value. It is probable, lawyers say, that the interminable work of searching titles and carrying on suits in cases of this kind would serve practically as an insurance against very serious disturbance to present owners or their assignees. At the same time any one with a property whose title was liable to be attacked would hardly want to go to great expense with it in the matter of improvements, and it has usually happened in such cases in this city that property so affected has not been improved except by small structures of little value.

SUIT FOR SALVAGE.

A libel was filed yesterday with the Clerk of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New-York by the Insurance Company of North America against the steamship Venezuela for salvage. It is set forth in the libel that the libellant's wrecking steamer North America and lighter James! went to the assistance of the Venezuela, on Feb. 5 last, ashore on the Brigantine Shoals. The James!, it is alleged, carried 1,900 bags of coffee, discharged from the Venezuela, safely to New-York, and, on Feb. 6, the steamer North America hauled the Venezuela off without damage.

The Venezuela is valued in the libel at \$450,000 and her cargo at \$550,000. The value of the North America and James! are placed at \$47,000 and \$30,000 respectively.

The court is asked to make an equitable decree of salvage.

SUING A PREACHER FOR FRAUD.

Mrs. A. K. Whitner, who lives at the Gramercy Park Hotel, invested \$13,000 in the stock of the New-England Biscuit Bakery, of which E. M. Perhacs was President. She says that Perhacs told her that he was a minister, and she believed that he was a man of honor. He told her, she says, that he thought that he could buy some stock from a certain man who held it, and she told him to get it. She afterward learned that he paid only \$9,500 for the stock, and cleared the difference between that and the \$13,000 which she paid him. She brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover this difference. The suit was tried yesterday before Judge Barrett, and the jury gave her a verdict of \$8,047.78.

NEGROES SUE A RAILROAD COMPANY.

The complaint will be filed to-day with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in a suit brought in behalf of Mack and Mamie Caldwell, husband and wife, of this city, against

PROPERTY OWNERS IN DOUBT

New York Times 1857; Oct 15, 1893; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. 17

PROPERTY OWNERS IN DOUBT

TITLES ARE CLOUDED AS TO OWNERSHIP IN OLD ROADS.

Although the Court of Appeals Has Just Made a Decision in the Holloway Suit Against the Astor Estate Over Land Included in the Bloomingdale Road, the Main Points Are Not Settled—All Except the Plaintiff's Individual Interest is Left Undetermined.

Property owners along the line of the old Bloomingdale Road between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, who have been waiting since March for the Court of Appeals to pass upon the validity of their holdings, are getting no comfort from the decision of the court just handed down. The issue involved three cases of ejectment brought by James W. Holloway against the Astor estate.

Holloway is one of the heirs of Charles Ward Apthorp, through whose farm the Bloomingdale Road ran. He won his suit in the lower court, but the General Term reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. The Court of Appeals, after considering the cases for seven months, has sustained the General Term, but it based its judgment upon grounds having no general application to land cases. The court leaves undetermined everything except Holloway's individual interest. So far as it touches the claims of the Apthorp heirs to the title in property within the road lines, the court appears to sustain them, and until further suits shall be submitted the question of titles in that section of the city is as far from definite settlement as before.

The Holloway cases were fought out within close lines. They involved exhaustive searches of titles and brought to the surface information of great value to lawyers and conveyancers.

Six Judges out of seven were for the plaintiff upon the first or main question of the fee title, and three in the plaintiff's favor upon the question of the easements; one that the defendants had the fee, expressing no opinion on the question of easements. The three who held there were easements and the one in the defendant's favor as to the fee constituted a majority sufficient to affirm the order of the General Term.

The result was thus reached by reason of the peculiar and technical rules of the code relating to the procedure on appeals in such cases, that although a majority of the court was in the plaintiff's favor upon the law and merits of the litigation, the plaintiff, instead of having the original judgment in his favor affirmed, is obliged to submit to a new trial, or rather, in the three cases in which he took an appeal, to judgment absolute against him, as, instead of taking

the new trial and then appealing back to the General Term, and thence to the Court of Appeals, he appealed directly to the latter court in the first instance.

It can scarcely be said, therefore, that the decisions made in this case will have any considerable weight or authority as a precedent in relation to titles in other portions of the Bloomingdale Road, or other thoroughfares closed or to be closed, of a similar character.

Probably no cases before the courts in the last few years involving titles to real estate have presented questions of so much importance to real estate interests as those affecting titles to property in old roads in the city. Throughout the city many old roads, avenues, lanes, and alleys have been closed by the Legislature and the city authorities. The remapping or laying out of the city north of Fifty-ninth Street upon a permanent plan required the obliteration of roads and thoroughfares which were in some cases the only means of communication between the lower end of the island and the sparsely-settled districts or villages of its outlying wards.

In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards there are many such ways, which the Board of Street Opening and Improvement proposes to discontinue upon the final or permanent plan of that section, now in course of preparation by the Commissioners of the annexed district. Many of these roads have been or will be closed as public highways in whole or in part, and the lines of others will be changed by widening or extension, or will be included in newer and more extensive improvements. Questions as to whom the land in those already closed or in those to be closed belongs, as to what rights adjacent owners have for access, light, and air when needed, and as to the right to build upon or improve such property are the questions which owners interested would like to have finally settled. Until a decision is made by the court of last resort that will not disturb the precedents in the law books and will commend itself by the unanimity of the Judges in the enunciation of the principles to be applied, the land cannot safely be improved or used for any purpose other than temporary.

It seems certain that there will be a wide difference of opinion among lawyers and conveyancers in respect to the title to closed roads, streets, lanes, and alleys within the city limits, and that until the Court of Appeals again shall have before it a case which will present clearly and closely one or more of the legal questions which must be definitely passed upon, no lawyer will assume to advise his client with any assurance of safety as to his rights or title in such cases.

EARLY LINES OF BROADWAY.

THE OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, WHICH IT FOLLOWS, RECALLED IN COURT.

Several months ago John E. Blackman, a Western lawyer whose specialty is finding defects in titles, in rummaging among the real estate records in this city, found papers on which he based a contest of the title to millions of dollars' worth of Broadway property on the east side, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-fourth Streets, on the ground of alleged defect of title. He bought up the claims of many of the heirs of the colonial owners of the property, put their early deeds on record, and then attempted to collect damages from the present owners.

A lawsuit followed, which was decided last week by the General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal by the plaintiff. The case first went to trial before H. B. Turner, as referee, who dismissed the complaint. The referee's decision has now been upheld by the General Term in an opinion written by Chief Justice Van Brunt, concurred in by Justices O'Brien and Patterson.

The case of the plaintiff rested on the location of the original lines of the old Bloomingdale Road, and some interesting historical matter in reference to Broadway was brought out. Broadway, to a large extent, follows the line of the old Bloomingdale Road. The precise time of the laying out of the road is not known, but it existed prior to 1703, because its lines were surveyed in accordance with a colonial act of that year, showing that it was already in existence. By the act of 1703 the road was made a legal width of 100 links. In 1751 the Colonial Legislature was petitioned by the inhabitants of Bloomingdale to reduce the width to 50 links. This petition was granted, and the courts made the reduction. The property whose title Blackman disputed was in colonial times part of the farms of Cornelius Cosine and one Hopper. A survey of these farms was made in 1720 by Evert Banker, Jr., City Surveyor, and the survey is on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

In 1800 the Legislature widened the street through these farms to 58 feet. In 1847, by another act of the Legislature, Broadway between Forty-third and Seventieth Streets was widened to 78 feet. In making the new width a strip of land 8 feet wide on the east and 12 feet wide on the west was condemned and added to the 58 feet of the Bloomingdale Road.

In 1869 Broadway was again widened and straightened. By this act of the Legislature the east line of the intersection of Fifty-third Street was carried west 38 feet 8 inches. The land thus condemned in that block formed a triangle, with a base of 38 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet on Fifty-third Street and its apex on Fifty-fourth Street. This condemned land reverted by the same act to the adjacent owners. This made the western line of Broadway almost identical with the western line of the Bloomingdale Road of 1703. The northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-third Street, the base of the triangle, is owned by Charles Riley and occupied by the Pocantico apartment house.

Blackman secured sixty quit-claim deeds of the bed of the old Bloomingdale Road from the Cosine heirs and placed them on record. He claimed that the deeds covered part of the Riley property, and brought the suit which was decided last week. The court held that the deed from old Cornelius Cosine, the original owner, to his sons, which was in evidence, was insufficient in acknowledgment, and, further, that the property did not encroach on the old Bloomingdale Road bed.

It is doubtful if the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. Thus the title to millions of Broadway property has been quieted. Charles Haldane was the plaintiff's attorney and Edwin F. Rice was the attorney for the defendant.

RIDGEWOOD ICE COMPANY MORTGAGES.

The trial of the action brought by George Brower, as receiver of the Ridgewood Ice Company, to set aside several mortgages, aggregat-

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

A FAIR PROMISE OF GREATER ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS.

**Sales Now Reported by Brokers—Some
Chance for Investment and Speculation
with Profit—The Market for Cheap Lots
—Meaning of the Bloomingdale Road
Decision—How the St. Patrick's Cathed-
ral Property Was Acquired—A New
West-Side Hotel—The Mortgage Rec-
ords.**

The promise of additional business in real estate has met with some fruition during the past week. Brokers report not only negotiations, but a number of sales, indicating a revival of interest and of investment. A number of these sales have been printed from day to day in the columns of *The New-York Times*. They include business property on Broadway and in Spring Street, some high-priced residence property on West Seventy-second Street, and several apartment houses.

Loans are easily obtainable. There seems to be plenty of money at 5 per cent., and some, on exceptionally good security, at a lesser rate of interest.

The speculative contingent is doing a little business, and even the curbstone operators, who block the sidewalks of Liberty Street in front of and around the Real Estate Exchange, have been stirred up to a seeming activity. An encouraging feature is the exploiting of new schemes which have been held in abeyance for several months.

Up to within a week or ten days ago conservative brokers were advising their customers to wait before investing. They have now ceased advocating delay and are scurrying around for bargains to offer. There is no boom in realty, nor is there any immediate expectation of one, but opportunities are offered for desirable investment and even for speculation. A general feeling prevails that the corner has been turned, and that profits are to be made if ordinary judgment and care are exercised.

The auction business has not been altogether without its interesting features. In the sale of the Fox estate property on Wednesday the fact of a continuing market for the cheaper kind of lots was again emphasized. Sixty-four lots were sold, at an average price of nearly \$900 each. The cheaper of these, around the five-hundred-dollar and six-hundred-dollar lines, went off the best. There seems to be no end of persons who are willing to pay up to \$600 or thereabout for lots, no matter where situated. As to other auction offerings, the prices obtained have shown no sacrifices, although in some foreclosure sales the property was protected.

Attention was called nearly a fortnight ago to the Court of Appeals decision in the Bloomingdale Road or Apthorp Lane case, which affects much property on the west side above Eighty-sixth Street directly and much other property indirectly. The text of the opinions handed down shows that a troublesome question has been settled. After the closing of part of the Bloomingdale Road, the representative of the original owner of the land taken for the road sought to sustain a claim to it, contending that the land reverted to the original grantor as soon as it was abandoned for

There will be eighty-four suites of rooms and sixty-three single rooms in the building.

The Real Estate Brokers and Owners' Association, which has been formed to make war on the "free renters" and other undesirable tenants, will meet at 151 and 157 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street next Friday evening to elect a President and complete the organization.

Mr. Charles H. Lindsay has sold to J. C. Barnes of Buffalo the four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-fourth Street, 23 by 76 by 98, for \$80,000.

The auction sales of realty during the past week footed up \$965,545, as against \$351,760 for the corresponding week last year.

The mortgages recorded last week, as compared with the similar period in 1892, are as follows: 1893, 315 for \$3,482,591; 1892, 306 for \$5,898,853; at 5 per cent., 1893, 161 for \$1,976,461; 1892, 144 for \$4,092,915; less than 5 per cent., 1893, 7 for \$95,500; 1892, 44 for \$956,500; by banks, insurance and trust companies, 1893, 22 for \$776,000; 1892, 55 for \$3,192,700. During the past week notices of foreclosure of mortgage were filed in twenty-seven cases.

The Board of Assessors has sent the assessment lists in the following cases to the Board of Revision:

Flagging, &c.—Southeast corner Eighty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue; One Hundred and Sixth Street, First to Third Avenue.

Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Boulevard to Twelfth Avenue.

Alteration to Sewers—Leonard Street, Centre to Baxter Street; Ninety-fifth Street, First to Third Avenue; Second Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, and the curve in Second Avenue, south of Ninety-fifth Street.

Sewer and branches on Railroad Avenue, east, near One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and across the property of the Harlem Railroad, Chauncey M. Depew, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Receiving basin, Seventy-second Street, at wall of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Messrs. Tim & Co. have leased for the Misses M. D. and E. S. Van Winkle the store and basement in the building, 1,164 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, to Fred G. Cass, for five years and five months, at a total rent of about \$27,000, and for Hoffman Miller of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, the three-story residence, 166 Lexington Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, to a Mrs. Doyle, for three years, at \$1,500 per annum.

road purposes. The owners of adjoining property disputed this. The Court of Appeals decides that, technically, the fee of the land which formed the roadway may be in the descendants of the original owner or grantor, but that it is burdened with an easement of light, air, and access in favor of the owners of abutting property. The effect of it is to give the latter the right to do as they please with the property, and to cut off all beneficial enjoyment from the claimants deriving title from the original grantor. Under these circumstances, several blocks of land which have been made somewhat unsalable and have not been improved will now be put to use. An important bearing the decision will have will be on a large portion of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. There, the original roads have been, in many instances, abandoned or changed in accordance with the newer plans of development, and many ticklish questions of title arising in consequence will be settled by the Court of Appeals decision.

Another matter which has been made the subject of much acrimonious discussion during the past quarter of a century or more is set at rest in an opinion given by ex-Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman at the request of Mr. John D. Crimmins. It affects the property on Fifth Avenue on which St. Patrick's Cathedral is built. Even in a recent magazine article the position is taken for granted that the land in question was a gift to the church from the city or else was acquired by partiality from city officers without adequate compensation.

Mr. Beekman has made an exhaustive search of the records, and his results are of much interest, as regards not only this property, but also other parcels. It seems that in 1796 Casimir T. Goerck laid out what were known as the Common Lands, belonging to the city, into blocks bounded on the north and south by unnamed streets, 60 feet in width. The cathedral land forms part of Block 62 on this map. In 1799 it was sold by the city for \$405 and a perpetual quit rent of "four bushels of good, merchantable wheat, or the value thereof in gold or silver coin of lawful money of the State of New-York," payable on May 1 each year. By different conveyances the property was sold, until in 1821 it was owned by Dennis Doyle. A mortgage on it in behalf of the Eagle Fire Company was foreclosed, and the property was sold under the decree on Nov. 12, 1823, to Francis Cooper. The latter on Jan. 30, 1829, conveyed it to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Trustees of St. Peter's Church. These Trustees had previously selected the site for a burial ground, and had empowered Cooper to buy the property for them at the foreclosure sale. This was thirty years after the city had parted with the title to the property.

The city about 1811 adopted a new plan of streets and avenues, which differed from that of Goerck. As a result the city and some of those to whom it had sold lands found themselves cut off from frontage on the new streets by strips sometimes not more than a few inches in width. To remedy this mischief, a general plan of adjustment of boundaries was authorized by the Common Council, which involved an exchange of these strips between the city and its grantees, so as to give each full blocks bounded by the new streets.

In the present case it appeared that the Trustees of the two Catholic churches owned a strip of land on the north side of the tract, 4 feet 8 inches wide at Fourth Avenue and tapering to a point at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The remainder of the block was owned by the city, which was thus cut off from any frontage on Fifty-first Street. On the other hand, the city owned a strip on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, 5 feet 6 inches wide at Fourth Avenue and 10 inches wide at Fifth Avenue, thus excluding the church people from any frontage on Fiftieth Street. As in numerous other similar cases, an exchange of these strips so nearly equal in area was made, by which each secured the advantage of a full frontage on a street from which it had been excluded. This was in 1852. The exchange was fair, and was made in pursuance of a general plan. It differed in no respect from a large number of cases of like character.

The annual rent charge of four bushels of wheat or their equivalent continued just as it did in other cases of grants by the city. It was found, however, that this kind of a rent charge interfered with the subdivision and sale of property purchased from the city, and tended to impede the city's growth, and so the policy was adopted of commut-

THE LAYING OUT OF MANHATTAN 100 YEARS AGO

Centennial of the Adoption of the Plan Which Mapped the Island Farm-Lands for the City Today One Plan Proposed in 1807 Would Have Given Us New York Without a Broadway



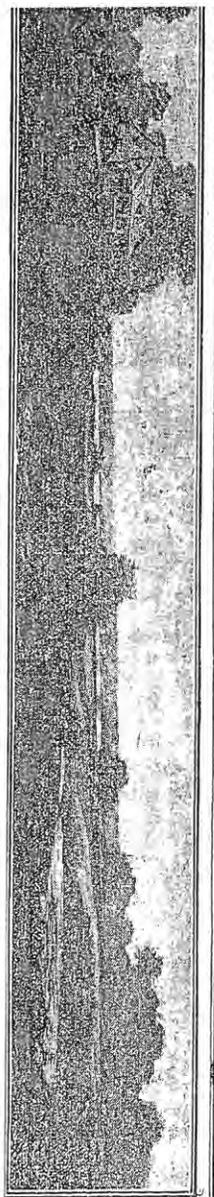
It is a fact known to very few New Yorkers that April 3 next will be the one hundredth anniversary of the creation, by a special act of Assembly, of the commission which planned the streets of Manhattan above Astor Place.

To the members of the board its chief credit for the admirable plan of the metropolis of to-day. They faced engineering difficulties encountered by few in planning a new city. They were clothed with extraordinary powers to obliterate the hills, swamps, and woodlands of a rugged island. By their orders a network of lanes and country highways disappeared from the map. They did more. The Commissioners saved Upper Broadway from extinction when it was proposed, in the establishment of Manhattan, to obliterate the old Bloomingdale Road, the highway which has

five farmhouses and country mansions, nestling among their gardens and orchards.

The labors of the surveyors were followed by weeks of discussion. The narrowness of the island, its irregular contour, and questions of convenience and economy in building finally caused the proposal of broad avenues running north and south and cross streets from east to west up to 15th Street. The highways and country lanes which interfered with this plan ceased to exist in an official sense. The presence of hills, swamps, and wetcrosses was in a large measure disregarded.

The abolition of the old Bloomingdale Road, which practically corresponded to the present Broadway, was in a line with the radical feature of this plan. Indeed, the agitation to wipe the highway from the map progressed to a point where William Bridges, the City Surveyor, pre-



HOW UPPER MANHATTAN LOOKED IN 1807.—FROM A PRINTING OF THE EARLY PLAN IN GREAT ASTOR.

New York belonging to William C. Mouschenheim, the proprietor. The most striking impression conveyed by this map is the absence of small "squares" similar to those which are now trees of traffic in the present metropolis and of triangular sites like that occupied by the building of The New York Times.

The plan for a New York without an upper Broadway never progressed beyond the stage of discussion. The idea was vigorously opposed, and the Commissioners finally abandoned it. The modern Broadway became possible.

The plans for the additions to the city, as finally adopted, contained provisions for public works and parks all of which are unfamiliar to the modern resident of Manhattan. The site of Central Park was covered with a gridiron of streets. The great pleasure ground did not come into existence until fifty years later. Land was set aside for a splendid "parade" extending from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street and from Third to Seventh Avenue—a park which is suggested rather than realized in Madison Square. A public market was planned on the land between Tenth and Seventeenth Streets and First Avenue and the East River. Fifth Avenue was called Manhattan Avenue, or Middle Road. A site was selected for a reservoir between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-fourth Streets and Fourth and Fifth Avenues. There were to be three public squares—Bloomingdale, Manhattan, and Harlem.

In the discussion of this plan the Commissioners' critics seem to have expressed their wonder that the whole of Manhattan had not already been laid out as a city; others that the plans for the extensions should cover such a large area. The future growth of Harlem was foreshadowed, but the extension of the city over the hills to the north and south of it seemed to be very remote. To these critics the Commissioners replied in the report which accompanied the approved plan. They said:

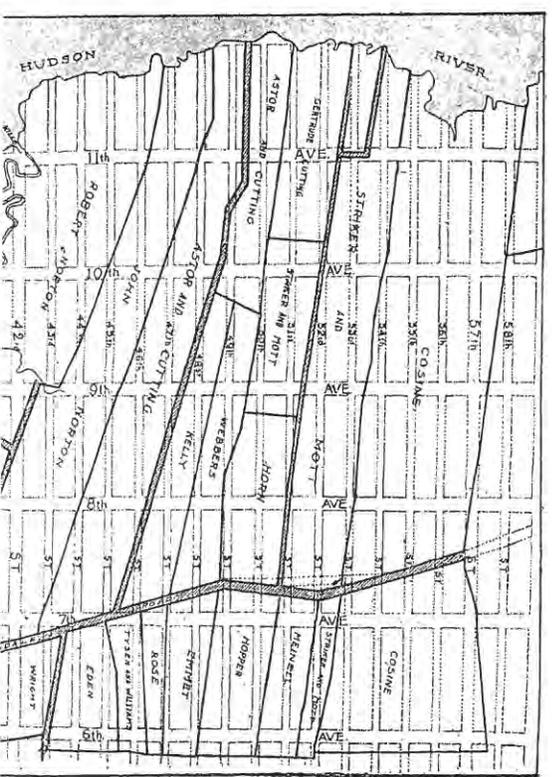
"To none it may seem a matter of surprise that the whole island of Manhattan has not been laid out as a city. To others it may seem a subject of more for a greater population than is collected there for a spot on this side of China. It is not impossible that considerable numbers may be collected in

terred by such considerations. They eagerly bought lands along the streets thus indicated to the city. One of the shrewdest of these investors was John Jacob Astor the first. He bought that afore plot in the newer sections of the town, and laid the foundations for the great Astor fortune of to-day.

The famous Astor farm, on Times Square, offers one of the best illustrations of the foresight and of the subsequent growth of the city. Many are anxious to know the exact location of this property; few can identify it. But the cartous go to the narrow northern end of the Times Building and look toward the northwest. The ground on which they stand will be in one corner of the Astor farm site. The old lines extend through the block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, include all of the Hotel

Astor site, and pass near the northern wall of the Astor Theatre. Between these lines the farm extended northwest to the North River, fronting on the wharf from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Street.

At the close of the last century this farm belonged to the Pellon family and bore their name. It faced Bloomingdale Road and contained about seventy acres. The farm was sold at Sheriff's sale in 1801 to Thomas Wortham for \$39,000. He gave a mortgage for \$12,000 to H. and in this obligation John Jacob Astor acquired a one-third interest. The mortgage was foreclosed, and Mr. Astor and William Cutting bought the property. The Sheriff's deed is dated June 13, 1801, and the purchase price was \$24,000. A thousand times that sum would not buy the real estate to-day.

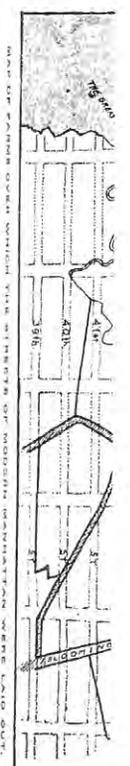


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pared a map of the city showing the present avenues and cross streets with Broadway eliminated above Twenty-third Street. One of these curious "Bridges" maps, as they are called, hangs on a stairway in the Hotel Astor, being part of the interesting collection of prints of old

Harlem before the high hills to the southwest of it shall be built upon as a city, and it is improbable that four centuries to come the ground north of Harlem shall not be covered by houses. To have some street of just the same length as the one now defaced just expectations, while to have one that might have furnished materials to the previous spirit of speculation.

Investors in real estate, however, were not the



MAP OF LOWER MANHATTAN WHICH THE STREETS OF MODERN MANHATTAN WERE Laid OUT

since become the "backbone" of the metropolis. The Commissioners submitted with their report a series of comments, partly by way of apology and partly a prophecy, which exists a curious sidelight on their ideas of the metropolitan.

These facts were recalled at the January meeting of the New York Historical Society a few days ago, when John Austin Stevens proposed that a celebration mark the one hundredth anniversary of the creation of the commission. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the society, which has Mr. Stevens's plan under consideration. The fact of the anniversary nevertheless remains, with its amazing contrasts and half-forgotten story.

Investors in real estate, however, were not the

On July 1st, the growth of New York had resembled that of Old World cities like London or Paris. As the population increased houses became more numerous along such main thoroughfares as Broadway and the Bowery, and rural lanes and even cowpaths were elevated to the dignity of cross streets. Cities planned to order, like Washington and Philadelphia, or systems of parks and boulevards similar to those established by Napoleon in Paris, represented the antithesis of this natural growth. It was this more advanced idea which prompted the plan for the new sections of New York. The act creating the commission gave it practically unlimited powers, so that its plans would not be hampered by the laws of existing highways and farms, or by the presence of hills and suburban mansions. Representative men were named as Commissioners—Governor Morris, Simon De Witt, and John Hutchinson.

Investors in real estate, however, were not the

The beginning of their labors on the south may be identified by the end of the crooked streets of lower Manhattan and the beginning of the rectangular blocks. To be exact, the line extended from the Hudson River through Fitzroy Road, a highway running north and northwest from Fourteenth Street near Seventh Avenue, and thence through Gansevoort Street and Greenwich Avenue, Astor Place, the Bowery, and Houston Street.

Investors in real estate, however, were not the

As the surveyors pressed northward they found nearly every obstacle that could confront men who were planning a new city. They scaled rugged hills, scoured with rocks and offering glimpses of rural Manhattan and her two rivers. They waded through marshes or brooks which tumbled down through little valleys to the salt swamps beyond. They found woodlands and shady lanes alternating with open fields, primi-

Investors in real estate, however, were not the

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UPTOWN NEW YORK IS 100 YEARS OLD

Plans for City Above Houston
Street Were Started on
April 3, 1807.

NO OFFICIAL CELEBRATION

But the Historical Society Will Ob-
serve the Centenary—Old
Map Is Shown.

That part of New York City lying between Houston and 155th Streets will be 100 years old next Wednesday. The Commissioners who laid out the plan for numbered streets were appointed on April 3, 1807, and the centennial of their appointment and of what became known as the "new city" will be celebrated by the New York Historical Society at its meeting on Tuesday night at the society's rooms, corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

An effort was made some time ago by John Austin Stevens and others of the society to get Mayor McClellan to authorize some sort of an official celebration. It was suggested to the Mayor that at least the flags might be raised on the public buildings, or that a commemorative medal might be struck. Mr. Stevens received a formal acknowledgment of his suggestion, assuring him that it would receive consideration. As nothing further has been heard from the Mayor, the members of the society assume that nothing will be done and that flags will not even be raised over the City Hall. They will therefore hold their own celebration on Tuesday night.

At the meeting Mr. Stevens will read a paper on "Physical Development of the City of New York—On the Plan of the Commissioners. A Centennial Contrast, 1807-1907." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views. The society will also have on view the map drawn in conformity with the plans laid out by the Commissioners, who were Gouverneur Morris, John Rutherford, and Simeon De Witt. They concluded their labor in 1811.

Interesting Old Map.

The map shows some remarkable things, viewed from a present-day knowledge of the city, or rather that part of the city known now as Manhattan Borough. The Commissioners were not concerned with the old city proper, which then lay wholly below what is now Houston Street but which was originally North Street. Their work began at a zig zag line across the island beginning at Greenwich Village on the west.

The Commissioners mapped out First Street and then, at regular intervals, the other numbered streets running right

across the island. This work they carried on to what is now 155th Street, at the same time mapping out the avenues as we know them now. It can easily be imagined that it was inconceivable at that time that the boundaries of the city would ever extend further north than 155th Street, located then in a small forest.

Central Park had no place in the calculations of the Commissioners. Like nearly all of the ground they had to lay streets through, it was then a broad farm, or two or three farms. They did, however, lay out "The Parade," part of which is now Madison Square. "The Parade" was a pretty big park then, extending from Third Avenue to Seventh and from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street.

What is now Broadway was mapped out to run through this park, though Broadway did not run nearly as far north then as Twenty-third Street. Above Tenth Street, the extension of Broadway was called Bloomingdale Road, and the Commissioners carried it on north on their map, along the lines followed by Broadway to-day. Running parallel with it part of the way was the Bowery Road, and between these two roads extending from Tenth to Sixteenth Street was "Union Place," now enlarged and called Union Square. Just north Fourth Avenue began. Kingsbridge Road, the lower part of which no longer exists, started in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and Eighty-third Street, and ran a zig zag course to 147th Street on the west side, where it joined the Bloomingdale Road, running thence to Kingsbridge, where the most northerly house on the island, Hyatt's Tavern, stood.

The interesting old map shows that the Commissioners had little respect for houses. Some of the farmhouses indicated lie directly in the centre of the streets the Commissioners mapped out. So scattered was the population of the upper part of the island at that time that every house that existed is not only indicated on the map, but the name of the family occupying it is written out and there is any amount of room to spare. The map also shows the locality of the "Haerlem" Swamp, with the creek running through it, between 106th and 109th Streets, on the east side, now one of the most populous districts of the city.

The map bears the following certification from the Commissioners:

The Commissioners appointed by an "Act relative to Improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New York and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807, certify this map to be made in conformity with the provisions of the said act, and in witness thereof have herunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
SIMEON DE WITT,
JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Plan for New Street Numbering.

In connection with the attention called to the numbered streets of the city through the approaching centennial, it has been suggested recently that the buildings in the city be renumbered after a system used in many cities in the country where the numbers run an even hundred to the block.

Those who put forward this idea favor leaving the numbers on streets below Fourteenth Street as they are now. North of that street the numbers on all the avenues and on Broadway should begin with "1400." In the first block all the streets would be in the fourteen hundreds, and at Fifteenth Street, on the north side, the first number would be "1500," and so on, carrying out the idea all the way north, so that wherever a house was located on an avenue its number would indicate at once the numbers of the streets between which it was located.

PAID HIGH FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Wanted to See if Coney Was as Bad
as Ever and Lost \$1,600.

BEFORE BROADWAY HAD BEEN SHIFTED

Buildings Showing Course of Old
Bloomingdale Road Near
Forty-ninth Street.

OTHERS NEAR 98TH STREET

Group of Old Frame Structures In the
Block Between Broadway and
Amsterdam Avenue.

With the tearing down of the old buildings at 1,603 to 1,605 Broadway, just south of Forty-ninth Street, to make way for Churchill's new restaurant, there will be removed one of the last traces of the old Bloomingdale Road, that historic thoroughfare that was the predecessor of the present Great White Way and connected the New York of a century ago, south of Canal Street, with the villages at the northerly end of Manhattan and with the towns further north along the Hudson River.

The old structures near Forty-ninth Street do not look like century-old relics—none of their present occupants could be found who seemed to know just how old they are—but with their well weathered brick fronts and arched windows, at the third story they look as though they might have seen at least fifty or sixty years of service. They are chiefly noticeable because they are set back further than the buildings on either side of them, with twenty-five or thirty feet between their front walls and the curb. It is this peculiarity which serves to identify them with the old Bloomingdale Road days, for the atlases show that the westerly side of the old road was directly in front of these houses. When the road became Broadway, not only was it widened, but its westerly line was shifted about twenty-five feet to the east. Apparently the old houses, near Forty-ninth Street, were not set back, but after they had been built the highway was moved away from them. That this is a correct explanation is indicated by the fact that these buildings are set back further at their northerly end than at their southerly boundary. In other words, their front line is not parallel with the westerly side of Broadway, but it was parallel with the westerly side of the Bloomingdale Road.

Even to-day, Broadway from Times Square to Columbus Circle, follows a sufficiently tortuous course for the main artery of a great city, but the old Bloomingdale Road was still more crooked. It was about two-thirds of the width of the present Broadway, and at Forty-seventh Street the westerly sides of the two were identical. From Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth Streets, as already indicated, the old road veered off a little to the west. At Forty-eighth Street there

was a slight bend, and it veered off to the east, and at Fifty-second Street was wholly within the present lines of private property, east of Broadway. Another turn to the west brought it back, so that from Fifty-fourth Street to Columbus Circle the easterly side of the old highway approximately coincides with the easterly line of Broadway.

From Sixtieth Street to Eighty-sixth Street it was wholly within the lines of what is now Broadway, except between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh Streets, where it made a small crook to the east and went into what is now private property. North of Eighty-sixth Street, as far as 104th Street, the Bloomingdale Road traversed the blocks between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue about midway between the two, and it has been this circumstance which has led to a vast amount of litigation involving properties in these blocks. Land in the bed of the old road was regarded as having a clouded title. In many instances these defects have been remedied, but it would be almost impossible for one to follow the course of the road up through the middle west side district, without the aid of an old atlas, simply by observing the side lines of buildings put up before the old Bloomingdale Road titles had been straightened out. Some of the land within the lines of the old road has been scrupulously avoided by the owners of adjoining property, and in other instances it has been improved with low buildings of comparatively little value.

On the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, there may still be seen a bit of the road—or rather some of the buildings which actually fronted on it—and so far as is known these are the only structures still standing south of 110th Street that indicate the course of the old highway. This group of frame buildings, now tenanted by a painter, cabinetmaker, and various other mechanics and tradesmen, faces east, and what was originally part of Bloomingdale Road, now a rather unattractive looking alley, affords access to the more southerly ones of the lot.

The property is part of a larger parcel, including the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-eighth Street, title to which stands in the name of Antoinette E. Wood.

BUYING NEAR NEW TROLLEY.

177th Street Line to East Bronx Causing a Miniature Boom.

Considerable activity has developed in the Union Port and Westchester sections of the Bronx owing to the new extension of the Interborough's 181st Street cross-town line, from its former terminus at West Farms east along Tremont Avenue. Work is rapidly progressing on the new road, a considerable portion of the track has been laid, and the bridge over the Bronx River is nearing completion. When the road is finished it will mean a direct route from the Broadway Subway at 181st Street through the Bronx to East Chester Creek, near the Sound.

It will provide a line across Manhattan and the Bronx, tapping both branches of the Subway and the Third Avenue Elevated. From these three main lines eight-cent transfers will be given, and it is expected that these transit facilities will bring many home buyers into the section.

All the brokers of the section unite in saying that values are higher in the region than they have been at any time since the great boom in Bronx real estate four years ago, which was felt even in that rather remote territory. There has also been a decided stimulus to building.

DR. DIX'S PLAIN WORDS.

DENOUNCING THE SINS WHICH HE
CHARGES TO SOCIETY AND FASHION.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached a plain sermon last evening in St. Thomas's Church to a large audience on their duties as members of society. The occasion was the anniversary service of the House of Mercy, founded in 1854 by Mrs. William Richmond as an asylum for destitute women wishing to abandon vicious lives. The text was from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians: "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost? If any man defile the temple of God him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

Many who had read these words thought they believed them, the preacher said, while few really did. Men were unwilling to believe that God took an active interest in their concerns. It was declared that to defile the body was death. How many actually believed that? From time immemorial sins committed in a temple had been dealt with more harshly than others. The same would be true of the sins against the body. But society excused these sins. They were everywhere talked of lightly. The weak were urged on to commit them. Women exposed their bodies at the command of fashion to lustful gaze. Picture galleries were filled with monstrosities of nudity. The theatres, the academy, the barroom, the store windows, all contributed their quota to the disgrace.

"But what," said the preacher, "have these facts to do with our subject to-night? Let us go back to Corinth in 59 A. D.—Corinth sensuous and voluptuous. There was culture without religion. The result was the idolatry of its citizens, lust of the flesh, vice presented to the public eye taking on the sanction of religion. St. Paul went to Corinth, not to make any apology, but to stem the tide and cleanse the faith. We have the same teaching to-day. It is just as good now as then. There is just as much need of it to-day as then. More than one city approaches Corinth. We need not cross the ocean, we need not go from our own door to find an example. In the comparison, too, I must say that the scale on our own side is the heavier. The case is worse because here so many know the truth. When a heathen woman sinned it was her natural state, but with a woman in a Christian land it is terrible. It may well make us sick at heart to think that so many who defile their bodies and men who speak lightly of such sins have received Christian baptism.

"Let me appeal for this House of Mercy—an institution for the care of desecrated temples. Let me make a solemn appeal to honor, pity, fear, on gospel lines. The materialism of the times is secretly in sympathy with these sins. Philosophic unbelief is at the root of the evil. Let me appeal to the conscience of man—the pity of woman. If there is one here whose sins must some time be accounted for, let him now make reparation. Remember the duty you owe the great Christian world. I appeal to you, oh! woman, to your pity, if your shame is dead. It may be that fashion compels you to appear in such apparel, or lack of it, as to lead men to lust, but cannot you defy fashion? Have you no pity for the man who is thus led astray? Has it never occurred to you that you may have some lost soul to your charge from this following of fashion? But who can cast the first stone? Who here is absolutely without complicity? The Journals, with one or two exceptions for which I am thankful, bring filth to our doors every day. The Christian dares hardly enter a gallery of fine arts, fearful of being insulted by nudity. Is there not ground for appeal? If there are any who love to see honor restored let them aid us."

HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

SERVICES IN DR. PETERS'S HONOR IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

A service was held yesterday in the beautiful St. Michael's Church at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street to celebrate the completion of fifty years of service as layman, deacon, and priest in that parish of the Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters, the oldest rector, in point of continuous incumbency, in the City and Diocese of New-York.

In yesterday's celebration the contiguous Dioceses of Connecticut and Long Island were represented, the former by the Rev. Dr. William Tatlock, rector of St. John's Church, Stamford, the senior Archdeacon of the Episcopal Church in America, and for more than a quarter of a century Secretary of the House of Bishops in the General Convention; the latter by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox, Dean of the Cathedral of St. Paul, at Garden City, and Archdeacon of the missionary district of Queens. The episcopate was represented by Bishop Potter and Bishop Morris of Oregon, and among the clergy in attendance were Dr. Huntington, Dr. Van De Water, Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, Dr. Arthur Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Mottet, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Thomas R. Harris, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. L. H. Schwab, the Rev. William Richmond, the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, the Rev. John P. Peters, the Rev. George F. Pratt, the Rev. William Markoe, the Rev. Caleb T. Ward, and the Rev. Arthur H. Warner.

The special offering of the congregation was a superb baptismal font of Parian marble, the benediction of which, by Bishop Potter, was the first service. Afterward addresses were delivered by Bishop Potter, Bishop Morris, Dr. Tatlock, and Dr. Cox. In his brief reply Dr. Peters said that he was not at all satisfied that he had merited all the kind and complimentary things which had been spoken of him by his brother clergymen. "But now that I have passed the allotted three score and ten," he added in conclusion, "I am going to try to be, for all the rest of the years to come, what you all think I ought to have been."

At the offertory the anthem of Walter O. Wilkinson, "I Will Surely Build Thee a House," first given at the consecration of St. Michael's, was sung. The Rev. Father J. M. Galligan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, sent Dr. Peters a basket of flowers.

DEFENDS MISSIONARY WORK

New York Times (1857-Current file); Apr 28, 1930; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. 19

DEFENDS MISSIONARY WORK

**The Rev. Thomas McCandless Calls
It Chief Business of True Christian**

Although missionary work is now often regarded coolly by Christians, the chief business of the Christian is to spread the tidings of the resurrection of Christ, said the Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in his sermon there yesterday.

"Many Christians," he said, "have the attitude that because the churches are open to all and anybody who is interested can learn the precepts of the gospel, they no longer have any duty to spread the gospel. They are also cool to foreign missionary work, because they believe that we should first clean our own back yards before we minister to the heathens.

"This, however, is a misconception. The chief business of the true Christian is to be a missionary and bring the gospel to non-Christians. It is not necessary for the Christian to be skilled at argument and in persuasion. His duty is merely to spread the teachings of the Saviour by proclaiming in the character of his own life the effect of his belief in the resurrection of our Lord."

CHRISTIAN UNITY ADVISED

New York Times (1857-Current file), Apr 8, 1946; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. 20

CHRISTIAN UNITY ADVISED

**McCandless Says World Events
Make Problem Urgent**

A loyalty to Christ transcending denominational affiliation with organic, visible unity among Christians was urged yesterday by the Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at the morning service.

"Great dangers lie in the divisions among the 1,700 different churches in the United States," Mr. McCandless said. "Christ died for all of mankind—not just for the whites or the Anglo-Saxons or for any particular sect. The many different churches are like broken limbs from the body of Christ. They constitute a continuous challenge to our faith.

"The impact of world events makes the problem urgent. We have dared to step toward a better world—one world—and have forgotten the absurdity of our own condition."

M'CANDLESS RETIRING AS RECTOR ON JUNE 30

The Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, has announced his retirement from the active ministry to take effect on June 30. In a letter to the vestry, he explained that he felt the "weight of years" and that "new times, new ways and new men" would always be good for the church.

Speaking yesterday from the pulpit of the church he has served for thirty-seven years, Mr. McCandless pointed to the narrow confines of prejudice apparent now as in the days of the Apostles. He said the first disciples of Jesus came to accept His teachings imbedded in all their tribal prejudices. It was as difficult for them to believe in salvation for Gentiles as it is for us today to grant understanding and Christian love to those nations we disagree with, he declared.

Mr. McCandless said the first arguments over doctrine in the early church were to make a "comprehensive God comprehensible to converts."

Mr. McCandless has been a member of the executive committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church League, recording secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, and president of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

He long has been interested in the work of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society and in 1944 was elected a vice president of that organization.

GILBERT PRAISES RETIRING RECTOR

Bishop in Sermon Hails Years
of Service by McCandless
at St. Michael's Church

The Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, led the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, in a service of tribute yesterday afternoon to the parish's retiring rector, the Rev. Thomas McCandless.

"This should be for all of us an occasion of genuine thankfulness and deep personal sorrow," Bishop Gilbert said. "Your rector has been by your side in your time of need. He has demonstrated over the years the sacred character of that relationship which should exist between a pastor and his people, between a shepherd and his flock."

Turning to the future, Bishop Gilbert said:

"We are living today in the most crucial period of the whole long history of man's dealing with man. Changes are taking place in our world the result of which no man can foresee. There are problems to be solved upon which the future of our civilization depends. And our God, today, is laying upon His church a task such as it never has been called upon to face before.

"I can only hope and pray that you here will rally to that church with new faith and loyalty. You are facing a new era in your life as a parish at a time when you are facing a new era in the life of your world, and God is looking to you to stand by with the best you have to give."

Praises Retiring Rector

Bishop Gilbert praised Mr. McCandless for his long service to St. Michael's and for his interest in diocesan affairs, which, he said, "are essential to the life and work of our church." Recalling that Mr. McCandless always had recognized his, he added:

"In paying tribute to your rector for all that he has contributed to his diocese during his long ministry, I can assure you that it will not be forgotten by those of us who have been associated with him in our diocesan work."

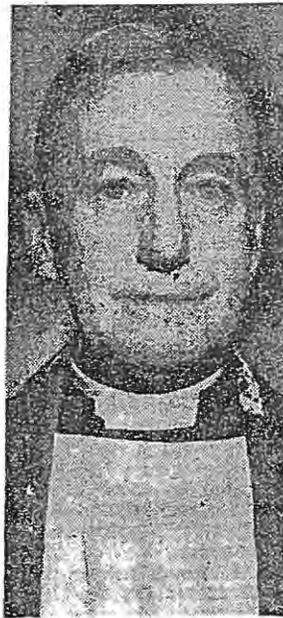
Addressing the parishioners, Bishop Gilbert said, "Yours is a rich and glorious past," and he admonished them to maintain "the splendid traditions that have been entrusted to you."

"It is for you now to show your gratitude for all the past has meant to you here by your zeal and determination to carry on in the future," he said. "Your God has work for you to do here, a service you can render which will help make His church something He can use for the healing of our stricken world. There is no better way to show your appreciation for that devoted ministry now to end."

The service was followed by a reception and farewell supper in the church's parish house, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street.

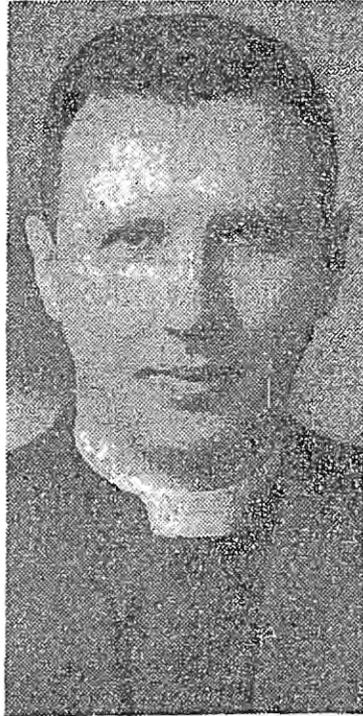
Mr. McCandless joined St. Michael's as curate in 1911. He became associate rector in 1915 and rector in 1919. Pending the appointment of a new rector, he will continue to serve *locum tenens*.

RETIRES



The Rev. Thomas McCandless
The New York Times

Accepts Call as Rector Of St. Michael's Church



The Rev. William F. Corker

The Rev. William Frederick Corker, rector for the last few years of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., has accepted a call to the rectorship of historic St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The announcement was made at the 11 A. M. service yesterday by Charles M. Baxter Jr., the Senior Warden of St. Michael's parish.

Mr. Corker, who is 38 years old, will succeed the Rev. Thomas McCandless, who retired because of age on June 30, after serving St. Michael's thirty-seven years. For the last twenty-nine years he was the rector after having been the curate for eight years.

Rev. W. F. Corker to Be Installed
New York Times / 1852-Current/1847, Jan 17, 1949; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851-2004)
pg. 23

Rev. W. F. Corker to Be Installed

The Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, will install the Rev. William F. Corker as rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, on the evening of Jan. 19, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Corker, who was rector of Good Shepherd Parish, Scranton, Pa., succeeds the Rev. Thomas McCandless.

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St. Michael's to Celebrate
New York Times (1857-Current files), Sep. 29, 1949; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
Pg. 36

St. Michael's to Celebrate

The congregation of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, will celebrate the patronal feast of St. Michael and All Angels, together with the 143d anniversary of the founding of the parish, at 8 P. M. today. The rector, the Rev. William F. Corker, will preach and the rector-emeritus, the Rev. Thomas McCandless, will participate.

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101 TO GET DEGREES AT UNION SEMINARY

Commencement Exercises to
Be Held Tonight With Rev.
Paul Scherer Speaking

The Union Theological Seminary will confer 101 degrees tonight at its annual commencement exercises in the auditorium of the seminary at Broadway and 120th Street. Thatcher M. Brown, president of the seminary's board of directors, will confer the degrees and the Rev. Paul Scherer of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity will speak on "God's Brave Choice."

The winner of the seminary's traveling fellowship for a year of study abroad is Stephen T. Crary of Warren, Pa., it was announced yesterday. T. Ashley Walker was named alternate. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Professor Frederick C. Grant and Dr. David E. Roberts will address an alumni gathering at 11 o'clock this morning at the seminary.

The list of graduates follows:

Bachelor of Divinity

John A. Cartmell	John A. Jafins
Kenneth W. Cary	Frederick F. Jenkins
Clifford R. Cave	Roger M. Larson
William F. Corker	Charles E. Mason
Rufus Cornelson	Russell J. Olson
Stephen T. Crary	Edward A. Puff Jr.
Fred J. Den Beaux	William S. Quigley
L. A. Dickinson Jr.	Joseph T. Riley
Charles F. Ehly	James B. Schofield
Ward J. Fellows	Edward W. Smith
Richard O. Flinn Jr.	Willard B. Soper
Kenneth M. Glazier	Frank Sperduto
Howard C. Goeringer	Francis T. Sturtevant
William L. Goodrich	John W. Van Zanten
Leon A. Haring Jr.	Edgar E. Walker Jr.
John L. Harman	Thomas A. Walker
Charles B. Hart	Wilson Q. Welch Jr.
H. R. Houghton Jr.	Austin R. Whitmore
Leland O. Hunt	Harold H. Wilke
B. E. Humphries	Paul W. Yinger
Charles L. Ives	

Master of Theology

John C. Babbs	Edward G. Nichols
Ernest G. Balls	W. H. Norman
Jacques V. Beaudon	Georges Pidoux
Lyle O. Bristol	Andre Poulain
Andrew B. Dolg	Walter S. Press
Laurence N. Field	Hugo Sonderegger
Cecil E. Gordon	Geoffrey M. Styler
Marius Jorgensen	T. K. Thompson
Chesley S. Lantz	James R. P. Todd
Malcolm Marshall	George B. Workman

Doctor of Theology

Eugene S. Ashton	Walter W. Sikes
Lyman V. L. Cady	Hugo Sonderegger
Lester J. Kuyper	

Master of Sacred Music

Maynard H. Berk	Eleonora L. Patter- son
Ada E. Broady	Theodore C. Schaefer
Henry L. Brooks Jr.	William H. Schutt
Samuel T. Burkhard	Walter L. Smith Jr.
Evelyn F. Dodson	Howard L. Spencer
Lura F. Heckenlively	Katherine R. Stackel
Margaret C. Jamison	Harry J. Tomlison Jr.
John W. Link Jr.	Mary B. Wallace
Margaret H. Mac- Gregor	George R. Wing
Dorothy P. Mahon	

Master of Arts

(Under the agreement with Columbia University.)

George Borthwick	Ibrahim M. Man- soury
Margaret R. Brake- man	George B. Molefe
Alice L. Cobb	Dorothy I. Morgan
George B. Corwin	John T. Nichols
Bertha E. Gillilan	Alexander B. Trow- bridge Jr.
George H. Gledhill	Milton Reay Wilkes
Maude W. Hardie	
Ruth C. Harlow	

Doctor of Philosophy

(In cooperation with Teachers College,
Columbia University.)

Gladwyn M. Childs John L. Dunstun

Doctor of Education

(In cooperation with Teachers College,
Columbia University.)

Emanuele Santi

MANNING ORDAINS 8 AT CATHEDRAL

Admits 5, Including Son of
New Rochelle Rector, to the
Diaconate, 3 to Priesthood

URGES PRAYER FOR U. S.

Bishop Calls on All to Ask for
'Vision to See and Strength
to Do What Is Right'

In a special service of ordination conducted yesterday morning by the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, during which five young men were ordained into the diaconate and three into the priesthood, all persons, whether Christians or not, were called upon to pray that this country "be given vision to see and strength to do what is right" in the present world conflict.

The services, which were attended by 1,000 persons, were held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Rev. Frederic Wamsley, rector of St. Paul's Church, New Rochelle, delivered the sermon and presented his son, Richard Weld Wamsley, for ordination into the diaconate. Harold Earl Towne, who also was ordained a deacon, read the gospel during services.

Bishop Manning called upon every one to join in a prayer for the "family of nations," saying:

"The Christian Church in its long history of nearly 2,000 years has passed through many experiences of world tragedy and crisis but it has never faced so great a crisis as that which now threatens this world.

"At this time of peril for Christian civilization and human freedom, I call upon all who are here in this cathedral, and upon all the congregations of this diocese, and upon all who will, to join in prayer to Almighty God that justice, right and liberty may be upheld in this world, that our country may be given vision to see, and strength to do, whatever is right, and that peace with justice and righteousness may be established for all mankind."

The three men ordained into the priesthood were admitted into the diaconate by Bishop Manning a year ago. They will all remain as assistants in the same churches to which they had been assigned as deacons. They are the Rev. Francis Oliver Ayres Jr., St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn.; the Rev. John Alfred Scantlebury, St. Paul's Church, Lansing, Mich., and the Rev. William Eugene Snoxell, Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

The five ordained into the diaconate and their new assignments follow: Dillard Houston Brown Jr., St. Martin's Church, New York; Roger Warren Barney, St. John's Church, Waterbury; William Frederick Corker, St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J.; Harold Earl Towne, the Cathedral, Harrisburg, Pa., and Richard Weld Wamsley, St. Thomas Church, Mamaroneck.

Rev. Frederick Hill, Episcopal Church Rector, 67

By WOLFGANG SAXON

New York Times (1857-Current file); Aug 16, 1997; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004 pg. 27)

Rev. Frederick Hill, Episcopal Church Rector, 67

By WOLFGANG SAXON

The Rev. Frederick Hill, who as the ninth rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church breathed new life into what had been a moribund parish on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, died on Aug. 2 at his home in Goshen, N.Y. Father Hill, who retired as rector in 1992, was 67.

The cause was heart failure, said James Kennedy, a friend.

Father Hill was assigned to St. Michael's, on the north-west corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, in 1976 when it was in the throes of a decline that was affecting the Episcopal Church nationwide. Attendance had fallen to 30 at St. Michael's as its parishioners died or moved from the neighborhood.

Under his guidance, the parish adapted. Assembling a new team of clergy members to assist him, Father Hill led them in making services closely fit the needs of the community, establishing outreach programs

and restoring parish buildings.

He made music a central part of the liturgy as the church choir grew, adding a professional choirmaster and a composer in residence. His formula emphasized community life with after-school recreation and tutoring programs, a men's shelter, a Saturday soup kitchen, hospital ministries and arts and music programs that drew national attention.

He forged links with other denominations on the Upper West Side. And he helped remake St. Michael's into an amalgam of the African-American, Hispanic, white and Caribbean-American residents in that part of Manhattan, from the working poor to the affluent professionals and their children. To make them feel welcome, he oversaw the restoration of the church building and adjoining structures in the last years of his ministry. Its famous Tiffany-designed chancel and seven lancet windows, showing the victorious St. Mi-

chael, were repaired and cleaned.

St. Michael's was founded in 1807 to serve the summer residents of country houses overlooking the Hudson River. The nave of the present structure, dating from 1891, had never been decorated, so in the late 1980's, it was painted in brilliant colors and designs to make it conform to its surroundings.

By the time Father Hill retired, attendance had grown to exceed 800. The church now counts on scores of volunteers for its many activities, and thousands of West Siders use its services. Father Hill also founded a church quarterly, The Living Pulpit, which now reaches about 10,000 readers.

A native of Rochester, he graduated from Wagner College and, in 1956, Harvard Divinity School. He was ordained in 1958 and was assistant minister at St. James Church on Madison Avenue from 1959 until 1976.

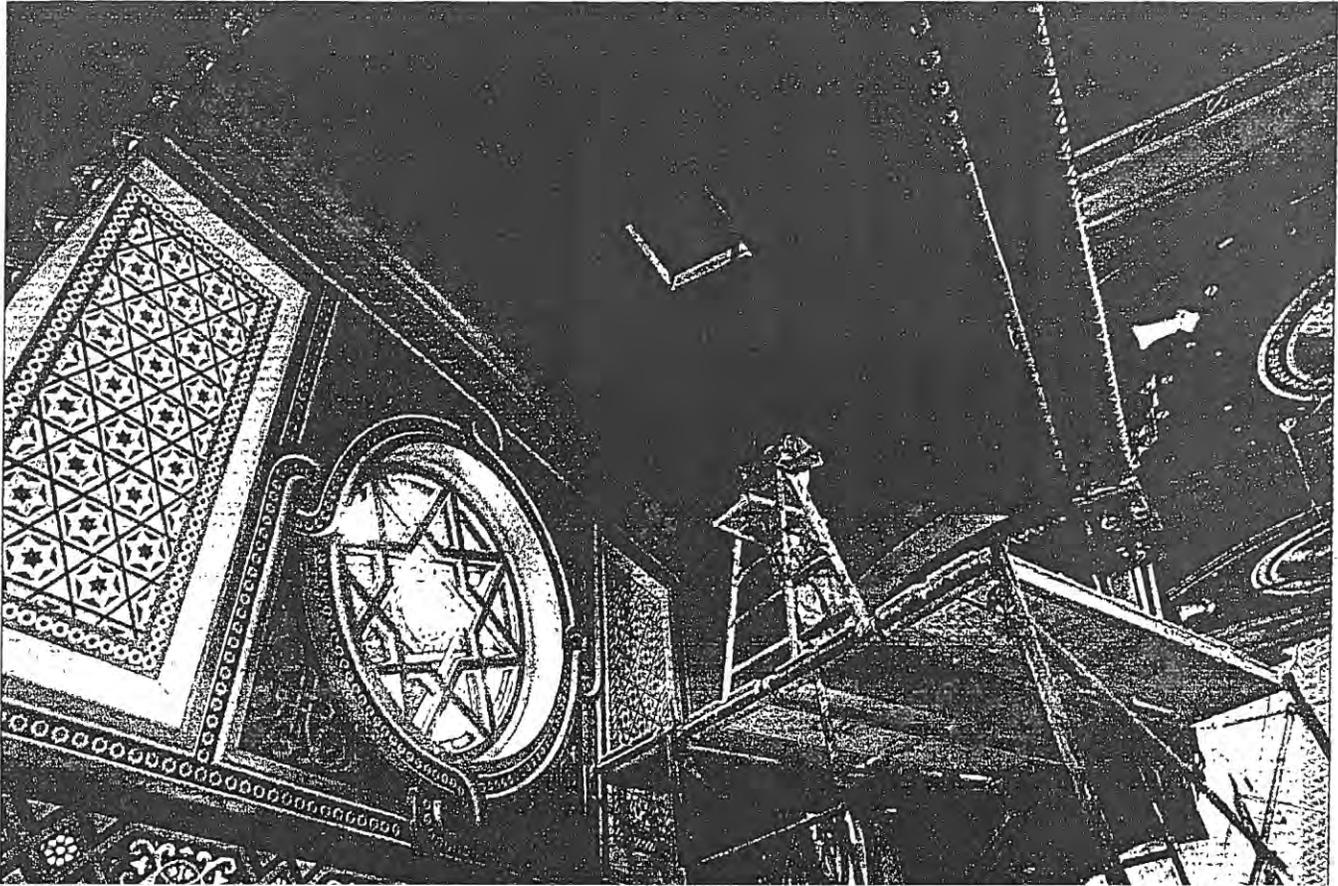
He leaves no immediate survivors.

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Restoring The Luster To Sacred Sites

DAVID W. DUNLAP

New York Times (1857-Current file); Apr 15, 2001; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. RE1



Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times

Painter stenciling stars on the clerestory level of the Central Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and 55th Street. The restoration follows a 1998 fire.

Restoring The Luster To Sacred Sites

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

A NUMBER of things convinced the Abyssinian Baptist Church that the time had come for a boiler-to-final renovation of its landmark home. One was the Sunday the lights went out. As the Rev. Dr. Calvin O. Butts III was preaching

"Well, if Jesus is the light, we don't have to worry," Dr. Butts assured his congregation.

But along with clanging radiators, faltering air-conditioning and a baptismal pool cold enough to induce shock, it was a sign that the 78-year-old structure needed more than a cosmetic fix.

Today, the \$8.5 million renovation is roughly at the midway point. Outside, the twin-towered neo-Gothic structure at 132 West 138th Street is shrouded in scaffolding while the exterior is repointed and repaired. Inside, the amphitheater-style sanctuary positively gleams under its newly restored alabaster chandeliers. And it echoes with the sound of workers from the Superior Pools company rebuilding the enormous walk-in font, adding new lighting and heating. "The River Jordan is chilly and cold, but not our baptismal font," Dr. Butts said.

All around New York, houses of worship are renovating. The number of applications for loans and grants from the Sacred Sites Program of the New York Landmarks Conservancy is at an all-time high, said the director, Ken Lustbader, as are requests for technical assistance and referrals. He credited a "deeper appreciation for historic architecture" as well as the widespread feeling — at

The Rev. Dr. Calvin O. Butts III of Abyssinian.

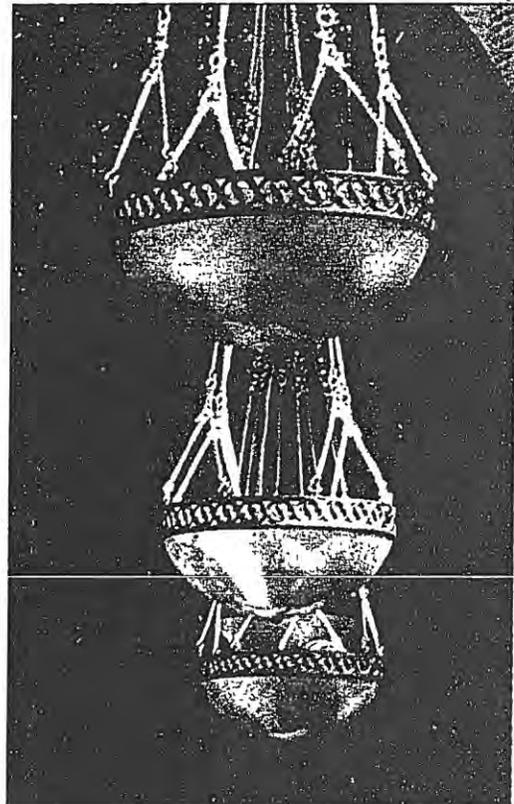


least until recently — that times were flush. And he noted that small houses of worship, as well as the more renowned landmarks, were participating. The program has made \$5.23 million worth of grants and loans statewide, with \$3.65 million going to 140 projects in New York City.

Some congregations are forced to rebuild. Central Synagogue, at Lexington Avenue and 55th Street, burned in 1998 as an earlier renovation neared an end. Though the exterior walls and minaretlike towers were spared, as was the Ark, the roof and most of the interior was gutted. The \$45 million stabilization, reconstruction and restoration project includes reclaiming fantastically stenciled walls and intricately contrasting woodwork.

Today, painting crews from Creative Finishes Ltd are slathering the walls of Central with a bouquet of 69 colors in extravagant floral forms and latticework. Golden stars pierce fields of electric blue above expanses of cornflower blue, jade green, terra cotta, slate, sand, peach, ruby and chocolate.

On a scaffold about 55 feet above the sanctuary floor, Hugh Hardy of Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Asso-



Photographs by Ozler Muhammad/The New York Times

Alabaster chandeliers at Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Continued on Page 3

Restoring the Luster to Sacred Sites in the City

Continued From Page 1

ciates, architects of the restoration, pointed out how the painters were deliberately skewing some of the patterns, ever so slightly, to maintain the feeling of having been applied by hand and not mechanically.

"There's an uneven quality which we've tried very hard to achieve so it wouldn't look like silk-screening," Mr. Hardy said. "Too many straight edges are sterile."

No worry at Central, where there are virtually no straight edges. Completed in 1872, the synagogue was designed by Henry Fernbach as an exuberant Moorish Revival composition. As materials aged and tastes changed, however, its vibrancy diminished.

That is being recovered not only in the stenciling but in the restoration of the walnut, ash and rosewood millwork and in the recreation of elaborate plaster moldings.

"It's not true that craftsmanship is dead," Mr. Hardy said. The ornamental plasterwork is by Shroed Construction, the wood restoration by Hird/Blaker and the stained glass by Rambusch, Fisher Marantz Stone is the lighting consultant. The restoration consultants are DPK&A of Philadelphia. The construction manager is the F. J. Sciamie Construction Company.

They all faced a critical challenge: "How do you keep a balance between old and new?" Mr. Hardy asked. "Seamless was our goal." For instance, to be sure that the 38-foot Ark is not upstaged by the interior, its decorative marquetry will be regilded. But the gilding will be lightly abraded with steel wool to tone down its gleam.

If it works as intended, the restoration will leave congregants feeling that they are returning to the space they left — spruced up, certainly, but not fundamentally altered. "This was our home," said Livia Thompson, the executive director of the synagogue. "It's going to be our home again."

She said that the project is being financed by insurance proceeds and other sources but that details were "not fully resolved."

Nonetheless, she said, the congregation expects to be back in its home by the High Holy Days this year, in September. Services have been held across 55th Street in the 440-seat Carrie M. K. Bear Chapel in the basement of Central's community house. Stenciled panels and a cusped arch were among the decorative features added to the modern space to evoke the 19th-century sanctuary.

Not everything about the old synagogue was cherished. "We thought about ways in which the building was starting to be an impediment," Ms. Thompson said.

To reduce the steep proportions of the front stairs, the entry vestibule was lowered 14 inches, an operation that had ripple effects throughout the front of the structure.

Air-conditioning is being added, as planned in the earlier renovation. Otherwise, Ms. Thompson said, the sanctuary is unusable from June to September.

FOR the Rev. Brenda G. Husson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and 71st Street, the lack of air-conditioning can amount to a pastoral issue in summer. "The heat in the church is so oppressive that it makes it difficult for some of the older parishioners in particular," she said.

Built in 1884 and reconstructed in 1924, St. James' must now accommodate the growing number of families in the parish, with about 700 children, and the increasing number of activities and programs for church members and the wider community.

"The building isn't working very well," the rector said. "It's one thing to say we're open to all people and then quite another to put 14 steep steps in your way."

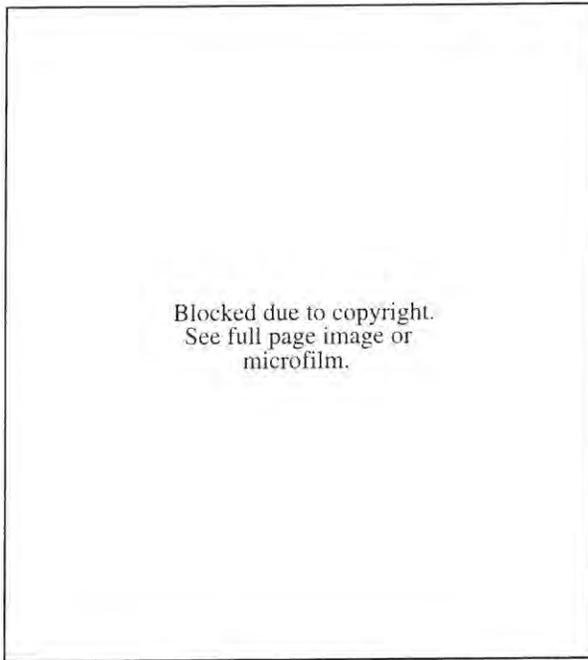
The renovation, designed by Lee Harris Pomeroy Architects, "essentially keeps the building as it is on the outside but radically changes it inside," Mr. Pomeroy said.

And yes, that means the gainfully steep from 1950 will remain. "We all know it doesn't fit architecturally," the rector said. "But it's our steeple. And it's been our steeple for a very long time."

That and the sanctuary will be among the few things unchanged by the \$25 million project, to be finished in 2002 and financed by a \$9.5 million capital campaign and the parish endowment. The construction manager is Barr & Barr and the owner's representative is Leven & Company.

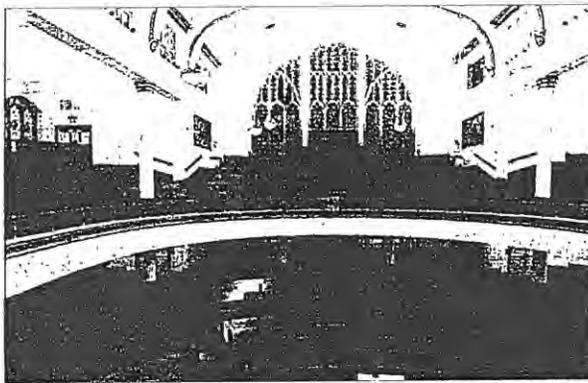
A reconfigured entrance to the parish house, at sidewalk level, will make it far easier to enter both buildings.

New space will be claimed throughout the



Lee Harris Pomeroy Architects

Rendering of St. James' Episcopal Church, above, is semitransparent to show some major renovation areas, including a new columbarium, with niches to receive the ashes of those who have been cremated. Below is the refurbished sanctuary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.



Ozair Muhammad/The New York Times

complex, most ingeniously over the low roof of the north aisle in the church, between the nave and the parish house. Here, a small multipurpose atrium is to be constructed that will continue to admit light to the clerestory windows through its glass roof.

In the corner tower, a three-story columbarium — in essence, an above-ground burial chamber — is to be built. Niches in its wall are designed to receive the ashes of those who have been cremated.

The east hall in the basement will be rebuilt. The congregation will move there in June so that the sanctuary floor can be replaced. Running under the floor will be a space known as a plenum that will permit air-conditioning. The rector hopes to be back in the sanctuary by Christmas Eve.

Ralph Adams Cram, the architect of the 1924 reconstruction, was no fan of Tiffany windows, which he broke up and moved around the church. Several dispersed panels will be reunited in the east hall.

Tiffany windows are the heart of a project at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, which has one of the more magnificent suites of stained glass in New York. Louis Comfort Tiffany's "St. Michael's Victory in Heaven." Installed in 1895, the seven windows, each 22 by 5 feet, form a single composition, like celestial Cinerama. They were restored in the late

1980's as the rector, the Rev. Frederick Hill, worked on many fronts to revive parish life.

After only a decade, however, the Tiffany windows were in trouble again.

"We realized when we started seeing daylight on top of one of the arches that we had a problem," said the Rev. Canon George W. Brandt Jr., the current rector.

The problem could be traced in part to the original engineering of the windows, in which some pieces are thickly molded and others have up to four layers of glass. "Tiffany didn't anticipate the weight or longevity of his windows," said Ron Melichar, a member of St. Michael's restoration and renewal committee. And part of the problem could be ascribed to the fact that the wooden frames had not been restored.

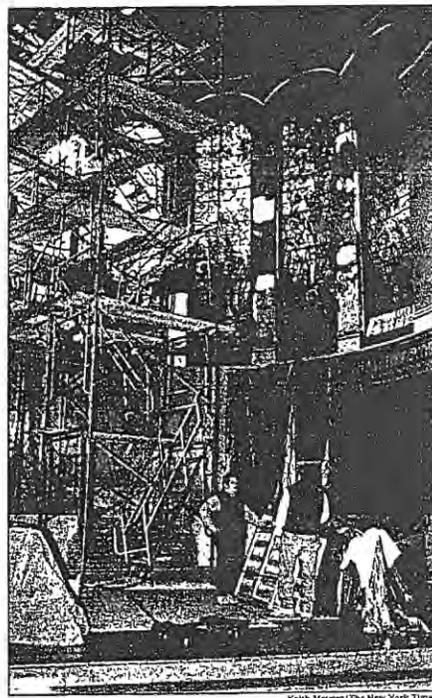
BUT church leaders acknowledged that the protective glazing system that was installed during the earlier restoration inadvertently contributed to the rapid deterioration of the windows.

The culprit, they said, was insufficient ventilation between the leaded glass and the protective panels of polycarbonate plastic. This created a greenhouse effect, trapping heat and moisture. As the windows self-ventilated, they bowed and sagged.

Nonetheless, Walter M. Cain, co-chairman of the restoration committee, said the



Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times



Keith Meyers/The New York Times

Above: Painters from Creative Finishes, Ltd. stenciling the walls of the Central Synagogue sanctuary. The building was gutted by fire in 1998. The congregation hopes to return for the High Holy Days this year. Left: Scaffolding erected in February to remove two of seven Tiffany windows from the apse of St. Michael's Episcopal Church on the Upper West Side for restoration. Second window from right is already restored.

cleaning and releading by the Jack Cushen Studio in 1988 and 1989 provided an invaluable head start. "None of that work was wasted," he said. "This project would be hugely more expensive if the glass had not been cleaned already."

One window already has a restored frame, new horizontal support beams and a new protective glazing, this time in glass and adequately ventilated. Two windows are now at Rohlf's Stained and Leaded Glass Studio in Mount Vernon, N.Y. The conservator is William Stivale.

The \$650,000 project, to be finished in 2003, includes repainting the church, which suffered damage when moisture was trapped inside the walls by a repointing project.

Not every renovation has such unintended results but neither do incremental projects always cure what ails a structure.

A somewhat cosmetic renovation in the early 70's left Abyssinian with continuing maintenance problems. Church leaders came up with a list of \$250,000 in needed repairs. "It went from \$250,000 to \$2 million," Dr. Butts recalled. "Then it went from \$2 million to \$4 million. Then we started to look at the outside of the church. Then we said, 'We've always had problems with the sound system.' Then we had to get the lights right. Then the stained glass."

A sense of stewardship prevailed. "We

think it is important to preserve architecture," Dr. Butts said, "particularly because we are involved in so many other ways in the rebirth of Harlem."

Donors are more easily persuaded to finance tangible, visible features like pews, particularly if their names can be attached. It is harder to get them to underwrite invisible, prosaic infrastructure.

"They never see this," Dr. Butts said, as he inspected the rooftop air-conditioning. "You have to tell them, 'This is what costs money.' You never see air-conditioning but, oh, do you feel it." Or hear it, in the case of radiators that had to be replaced. "Each Sunday morning you say, 'Let us meditate' — then Clang! Bang!" the pastor said.

The architect is Claude Hurt Jr. and the interiors are by Alma Nugent of Nugent Designs. The construction manager is the G. P. J. O'Donoghue Contracting Corporation, which has been involved in the renovation of the Calvary Baptist Church and Rutgers Presbyterian Church in Manhattan and St. Sebastian's Church in Woodside, Queens, among others. The project manager, Greg Graves, belongs to Abyssinian.

To undertake this work, Abyssinian has borrowed \$6 million from the Carver Federal Savings Bank. "We'll be 200 years old in seven years," Dr. Butts said, "by which time we hope all of this is paid for."

Churches Bask in Restored Brilliance of Windows

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 23, 1988; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - pg. B1



The New York Times/Fred R. Conrad

New York Churches Are Mending Their Stained Glass

A broken stained-glass window at the Episcopal Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights. The windows there and at other churches are being restored, arresting an alarming deterioration. Page B2.

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Churches Bask in Restored Brilliance of Windows

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

After decades of perilous neglect, several key works in New York City's most shimmering artistic legacy — the ecclesiastic stained glass of the 19th and early 20th centuries — are being restored to vibrancy.

What was dull and dark is sparkling. Faces and landscapes that had disappeared are being rediscovered. The mastery of Louis Comfort Tiffany and William Jay Bolton is once again apparent. And an alarming deterioration, in which glass pieces were falling from the lancet and tracery windows, has been arrested.

These painstaking and expensive restorations are not undertaken lightly. Congregations that begin such work find themselves in major fund-raising drives and spend months, even years, watching their windows being removed and replaced, panel by panel.

'Incredible Colors'

But the result can be tremendously gratifying, to judge from the experience of the Episcopal Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights, where parishioners burst into applause — and tears — on the unveiling of the first three restored windows.

Another thrilling moment came to worshippers in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, on a bright Sunday morning a few weeks after the return of the central panel in a seven-window composition by Tiffany, one of America's foremost decorative designers.

"I'd never seen such incredible colors coming from the altar," a parishioner, Gregory J. Peterson, recalled. "Every 15 or 20 minutes the sun would hit at a different angle and cause a shift of light and emphasize different colors and different lines. And we realized that above St. Michael there was an angel that we had no idea existed."

More than aesthetics are involved. "Our building is a great and compelling evangelist," the Rev. Frederick Hill, rector of St. Michael's, said in a recent sermon. "It never fails to inspire, comfort and challenge. It is one of the

most powerful agencies given to us to perform our Christian work."

Speaking of the windows at the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth Avenue, the co-pastor, the Rev. John Brown Macnab, said, "I think their major function is to demonstrate that we are part of an ongoing pilgrimage" — stewards of the past.

Rededicated Last Month

Members of that church, between 11th and 12th Streets, are becoming happily reacquainted to their richly hued and almost opalescent windows, some by Tiffany, which were rededicated last month.

"Everything had turned to a color-book color — blue was blue, but there weren't any shades," said Norman K. Keller, a leader of the First Presbyterian Church restoration drive. "When a window was put back, people were just astounded."

Much remains to be done. For example, the 13-inch-long infant Jesus in the nativity window at St. Ann and the Holy Trinity is fractured into five or six pieces, held together by wax.

The 141-year-old church, at Montague and Clinton Streets, is home to the most ambitious project, an effort to repair, recover and re-create the glory of Bolton's 60-window ensemble — among the earliest stained-glass windows produced in America — which are like jeweled clusters in a Gothic Revival cavern.

The Effort Sputtered

Restoration at St. Ann and the Holy Trinity began in 1980, in concert with the private New York Landmarks Conservancy. Three windows were completed by 1983, another by 1984 and a fifth by 1985. Then, without money, the effort sputtered.

"Deterioration has been relentless," said Susan Feldman, of the St. Ann Center for Restoration and the Arts, the nonprofit organization that oversees the project and the many arts activities of the church. "Only now are we a bit hopeful," she said. That hope springs from a \$316,000 grant through the New York State En-

'When a window was put back, people were just astounded.'

vironmental Quality Bond Act and a \$40,000 grant from the private J. M. Kaplan Fund to set up a year-round, on-site, stained-glass conservation studio, which opened last month.

The workshop is under the direction of Melville Greenland, a master conservator, whose Greenland Studio in Manhattan was responsible for restoring the first five windows. The whole project may take up to 10 years and cost \$2 million, Ms. Feldman said.

Stonehenge Effect

"Each window has its own set of problems," she said. For example, Window No. S-6, "The Trial of Jesus," is considerably darker than its neighbors, due to what Mr. Greenland calls the "Stonehenge effect," an alignment between the pulpit and the sunlight through this particular window. To cut the glare, panels were darkened by paint many years ago.

There are common problems, too. The glass is extremely thin, about one-sixteenth of an inch. The lead strips, called cames, are brittle and break easily. And repair jobs of the past have to be undone, like the substitution of "stained-glass" Con-Fact paper for missing panes.

Fortunately, basic colors are not affected by aging. Glass that is stained to a golden or yellow hue or colored with metal oxides (such as cobalt for blue) does not fade. But paint that is applied, providing graphic details in faces and bodies and landscapes, may fall off.

One answer is a process in which loose paint is bonded to the glass with a highly diluted epoxy. But this must be done before the pane is cleaned, mean-

ing that dirt is also bonded to the glass. Also, there is no complete certainty that the epoxy will not yellow in time.

Images Found In Details

When repainting is deemed desirable, it is done in "connect-the-dot" fashion — linking details where missing lines can be inferred from existing images. This is done on a separate piece of glass and affixed to the outside of the original.

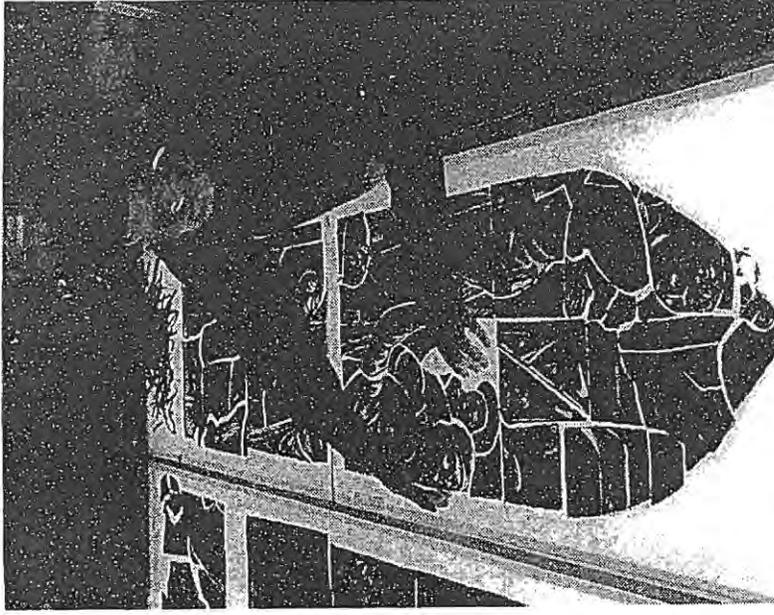
Restoration of windows at St. Michael's accounts for half of a \$500,000 campaign. The rest of the money is to be used on other Tiffany-designed elements of the chancel, as well as painting the nave, under the supervision of Fine Art Decorating Inc. of Manhattan.

The seven windows form a single, sweeping composition — like stained-glass Cinerama — with the Archangel Michael at the center and the celestial hierarchies radiating around him. The 22-foot-high windows are taken, one at a time, to the Jack Cushen Studio in Manhattan for restoration. Three have been completed.

The windows of First Presbyterian, added seven decades after the church itself was built, were designed by Tiffany, Charles Lamb and Maitland Armstrong. Their rehabilitation is a \$173,000 item in an overall \$2.54 million restoration project.

These windows posed their own special challenges. "To get his depth, color and perspective, Tiffany might use as many as four levels of glass in leading an inch wide," said William Stivale, a conservation authority who is supervising the project. Frames, mullions and traceries were restored in house. The glass went to the Jack Cushen Studio.

"Restoration is one of those things you deter," Mr. Keller said. "When do you start? Pieces of the tower had been falling. When we knew we had to put up protection to keep them from falling on the heads of pedestrians, this was the time to do it."



The New York Times/Fred R. Conrad
Melville Greenland working on a window restoration. He directs a studio that is restoring the windows of the Episcopal Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights.

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Restoration, and Perhaps A Striking Tiffany-Style Finish

By CHRISTOPHER GRAY

New York Times (1857-Current file); Feb 5, 1989; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)
pg. R12

Streetscapes: **St. Michael's Episcopal Church**

Restoration, and Perhaps A Striking Tiffany-Style Finish

By CHRISTOPHER GRAY

ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue at 99th Street, was built in 1891 with an unusual exterior and interior. Its Tiffany chancel and windows, for which it has long been famous, are now being restored.

The vestry is also considering painting the rest of the building — for which the decoration was never completed — in brilliant colors following the original Tiffany work, promising a church interior unlike anything else in New York City.

St. Michael's was established as a resort church in 1807, serving the summer residents of the Upper West Side who occupied a string of country houses overlooking the Hudson River. The first building, near the present northwest corner of 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was replaced by a second in 1854.

After the Civil War, most of the resort gentry moved on as the West Side emerged as a series of scattered settlements along the Bloomingdale Road, more or less on the present line of Broadway. But the city's first elevated railway went up on Columbus Avenue in 1879 and brought changes to the neighborhood.

"New houses and apartments were going up everywhere," according to a 1907 history of the church by its sixth rector, the Rev. John P. Peters (the Peters family has been

associated with St. Michael's since 1820). "Services were multiplied," he wrote, "but still there was no room in the church for those who desired to attend."

A new church was planned in 1890 by the architect Robert W. Gibson and opened in 1891. It seated 1,600, four times as many as the old one, and The New York Times called its Italian Romanesque design "a radical departure from the Gothic architecture of the majority of the city's sacred edifices."

Actually, Romanesque-style churches in dark brownstone had been going up for a decade, especially since H. H. Richardson's influential Trinity Church of 1877 in Boston. What was unusual about St. Michael's was its color — nearly white, of rock-faced Indiana limestone. Andrew Doskari, an architectural historian particularly knowledgeable about church design, says that St. Michael's is unusual in that "it combines the massive rough stone texture of Richardsonian styling with a wholly new sensibility for light colors."

A grand square bell tower at the corner rises 160 feet, giving the building an unmistakable presence on Amsterdam Avenue, where five-story tenements still are typical.

Although the exterior was completed as planned, the parish never finished the interior decoration. Over the period 1893 to 1907 Louis Comfort Tiffany's company was able to decorate only the chancel. Prominent features include the marble, mosaic and glass reredos in blue and gold and a seven-panel depiction of "St. Michael's Victory in Heav-

en," part stained glass, part mosaic tile. The apse and nave were left almost entirely plain, though the column capitals were gilded.

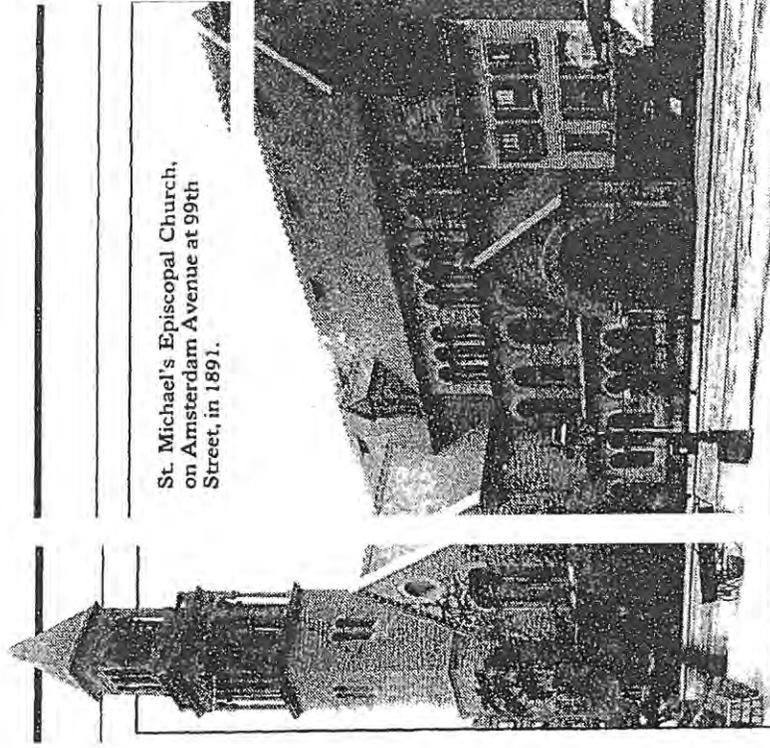
In 1922 Tiffany designed a huge mosaic wall for the side chapel. The fortunes of the church have varied along with that of its neighborhood, but its decoration has remained well known to connoisseurs and historians.

In the last few years, as church attendance has risen, the vestry has begun a restoration campaign for the chancel and its windows. According to the rector, the Rev. Frederick Hill, the church is in the middle of a \$500,000 campaign covering the cleaning and restoration of the intricate blue and gold half-dome, the stained-glass windows and the reredos.

Now the chancel is swathed in scaffolding. Fine Art Decorating of Manhattan, which specializes in restoration and interior finishes, has scraped off later paint to expose the original colors and patterns of the chancel wall.

What promises to be even more striking is the proposal to complete the decoration of the apse and nave. According to Alison Dalton, the Fine Art Decorating conservator, Tiffany never prepared a plan for the balance of the church, so her concern has made a sample 10-foot-wide swath, running floor to ceiling, of its proposal in the Tiffany spirit — a brilliant array of colors and designs.

The column in the sample is marbled in



St. Michael's Episcopal Church, on Amsterdam Avenue at 99th Street, in 1891.

green with accents of gold and with a capital in metallic leaf, tinted in red, green, blue and yellow. The arch above is of gold, red and green. With a blue soffit and extensive stenciling.

The sample is at once shocking and exciting, a surprising modification of the recent

trend toward exact historic restoration, and worth a trip in itself. The cost has not been exactly figured but will be more than \$300,000.

If St. Michael's goes ahead with this work it will make what has always been an historic church into one that is also modern.

The "Sheltering Arms."

The "Sheltering Arms" is an institution for neglected children, and is situated on the Bloomingdale road at One Hundredth-street. It has at present ninety-six youthful inmates, but the demand for admission is far greater than the means of accommodation. The directors, anxious to extend its utility, and hoping ultimately to extend its advantages so far as to accommodate 300 at least, a fair is being held for the furtherance of this object at the house of Mrs. STEERS, No. 56 West Eleventh-street. The fair commenced Wednesday last, and will close this evening at 9 o'clock, embracing three days in all. The arrangements and the display are very attractive, and it is understood, have been successful in a financial point of view. Some of the articles are rare and beautiful. A pair of water-color floral pictures, (price \$50,) by Miss STEERS, are calculated to attract attention; so also is the picture of a white cross, twined with ivy, by Miss SREAR; an embroidered sofa cushion, (valued at \$30,) by Miss DAVIS; and a pink satin toilet set, by Miss LEE, worth \$30. Young ladies presided gracefully over well-filled and tastefully arrayed tables. The object is an exceedingly worthy one, and deserves all the patronage bestowed on it.

TOO MANY RAILROAD TRACKS.

Amsterdam Avenue Residents Protest Against Four Lines on that Thoroughfare.

An indignation meeting of west side citizens and property owners to protest against the use of four surface car tracks in Amsterdam Avenue was held last evening in the new parish house of St. Michael's Church in West Ninety-ninth Street. The meeting, which was a very lively one, was attended by about 500 citizens, and all the public institutions in the vicinity were represented. Ex-Assemblyman William B. Ellis was elected Chairman and Robert G. Hunter Secretary of the meeting.

Various communications were read protesting against the use of the avenue by two corporations, each using two tracks, one of which read "after abating a dead man's curve shall we tolerate a children's juggernaut? God forbid." The situation was explained by Mr. T. A. Fulton, who, with the aid of a blackboard, showed that more than two-thirds of the avenue was occupied by railroad tracks.

Addresses were made by Mr. Swords, representing the Home for the Blind; the Rev. Dr. Peters, Charles S. Patten, John A. Beall, John McDonald, James K. Warner, Louis Arsenfeld, and Mr. Stabler. All condemned the use of four tracks on the avenue, and were of the opinion that the railroad companies should be forced to operate on one set of tracks.

J. A. Beall, John McDonald, and H. B. Livingston were appointed to draw up a set of resolutions. They were to the effect "that it was the sense of the meeting that the City Government should and does possess the power to regulate the use of public streets so as to limit the space which shall be occupied and used by railroad tracks, and that the Mayor and the Board of Public Works be requested to assert this right to the utmost in the defense of the right and comfort of the public." The resolutions also empowered the chair to appoint a committee of ten with power to take whatever steps they deemed necessary to test the right of the railroad companies occupying the avenue as they now do.

AGAINST A CHANGE OF POWER.

Litigation Over the Second Avenue Railroad Alterations.

Justice McLaughlin, in the Supreme Court yesterday, heard argument on the application of Ignatz M. Rottenberg for an injunction restraining the Second Avenue Railroad from opening up Second Avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Astor Place in order to replace its horse power by electricity. It was also sought to enjoin the Commissioner of Public Works from granting the company a permit to tear up the road, and to restrain the company from commencing to construct its underground trolley line even if the permit were granted.

E. H. Page, counsel for Rottenberg, contended that by the terms of its charter the company was debarred from using any power but horse power south of Forty-second Street, and that the proviso was ratified by the Legislature in 1854.

This, Mr. Page argued, took the question outside of the authority of the Railroad Commissioners, who, in August last, approved the change of motive power.

Counsel further argued that the conduit for the electrical wires was in the nature

OPPOSED TO FOUR TRACKS

Residents of Amsterdam Avenue
Protest Against the Action
of the Railroads.

SERIOUS DANGER THREATENED

A Resolution Passed Calling on the
Railroad Commissioners to Reopen
the Question with a View of Se-
curing Two Tracks Only.

"Who Owns Amsterdam Avenue—the People or the Railroads?" was a question answered in favor of the people in four churches along the avenue last night. "It is speak now or forever afterward hold your peace," appeared on the circular summoning the citizens to the various meetings. The agitation is over the fact that both the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Third Avenue Railroad Company intend to lay a set of tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, over which both lines will run underground trolleys.

The meetings were held in the Park Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-sixth Street; the Riverside Baptist Church, at Ninety-second Street; St. Michael's Church, at Ninety-ninth Street, and the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street, and all were largely attended. All along the avenue gleamed red lights, showing that the Metropolitan Company has already proceeded far with the work in hand.

The Resolutions.

The following resolution was introduced at all the meetings and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we regard with grave apprehension the prospect of two lines of rapidly running cars, propelled by electricity and occupying four tracks, and more than one-half of the entire width of the roadway of Amsterdam Avenue. That such use of the avenue will be fraught with great peril to the life and limb of persons having occasion to cross that avenue, especially in view of the number of aged and infirm persons, inmates of the several institutions upon the avenue, and the thousands of children attending the public schools located thereon.

Resolved, That we believe the City Government should and does possess the power to regulate the use of the public streets, so as to limit the space which shall be occupied by the railroad tracks, and we request the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works, and the Board of Health, by virtue of its duty and power to safeguard the lives of the citizens, to assert this right to the uttermost in the defense of the rights and comforts of the people.

Resolved, That we call upon the State Railroad Commissioners to reopen the entire question of change of motive power on Amsterdam Avenue with a view of securing two tracks only on that thoroughfare, and that, pending the final decision of the case, all permission for change of motive power or to further tear up, disturb, or obstruct the streets should be withdrawn.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. Francis presided at the meeting in the Park Presbyterian Church. Dr. Newcomb, physician to the Home for Blind at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, spoke of how dangerous the four-tracked avenue would be to the inmates of the Home who are compelled to take their exercise walks in the streets.

Dr. August Ullmann, Principal of Trinity

School, Ninety-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and E. H. Boyer, Principal of the Seventy-seventh Street School, spoke on the danger that would result to school children, and addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Stinson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church; Royal S. Crane, Dr. A. L. Root, and Hiland Flower.

A Way Out of the Difficulty.

John McDonald, who represented the West End Association as counsel before the Railroad Commissioners, made the principal address at the meeting in the Riverside Baptist Church. He said the Commissioners claimed they had not the right to rescind a power granted by them and to break a contract with either road, but the lawyer said he had looked over a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it is held that a Railroad Commission has not the power to bind the Legislature, the State, or the people by its acts. This, Mr. McDonald thought, might show a way out of the matter and it would be vigorously pushed. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, George H. Baker of Columbia University, and Henry F. Miller.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector, presided at the meeting in St. Michael's Church, where the speakers were John C. Coleman, Principal Gaddis of the One Hundred and Fourth Street School, and ex-Judge Russell.

The meeting in the West End Presbyterian Church was presided over by the rector, the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, and addresses were made by Senator Ford, the Rev. P. M. Watters of Grace Methodist Church, Prof. Francis M. Burdick of Columbia University, the Rev. Nicholas Reinhardt of the Church of the Ascension, James M. Gifford, and the Rev. Richard Hartley of Hope Baptist Church.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS.

**The Board of Aldermen Calls Upon
Commissioner Collis to Stop
the Construction.**

The Board of Aldermen yesterday unanimously adopted the following resolution in reference to the Amsterdam Avenue situation:

Whereas, Permission having been given to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to lay underground electric trolley car tracks for two and three-fourths miles on Amsterdam Avenue, with a space of five feet between the tracks in the centre of the street, and the railroad company having, without proper permission, reduced that space to four feet, thereby making it physically impossible to repair or replace the two centre water mains of the six that underlie that avenue, each having an outside diameter of 50½ inches, while the space between the tracks and iron yokes is but 40 inches, making it impossible to take out or replace the mains, and the plans submitted herewith showing that the proper place for the electric tracks, which are 30 inches deep, would be in the greatest depth of earth between the pipes, which would leave six or more feet between the tracks in the middle of the road; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York calls upon the Commissioner of Public Works to stop all work on the avenue until this matter is fully reported upon by engineering and electrical experts, it being generally believed that the leakage of the electric currents will permanently injure the water mains, the iron yokes, and conduits of the railroad company, being in some places, as at Ninety-sixth Street, within a few inches of the mains; and

Resolved, That we call upon the Board of State Railroad Commissioners to at once withdraw its permission and reopen the hearing, the city never having been heard in this contention, and it being manifest that a great injustice will be done to the property owners and tenants on Amsterdam Avenue if four lines of trolley cars are run thereon; and

Resolved, That we indorse the position taken by the Mayor, that under no conditions must four trolley tracks be laid on Amsterdam Avenue, and we call upon him to reiterate his demand that the water supply of the city be fully protected.

The board, on motion of Alderman Clancy, agreed to send a copy of the resolution to Commissioner Collis, the resolutions to be presented by President Jeroloman at the request of a citizen for the district formerly represented by Mr. Olcott. It was referred to the Railroad Committee, and then withdrawn and passed on motion of Alderman Ware.

A mass meeting of Amsterdam Avenue property holders and citizens will be held to-morrow in the parish house of St. Michael's Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, to protest against the tearing up of Amsterdam Avenue and to create public sentiment supporting the Mayor and other officials in the effort to save the avenue.

The specific object of the meeting is to induce the State Railroad Commission to amend the permits already given the railroad companies so as to guard life, protect property, and insure against damage to the thoroughfare and the water mains.

SAUERBREI MURDER TRIAL.

The State Rests—The Defense Insanity, and Several Witnesses Testify Marks Was Irrational.

The trial of James Marks of Newark, charged with the murder of Michael J. Sauerbrei, at Bayonne, on May 21, was continued before Judge Lippincott in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, yesterday. The State merely presented the police and medical evidence necessary to prove the homicide at the hands of Marks, and then rested.

Senator Daly said the defense would be insanity. The first witness he called was Jean Williams, the half sister of Marks. She testified that Marks was irrational, moody, unsociable, and given to talking to characters which he conjured up in his imagination. He had an idea that every

POLITICAL NOTES.

New York Times, 1857-Current files; Oct. 14, 1897; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851-2001)
pg. 2

POLITICAL NOTES.

P. H. Flynn yesterday gave out figures which he said represented the vote Mr. Low would get in each ward in Brooklyn. He allowed Mr. Low a total vote of 19,650.

The next Citizens' Union mass meeting in Brooklyn will be held to-night at the Clermont Avenue Rink. James McKeen will preside, and the speakers will be Seth Low, William J. McKelvey, Justice Jacob Neu, and John A. Taylor.

Brooklyn Democrats are busy, and it is understood that Perry Belmont will be one of the speakers at the ratification meeting to be held on Monday night at the Academy of Music. J. Lindsay Gordon of New York and Edward M. Grout will be the other speakers.

Phillip A. Morrison, who was nominated as a candidate for the Assembly by the Democratic Convention of the Nineteenth Assembly District, has withdrawn, because of a doubt as to his eligibility by reason of his having held an official position in the Controller's office within 100 days of the election. Solomon C. Weill, a lawyer, who has an office at 40 Wall Street, and who lives in the San Remo Hotel, has been nominated in place of Mr. Morrison.

A battle royal is expected in Brooklyn when the Young Republican Club meets on Saturday night. A resolution will then be presented endorsing Mr. Low, and it is expected that ex-Mayor Schieren and ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele will lead the fight in its behalf. Charles A. Moore is expected to head the opposition. The Low men believe that they will carry the resolution through, but the vote is likely to be close.

To Protest Against Four Tracks.

A mass meeting of property owners and residents of Amsterdam Avenue will be held this evening in the parish house of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, to protest against the alleged disregard by the Amsterdam Avenue Railroad Companies of the rights of citizens, the conditions of their permits, &c. A stereopticon illustration of addresses to be made by several prominent citizens will be a feature of the meeting.

AGAINST THE FOUR TRACKS

Residents of Amsterdam Avenue at
a Mass Meeting Emphasize
Their Former Protests.

SAY PERMITS ARE VIOLATED

The Metropolitan and Third Avenue
Companies Accused of Placing Their
Tracks Four Feet Apart Instead
of Five as Originally Speci-
fied—Recorder Presides.

Property owners and residents along Amsterdam Avenue filled the spacious parish house of St. Michael's Church, at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, last night, to emphasize their protests against the occupancy of Amsterdam Avenue by the four-track underground trolley systems of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies.

Contrary to the usual rule in mass meetings there were no vehement speeches made. In fact, they were quiet but earnest. "When we fight simply to prevent the introduction of car tracks that not only will injure property but will be a serious menace to human life, we know no good will come of noise," was said there. "We must oppose the move in another way."

So with coolness and deliberation Thomas A. Fulton, using stereoscopic views of the avenue to prove his assertion, charged that the companies have exceeded their permits by placing their tracks four feet apart instead of five, as the original plans called for. This he said was good cause for a revocation of the permit by Commissioner Collis, but that has not been done.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of the church, called the meeting to order and introduced Recorder Goff as Chairman of the meeting. In his address, the Recorder spoke very calmly. At every one of the stages in the opening of a street, he said, the property holders benefited by the street are assessed to pay for its construction. When it is completed, the property holders have practically paid for it. "When, therefore," he continued, "people living in the vicinity raise their voices in protest against its use or abuse, we recognize that they have not only a sentimental interest, but a natural and legal right as well.

"We want good transportation facilities," he declared, "and to that end reasonable encouragement is given to transportation companies everywhere. But when they presume too much on this encouragement we should protest.

"Corporations, in their disregard for people's rights, bring on a prejudice against them. This is shown in their reluctance to go before a jury because they say they are not treated fairly. It is their insatiable greed, exemplified here on Amsterdam Avenue, that will cause this prejudice to grow stronger."

John A. Beall of the Executive Committee then reported what the situation of the "fight" is. He said: "It has been the aim of the committee to induce the State Railroad Commission to review its proceedings and amend its permits already given the companies so as to safeguard human life, protect individual property rights, and insure against a tremendous damage to a

splendid thoroughfare.

"The commission now has the matter under consideration, and although we may only succeed in having the commission restrict the companies to two tracks, that will be a great victory."

Mr. Fulton followed. "According to the original maps and drafts upon which the permits were issued, it is plainly set forth that the tracks shall be five feet apart. By actual measurement I discovered that they were only four feet, making it impossible for any one to stand between when caught on the track. This I explained to Mayor Strong, and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Wilds came in while I was doing so. The Mayor saw this and suggested to the Deputy Commissioner that, as a clause in the permits declares that a violation is ground for revocation, the work be stopped. Mr. Wilds suggested that nothing be done until Commissioner Collis returned. The next day I was shown by a remarkable map that the 'four-foot' action had been agreed to."

Letters of regret were read from School Commissioner Jacob Mack and Magistrate Simms.

Among those present were Charles S. Patterson, J. Edgar Leaycraft, H. C. Copeland, Drs. Goode, Ware, and Houghton, delegates from the West Side Medical Association; Louis Rosenfeld, and the Rev. James Francis.

HE ACCUSES HIS ATTORNEY.

**Maurice Ryland, Held for Assault,
Says Amos H. Evans Swindled
Him Out of \$1,000.**

Maurice Ryland of 120 Madison Street called on Assistant District Attorney Unger yesterday morning and accused Amos H. Evans, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, of swindling him out of \$1,000.

Ryland was arrested on April 13 on a charge of stabbing James Hancock of 5 Sylvan Place. He employed Evans to defend him, paid him \$600, and deposited \$1,000 cash bail with the City Chamberlain. Some time thereafter information was received at the District Attorney's office that Hancock was dying, and, in consequence, Ryland was rearrested and committed without bail. Then, according to his story, Mr. Evans, by a deception, secured the \$1,000, and when Hancock was found to be well procured Ryland real estate bail to the amount of \$500 which was furnished by Joseph Cabucio, a saloon keeper of 309 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Ryland's case was called last Friday in the General Sessions and, as he did not appear, the bail was declared forfeited and a bench warrant issued. He gave himself up yesterday, and at the same time made these charges.

Mr. Evans said yesterday: "Ryland came to me when he was in trouble and paid me \$600 to defend him against a charge of assault in the first degree. He deposited the \$1,000 bail, as he says, and later was committed without bail because Hancock was said to be either dead or dying. I then told him my fee for defending a murder charge was more than for an assault, and he gave me an order on the City Chamberlain. I was his counsel in a civil suit for \$5,000 which Hancock brought, and will be ready to defend him when the criminal case is called."

ACCUSES HER RICH FATHER.

**Rose Cohn Wants Support for Herself
and Her Sister Emma.**

Miss Rose Cohn asked the District Attorney yesterday to take some steps to have her father, Isaac Cohn, support her and her sister Emma. Cohn is a millionaire, and formerly lived in upper Fifth Avenue.

He was arrested in March, 1891, upon complaint of his two daughters for assault. He was indicted, but the indictment was dismissed last February upon his agreement to give his daughters \$20 a week for their support.

Miss Cohn said yesterday that her father was six weeks in arrears in the payment of the money, and that she believed he was about to leave the city.

OPPOSE THE FOUR TRACKS

Property Owners and Others Pro-
test Against Them in Am-
sterdam Avenue.

A HEARING BEFORE ALDERMEN

An Electrical Expert Speaks of the
Danger to Water Mains from Elec-
trolysis—What Several Pro-
testants Said.

There was another public hearing yesterday afternoon before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen in the City Hall in reference to the protest against the laying of four tracks in Amsterdam Avenue. The protestants were led by Thomas A. Fulton of the Amsterdam Avenue Protective Association, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Miller of the Association for the Public Ownership of Franchises, and representatives from the West End Presbyterian Church, the Riverside Baptist Church, the West Side Medical Association, the Knights of Labor, and the Central Labor Union.

Mr. Fulton, who was called upon to explain the purpose of the hearing, said that he had nothing to add to what he had already stated in protest at the last hearing, and in accordance with promise handed in a brief containing his objections in full.

The Rev. Dr. Peters said that the construction of a four-track railroad in Amsterdam Avenue would be a menace to public peace and a danger to the lives of the people in crossing and recrossing the avenue.

Father Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name, in West Ninety-sixth Street, was represented by Mr. Livingston, who added his quota to the protest.

The Rev. Dr. John B. Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church said that the time had come when the rights of the public needed protection from the caprice of corporations. "Are the people in free America and in New York City of no account," he asked, "because a hidden charter has been unearthed and two additional tracks have been laid?" He said that danger to the people would increase, with consequent loss of life, if the project were carried out. In closing he said that so long as the west side people continue to breathe the American air and so long as they had rights they would not cease protesting.

Mr. Fulton at this point said the case was an inextricable one inasmuch as the State Railroad Commission had refused to reopen the case, the courts not knowing their jurisdiction in the matter, and the Mayor and Commonalty being in the same position. He said that the water mains on the avenue which supplied half the city with water would be disintegrated by electrolysis if the electric conduits were laid. Diagrams in support of this contention were put in evidence.

Alderman Hall said that from the diagrams a serious condition of affairs seemed to prevail, and he suggested the advisability of having the matter brought before the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Stetson, an electrical expert, in speak-

ing of the corroding effect of electricity, said that in one year a light leakage in an electrical conduit would wear away twenty pounds of iron.

Hugh Greenan, representing District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, spoke of the danger to life and limb that would result if the four tracks were operated in Amsterdam Avenue. Patrick Rock of District Assembly No. 49 followed, and in the course of his arraignment of corporations said that the only remedy was to stop granting franchises to them.

Mr. Fulton, in reply to a question by Alderman Goodman, said that it would be a good idea to interest the Board of Fire Underwriters in regard to the danger to the water mains from electrolysis.

The invitations extended to the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company to be present and give their sides of the case was not accepted, although both companies had their stenographers present to take a full report of everything said.

TRIED TO INCITE A RIOT.

Woman Bicyclist Wanted a Driver Who Had Made Her Fall Pun- ished on the Spot.

Edward McElveney, twenty-seven years old, of 246 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a driver for the Pure Oil Company, was fined \$10 in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Tuesday night, while intoxicated, he drove his big wagon, drawn by three horses, down the upper end of Fifth Avenue, and insisted on swerving his team in every direction. Many bicyclists were in the avenue, and the antics of the drunken driver frightened several of them so badly that they fell off their wheels and were more or less hurt.

At One Hundred and Tenth Street, Bicycle Policeman Dobson noticed the wild ride of the man and called on him to stop. The driver paid no attention to him, and lashed his horses into a still faster gait. The policeman gave chase and McElveney tried to lash him with the whip, but only succeeded in giving him a few slight cuts. In the meantime, Bicycle Policeman Casey came along and stopped the horses. Then the two policemen dragged the driver to the street and were about to take him to the station house, when Miss Ferro of 136 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, who had narrowly escaped being run over by the wagon and had sustained a severe fall, made her way through the crowd and began inciting the people that had gathered to deal summarily with the driver. She insisted upon the policemen letting him go so that the mob could get at him, and the mob was about to follow her advice when the policemen drew their revolvers and warned the crowd to disperse. A patrol wagon from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station then came up and took the prisoner away.

OFFICER GEROW'S AFFIDAVIT.

Experts Are at Work to Determine Its Genuineness.

Last Friday, before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, an affidavit was produced, signed by Policeman Herman Gerow, in which he stated that an affidavit purporting to be his in a case against Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was forged.

Two experts were at work yesterday on the affidavit Gerow claimed had been forged. An effort was made to hush up the fact of the presence of the experts in the District Attorney's office, but it was said that they pronounced the affidavit genuine. Last Friday night Police Sergt. William E. Petty, whom Gerow accused of having asked him to swear falsely in the Merrill case, said that he had witnesses to show that the alleged forged affidavit was genuine, and that Gerow made it in the District Attorney's office in the presence of several persons.

The Grand Jury is investigating the mat-

FIGHT AGAINST FOUR TRACKS.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Asks His
Congregation for Money to Wage
War on Third Avenue Railroad.

"The time has arrived when it is necessary to raise money for the purpose of bringing an action in the court in the hope of preventing a wealthy corporation from putting additional electric railroad tracks in Amsterdam Avenue," said the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters to his congregation in St. Michael's Episcopal Church yesterday morning. "I trust that not only the members of my church and of other congregations in this neighborhood, but that all citizens who are interested in the welfare of the community, will give their aid to our side in the warfare which we have inaugurated against the proposed encroachment upon the rights of the people.

"Let every person, whether he or she be a property holder or not, give something, much or little, according to the financial means of the individual, to defray the cost of such legal steps as we have decided to take in this matter. I am confident that we will win in the contest against the corporation. For immediate use in the beginning of the suit at law we require the sum of \$5,000. The appeal which I make for money is urgent. I wish to thoroughly impress upon the minds of my hearers the great importance of my appeal. My friends, talk of this matter to your friends and neighbors. If every one of us will do something we can accomplish our object and prevent the threatened menace to our rights.

"Men who hold high positions in the community and who would continue to have confidence reposed in them by the public must show that selfishness and mere personal interests are not given the preference over the welfare of the community at large. Selfishness should be the prevailing spirit in city and State as well as National affairs.

"Judges, Mayors, Governors, Presidents, and all in authority, and all who seek political preferment, know that the best policy on their part is to so conduct themselves that they will not lose the confidence reposed in them by the people. People in this vicinity, the residents of the city at large, church members and non-church members, parents and friends of children whose lives would be endangered when crossing the railroad tracks on the way to and from the public schools, and in fact, every individual who is actuated by the policy of 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' will assist in the fight that we feel ourselves called upon to make against the scheme of a grasping and selfish railroad corporation. With a proper and united effort we will win."

After the service Dr. Peters said: "The railroad company stole a march on us. Satan's people are sometimes much more active in their efforts than are the Lord's followers. They selected a time when some of the best men who are opposed to the new line were out of the city or down with the grip. We were also lulled into a false sense of security by the representations of the agents of the company. The move was very cleverly made."

The Vestry of the church will hold its monthly meeting to-night, and it is probable that some action will be taken concerning the proposed suit.

OTHER PREACHERS SOLICIT FUNDS.

Father Galligan Asks If the Children
Should Not Be Considered.

The Rev. Father James M. Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Avenue, spared no words in telling his congregation what he thought of the corpor-

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

New York Times (1857-Current file); Jan 13, 1899; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 5

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The American Union Life Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to do business in the State of Minnesota, and W. S. Tupper has been appointed State Agent with headquarters at Minneapolis.

W. B. Marsdutz has been appointed General Agent of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company for the State of Wisconsin.

George B. Jennings has resigned as Special Agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, to become Special Agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company for the same territory.

It was reported yesterday as probable that Weed & Kennedy will not consider their resignation from the Western Union (fire underwriters) active until the next meeting of the union, since the date of the members of the firm, however, have not yet held a formal conference in regard to the matter, and consequently decline for the present to define their intentions relative to their withdrawal from the union.

The insurance on the property at 144 to 150 Franklin Street, which was damaged by fire Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: On building of Jacob Wendell, 144-6 Franklin Street, Fire Association, \$10,000; Continental, \$7,500; Imperial, \$5,000; Caledonian, \$2,500. On building of Hannah T. Slade estate, 148-50 Franklin Street, Phoenix of London, \$7,500; Phoenix of Hartford, \$7,500; Sun, \$5,000; Insurance Company of North America \$5,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, \$2,500; Girard, \$2,500; Union, \$2,500; Lancashire, \$2,500; Hartford, \$2,500; American of New Jersey, \$2,500; Firemen's of Newark, \$2,500. On stock of the Cook & Bernhelmer Company—Liverpool and London and Globe, \$15,000; Scottish Union and National, \$12,500; Sun, \$10,000; London Assurance, \$10,000; Aetna, \$10,000; Phoenix of London, \$7,500; Queen, \$7,500; Connecticut, \$5,000; Lion of England, \$5,000; Orient, \$5,000; American Central, \$5,000; Spring Garden, \$5,000; Lumbermen's, \$5,000; British and Mercantile, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$5,000; Lancashire, \$5,000; Norwich Union, \$5,000; Palatine, \$5,000; Imperial, \$5,000; National of Hartford, \$5,000; Caledonian, \$5,000; Boston, \$5,000; Manchester, \$5,000; Union of London, \$5,000; Atlas, \$5,000; Westchester, \$5,000; Transatlantic, \$5,000; Law Union, and Crown, \$5,000; American of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Pennsylvania, \$5,000; Firemen's Fund, \$5,000; Providence-Washington, \$5,000; State of Pennsylvania, \$5,000; Reliance, \$2,500; Magdeburg, \$2,500; Caledonian American, \$2,500; Equitable, \$2,500. On machinery of the Cook & Bernhelmer Company—Liverpool and London and Globe, \$10,000; New York Under-

writers' Agency, \$8,000; Agricultural, \$5,000; American of New York, \$5,000. H. A. Landgraaf & Co. will adjust the loss, which was estimated by underwriters yesterday as likely to approximate fully \$60,000 on the stock and machinery of the Cook & Bernhelmer Company and \$16,000 on the two buildings.

The Fight Against Four Tracks.

St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church applied to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday through its attorneys for an order to show cause why a temporary injunction should not issue pending the trial of an action commenced by the church against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to restrain that corporation from changing the motive power on its tracks on Amsterdam Avenue from horse to electricity. The grounds on which the application was based are that the valid consent of half the property owners on Amsterdam Avenue has not been obtained and that the operation of four tracks will injure the value of property on the avenue and be dangerous to life and limb. The order was granted and made returnable Tuesday.

Miss Namm Awarded \$750.

The trial of the action for breach of promise brought against Isaac Witmark by Miss Mary Namm, who sought to recover \$10,000 damages, and who in the Supreme Court on Wednesday refused Witmark's offer to marry her there and then, with charming frankness, admitted the assertion made by his counsel on the previous day that he was a habitual drunkard and when sober earned on an average only 75 cents a week. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of Miss Namm for \$750, but without any suggestions to Witmark as to how he was to raise the money.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE FIGHT

Claimed that Third Avenue Road
Has Not Enough Consents.

A NEW AFFIDAVIT IS OFFERED

Justice Scott Grants the Railroad Com-
pany Extension of Time Until Fri-
day to File an Answer.

The filing of a new affidavit by representatives of Amsterdam Avenue property owners caused Ferdinand R. Minrath, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to request yesterday an extension of time in which to prepare its answer in the suit for a permanent injunction to restrain it from laying tracks for a sub-trolley system in Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, granted the company an extension of time until Friday.

The new affidavit in the case was filed on Saturday afternoon by John McDonald, representing St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. McDonald and his associates did not object to the extension of time being granted, for at the time it was not decided whether they might want to submit other papers. The Court, however, ordered that all further affidavits must be filed by noon to-day, and the complainants concluded last evening to present no further papers, but to let the case come up for a hearing on Friday, as it now stands.

The affidavit filed by Mr. McDonald is an exhaustive review of the assessments and taxable valuations which will be affected if four tracks for sub-trolley lines are laid in Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. McDonald has examined each of the more than two hundred consents for construction filed by the Third Avenue Company and compared them with the deeds, to find out whether each was given by the party holding title to the property mentioned. He claims in the affidavit to have found a number of irregularities. He declares that in 1896, the year before the Metropolitan and Third Avenue companies made application for permits to change their motive power in Amsterdam Avenue, the assessment value of the realty which would be affected by the change was \$16,000,000, and that consequently the consents for construction must represent about \$8,000,000. This assessment, however, he says, included the valuation of \$2,005,000 along Morningside Park, of which only \$55,700 could be used legally in considering the question involved, and he therefore placed the basis of assessed valuation at \$14,055,700.

Mr. McDonald points out that the properties of Columbia University, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine were assessed in their entirety, a proceeding not in accordance with the rulings of courts in similar cases. It has been customary, he asserts, where property covers an entire block, for the courts to allow a railway company using an adjacent street to use only one-half of the value of those properties, because other portions faced on other streets. The assessment of the three properties named was for \$3,486,000. If the company is to use one-half of this sum, then \$1,743,000 must also be deducted from the

sum of \$14,035,700, still further reducing the basis of valuation to \$12,312,700, one-half of which the railroad company must be able to represent in its consents before it can proceed with construction.

"The railroad company," Mr. McDonald sets forth, "declares that it has consents representing \$9,000,700, working on the basis of \$8,424,800, under the assessment of 1896, or nearly \$3,000,000 more than it actually requires, on the real basis of \$12,312,700."

An examination of the company's figures, the affidavit continues, establishes the fact that a large number of the names on the various consents filed by the railroad are defective in one way or another, and that the company still lacks \$609,550 of the sum required under the law before it can carry on its work.

SHOT WIFE THROUGH JEALOUSY

Mrs. Christine Roach, twenty-one years old, was shot and instantly killed by her husband, Jeremiah Roach, in H. L. Schroeder's grocery, at Park Avenue and Eleventh Streets, Hoboken, yesterday. They were married only seven months ago at College Point, where Mrs. Roach resided at that time with her parents. They went to Hoboken to live, Roach working in that city as a wall-paper maker. He was a widower at the time of his marriage and had one son by his first wife. The boy is now nine years old.

Roach and his wife and son occupied rooms at 256 Eleventh Street. He soon got out of work, and then he and his wife began to quarrel. They had frequent disputes, as other tenants in the house allege. Yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. the couple had a quarrel of more than ordinary violence. It was ended temporarily by the flight of Mrs. Roach. She ran to the street and took refuge in Schroeder's store, appealing to him to save her.

"Save you from whom?" demanded the grocer, "I don't see that you are in danger."

Before Mrs. Roach could answer, her husband appeared in the doorway. He held in his hand a revolver. He stopped to ask no questions, but leveled the weapon at the woman and began firing. The first bullet struck her in the back of the head. As she staggered to the door he fired a second shot, which missed. He fired a third shot, which lodged in the woman's back and she fell unconscious. Roach stood watching his wife as if paralyzed until Schroeder summoned the police. Mrs. Roach died on the way to St. Mary's Hospital.

When Roach was arraigned, he said his wife had threatened to kill him, but beyond that he refused to make any statement. The police found later that Roach had fired two shots at his wife in their rooms.

Young Roach could tell nothing about the quarrel between his father and stepmother, as it occurred before he returned from school. He will be cared for by relatives. Roach subsequently told the police that his wife had given him cause for jealousy. He will be arraigned before Recorder Stanton to-day.

Mrs. George Young of 1119 Washington Street, a sister of Mrs. Roach, last night told the police that Roach was inordinately jealous, but without cause. Mrs. Young also said that Roach had made two previous attempts to kill his wife with a carving knife, the last time on Sunday night.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE FIGHT

Justice Scott Hears Argument to
Have Injunction Continued.

HIS DECISION IS RESERVED

Lawyers for Property Owners Speak of
the Danger to Life and Limb
Four Tracks Would Entail.

The applications made by the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind and the St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, to continue the temporary injunction granted restraining the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company from relaying its tracks on upper Amsterdam Avenue, for the purpose of changing its motive power to electricity, came up for argument yesterday before Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

St. Michael's Church was represented by Simon Sterne, John C. Coleman, John A. Beall, and John McDonald, and the interests of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind were looked after by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. The Forty-second Street Railway, which has been leased by the Third Avenue Company, was represented by Edward Lauterbach and William C. Trull.

Mr. Beall read to the court several affidavits to the effect that four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue would ruin the avenue as a thoroughfare, and would make it dangerous to life and limb. Affidavits from the principals of three public schools were presented. Thousands of little children had to cross the street going to and coming from school, and with four tracks operated by electricity the danger to their lives would be great. Mr. Beall also asserted that several of the residents of the street had given their consent to the railroad company not fully understanding what they were doing. Some of the consents, he said, had been secured under false pretensions.

Mr. Trull followed Mr. Beall. Speaking of the assertion by the plaintiffs that some of the consents of property owners had been secured under false representations, Mr. Trull said that there was not a word of truth in the story. There was nothing in the assertion that four tracks would increase the danger to life and limb. Mr. Trull also said that before the electric cars were introduced property in the neighborhood of Amsterdam Avenue was dead, and only began to increase in value when the cars made their appearance.

Mr. Sterne said that an encroachment on the public street might cause inconvenience and still not call for injunctive relief, but that was not this case. Here the company was constructing a completely new road and destroying the easement of the property owners, which could not be done without complying with certain legislative requirements and on payment of compensation.

"My opponents allege," he said, "that this avenue was a dead avenue until the introduction of the electric cars. It will without doubt be a dead avenue when four electric tracks are placed there, so far as the mortality is considered. If, on the contrary, the introduction of electric cars will make it a lively avenue, it is likely to be made still more lively when a third com-

pany comes along and demands the ten feet which are now left on each side of the four tracks between the curbs."

Judge Howland read affidavits of expert engineers to the effect that the allowing of the operation of the four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue would be nothing short of a public nuisance and the practical confiscation of an entire street. "I am sure that the persons who gave their consent to the operation of the system originally, if approached to-day, would absolutely refuse to do so again," said Judge Howland. "When they gave their consents, facts in the case were misrepresented and they were led to believe that only one track would be operated."

Mr. Trull again spoke after Judge Howland finished, saying the company had already spent \$300,000 on the relaying of the road, and intended to spend over \$3,000,000, and an injunction pending trial would cause a far greater injury to the defendant than a refusal could possibly do the plaintiffs, who could have the matter settled on the trial of the action. Justice Scott said that the preservation of the status quo might not be a great injury.

Mr. Trull said it would, as it would effectually tie up the whole road. He appealed to the Court, as a question of the constitutionality of the law under which the company had proceeded was in dispute, and as the injury to the defendant if an injunction pending the trial were granted, would be almost irreparable, to deny the application, and allow the question to be determined when the action came to trial.

DOCTOR MAY LOSE HIS FOOT.

Passenger in a Car Stepped on His Toe and Caused a Dangerous Wound.

Coroner's Physician Dr. Alvin C. Henderson of 82 Morton Street, Williamsburg, is a patient in the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from blood poisoning in the left foot, and it is feared that amputation of the foot will be necessary. Dr. Henderson's condition was brought about through a passenger in a trolley car stepping on his big toe and causing a bad wound. The toe was so swollen when he reached home that his shoe had to be cut before he could take it off.

The wound grew worse and the swelling extended to the doctor's leg. He placed himself under the care of Dr. James Feeley, and on Thursday, after a consultation with Dr. A. T. Bristow, the house surgeon of the Long Island College Hospital, it was decided to remove Dr. Henderson to that institution.

BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU REPLEVINED

Dressmaker's Action Came Near Spoiling a Wedding at High Bridge.

From facts which came to light yesterday in the Second Municipal Court of the Borough of the Bronx, it appears that a wedding ceremony in High Bridge on the night of Jan. 18 last was nearly spoiled by a dressmaker with a writ of replevin for the bride's trousseau. The wedding took place at the home of Merrick Marshall, in Woodcrest Avenue, High Bridge. Mr. Marshall's daughter Grace was married to Louis Dubois, son of the Rev. Hasbrouck Dubois, a retired clergyman, who is reputed to be related to the Gould family. It is said that Miss Helen Gould was invited to the ceremony, although she was not present. Mr. Dubois's residence is close to that of Mr. Marshall.

Mrs. Marshall contracted with Miss Mary E. Gorman for her daughter's wedding trousseau, consisting of a white satin dress, a drab traveling dress, and other garments. On Jan. 14 Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Dubois went to the home of Miss Gorman, at 1,059 Ogden Avenue, to get the dresses. She refused to part with them until her bill of \$52.18 for making them was paid. Later in the day the two women returned and asked to see the dresses. They were shown, and, according to Miss Gorman's affidavit, the two mothers seized the garments and took them forcibly from the house, notwithstanding her protestations and those of her sister, who lives with her.

On Jan. 17 Miss Gorman appeared before Justice Tierney and obtained a writ of replevin for the dresses. The writ was

of which are to be used for continuing work on the new East River Bridge, was passed, as was the resolution requiring the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to run cars below Third Street and connect with the Desbrosses Street Ferry at five minutes' intervals. Both these measures passed the Council last week.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Proposed to Charge for Conduit Franchises—To Regulate Automobiles.

At yesterday's session of the Municipal Council a resolution was presented by Councilman Conly of Brooklyn requiring every telephone, telegraph, heat, power, and gas company which may have occasion to use conduits to pay the city at the rate of 40 cents a linear foot for every pipe used. The charge is not intended to be an annual one, but is to be a flat payment for the franchise. It will affect only such concerns as are hereafter to construct lines in the city, and not existing corporations.

Members of the People's Telephone Corporation, which purposes to supply cheap telephone service in this city, look upon the measure as one inimical to their interests. They point out the fact that the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company now controls the subways and they believe that the bill, if passed, will inflict a great hardship on their company. Mr. Conly recently proposed an ordinance requiring telephone companies and kindred concerns to pay a tax of \$10 for each pole used in the Borough of Brooklyn. At present the New York and New Jersey Company has a contract, entered into before consolidation, by which it uses the poles of the police telegraph and fire alarm systems of Brooklyn. Both measures have been referred to the Law Committee of the Council.

A resolution was introduced requiring the Law Committee of the Council to prepare an ordinance regulating the use of automobiles. The resolution prescribes that the proposed ordinance shall fix the license fees for such vehicles, and that the operators or motormen of such vehicles shall be duly examined, and that certificates of fitness shall be issued to them. All salaries for examiners and Inspectors of automobiles are to be paid from the funds collected from licenses. The resolution covers automobile vehicles of every kind, including those used for passenger traffic, as well as freight transportation. The resolution was referred to the Law Committee.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE HEARING.

Legislative Committee Will To-day Hear Protest Against Four Tracks.

The joint Railroad Committee of the Senate and Assembly will accord a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the People's Committee representing Amsterdam Avenue property owners who are protesting against four tracks in Amsterdam Avenue.

The following representatives will be present: John B. Pine, Treasurer of Columbia University; Thomas A. Fulton of St. Michael's Church, Dr. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Father Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name, J. V. Olcott of St. Luke's Hospital, John C. Coleman, Cyrus Clark, and Walter Stabler of the West End Association, Dr. C. L. Harrison, President of the Riverside Wheelmen; Charles S. Sims, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York; Fred H. Allen and W. G. Verplanck of the City Club, W. B. Ellison of the Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, M. M. Miller of the Association for Public Control of Franchises, John D. Kernan of the Social Reform Club, L. Barton Case of the New York Stable Owners' Association. Henry A. Prince, John Jay Chapman, J. H. C. Nevins, John Harsen Rhoades, and other property owners will also attend the hearing.

Sutphin Men Supplanted in Queens.

There have been more changes in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, in the Borough of Queens. William

NYT
2/11/1899
P. 8

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRUCE

Fallows Bill Made a Special Order
for Monday Evening.

PLANS LAID BY SENATOR FORD

Campaign Arranged with Messrs.
Grady, Ellsworth, and Coleman—
Governor for the People's
Amendment.

ALBANY, March 16.—A temporary truce has been declared in the fight against four sub-trolley tracks on Amsterdam Avenue.

When the bill was reached in general orders in Committee of the Whole in the Senate to-day, Senator Ford asked that it be made a special order for Monday evening immediately after the reading of the journal, at which time he will move to take up the Fallows bill, strike out the Lauterbach amendment, substitute the citizens' amendment, and advance the bill to its third reading.

This arrangement was made after a conference with Senators Grady, Ellsworth, and John S. Coleman, of counsel for the People's Association. Senator Ford and the men who are acting with him are still counting confidently on the solid Democratic vote for the citizens' amendment. They hope also for a number of Republican votes sufficient to insure its passage. Whether or not this expectation is justified depends on the success of the efforts of the Third Avenue Company to muster votes for the Lauterbach amendment as reported by the Railroad Committee. The citizens' amendment will receive the votes of the Senators who are inclined to the Metropolitan Company. The question is which company will be able to control the most votes.

The chances of the citizens' amendment seem to be enhanced by the fact that the Metropolitan Company is backing it, which gives it the support, not only of those Senators who are disposed to vote as the people of the avenue wish, but also of those who are inclined to conserve the interests of the Metropolitan.

Gov. Roosevelt maintains a lively interest in the progress of the fight. He said this afternoon that he favored the citizens' amendment. He wanted the people of the avenue to get what they desired, and he understood that the citizens' amendment met their wishes. He had suggested, he said, to Senators who had consulted him in the matter that they make an effort to get the representatives of the people and of the two railroad companies together, and try to agree on the form of amendment to be made to the Fallows bill. If the two railroads would not agree, then he said his idea would be for the people to go ahead and try to pass the bill without further consulting either company.

HOPE FOR AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

Change of Heart by Senators May
Save the Thoroughfare from
Four Tracks.

Representatives of property owners thought yesterday that they had just cause to feel that Amsterdam Avenue would be saved from the Third Avenue Railroad Com-

pany. This feeling was caused by the reform of Senator Grady and the assurance, as written, in a letter by Senator Ford, that Senator Ellsworth had been won over. Senator Ford's letter was written to John A. Beall, one of the attorneys for the Citizens' Committee. The Senator stated:

"I am confident of success. Senator Grady is with me now, and Ellsworth is all right."

John C. Coleman telegraphed from Albany that he also felt certain the people would win their fight when the matter comes up again on next Monday. It was then determined that there should be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the Citizens' Committee, and it was decided to set the date for the next mass meeting for Monday night also, so that the people and the Legislature will be in session at the same time. Arrangements will be made to have telegrams sent from the Senate Chamber to the meeting, and the news of the Senators' doings will be read to those present. Durland's Riding Academy, as before, will be the scene of the gathering.

Some of the men interested in the fight to save Amsterdam Avenue were inclined to look upon the statement that Richard Croker had told Commissioner of Highways Keating not to issue any more permits to the railroad as a bit of comedy.

Lawyer Julius Lehmaier said that the Commissioner of Highways could be forced to grant the sectional permit needed so long as any courts are open in the city to issue a mandamus. Chief Clerk Martin of the commission declared that he was the person who would issue the permit if the application should be made. He said that he had not heard of Mr. Croker's alleged order.

"Only one more sectional permit for tearing up the street is needed," he said. "The road is now authorized to build between Seventy-ninth and One Hundredth Streets. Just as soon as they show that they have left that part of the street in good condition nothing can prevent, so far as I know, the issuance of the permit to tear up the street for the remaining length of twenty-six blocks. The only object in making the permits apply to one section at a time is to prevent the street from being torn up for too great a distance."

Simon Sterne, counsel for St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church and for the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, was engaged yesterday in examining the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company against the City of Buffalo. The city won in its contention that it had a right to remove the tracks of the railroad company where they proved a nuisance. Another interesting phase of the situation was contained in the assurance received by the Citizens' Committee that Columbia University, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine were about to nullify their consents to the laying of the tracks. As Justice Scott decided that consents must be considered on the basis of lineal feet, the withdrawal of these would be serious, according to counsel for the property owners.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE BILL.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Sign the Measure as Passed, If It Be Not Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day pronounced the statement that he would veto the Amsterdam Avenue bill if passed in its present form, absolutely incorrect.

The fact is that the Governor will probably sign the bill in whatever form it reaches him if it accomplishes what the people want—that is, the use of only one set of trolley tracks on the avenue, unless, of course, it is clearly unconstitutional. But he is extremely anxious that the bill should be put in a shape which would leave the entire question of the rights of the two railroad companies now in the avenue to be adjudicated by the courts, and would not in advance prejudice the rights of one in favor of the other.

In its present form, the Governor is inclined to think that the bill does discriminate unfairly as between the two roads. He would like to see it amended so as to work less harshly against the Third Avenue Company, but he would not go so far as to refuse to sign the bill as it is.

Assemblyman Fallows is not altogether pleased with the shape the bill has got into in the Senate. In his efforts to pave the way for it in the Assembly, he has found a growing sympathy for the Third Avenue Company, and a spreading belief that the latest amendments are too much in the interest of the Metropolitan. Every day apparently decreases the favor with which the amended bill is regarded in the House. "We can do nothing in the Assembly," said Mr. Fallows to-day, "until they get through this kaleidoscopic process of amendment in the Senate. We never know one day what shape the bill is going to be in the next."

ANOTHER AMENDMENT POSSIBLE.

Counsel for the Amsterdam Avenue property owners in the fight against four tracks intimated yesterday that some further change in the amended Ford bill might be deemed advisable. It is desired to make the provision relative to the taking of corporate property and the assessment of damages broader and without the present limitations.

John A. Beall said that there had been no definite suggestion made to this effect, but the idea had been talked over in a general way. The persons interested for the people in the Amsterdam Avenue fight, he said, wanted the bill, when passed by the Legislature, to fairly and completely cover the matters at issue so that the rights of all parties interested would be protected.

A notice has been served by the lawyers for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, upon the attorneys for St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, in a motion for a bill of particulars. This motion will be argued in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court next Friday. The particulars desired relate to the damage that the plaintiffs will sustain, and also to the defects alleged in the consents obtained by the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the Board of Health, said yesterday that if the Amsterdam Avenue property owners applied to that board for relief in the four-track matter, they would receive a public hearing.

of Joseph F. Daly and John S. Crosby had been substituted. Mr. Crosby had not yet been heard from. The remainder of the ticket had been changed by the Committee on Vacancies so as to agree with that of the fusion ticket.

The Independent Labor Party, continued Mr. Parsons, had no excuses to offer for its action, and asked the citizens to support its ticket.

DANGERS OF TORN-UP STREETS.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Says They Cause Malaria and Typhoid.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters spoke on "The Use and Abuse of Our Streets" before the People's Club, at 9 Seventh Avenue, last night. Dr. Peters referred particularly to the evil of torn-up streets. "We are apt to forget," he said, "that the streets are the property of the people." After citing numerous instances of long obstruction of the streets by open ditches, in which he declared the city to be as great an offender as the private corporations and contractors, Dr. Peters continued:

"I wish particularly to call attention to one result of torn-up streets, which I believe has for the great part escaped public notice. That is the disastrous effect upon the health of the community, especially that of children. I have had peculiar opportunity to observe the effect of torn-up streets in my own section of the city, and I believe the recurrent epidemics of malaria and typhoid are directly traceable to the noxious gases escaping from open ditches.

As a remedy of the evil Dr. Peters proposed legislation restricting the Commissioner of Highways in the number of permits issued for the excavation of streets, and suggested that only a limited extent of road per mile be allowed torn up at one time, and that the time limit, under penalty, between the opening and closing of any section be made thirty days. He further suggested that a street should not be excavated more than once in two years, except for repairs, without the consent of a majority of the property owners.

"We cannot make all our streets parkways," the doctor said in conclusion, "but we can free them from noxious gases; we can make them sources of fresh air, instead of the polluted, death-dealing agencies they are in their torn-up state."

The question of agitation along the line of Dr. Peters's suggestions was referred to the Committee on Resolutions by vote of the club. Dr. Peters, who is rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, was one of the most active participants in the successful fight against the building of an electric line on Amsterdam Avenue by the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

COULD NOT OUST MRS. SOMMER.

Foreclosure Suit Brought, She Says, on Behalf of Her Rival, Failed.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, before Justice Maddox yesterday, Mrs. Louisa Sommer fought a foreclosure suit brought by Edward Wagner of 272 South Sixth Street, Newark, on the house 340 Grand Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Sommer declared that the attempt was being made to deprive her of her dower rights.

She testified that about nine years ago she left her husband, William Sommer, a wealthy wholesale provision dealer, because he was too attentive to a German girl, Minnie Anhalt, who at that time worked in a drug factory. Mrs. Sommer further alleged that after she left him her husband sued for a divorce, but did not get it. She further testified that he took Minnie Anhalt

NYT

10/13/1899

p. 3

asks you what is in the package, simply tell him it is a book you are sending to a friend. If he asks you the value simply laugh and say the package is of no value. I will send you a package the same way, and then there will be no suspicion on either end.

Another good way to send money is to wrap the bills in straw and then put the straw in a bottle; then wrap the bottle in straw, pack it in a little box, and ship by express. If the express agent asks you what is in the box tell him that it is a bottle containing some roots or plants you are sending to a friend. Remember, address the package to name and address on inclosed slip. If you would prefer to come on and make a deal in person, the instructions I sent you for finding me will remain good for sixty days more.

W. C. MILTON.

Inclosed with this circular was a "guarantee" from "R. Chatham & Son, bankers, 46 Main Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.," offering to indorse any bargain of Milton's up to \$300. A lodging house is situated at 46 Main Street, and no such person as Chatham is known there.

AN INJUNCTION DISCONTINUED.

JUDGE PRYOR SAYS THAT RAILS MAY BE LAID IN AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied the application of the Society of the New-York Hospital for the continuance of an injunction to restrain the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company from laying its tracks through Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-second and Manhattan Streets.

The company in 1876 secured the right to lay its tracks through the avenue, but as at that time there was little done in the way of improvement along this part of it, the tracks were laid through the Boulevard. It was alleged by those opposed to the tracks being laid that the company lost its right to lay tracks in Amsterdam Avenue by laying them in the Boulevard.

Judge Pryor says that there is no taking of the plaintiff's property, that the street grade is to be wholly unchanged, and that the use of the street for railroad purposes is not shown to be unreasonable. It will be time, he adds, to restrain the operation of the road when experience shows that its operation may produce the effects which, it is alleged, will be produced.

In a similar suit brought by St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church against the same company Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas also refused to grant a continuance of an injunction to restrain the laying of the tracks.

NEWS FROM A DERELICT.

THE SCHOONER MYER G. SARGENT HEARD FROM AGAIN.

The derelict schooner Myer G. Sargent, the erratic wanderings of which have attracted so much attention, has been again heard from. The steamship Burgundia, which arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, reports sighting the derelict at 8 A. M. Aug. 3, in latitude 36° 13' north, longitude 40° 43' west.

This is the ninth time that the Sargent has been reported since the vessel met disaster in the hurricane of March 31. She lost her masts on that occasion and was abandoned by her crew off Cape Hatteras. Since that time the derelict has drifted 2,100 miles.

In the hold of the Sargent is a valuable cargo of mahogany, and the knowledge of that fact induced the owner of the ocean tug Britannic to go in quest of the derelict. The tug cruised for a number of days, but returned to Bermuda unsuccessful.

THE WOODRICKS' FAMILY TROUBLES.

The suit of Mrs. Belle Woodrick for a divorce from Capt. Woodrick of the Red D Line steamer Caracas came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on an application for alimony. Mrs. Woodrick is twenty-four years old, and met the Captain while on a voyage to South America. In 1884 she was married to him. He bought a house at Jamaica, L. I., and supplied her with horses and carriages, but she alleges that he treated her inhumanly. He compelled her to make clothes for the stableman, she says. On one occasion he threw a coffee pot at her, on another time a small writing desk, and, usually, he brandished a cutlass over her head and threatened to cut her into very little pieces. On April 3 last he dragged her through the hall by her hair, and from June 5 to June 13 beat her every day.

Counsel for Capt. Woodrick obtained an adjournment in order to enable him to prepare an answer, which is to be in the nature of a counter-

NYT
8/11/1891
p. 8

VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.

A WIFE AND CHILDREN DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND AND IN WANT.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 11.—The vicissitudes of fortune are pathetically illustrated in the wretched case of Mrs. David Jones and family, who are in destitute circumstances at their home, in Westervelt Avenue, North Plainfield. Mrs. Jones is the wife of a man whose father, Evan Jones, was a short time ago one of the wealthiest citizens of Plainfield. Evan Jones and Job Male, the late ex-Mayor, together owned most of the land on which handsome residences now are standing.

Mr. Jones, among other property, owned the large Summer and Winter Hotel then known as the Park House, and now the Albion. Mr. Male died a millionaire, but Mr. Jones little by little lost his all. To-day he is utterly unable to assist any longer his daughter-in-law, whose family was found by neighbors to be actually starving.

Mrs. Jones was deserted by her husband three years ago, and he is now well-to-do and prosperous in a Western city. A subscription paper has been started about town to save the suffering wife and children from starvation.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH CHIMES.

The vicinity of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street was vocal with the harmony of sweet sounds last night, and the streets were alive with people attracted by the open-air concert. The chimes in the tower of the Free Episcopal Church of St. Michael, which is to be consecrated on Tuesday next, were heard for the first time. Mr. A. F. Toulmin, the harpist, was at the keyboard in the lofty spire.

The chime consists of ten bells and corresponds to those of St. Thomas's and Grace Churches, and of St. Andrew's in Harlem. Each of the bells is a gift to the church from one of the guilds or associations connected with St. Michael's.

Mr. Toulmin played for an hour, his programme including the ringing of the changes on eight bells, "Old Hundred," "God Bless Our Native Land," "Hark! the Herald Angels," "Holy, Holy, Holy," "From All Thy Saints in Warfare," "Wedding Bells March," melody from "Der Freischuetz," "Hail Columbia," "As in Gladness Men of Old," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Bonnie Sweet Bessie, the Maid of Kildare," "Carillons," "Then You'll Remember Me," "Children of the Heavenly King," "Hark, Hark, My Soul," the "Evening Hymn," and "Home, Sweet Home."

MR. JUDGE TALKS OF THEOSOPHY.

A small audience last evening in Miss Stabler's studio at 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street listened to an address by W. Q. Judge, the General Secretary of the Theosophical Society. Mr. Judge said that the subject of his discourse was "Something about What Theosophy Is and Some Things that Theosophy Is Not."

He apparently did not regard his listeners as full-fledged Theosophists, for he said that he thought it better to speak as though all were inquirers and not deeply-read students.

He then said that Theosophists were innocent people who would not hurt anybody. The rest of the things in his address he had said many times before.

*HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.*SERVICES IN DR. PETERS'S HONOR IN
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

A service was held yesterday in the beautiful St. Michael's Church at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street to celebrate the completion of fifty years of service as layman, deacon, and priest in that parish of the Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters, the oldest rector, in point of continuous incumbency, in the City and Diocese of New-York.

In yesterday's celebration the contiguous Dioceses of Connecticut and Long Island were represented, the former by the Rev. Dr. William Tatlock, rector of St. John's Church, Stamford, the senior Archdeacon of the Episcopal Church in America, and for more than a quarter of a century Secretary of the House of Bishops in the General Convention; the latter by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox, Dean of the Cathedral of St. Paul, at Garden City, and Archdeacon of the missionary district of Queens. The episcopate was represented by Bishop Potter and Bishop Morris of Oregon, and among the clergy in attendance were Dr. Huntington, Dr. Van De Water, Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, Dr. Arthur Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Mottet, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Thomas R. Harris, the Rev. Brookholst Morgan, the Rev. L. H. Schwab, the Rev. William Richmond, the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, the Rev. John P. Peters, the Rev. George F. Pratt, the Rev. William Markoe, the Rev. Caleb T. Ward, and the Rev. Arthur H. Warner.

The special offering of the congregation was a superb baptismal font of Parian marble, the benediction of which, by Bishop Potter, was the first service. Afterward addresses were delivered by Bishop Potter, Bishop Morris, Dr. Tatlock, and Dr. Cox. In his brief reply Dr. Peters said that he was not at all satisfied that he had merited all the kind and complimentary things which had been spoken of him by his brother clergymen. "But now that I have passed the allotted three score and ten," he added in conclusion, "I am going to try to be, for all the rest of the years to come, what you all think I ought to have been."

At the offertory the anthem of Walter O. Wilkinson, "I Will Surely Build Thee a House," first given at the consecration of St. Michael's, was sung. The Rev. Father J. M. Galligan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, sent Dr. Peters a basket of flowers.

St. Michael's New Organ Opened.

New York Times (1857-Current file), Jan 31, 1893; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 8

St. Michael's New Organ Opened.

The organ recently completed for St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The noble instrument, which now ranks as one of the largest and finest in the country, is the gift to St. Michael's parish of Miss S. C. R. Furniss, Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, and Miss Clementina Furniss. The organ contains all the modern improvements, 45 registers and 2,784 pipes, the largest of which is thirty-two feet in length, and embraces every variety of tone known in the organ schools—the deep, majestic tones of the English diapasons, the individuality of the French solo instruments, and the rich choral effects of the German organs.

Its quality was disclosed on this occasion by Mr. W. O. Wilkinson, organist and choirmaster of St. Michael's, whose most effective number was the Mozart air in E flat; Mr. William C. Carl, who played, among other selections, the Bach D major prelude and fugue; Mr. E. D. Jardine, who was heard in the first movement of the fourth concerto of Handel, and Mr. Edward G. Jardine, who gave the congregation the benefit of his well-worn "Representation of a Thunderstorm." The church was nearly filled.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

THE DOCTOES DIDN'T AGREE

AND THE PATIENT NOT RECEIVING
THE RIGHT TREATMENT DIED.

The contention between Dr. L. L. Seaman, one of the attending physicians, and Dr. J. Conger Bryan, the resident physician at the New-York Lying-in Asylum, at 139 Second-avenue, in relation to the treatment of Mrs. Marie Zolki, a patient at the asylum, who died there on Jan. 20, was continued before Coroner Levy and a jury yesterday. The Coroner is holding an inquest to ascertain the cause of death of the woman and of her child. It was charged that the woman was not properly treated while at the hospital and that the child died from inanition and ill-treatment to which the infant was subjected by the mother.

The matter in dispute between the doctors is as to the course of treatment. The testimony heretofore taken showed that the woman died from septicæmia, the result of puerperal fever, complicated with pleurisy, and Dr. Seaman averred that he had given instructions to Dr. Bryan for antiseptic treatment, which were not properly carried out. Dr. Bryan alleged that no such instructions were given. He said that, although he knew the woman was suffering from septicæmia, he did not adopt antiseptic treatment because Dr. Seaman had not ordered it. The gist of the testimony yesterday was to the effect that while the woman was suffering from blood poisoning she was being treated entirely for pleurisy. It came out incidentally that the Board of Consulting Surgeons had decided to dispense with the services of Dr. Bryan at the end of his year's service on the 1st prox.

The first witness examined was Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis of 118 Madison-avenue, who said that he called at the asylum once early in January and examined Mrs. Zolki with a view of engaging her as a wet nurse. He found her doing well, and he engaged her.

Dr. Thomas F. Cook of 175 Second-avenue, who has been a practicing physician for fifty years in this city, and for forty-nine years has been connected with the institution, testified that he was present at a conversation between Drs. Seaman and Bryan during which Dr. Seaman found fault with Dr. Bryan for failing to carry out his instructions in regard to the treatment of Mrs. Zolki. Dr. Seaman complained that he had ordered quinine and milk punches and douches of bichloride of mercury as an antiseptic. His orders had been ignored.

Dr. Seaman was recalled and testified that Mrs. Zolki's child had died from the effects of an umbilical hemorrhage, and this fact had been suppressed and no information of it had been given to the Coroner. He said that there had been at least three deaths in the asylum during January, and he had not been called to see any of the cases. A rule of the asylum made it the duty of the resident physician to summon one of the visiting physicians in critical or important cases, and this rule had been ignored by Dr. Bryan. He had received a letter from Dr. Cook informing him that the services of Dr. Bryan would be dispensed with on the 1st prox.

Misses Catharine M. Benham and Edith M. Ryan, the nurses, who it is claimed were present when Dr. Seaman gave the instructions to Dr. Bryan, were called, but they both testified that they did not remember Dr. Seaman giving such instructions.

Dr. Bryan was again called to the stand and testified that, although he knew the woman had died of septicæmia, he willfully misled Dr. Biggs and Deputy Coroner Jenkins, who made the post-mortem examination, and said he did it to shield the institution and Dr. Seaman. He admitted that, although he knew that the woman was suffering from septicæmia, he did not make use of antiseptic treatment, because, as he said, Dr. Seaman had not so instructed him. The investigation was adjourned until Monday.

A NEW ST. MICHAEL'S.

TO BE BUILT ON THE OLD SITE IN
TENTH-AVENUE.

The congregation of St. Michael's Protestant

Episcopal Church have found the quaint little wooden church at Ninety-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, in which they have worshipped for many years, too small and antiquated for their needs. They decided at the beginning of this year to build a new structure. They asked for designs on Jan. 15, and out of the five sent in by prominent architects selected yesterday the plans of R. W. Gibson of the Potter Building.

These plans call for a church 61 feet wide and 150 feet deep, built in the shape of a cross and after the Italian Romanesque style, which is a radical departure from the Gothic architecture of the majority of the city's sacred edifices. The church is to have a very wide and high nave with octagonal arches and large transepts. The interior decoration will be in old oak, and the floor will be laid in mosaic. The building is to be fire-proof, with all its beams and girders of steel and iron, and the principal materials in its walls will be rock-faced Indiana limestone and brownstone. It will be finished with a huge square tower 210 feet high.

The old church will be torn down at once, and the new building will be standing in its stead inside of a year. The altar and windows are to be presented as memorials, and their designs have not yet been decided upon. Mr. Gibson's design calls for an outlay of \$120,000.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Nearly 150,000 shares of Reading stock were dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday. Over half of the business of the day was in that one stock. Hardly any other topic was discussed in Wall-street except Reading's affairs. There were lots of sensational suggestions and theories afloat, but facts were few.

Only bear talk was heard; everybody seemed to have the point to sell and the big and little fellows rivaled one another in trying to howl quotations down. Yet despite the tremendous transactions and abounding bear assurance the price of the stock fluctuated only over a margin of 1 per cent. The closing price last night was precisely the closing price of the night before, a fact very different from what early bear proclamations had promised. Before the market opened one top-fortical person paraded around, lustily anxious to find somebody who would bet that Reading wasn't going to break half a dozen points before the day was over. He had the chance last night to thank his Wall-street brethren that, however loudly he may talk, they never take him seriously.

The very generally accepted theory that the lately organized New-York-Philadelphia anti-Corbin syndicate had been obliged to liquidate was amply disproved by the sturdy way in which quotations held. Had yesterday's enormous transactions represented the spilling out of long stock last night's closing quotation would not have been above the opening price of the day. But though that pool remains intact, claiming to own a majority of the company's stock, perhaps some of its more or less responsible followers have come to grief.

The managers of the Sugar Trust voted yesterday to declare their regular quarterly dividend if they can obtain permission of the court. This is a victory for the Boston interest, which has demanded the dividend against the protests of New-York insiders, supposed to be short of stock.

The Bank of England made a further reduction yesterday in its discount rate, putting it down to 4½ per cent.; ten days ago it was 6 per cent. Similar reductions have also been made by the Banks of Germany and France. This cutting down of the earning power of funds abroad is likely to induce foreign investors to pay more attention to opportunities on this side of the water.

Over \$1,000,000 of Government bonds was bought by the Treasury Department yesterday. There isn't so much talk of a tight money market now as there has been.

Progress is being made toward the settlement of the Western railroad rate war. Jay Gould and other prominent railroad controllers are conferring, with prospects of harmony very much better than they have been hitherto.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The preliminary arrangements for the laying of the cornerstone of the new building for the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner Sec-

DEATH CAME TO HIM IN SLEEP.

The Venerable Rev. Dr. Peters Dies in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Venerable Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New-York, and Archdeacon of the Diocese of New-York, was found dead in bed this morning at the residence of Frederick R. Manser, Jr., 144 Hudson Avenue, this city.

Dr. Peters before leaving home yesterday morning remarked that he never felt better. He went first to Mount Mintern, near Elmsford, Westchester County, for the purpose of inspecting some buildings which he was having put up there for the Sheltering Arms, of which institution he is President.

After passing some time there, Dr. Peters hired a carriage and drove to White Plains, where he visited the Children's Home. From there he rode toward Tarrytown, where he was to take a train for this city. When about midway between these points the horse stumbled and fell, and Dr. Peters was thrown with some violence against one of the wheels of the carriage.

Dr. Peters was considerably shaken up, but he received no apparent injury save a scratch on the leg. He arrived here on the 6:05 P. M. train and was met by Cortlandt de Peyster Field, whose guest he was to be during his stay in Peekskill. Mr. Field, who is doing religious and charitable work in this district, was an old friend whom Dr. Peters had known for many years.

At the dinner table Dr. Peters appeared bright and cheerful as usual, and during the evening, while he sat with Mr. Field and his family on the piazza, he bore an animated share in the general conversation, making light of his accident and assuring his host that he felt no effects from it.

Because there were many guests in Mr. Field's house, Dr. Peters was to sleep at the house of F. R. Manser, a neighbor who is a lay reader at Mr. Field's Church of St. Catharine, at Yorktown, eight miles from here. At 9 o'clock Dr. Peters went across the avenue to the Manser residence, and, after chatting a little while, retired to rest in a cheerful mood and seemingly in the best of health.

This morning he did not appear at breakfast, and, as he was to preach in St. Catherine's Church at Yorktown, a servant was sent to call him. There was no response to repeated knocks on the bedroom door, and finally Mr. Manser summoned Mr. Field from across the street, the door was forced, and Dr. Peters was found lying dead on the bed.

Dr. Perley H. Mason was hastily summoned and pronounced the venerable clergyman beyond recall. Dr. Peters had been dead for some hours, having evidently passed away soon after midnight. From his appearance it is thought that death came during sleep. There were no signs of convulsions or any struggle.

Dr. Peters's family in New York and Coroner Edward J. Mitchell of Yonkers were notified. The afternoon train brought the Coroner, an undertaker from New York, and the Rev. John P. Peters, eldest son of the deceased clergyman. An inquest was at once held with the following jury: Foreman, Supervisor W. K. Thorne; ex-Mayor James H. Robertson, George E. Briggs, John Hawes, S. G. Luckings, and W. J. Charlton.

Mr. Manser, John P. Peters, and Dr. Mason testified to the facts and the jury rendered a verdict of death from heart failure in accordance with Dr. Mason's opinion.

The body was taken to New York this evening.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters was, alike in point of years and length of service, the oldest rector in this city. He was in his seventy-second year. He was connected with the parish of which he was rector for more than fifty years. In 1890 the old church of St. Michael's was replaced by the present edifice, the requisite funds being collected principally

through the exertions of its rector. Nov. 30, 1892, Dr. Peters was elected Archdeacon of the Diocese of New-York in succession to Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith. Dr. Peters celebrated his Golden Jubilee at St. Michael's on Dec. 15, 1892. Several Bishops and a large number of local clergymen took part in the services which commemorated the completion of the fiftieth year of Dr. Peters's connection with the parish and Church of St. Michael's as layman, Deacon, and priest.

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HER NAVY ENGLAND'S SAFETY.

Lord Salisbury on the Necessity of Guarding This Branch of the Service.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—On his return from Preston, whither he went to address the Conservative meeting held there yesterday, Lord Salisbury stopped at Ormskirk, a town thirteen miles from Liverpool. Several addresses were presented to him by the officers of the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist associations, in reply to which he dwelt upon the progress of foreign navies and the strength of the combined fleets of the allied powers.

England, he said, must never relax her efforts if she wished to keep on a level with these allied powers. The recent terrible disasters showed that she must be prepared for extra exertion to insure against the surprises which modern science might discover in the future. He expressed the hope that the necessities of the budget would not cause the Government to neglect the navy or allow it to relapse because of the addition of other duties.

Lord Salisbury declared that in the event of home rule being given to Ireland the navy would have to watch another coast, which, if England became embroiled with a foreign power, would likelier prove hostile than not. Napoleon, he added, used to say if he secured Antwerp it would be a pistol presented at the mouth of the Thames. The British people did not want pistols presented at the mouths of the Clyde, Mersey and Avon Rivers. This was one of the dangers toward which the present misguided rulers of the country were rushing impetuously. Apart from this, two-fifths of the populace of Ireland would have to be preserved from the rapacity of the three-fifths, and the Ulsterites would have to be protected against the results of subjection to their inferior and bitterly-hostile fellow countrymen.

NO WORK. NO MONEY—SUICIDE.

The Pathetic Story of a City Hall Park "Lodger" Left by Himself.

Park Policeman Henry J. Dwyer, while walking in City Hall Park a little before 11 o'clock last night saw a man in the clump of bushes northeast of the Hall, raise a pistol to his head. Before the policeman could interfere the man fired and fell on the flagging with a bullet hole in his right temple. The weapon at his side was an old-style pin-fire pistol of French make. From the man's appearance there was no doubt that he was a foreigner and poor. He seemed about thirty-eight years old.

At the Chamber Street Hospital a letter was found in his pocket marked "For my identification." It read:

My name is Henry Koehorst of Rotterdam, Netherlands. I have been told in Netherlands that it would be very easy to get a position here. I have found that it was very hard. I have slept only one of the last five nights; the others I have walked around. In the last six days I have not eaten enough for a healthy man in one day. All my money and all I had of any value disappeared Friday evening. I am neither able nor willing to stand it any longer. I use the revolver I brought with me from Netherlands to end this miserable life. I beg politely that some one send word to my parents, as it is not possible for me to do it.

Birth is perhaps not without mistake, but remember that I am a Dutchman and no German. The address of my father is E. J. Koehorst, Burgemeester Hoffmanplein 32, Rotterdam, Holland.

Koehorst was unconscious from the time he fell. The hospital surgeons thought he would die.

NEW RECTOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

The Rev. John P. Peters Succeeds His Father at the Head of the Church.

The Rev. John P. Peters, Ph. D., was installed yesterday morning by Bishop Potter as rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The letter of institution was read by the Rev. S. Delancy Townsend. The Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., delivered the sermon—a me-

morial to the Rev. J. M. Peters, father of the new rector.

The Rev. John P. Peters was born in 1852, in this city. He was graduated at Yale in 1873. He studied at the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic until 1883, when he returned to America and became associate rector of St. Michael's Church of this city. He has held a number of positions, principally as an instructor in various branches of education. He has also done some literary work, both in Biblical and other lines.

Miss Dean Did Not Elope.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The rumored elopement of Miss Maggie Dean, the Albino daughter of Mr. William L. Dean of Highland, dwindles to this simple statement of fact: Miss Dean became angered at home and left on Saturday afternoon, coming to the Central Hudson station in this city, where she expected to meet her elder brother, who is in the Wagner parlor car service. Not meeting him, she proceeded to New-York and went to her brother's home, where she now is, working at dressmaking. The girl's conduct was explained by her brother, who arrived at Highland this morning in response to a dispatch from his father.

Italians and Poles in Deadly Conflict.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—One dead man, two dying, and ten others variously cut and carved are in the station house at Whiting, Ind. The trouble grew out of a Polish dance which was held last night. To the dance came as unbidden guests a gang of Italians. A battle between the nations broke out. Knives and dirks were the weapons used. The floor ran with blood. John Poshanski, an unfortunate Pole, was literally scalped alive. He will die from wounds about the head and knife thrusts in other parts of the body. Another Pole had his jugular vein severed by one sweep of an Italian's blade.

Another Riot by Striking Miners.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The strikers at Haydock, near St. Helen's in Lancashire, suspecting that there were men at work in Evans & Co.'s colliery, assembled to the number of several thousand to-day and made an attack with stones upon the police guarding the colliery. The mounted police were called upon for assistance, and the rioters were dispersed after several persons had been severely injured. The rioting was renewed later in the day, and the mob completely wrecked the colliery foreman's residence.

Wreck of a Coal Train.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 18.—A west-bound coal train on the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Road ran into the rear end of another coal train near here this afternoon. The caboose was smashed and the colliding engine was thrown across the eastern track. Two cars were also thrown from the rails. Traffic was delayed for several hours. The train which was ahead had been divided, leaving the caboose and part of the freight cars on the track behind. No one was injured.

Col. James McGee Assassinated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 18.—A special from Pine Bluff, Ark., gives the particulars of the assassination, near Star City, of Col. James McGee, one of the wealthiest citizens of Pine Bluff. Dr. Scott, an overseer on a plantation of Col. McGee's, is suspected of the crime. The two men were at variance over a lawsuit. It is said Scott met Col. McGee in the road, demanded satisfaction, and, being refused, shot him to death.

West Point Cadets at Practice.

WEST POINT, Oct. 18.—The first practical work was done to-day by the cadets with field and light batteries on the plains. The seacoast and siege batteries trained their guns on the target set high up on the side of Crow's Nest, while a battalion with small arms skirmished over the parade grounds. The exercises will continue during the present month.

No Cholera Riots in Hamburg.

Officials of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in Hamburg announce that the reports published in this country respect-

HARLEM'S OLD DUTCH CHURCH

IT GOES BACK ALMOST AS FAR
AS NEW-YORK CITY ITSELF.

Has Been in Existence for Nearly 250
Years—For 160 Years It Was the
Only Church at the Upper End of
Manhattan Island—Its Founders the
Founders of the Village of Harlem
—Its Several Houses of Worship
and Distinguished Pastors.

The old Dutch Church at Harlem, which boasts of an origin almost coeval with that of the city itself, has added to its equipment a handsome granite Sunday school house. As soon as the finishing touches are applied, the new building will be dedicated. This house, built in the most modern style of architecture, adjoins the ancient structure on the western end of the old Dutch farm. In the early Harlem days the farm touched at the cross roads formed by the forks of the King's Bridge Road and the Harlem Lane, leading to Morrisania. The old Boston Road cut off its upper left-hand corner.

This locality will be found on current maps on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a few hundred feet west of Third Avenue. One who is interested in antiquities may stand on the stoop of the new schoolhouse and see opposite Sylvan Place, connecting One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, west of the Harlem Court House Building, all that is now left of this old highway to Boston. The church and the schoolhouse typify the extremes of architectural construction of a century, during which the pace has been most rapid. The antique frame meeting house, square in its proportions, and still sound in its every timber, promises another half century of usefulness, a reminder of the sturdy Dutchmen who laid out the lovely little village of Nieuw-Haarlem.

The schoolhouse has a striking front of gray granite. A high stoop affords entrance to the second story. The three upper floors are finished into a commodious lecture room, several classrooms, parlors, young people's clubroom, and pastor's study. The first story or basement is an extension of the basement of the church proper, and on occasion the two can be thrown into one large assembly room. Such a room has become a necessity to meet the wants of the Sunday school, which has grown to be one of the largest in the city. The lecture room and classrooms are also connected with the upper galleries of the church, the organ loft, and with the vestibule. A private passage opens from the pastor's study directly to the pulpit. In the rear of the basement are the litchens, storerooms, and private rooms for the Sunday school officers. On the basement floor there is also a large room which will be used for a library.

No church in the city better illustrates the difficulties which Protestant churches have been required to meet from the frequent shifting of the city's population. What was once a settled family church has been transformed into a struggling mission station. This is common enough in the history of down-town churches. But this has been a Harlem church for nearly 250 years. For 160 years it was the only church at the upper end of Manhattan Island. Its founders were the founders of Harlem. Their

estranged the Harlem Church from its pastor. Before Selyns's days were ended, however, the old-time cordiality was revived. Nov. 2, 1699, the villagers united in a deed conveying to the Consistory the churchyard, farm, and cemetery. The first stated minister of the Harlem church, the Rev. Henricus Beys, came in 1711, and remained a year. Thereafter the line of ministerial succession is broken by long and frequent intervals. Martinius Schoonmaker was installed in 1765. During the Revolutionary War the church was destroyed, and a new edifice was built on its site.

A new era in the history of the Harlem church began with the dawn of the American Republic. Up to this time the services were conducted wholly in the Dutch tongue and after the Dutch form. After the new church, begun 1788, was completed, the English language was used. The third edifice was larger and more pretentious than its predecessor. A bell tolled in the tower over the entrance, and above all twirled a gaudy Dutch weathervane. The bell was cast in Amsterdam, 1734. It still calls to service in the belfry of the church, in Third Avenue. It is the oldest bell in use on Manhattan Island. The weathervane has disappeared with all other relics of the church. It is said that it served for a season to ornament the dome of the Ingraham barn.

The first minister under the new regime was the Rev. John F. Jackson, 1791-1805; the Rev. Jeremiah Romeyn, 1806-13, and the Rev. Cornelius C. Vermeule, 1816-36, followed. The church was incorporated in 1811. In 1825 the old site was deserted and the congregation moved over to a new house of worship, erected by the Consistory, on the western end of the church farm.

Until the erection of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1823, there was no other church of any kind in Harlem. Prior to that date the churches on Manhattan Island north of Houston Street were few. Here is the list:

St. Mark's Church-in-the-Bowery, Protestant Episcopal, erected in Stuyvesant Street on the site of the ancient Bowlerie Chapel. Still standing.

St. Michael's Church, Protestant Episcopal, a small frame building erected in 1897 on the Bloomingdale Road, where Ninety-ninth Street now is. This building was removed when Tenth Avenue was opened. The monumental structure built by the late Archdeacon Peters is the present St. Michael's.

St. James's Protestant Episcopal, erected in 1810 on Hamilton Square, a high, rocky "table land" long since forgotten. The church faced north in Sixty-ninth Street, east of Fourth Avenue. This site was abandoned many years ago, and St. James's Church may now be found at the northeast corner of Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue.

Bloomingdale Reformed Church, now at Sixty-eighth Street and the Western Boulevard, then a small wooden building, erected in 1805, and fronting on the Bloomingdale Road at Sixty-eighth Street.

A small wooden building on the Union Road, Greenwich, occupied by a congregation of seceders. The site of this church is northeast of the intersection of Twelfth Street and Sixth Avenue.

These were the churches in the little rural settlements that dotted the rugged surface of the island north of the bustling city at the Battery. None was so prosperous as the Dutch church on the bank of the Harlem. But the city, with its street openers and its real estate speculators, was approaching. The towering, overshadowing elms that had stood as sentinels over the graves of the sturdy Dutch pioneers for a century were leveled. The stately, whitened church, with its bordering Dutch gardens, which for nearly 200 years had beautified the lowlands around Hell Gate Bay, crumbled away. The grassy rural lanes that led in shadowy curves to the picturesque country homes of a hundred years ago disappeared under the rectangular pavements and homely brick blocks of modern Harlem. Even the river itself was pushed out and banked up to give more foothold to the builders and to the dockmen.

The new church was built facing the Boston Road, with the rear toward Third Avenue, and about 200 feet north of the forks of the King's Bridge and Harlem Roads. The opening of Third Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and One Hundred

building. Probably he taught his day school there also. Public meetings were held in the loft above the church, and sometimes the upper story was let to private gatherings for the benefit of the Deacon's fund. As there was no settled pastor, the communion visits of the ministers from St. Nicholas Chapel continued, and the family records were kept in the down-town church.

Dominic Selyns returned as minister to the St. Nicholas Chapel in 1682. His first visit to Harlem after his return was celebrated by a great feast, after which the village assembled in the church for a sermon and the Lord's supper. Two years later it is recorded that the Harlem people made their first contribution toward the salary of the St. Nicholas pastor. In consideration of this the dominie undertook to serve communion semi-annually in Harlem. Wednesday, April 22, 1685, was the date of the first visitation under this arrangement and in the following April, the 16th, the last communion in the little chapel was solemnized. By that time the village felt itself rich enough to afford a new church, and a church of stone.

The new church was a handsome building, with a tall wooden spire. It was square, as a Dutch church should be, and it stood in the churchyard on the site of the old chapel. The first sermon in the new church was delivered by the beloved Selyns, on Sept. 30, 1686. This is the visit of which record was made on the St. Nicholas Church books, and which stood for so many years as the beginning of the Harlem church.

The Leislerian troubles coming soon after

estate was a burden for \$200 or \$300, are now valued at \$50,000. The present policy is to sell nothing.

In 1886 it became desirable to furnish a second house of worship for the families who had moved westward from the Harlem River, and the Consistory erected the handsome Second Dutch Reformed Church at 267 Lenox Avenue. Some of the oldest Dutch families of Harlem, however, may still be found represented in the congregations of the First Church. The Rev. Richard L. Schoonmaker was the pastor from 1836 to 1847; the Rev. Jeremiah S. Lord, from 1848 to 1869; the Rev. Giles Henry Mandeville, from 1869 to 1881, and the Rev. George Hutchinson Smyth, from 1881 to 1891. A memorial tablet bearing Dr. Lord's name has been placed on the wall of the church beside the pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf was installed as pastor of the First Church in 1885, and the Rev. W. J. Harsha succeeded Dr. Smyth in 1891 as pastor of the Second Church. These two ministers are still in the service.

MINISTERS CONDEMN A. P. A.

THE REVS. JOHN RIPPERE AND J. B. PETERS TALK.

No Favor, They Declare, Should Be Shown to Any Religion, but Proscription Cannot Gain That End—Bigotry Unpatriotic—Public Funds Should Not Be Paid to Church Institutions—Need of Constitutional Enactment.

The Rev. John Rippere, pastor of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, preached yesterday morning on the subject of "Church and State." In the course of his sermon, Mr. Rippere spoke in commendation of the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting public moneys from being diverted into channels for private religious use, and declared that all church property ought to be taxed. He also spoke against the A. P. A. and the underhand methods it employs to gain its ends.

Mr. Rippere's text was Matthew, iii., 10, "And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the tree."

Mr. Rippere recited the history of Church and State, and showed that from the earliest civilization they have been bound up together in Europe, the Church being supported by the State. He related the history of the establishment of the Church of England, and showed how from the year 768 to the present day English citizens have been tithed for the support of the State Church, and how, since the Reformation, the question of State Church has been perplexing to statesmen and annoying to all who do not believe in it. He contrasted the vexed condition of England with the American free Church in a free State, based on the first amendments to the Constitution, adopted in 1791.

"The question," he said, "of the need of reinforcing the constitutional law on this subject is made imperative because of people dominated with Old-World ideas coming to us and trying indirectly to bring about the same state of things which exists in the Old World.

"The need of such constitutional enactment has been recognized and incorporated in the Constitution of twenty-three States of the Union already, and an amendment covering the ground is now before the Constitutional Convention in Albany. In demonstration of the need of such an amendment in this State, I assert that fifteen cities of this State gave to the Roman Catholic Church in a single year \$1,600,000 of public money, while Protestant Churches in the same period received only 5 per cent. of that amount. In the City of New-York in the last ten years the Roman Catholic Church has received \$5,526,733 from the Public Treasury, and during the same time Protestant Churches of all denominations received only \$365,467.

"This shows a tendency which, if not checked, will reproduce the evils of the State Church as it is existing in the Old World, and it calls for an amendment to the State Constitution that shall absolutely separate Church and State.

"Every dollar's worth of church property in the whole State should be taxed exactly, as all other property is taxed, so that no partiality shall be shown anybody.

"The public school brings all elements of society on to a common basis, and fuses the raw material and Americanizes it. In the

choice of teachers for public schools the question of religious belief should be eliminated. It is impertinent to ask an American to what Church he belongs.

"The methods of those dominated by foreign sentiment are two. First, they seek a division of public money, asking a share for parochial schools taught exclusively by ecclesiastics, and second, they seek State aid for semi-religious institutions of a charitable nature, refusing the State the right of inspection. In these two lines they seek to spend money obtained from the State.

"The National League, which indorses the constitutional amendment, avoids the weaknesses of the A. P. A. and does its work along the invulnerable lines of national union. In this its efforts are patriotic and commendable, but the A. P. A. adopts methods which cannot be approved by patriotic men and women."

The Rev. J. P. Peters, pastor of St. Michael's Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, preached yesterday morning on "Church and State." Mr. Peters said he was in favor of the provision now before the Constitutional Convention which declares that no moneys shall be appropriated from the municipal or State Treasuries for institutions under the control of churches.

He said that of the \$1,200,000 appropriated for church institutions throughout the country last year, more than half was given to institutions governed by Catholics, and that the Jews received two and a half times more than the institutions controlled by all the Protestant churches put together.

In this State, he said, \$1,400,000 was last year given by law to the various religious institutions, and that, with the exception of \$200,000, all of this money went to Catholic institutions. The Protestant institutions, he declared, did not want any of the Government's money, and none should be given to any religious institutions.

Mr. Peters said he did not blame the Catholics for banding together and upholding their own sect, because just as much clanishness is displayed by other people. Neither did he believe that any hue and cry should be raised on this account, because religion should not enter into politics, and a person could be just as acceptable in the eyes of God, whether he be Jew, Gentile, or Catholic.

Speaking of the public schools, Mr. Peters said they were public institutions, where all sects were admitted, and religion should not be introduced there.

PASTORS ATTACK TAMMANY

VICIOUS GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED IN MANY PULPITS.

The Rev. John P. Peters Traces the Responsibility to Its Fountain-head—The Dock System Criticised—Dr. Halloway's Three Reasons for Opposition to Tammany—Women Lead Their Presence to Dr. Wilson's Effective Denunciation.

The Rev. John P. Peters, pastor of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, made "Municipal Corruption and Christian Civic Duty" the subject of his sermon at the morning service yesterday.

His text was taken from Isaiah, and he quoted the denunciation of Judah and the rulers and governors of the people, who used their official positions to rob the people and acquitted the wicked for a bribe. Then he said:

Before Dr. Parkhurst began his crusade against the police system of licensing crime, we all knew that our Municipal Government was very corrupt, but not even Mr. Goff knew how thoroughly corrupt that Government was, nor how thorough was the organization for plunder by licensing vice and by the sale of justice.

Who is responsible for this condition? The Police Commissioners. They are responsible for the appointment of men unfit to be police officers; they are responsible for the promotion to higher places of the most corrupt men for money payments; they are responsible for the clubbings, and for the system of licensing crime, and no sane man can deny that they are partners in this system.

But who is responsible for the Commissioners? Mayors Gilroy and Grant. The man who appoints a rascal to office is responsible for the rascalities of that man. The Mayor who appoints criminals to office is the worst sort of a criminal.

Speaking of the disposition of the city's moneys, Dr. Peters said that heartless parsimony prevails in our charitable, correctional, and educational institutions, while reckless and dishonest expenditure prevails in other directions. Concerning the Fire Department, Dr. Peters said:

The Mayor placed at the head of that department a political heeler of the lowest order—a murderer, who had escaped punishment for the murder which he had committed on the ground of emotional insanity. Shortly after that one of the Commissioners detected certain irregularities. His discovery resulted in a compulsory resignation, and the murderer and his pals were left in full possession of the department.

Dr. Peters said that our dock system was fifty years behind the age, all owing to the incompetency and corruption of that department. He continued, saying:

To correct this state of affairs you must don your armor and go into battle. Pray if you will, and pray mightily, but this fight is not to be fought by prayer alone. It is to be done by entering into political life and sacrificing self; by doing those things which are unpleasant, which necessitate the loss of worldly goods, it may be, or consuming time that we had been giving to the acquisition of worldly goods. Any man who refuses to give his time, work, and money is derelict in his duty as a Christian.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Halloway, in the West Thirty-third Street Baptist Church, last night, chose as the text of his discourse "Why Oppose Tammany Hall?" Dr. Halloway gave three reasons for opposing Tammany Hall and its candidates.

The first, he said, was because of the chicanery practiced by those who manage the finances and taxes of our city. Tammany, he said, points with pride to the fact that, although the expenses of the city are greatly increased, yet the taxpayer is not made to feel the weight of the burden by an increased taxation. Such a plea, he said, was

the greatest piece of impertinence. Though the rate has not been increased, the increase of valuations has gone steadily on, so that there is annually turned into the pockets of an army of worthless clerks and politicians the enormous sum of \$10,000,000.

The second reason was because of the nefarious practices indulged in, whereby good, competent, and trustworthy men are thrust into trivial and menial positions, while the political thug and heeler are pushed forward and advanced up the political ladder without rhyme or reason, other than their political pull.

The third reason, and the one which outshadows all others, is the protection afforded by the present local administration to crime of all shades and degrees. The evidence given before the Lexow committee, Dr. Halloway said, was the most positive proof that our city officials are hand and glove with the criminal classes.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church preached on good Government last night. Dr. Wilson said he places a great deal of hopes in the belief that, some day, women will purify politics by their ballots. A delegation of women, headed by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, sat among the floral decorations at the altar. They have identified themselves with the anti-Tammany movement, and will hold a mass meeting in the Ross Building in Abingdon Square Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Wilson recounted the prodigious shortcomings of Tammany Government, and accused the various office holders of being dishonest.

"I tell you," he said, "Kentucky needed a woman to turn down the man she didn't want." New-York needed women, he said, to take up arms against wrong-doers and expunge them from the surface of public life.

THE A. P. A., ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Church and State Must Be Separate, Declares the Rev. John Rippere.

The Rev. John Rippere, pastor of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon yesterday morning on "The Cause of and the Cure for the A. P. A." His text was from Romans, xiii., 1: "The powers that be are ordained of God." He said, in part:

Institutions, both civil and religious, have their fundamental characteristics. One of the fundamental elements of our Government is that Church and State shall be separate.

Protestant churches are agreed in this matter, and are fully in harmony with the State. This principle is part of their constitution. The reason for this is not far to seek. In the Old World the State claims the control of its subjects in religious things, and so it supports the Church by legal taxes. This thing has helped people to this country. Both Protestants and Catholics have come here to escape being taxed for the support of a church not of their choice. The Roman Catholic has come, however, believing fully in Church and State; but his must be the church. The Roman Catholic Church holds as fundamental, first, that it is the Church; second, that God has given it sole jurisdiction in spiritual things; third, it claims a divine right to legal support as a part of the State, and, in reality, as the chief part of the State; fourth, it regards all who call in question its claims as erring children, who have no divine rights out of its fold. These principles are woven into the thoughts of the Roman Catholic Church, and are held by all, from the child up to the Pope, as a deep conviction.

This is the cause for the A. P. A. and kindred institutions; and while the cause remains such societies will exist. Now for the cure. In a word—Constitutional enactment that shall put to rest all chance for effort to unite Church and State, directly or indirectly.

The battle, Mr. Rippere declared, will last until all the enemies to a free church in a free State are put under the feet of the National and State Constitutions.

IN BEHALF OF LABOR

Bishop Presides at a Meeting in St. Michael's Church.

A NEW SOCIETY'S OBJECTS EXPLAINED

Addresses by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters
and the Rev. Mr. Reynolds—
Practical Application of
Christian Principles.

A meeting was held last night in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for the purpose of presenting to citizens of the west side the problems with which the people of the east side are struggling. The meeting was held under the auspices of St. Michael's Chapter of C. A. I. L., which, being interpreted, means the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor.

It had been announced that Bishop Potter would preside, that delegates from the striking cloakmakers would speak, and that members of the Committee of Arbitration would tell of their efforts to effect a settlement. About 200 persons were present, the majority of them women.

The chancel was occupied by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's, and the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Vice President of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. Dr. Peters and Mr. Reynolds were attired in church robes.

Bishop Potter presided and opened the proceedings with a brief speech. He expressed his approval of the association, and said that he thought that the movement was a good one for the church to enter upon. He felt sure that the meeting would be one of instruction and interest to all, but he expressed the hope that none of the speeches should be of an inflammatory nature.

Referring to capital and labor, Bishop Potter said:

"We are apt to look upon society as being divided into two classes—capital and labor. As a matter of fact, there are three classes. I, for instance, represent neither labor nor capital. Nevertheless, I am a laboring man, and probably work harder than 499 out of 500 men designated as laboring men. Still I am not technically a laboring man. There is a great middle class that is neither labor nor capital, and it is to reach this middle class and keep it informed of the progress of labor that this society has been formed, and the use of this sacred edifice permitted for the use of this meeting.

"I recognize that this is a great departure in the history of the Church, but I most thoroughly approve of the movement, and take upon myself the responsibility of holding this meeting in the church."

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, the next speaker, explained the objects of the society.

"This Call," he said, "is primarily an educational society. It must be very distinctly understood that this association is not connected to any political theory or reform theory, except so far as insisting upon the practical application of the law of love to the solution of the difficult social problem of the day. This society endeavors to spread abroad the practical application of

Christian principles.

"One object it has attained has been the formation of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, of which President Seth Low of Columbia College, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, John M. Bogert, and others are members."

The Rev. Dr. Peters said: "In the cloakmakers' strike an effort was made by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation to arbitrate the difficulty, but the employers refused to arbitrate, and the effort was therefore a failure. By reason of this fact, however, 'Call' takes a peculiar interest in the cloakmakers' strike. I think we comfortable people on the west side ought to understand and inquire into the distress and suffering of the people of the east side, and as members of the Church endeavor to do what we can to ameliorate their condition, and enable these men who work hard to have a fair share of the proceeds of their toll."

The Rev. Dr. Peters read a history of the cloakmakers' strike prepared by Joseph Barondess.

A union cloakmaker named Rosenthal explained the conditions that confronted the east side toiler, and a brief address was made by Miss Harriet Keyser.

COAT THIEF IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE

Lawyers His Principal Victims, and He Works Only After Hours.

The Register's office appears to be an unsafe place for overcoats after business hours. A mysterious thief has stolen a number of these garments during the last month, and Register Levy says he does not know what to do about it. The stolen overcoats belonged to lawyers and clerks who remained after 4 P. M. to search records. So far as known, no coats have been stolen while the clerical force of the office was at work.

Joseph C. Levi, a lawyer, was the first victim of the thief's dexterity. He was looking up records in connection with an estate about a month ago, and laid his overcoat on a table in another part of the office. When he finished his search, he discovered that some one had gone away with his overcoat, and he was compelled to telephone to his brother for another one. Since then the disappearance of overcoats from the office has been a regular thing.

R. E. Dodge, a newspaper man, lost an overcoat in the same way Thursday. Mr. Dodge was looking up records, and left his overcoat in the index room. Another man was in the place at the time, but when Mr. Dodge looked for his coat, both it and the stranger had disappeared. James Langan, the watchman, said he had not seen any one enter or leave the office, and he made a search of the building, but to no purpose.

The ten-year-old son of a widow named McMahan, who is employed in the office, lost an overcoat in the same way.

Register Levy says he will subscribe \$25 toward hiring a detective to catch the thief.

WHERE TRANQUILLITY REIGNS.

New York Times (1857-Current file), Dec 6, 1895; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)

pg. 5

WHERE TRANQUILLITY REIGNS.

Sublime Porte's Amazing List of Localities Not Disturbed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"With the exception of the incidents of small importance that took place at Marsovan and Zeitoun, already mentioned in my previous telegrams, a perfect tranquillity reigns at the Vilayets of Diarbekir, Smyrna, Trebizond, Hedjar, Conia, the islands of the archipelago, Broussa, Bagdad, Van, Heyrouth, Erzeroum, Castamouni, Adana, Monsoul, Yemer, Crete, Salonica, Adrianople, Janina, Scutari, Monastir, Tripoli, of Africa, Mamouretul-Aziz, Syria, Rasso-rah, Sivas, Alep, and Kossovo, and at the Sandjaks of Tchataldja, Zos, Jerusalem and Ismid.

"Thanks to the measures taken by the Imperial authorities, the inhabitants of Divrak and Antikabad, who suffered during the disorders in these villages got back their stolen cattle and articles."

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIANS.

A Meeting Held in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church.

A meeting was held in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night to raise funds for the relief of the persecuted Armenians and the endangered missionaries in Turkey. The first speaker was a native-born Armenian, who appeared in his native dress. He spoke through an interpreter, and told the audience of the outrages inflicted upon the Armenians by the Turks. Every cruelty was inflicted upon them, he said, and the patience of the Christians had become exhausted.

Members of families had been killed, while the Sultan looked on with apparent unconcern.

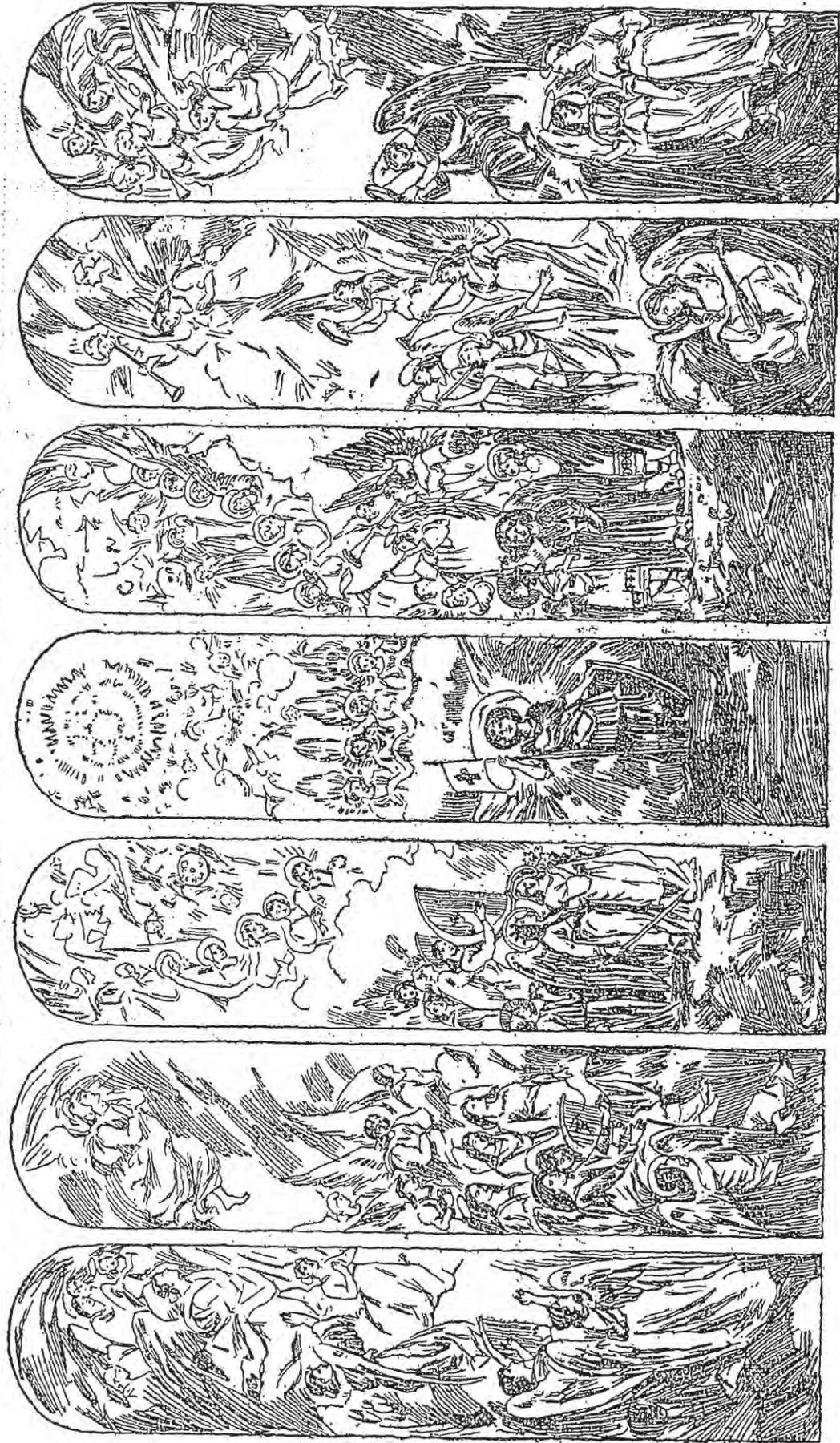
The Rev. Foster Strong, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, followed with a brief address.

Dr. William H. Tomson, who was born in Syria and whose father was a well-known missionary, said:

"It is a great mistake to suppose that this question is a political one. I do not think there exists another Government on the face of the earth so capable of murderous and outrageous deeds as that ruled by the Sultan of Tukey who actually stimulates and allows such diabolical crimes."

After the meeting a collection was taken for the relief of the Armenians.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS FOR ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.



The use of high art in churches is exemplified by the chancel windows which are being placed in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. They will be dedicated at 10:30 A. M. on Christmas Day.

There are seven windows, representing the celestial hierarchies at the moment when the Archangel Michael had driven the disobedient angels from the Court of Heaven. The upper portion is illuminated as though a light were coming from the throne. Surrounding it are the seraphim.

spirits of love; cherubim, spirits of knowledge, and the thrones, spirits revealing the divine nature.

In the central window is the majestic figure of Michael, standing upon a globe, typical of sin, and holding in his hands the lance of authority. His attitude and

expression are of adoration.

Other large figures are those of Gabriel, Raphael, Uriel, Barachel, Jehudjiah, and Sabahiel, holding appropriate symbols.

Below the windows and in keeping with them, is the altar, the veredas of which is of mosaic and metalized relief work.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL WORK

The Association's Annual Meeting and Election of Officers—Miss Julia Richman on Educational Needs.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Free School Association was held at noon yesterday in the assembly rooms of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

President A. F. Hochstadter was in the chair. Reports from the various committees were read by the chairman, and were adopted. The financial report showed that the annual income for the schools was \$18,000. The report on schools showed that there was an attendance of 5,617 pupils in the two schools, that in East Fifth Street, and the Institute, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. All of this money is expended and more is necessary. The number of pupils is larger than the combined number of all the other Jewish schools in the city.

A resolution was adopted to request all the synagogues to take up a collection for the benefit of the schools on a Saturday in May.

Miss Julia Richman, Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, read a report on the conduct of the pupils. She said that there were from 30,000 to 40,000 Jewish children on the East side that should be attending school. The free schools of the association took and trained just about one-sixth of that number. The children untrained were the offspring of recent immigrants, and the subject of their education was a grave one.

She said that there were various plans to interest the children and make good citizens of them, such as the Auxillary Street Cleaning League, but these societies were not sufficiently general to reach a majority of them.

She advocated greater activity on the part of the association to reach the children of recently-arrived immigrants and teach them American ideas.

On motion the President was empowered to name a committee of five to carry out Miss Richman's suggestion.

The annual election of officers was then held, and resulted as follows: President—A. F. Hochstadter; Vice President—Henry Budge; Treasurer—Joseph Lillianthal; Directors, 1896—A. F. Hochstadter, Julia Richman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Joseph Silverman, and Mrs. Leopold Wallach; 1897—Henry Budge, Albert Friedlander, Lewis Marshall, Stephen S. Wise, and S. L. Hamburger; 1898—Myer S. Isaacs, W. C. Popper, Jacob Korn, and Joseph Lillianthal; Secretary—S. L. Hamburger; Clerk—T. Oberfelder.

WINDOWS OF ST. MICHAEL'S DEDICATED

Bishop Potter Conducted the Services, Assisted by Rector and Clergy.

The group of seven windows, illuminating the chancel of St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the new altar, were dedicated at the Christmas service yesterday morning by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., the rector, and the clergy connected with the church. The galleries and body of the church were decorated with evergreen and holly.

"The art that teaches us of the glory of Christ," he said, "is worthy of the highest praise. In the ritual of the church we have expressed the lowliness and meek-

ness of His character and His life, as well as the glory of His heavenly realm.

"It is unique and suggestive and appropriate that we have come here to-day to dedicate this group of windows, representing Michael, the arch angel, in whose honor this church is named, backed by the glorious hosts of heaven, who sang to the Shepherd by night of the lowly birth of the child Jesus. It is fitting that we should join this ceremony with the Christmas service. The worthy and beautiful man who had so much to do with the church in its infancy, and for whom this window is to be a memorial, was known for his kindness and love for children. It is the child's heart and the child's sweet and simple trust that we want to cultivate in this burdensome and work-a-day world.

"The window that we dedicate to-day carries us back to our child pictures, when we saw the angels ascending and descending when we read of Jacob's dream. It reminds us of that other world where the myriads of angels surround the throne of Christ for ever and ever.

"Let us come to-day to the feet of the child that was born of a peasant mother in Bethlehem manger. Let us learn a lesson of love and peace to-day and carry it into our relations with other men, into our business relations, and into the workings of the State and Nation."

THE FIRE SCENE FROM "SALOME"

To be Presented by *Ida Fuller*, Under
Canary & Lederer.

An important contract was signed on Monday afternoon by Canary & Lederer. The other party to the contract is *Ida Fuller*, sister of *Loie Fuller*, and it is to the effect that *Ida Fuller* will present, under the management of Canary & Lederer, the fire scene from "Salome," the allegorical pantomime written by *Charles Henry Meltzer*, in which "La Loie" has been appearing in Paris and other continental cities with great success for the last year.

Miss *Ida Fuller* will introduce the dance between the first and second acts of "The Lady Slavey" when it is produced at the Casino, immediately following the run of "The Wizard of the Nile." She has just arrived in this country, and brings with her the duplicates of every thing used by her sister in the European production of "Salome." It will require fifteen men to handle the electrical and other effects necessary for the presentation of this novelty.

The arrangement by which Miss *Ida Fuller* is to appear at the Casino was accomplished through the agency of *Marcus R. Mayer*. She has appeared all over Europe in the dances originated by her sister, and has received from her the exclusive United States rights to *Loie's* dances, as the latter does not intend to come to this country for several years.

AN INVITATION TO CYCLE RIDERS.**St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church Will Care for Their Wheels.**

Several city pastors, while not approving of bicycle riding for pleasure on Sundays, have announced from their pulpits that the wheels of riders will be cared for in their churches on that day. But St. Michael's, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, is the first Protestant Episcopal Church to advertise that it has made provision for the order of things wrought by the bicycle.

On and after to-day the wheels of bicycle riders who attend the services in St. Michael's will be checked in the church building and carefully cared for.

St. Michael's Church building is a new one, and is of stone. It has a beautiful interior and excellent services. It is open at all times, and its week-day services are well attended. The parish work of the church is large and testifies to the vitality of its congregation. The growth in public favor of the bicycle has affected the Sunday attendance at St. Michael's to some extent, as at other churches, and the invitation to bicycle riders is the result.

Many thousands of bicyclists go up the Boulevard every Sunday bound for the woods and fields of Westchester. Some get up at daylight, swallow their breakfast hastily, and leave the city behind them until after twilight. These all pass within a block of St. Michael's Church, and as many of them used to attend service in some Episcopal church it is hoped that they can be attracted by this invitation.

The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, was absent from home yesterday afternoon when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called to ask him about the new departure, but Mrs. Peters said:

"This provision for bicyclists originated in a conversation held some time ago between my husband and a very prominent Episcopal minister. I would not like to mention this minister's name without his permission. He was lamenting the fact that bicycling was making such inroads on church attendance. He finally suggested that St. Michael's, being so close to the Boulevard, might be able to attract many of the wheelmen.

"I believe I state Dr. Peters's idea correctly when I say that he sympathizes with the impulses that are behind Sunday bicycling. People who work hard all the week have need of all the fresh air they can get on Sundays. It does them good to ride out of the city on their wheels. If they live down town and go to the church service at the ordinary time, they will not have more than the afternoon for riding. Their day will be spoiled.

"On the other hand, they can attend services at St. Michael's at 7.30 o'clock in the morning and have all the rest of the day for recreation. I am sure there are many men and women bicyclists who rise at 6 o'clock who would prefer to attend that early service. St. Michael's Church has not organized its services for the special benefit of wheelmen, and will not do so, I believe. There is a service at 7.30 o'clock in the morning, another at 10, another at 11, and a choral service at 4 P. M. Holy communion services are held on the first Sunday of every month at 7.30, 9, and 11 o'clock A. M.

"So many of the clergy are complaining of the change in attendance brought about by the bicycle that I think there can be no doubt about the duty of those who can do so to meet the wheelmen and wheelwomen half way. After their week of hard work it would not be right for these men and women to sacrifice their day to a church service. They need fresh air and change of scene."

"Has Bishop Potter been consulted about this matter?"

"No. The Bishop is in Europe."

"What do the officers of the church say?"

"I do not think they have been consulted."

Wheels will be checked and stored to-day in the transept on the Amsterdam Avenue

side of the church. There are no tacks as yet, but they will be provided soon. For the present a line of bars will be used. A sign to catch the eye of wheelmen and whoiswomen going along the Boulevard will soon be placed at the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street. It will announce the hours of services in the church, proclaim feet seats, and extend a welcome to bicycle riders. There are now cardboard signs to the same effect in the drug store at the corner mentioned.

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CHECKED NINE BICYCLES

THE REV. MR. PETER'S INVITATION ACCEPTED BY FEW RIDERS.

**But He Wants a Sign on the Asphalt
of the Boulevard Which All Who
Ride Must Read—Survival of the
Puritan Conception of the Sab-
bath a Calamity—Sunday as a
Day of Innocent Pleasure Ap-
proved.**

The invitation which St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, situated at Ninety-Seventh Street, corner of Amsterdam Avenue, has extended to bicyclists to come and have their bicycles checked while they worship, was accepted by very few yesterday. There were three bicycles at the service which takes place at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. These belonged to young men who were going far out of town. They live down town, and had risen at 6 o'clock. There were six wheelmen at the 11 o'clock service.

The rector, the Rev. John P. Peters, is not in the least discouraged. He feels sure that when the thousands of wheelmen and women who are using the Boulevard know of the invitation held out by St. Michael's they will accept it in large numbers.

Besides the notices which have appeared in the newspapers concerning the services at St. Michael's there has been a small sign put up in the drug store at the corner of Ninety-fourth Street and Western Boulevard. The rector is planning to have a sign painted on the asphalt pavement, where all who ride must read. It will tell the wheelmen of the invitation St. Michael's holds out to them to worship and have their wheels checked. Mr. Peters will this week apply to the proper authorities for permission to have this sign painted.

After the 11 o'clock service the rector preached on Mark, ii., 27: "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." The coming of Christ, he declared, abrogated the law by which the Hebrews had been governed and even dissolved the force of the Commandments. Love now dominated the world, and Christians were enforced to nothing. The obligation of keeping the Sabbath day was, therefore, voluntary; there is no longer any day set aside for sacred duties by command of God. It is, therefore, imperative that Christians lay a command upon themselves in this matter in order that they may not, by reason of disuse, drift away from the best living.

"It is a positive calamity," said the preacher, "that we have as a mental inheritance the Puritan conception of the Sabbath. The monastic idea was that some men were set apart to spend their lives in serving God. The Puritan idea set all men aside for that purpose. A leading characteristic was their fear of pleasure, which they had seen carried to great excesses. The Sabbath, as we remember our

will soon pass away. It has reason, hygiene, and nature on its side, and will not be driven off the field.

"It has contributed to the public good. It has made enervated people take to outdoor exercise. It has done great good to women of idle habits by taking them out into the open air. It has contributed to the spiritual good of the community. Half the religious doubts of the world have been dyspeptic doubts.

"Bicycling contributes to intellectual good by promoting social intercourse. Public roads have been constructed or made good. In fact, we cannot begin to estimate the good done by the bicycle. Our own beautiful west side has been appreciated and built up by the wheel. I thank God for it, and I would canonize the inventor if I knew his name.

"But a thing that is popular is apt to be overdone and cursed by abuses and excesses. So it is with the bicycle.

"There are some danger spots, and I want to appeal to the young men and women, to correct them and so defend bicycling from what may wreck it and injure society.

Horse Ran Away, Bicycle Broken.

Ex-Excise Commissioner John Schliemann of Brooklyn, while driving down the road to Coney Island Saturday afternoon, saw a man riding a bicycle in front of him, and in order to prevent an accident stopped his horse suddenly. At the same moment the bicyclist dismounted and the horse struck the wheelman, knocking him down and breaking his wheel. Mr. Schliemann was shot out of his carriage over the dashboard. He landed on his head, receiving a scalp wound. He tried to catch his horse, which is a spirited animal, but it ran away and was captured at Parkville, two miles from where the accident took place.

Miss Annie Jukes Run Down.

Frederick Clatt of 15 Park Avenue, Hoboken, while driving along the Hudson Boulevard, in Jersey City, yesterday, drove against Miss Annie Jukes of 78½ Montgomery Street, who was riding a wheel. She was thrown to the ground and severely injured. John E. Reilly, who was riding in company with Miss Jukes, remonstrated with Clatt for his carelessness, and Clatt struck him in the face. Reilly called a policeman, and Clatt was locked up for assault.

fathers taught us it ought to be, was most expressly a day on which no pleasure was permitted. Therefore there are many who go abroad into God's beautiful world to enjoy the sights and sounds and sweet scents of nature who feel that they are doing a wrong because of the remembrance of the gloomy teaching."

The preacher said that this view was wrong and was not founded upon any teaching of the New Testament. He approved of the present movement that is turning Sunday into a day of innocent pleasure and which sends thousands of men and women to the country every Sabbath. The fact that this had to some extent interfered with worship was to be expected, but it was not likely that this change would be permanent. There is no good reason why worship and pleasure may not both be had. Worship is necessary because it keeps the worshipper in touch with God. The Sabbath, therefore, should not pass without worship, but worship is not the end of man, and it is not necessary to sacrifice the day to worship.

In conclusion, the preacher advised those who might be at places where they could not go to church to go aside with any others they could persuade to join them and hold a short service on the Sabbath.

After the service many members of the congregation and some strangers spoke to the rector. One woman asked: "Is it actually true that I can come here on my wheel and have it checked?" When assured that it was true, she was greatly pleased.

"She will bring her wheel next Sunday," said the rector.

"I got the idea of checking wheels and inviting the bicyclists to worship with us from the Rev. Dr. McConnell, now of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, formerly of Philadelphia," the Rev. Mr. Peters said. "We were talking of the great increase of Sunday bicycling and its various effects on churches and on individuals, and he remarked the favorable situation of St. Michael's for ministering to their religious needs, and asked me if I didn't think St. Michael's had a duty in the premises. I thought it had, and the advertisements inviting wheelmen and offering to check bicycles was the outcome. I conferred with the Wardens and Vestrymen and some members of the congregation, and found that they agreed with the views of our duty. One difficulty was that we wanted to avoid sensationalism and any appearance of advertising, and at the same time we wanted to make known to the wheelmen our hours of service, the fact that seats are free, and they are all welcome."

St. Michael's is a church with a history that dates back to 1808, when it was established by the liberality of Trinity. Beautiful and wealthy Bloomingdale grew up about it, and when it got strong it sent out shoots in the shape of other churches, just as Trinity had branched. The rectorate has practically been in the same family since 1819, when the incumbent was the Rev. William Richardson, the father of the present rector's mother. He was succeeded in 1838 by the present rector's father, Archdeacon Thomas M. Peters, who died in 1893. At all times St. Michael's parish has been well forward in the van of those churches that were concerning themselves with the physical well-being of the people of New-York.

The present St. Michael's Church seats ~~1,000~~ persons. The building is beautiful and substantial, and has a window which is said by some to be the finest stained-glass work in America.

"Is our service High or Low?" repeated the rector. "I really don't know. We have little time to think of the unessentials. We have the cross at the altar, and the surpliced choir and the cross carried before the choir, but I don't think we would be classed either as High or Low."

EVILS OF BICYCLING.

The Rev. Dr. Tipple Warns His Congregation Against Its Excess.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, preached last evening on "The Perils of the Wheel."

In his discourse, the preacher spoke of the rise and progress of the wheeling furore which has spread, not only all over the

United States, but throughout all of the civilized—and part of the uncivilized—portions of the globe.

The Rev. Dr. Tipple considered its effect upon the moral and physical conditions of the people. It could not be denied that there were perils connected with the wheel. Many persons devote too much time to cycling. They think too much of the sport, and neglect other matters essential to the welfare of themselves and their associates. There is danger in excess in many things, he said.

While there are perils connected with the wheel, the preacher did not wish his hearers to regard the sport as an unmixed evil. The bicycle was susceptible of being put to good uses—to facilitate travel and to promote health when judiciously made use of. Cyclists should make use of common sense in costumes, in demeanor, in caution against accidents—and thus promote good, instead of evil.

DR. SHAW COMMENDS BICYCLING.

**He Would Canonize Its Inventor, if
He Knew Him.**

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night delivered a sermon on bicycling. He said, in part:

"I do not believe bicycling is a fact that

TOMBS UNDER THE CITY

New York Times 1857; Aug 2, 1896; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 20

TOMBS UNDER THE CITY

CITACOMBS FOR THE DEAD BENEATH SEVERAL CHURCHES.

The Penitence gradually dying out as New Churches are built—St. Patrick's Cathedral's, on Fifth Avenue, the Only Vault of This Kind Constructed in Recent Years—The Old Mott Street Cathedral's Curious Underground Burying Place.

There are several curious underground portions of New-York City which it is not the business of the sewer Commission to explore, nor with which the Public Works Department has a right to interfere, but which are possessed of a unique interest. They are the catacombs, which, in these days of cremation and other modern methods of burial, still exist under the city. To go down into them is to throw off the mantle of the dead and to put on the mantle of mediocrity, for while these old vaults are not ancient in the true sense of the word, they yet savor of the methods of another age. They are not to be compared either in scope or original pattern with the catacombs of Paris or Rome, but they breathe an air of adherence to old-time purpose, and standing un-

chisel. On both sides of the centre corridor of the catacombs long lines of slabs with half-erased names stretch away, and finally lose themselves in the darkness. The vaults of Arnold Veslin, John Power, James Gardner, John Mott, Robert, Laurent Sales, William Corbett, Daniel Coghlan, John Maloney, John Foote, Capt. James McKeen, George Francis Hecker, Edward Manning, and T. A. Hart are also found, the last-named being at present sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue. At the end of the passage, in a position which must bring it well under the sidewalk of Mulberry Street, stands the only separate monument in the catacombs. It is an urn-shaped affair, and records the fact that it was erected to James Mulhany, as a Tribute of Grateful Remembrance to a Respected Father-in-Law. It is dated New-York, December, 1840, and, with one exception, is the oldest thing in the place. That single exception is the exposed tomb of Valentine Sherry, who died in 1803, aged eighty years. This tomb is of the ordinary oblong shape, such as may be seen in graveyards, it is situated almost under the wall of the church, and appears as though it might have once occupied a position outside in the graveyard.

It is in a vault under the old cathedral that several former Bishops of the diocese were entombed. Thus it is possible to trace the last resting place of the Right Rev. Bishop Connelly, who was second Bishop of New-York. The Right Rev. Bishop Dubois, who was third Bishop of New-York, was entombed, by his special request, directly in front of the main door of the church, on Mott Street. It is not recorded that the first Bishop of New-York is buried here. He died while on a visit to France. The body of Archbishop Hughes was entombed in the catacombs, but was subsequently conveyed to the catacombs under the new cathedral, where it lies in a compartment next to the remains of Cardinal McCloskey.

Down one of the side passages of this old-time crypt is found a vault with an inscription entirely in Latin. It shows where lies all that is mortal of a number of Sisters of Charity. Further on is found an Episcopal vault marked 1851. It is curious to note the

record of his name, birth, and death, in Latin.

Compartment No. 2 contains the body of Cardinal McCloskey, who was entombed here in 1856. The record of the life of this great prince of the Church was written and sealed up with his body in a leaden case and placed in his coffin. The marble slab is inscribed in Latin, with a general record of his name, title, age, and death, together with his coat of arms. There are the only interments which have been made in the catacombs of the cathedral. The remaining compartments are sufficient in number to contain the bodies of the Bishops of New-York for years to come.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael's, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has adopted a method of disposing of the dead of the old graveyard on which the church stands, which practically causes catacombs to exist beneath the church. When the new church was built it was found that some disposal of the bodies in the graveyard was necessary. It was finally decided, after many ways had been discussed, to seal up the vaults and construct a crypt at one side of them. Consent for stalling up all the vaults could not be obtained from all the families of the

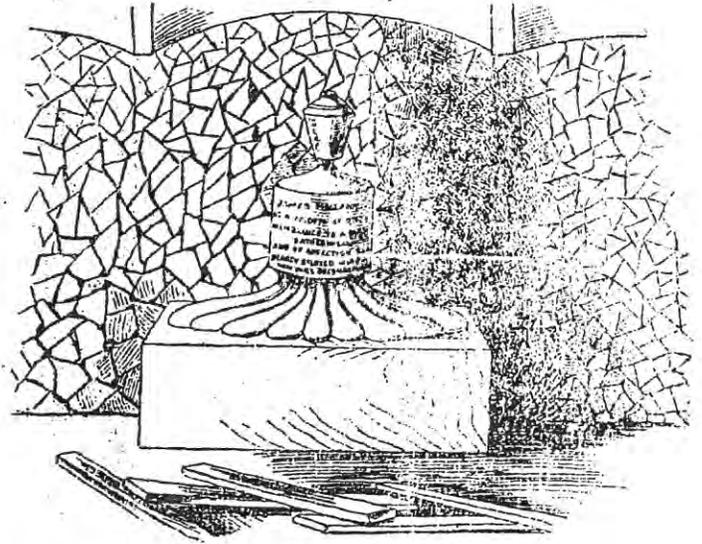


Section of Catacombs. Located Old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott Street.

and the most modern city of the New World, they are as a breath out of the West.

The catacombs of this city are for the most part situated under churches. With few exceptions, they are to be found under churches of the Roman Catholic denomination and, so far as public burial is con-

cernent nationalities represented in the vaults. Thus we find "Andres Patrullo, born in Spain, 1840, died in New-York, 1851." Joseph C. Conner was born in King's County, Ireland. William M. Montgomery was a native of New-Orleans, and so on. A majority of the dates on the slabs show the first interments of each tomb to have been made, as a rule, during the first half of the



The Mullany Monument. The Only Monument in the Catacombs of the Old Mott Street Cathedral. It is Dated 1840.

deceased, however, and some of them had to be left open. The vaults buck up again; the crypt in which all the old mortuary tablets have been placed. Some of the vaults may still be entered, but most of them are closed. The tablets in the crypt, however, correspond in position to the vaults, and let us know who rest behind them. Some of the first families of the city are represented. In the early days of New-York City the wealthy families of the town used to pass the summer at country houses situated along the old Bloomingdale Road. St. Michael's then became a fashionable church, and its burying ground contained the bodies of many well-known New-Yorkers. Among the parishioners were the Wests, the de Peysters, the Chisolms, the Hazards, the Clarksons, &c. For many years Col. Frederic de Peyster's father was a Warden of St. Michael's Church. In the crypt may be traced the remains of various members of these old families. The tablets show just where the vaults stand. We find one reading "D. Wagstaff's Family Vault, 1820"; another "Edward Windust's Family Vault, 1830"; still another which reads, "Obad Thayer, who departed this life on the 22nd Jan., 1810, aged 35 years 9 mos. and 22 days." Some curious old epitaphs also are to be found here. There is a tablet erected to "Thomas M. Finlay, A. M." by a pupil who "never received anything from his hands but kindness and good instruction." The tablet further states that Mr. Finlay was born in Arndagh, Ireland, in 1766, and came to America in 1795.

ained, and their existence to the desire of faithful parishioners to be buried as near as possible to the house of God as possible. Some years ago there were catacomb vaults under a number of New-York churches, but the practice has been gradually abandoned as new churches were built, and but a few exist to-day; for while the practice in a measure copied the method of disposing of the remains of the early Christian warriors, yet it placed the body of the beloved dead beyond the easy reach of friends. There was no grave in which the friends of the departed could assemble in solemn prayer, no urn even in which they could gaze; the body was laid up, gone, and forgotten, which proved to be a luxury of grief, and deprived of its first privilege. Nevertheless, there were some much used catacombs in New-York early in the century, and these under the old Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Mott Street, were the most numerous and generally, consequently, the most interesting.

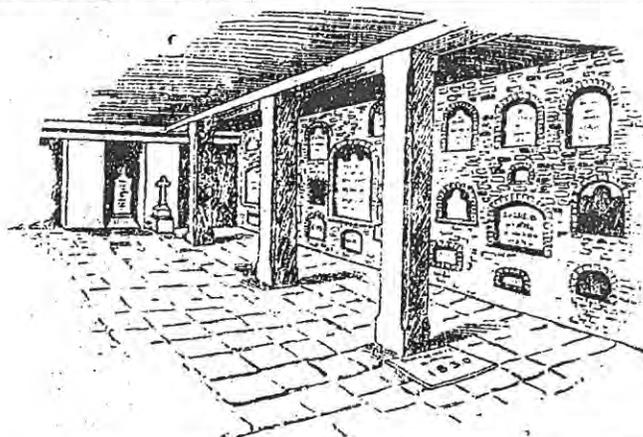
Amongst the agencies between them, the occupants of the old cathedral occupy a large portion of the ground under the church. The passages between the vaults are the only means of access to the church. The way to the vaults lies through a trap door in the playground on Mott Street. The flight of stone steps and the passage beyond are



Inscription on Cardinal McCloskey's Tomb, in Catacombs at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

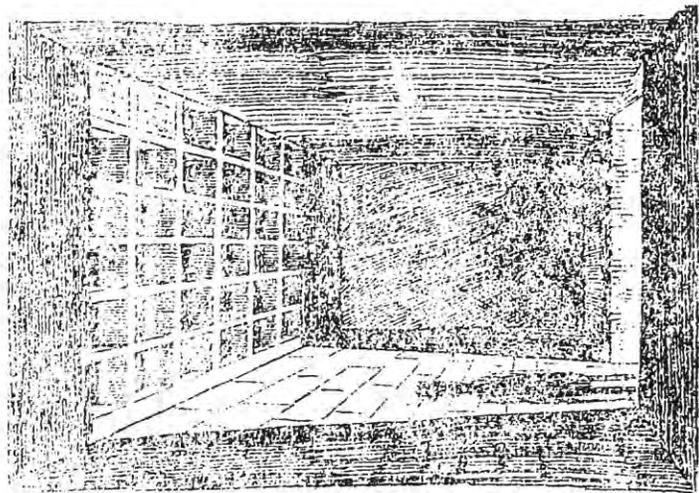
century. None but the members of old families are buried here. There are no empty vaults which could be secured at the present day. Hence funerals are becoming rarer year by year. It is only the question of a short time when all the vaults will be filled

He was a graduate of Dublin University and went to the Academy at Newark, where, and at Manhattanville, on this island, he taught with great ability the Greek



Catacombs under St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

and Latin languages." We find a tablet erected to "Desidera Maria, wife of William Itayson, born in London 1800, died at Elmbridge 1820." There are also tablets erected to "Walter Wagstaff, 1810"; "Elizabeth Wagstaff, 1815"; "John Percin, 1815"; "Michael Schully, 1825"; "Casper Wistar Eddy, M. D., 1828"; "N. Hubbard Rockwell, 1828"; "Edna Livingston, 1817"; and one large marked stone, "The Grave of William P. Plattberg, 1821." There are other tombs in this city which could rightly be placed under the heading of catacombs, but they are isolated and



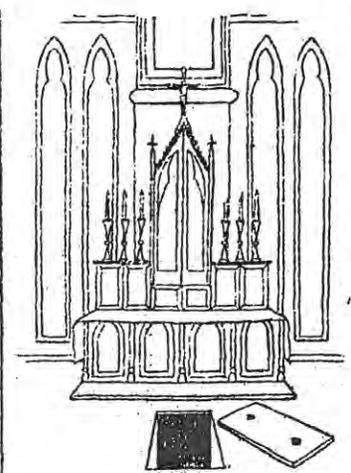
Arrangement of Catacombs, under St. Patrick's Cathedral.

and almost noiseless. At one time it was claimed that an odor from the vaults permeated the church and the cemetery after service, but this idea has been scouted by those in charge. The old sexton, with his bit of candle, shows the way down. He is in many respects the link between the living and the dead, but no one else seems to know much about the place. In the light of the candle, the vaults are ghostly, gloomy, and uncleanly. Some of the vaults have not been opened for decades, and a burial seldom takes place there. Most persons prefer pleasant spots as a last resting place. Hence the graves and the dirt have a chance to gather thickly around the underground tombs.

We might trace a history of Roman Catholic New-York in the first half of the century by examining these tombs, but the same history would have to include a great deal of hearsay testimony, for many of the names on the vaults and the deeds of their owners have passed out of recollection, and little record seems to have been kept. The certain, isolated, and only surely of the tomb is well illustrated here. Nothing has changed the vaults, not even the burning of the church, which was demolished by fire Oct. 6, 1840. The church was swept away, but the tombs were unscathed. Many well-known names are traced on the slabs which show where an entrance may be cut through to the interior. The name of John Kelly, of political fame, is cut into the stonework of one

or all the families die off. Then the old passages will have to be sealed up or fall into worse decay. Only two vaults have shelves. In the others the coffins and caskets are piled in promiscuously on top of each other.

Under the main altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, are the catacombs in which are to be buried all the succeeding Bishops of New-York. This crypt is perhaps the newest of its kind in the city, and it must of course become historic in the course of time on account of the remains which must eventually be placed in it. It was built when the church was erected, and it can provide a last resting place for forty-two Bishops. The way to it is down a stone staircase, which lies under stone slabs at the back of the altar. Every day the reverend officials of the cathedral must walk over these slabs, which never open except to receive one of their number in his last sleep. Just in front of the opening is a small altar devoted to the private service of the Archbishop, who thus performs his devotions on top of what will be his own grave. Six men are required to lift the stone slabs which cover the entrance to the crypt. The stone steps lead down to a passage which extends forward to a position directly under the altar. The crypt itself is 21 feet long, 10 feet high, and has a free floor space of about 10 feet in breadth. Two heavy doors of slate form the entrance to the vault proper. The compartments in which the coffins are placed are made of



Main Altar in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Near West Entrance to Catacombs, Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street.

hold few bodies. The private tomb of Mr. John D. Crimmins under the Benedictine Convent, near Hunter's Point, is the largest, as it has several compartments. The disposal of the remains of Peter Stuyvesant made a kind of single catacomb under St. Mark's Church, on the Bowery. There are other isolated examples, but the only important ones have been described here.

vault. Thomas S. Hardy, engraved in stone further up the passage, shows where the family of the well-known jurist takes up its last resting place. "Francis Delmonico, died Nov. 19, 1840," recalls another well-known name. "Charles O'Conor, Family Vault," is an inscription which recalls a family of barristers and public-spirited men better known before the "fifties" than since. The Hargous family vault is a tomb which will interest the banking community. Donnelly's family vault shows where the family of another old-time banker lies. There is but little adornment to these tombs. There is no regular door to any of them, merely a slab, which has to be broken out of the wall with a pickaxe and

slab. The slabs which are used to seal up the entrance are of marble. Each compartment is just large enough to receive the coffin, if they are placed in endwise. No ornamentation adorns the interior of the vault. In the southeast corner of the crypt, and connecting to one of the altar towers, is a ventilating pipe, but this is absolutely the only departure from the absolute squareness of the vault. The compartments are numbered from the upper left hand corner as you enter. The 6-21 compartment contains the remains of Archbishop Hughes, which were transferred from the crypt of the old cathedral. The slab contains the

IN MEMORY OF DR. PETERS.

New Parish House of St. Michael's to be Erected in West 99th Street.

The cornerstone of a parish house in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters will be laid at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in West Ninety-ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, by the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Peters was rector of St. Michael's for over fifty years. He provided medical assistance for the poor and friendless sick, found homes for orphans and deserted children, and obtained employment for men and women of all faiths and conditions. He sought to establish free schools, a public library, a hospital, and a lyceum for the general benefit of the parish. Some of these works were taken up by others and completed, but others are in abeyance. The free schools are now a city institution, the Manhattan Library has passed out of existence, Manhattan Hospital is in Manhattanville, and the lyceum is a thing of the past, having been outgrown by the community.

The memorial parish house is to cost about \$70,000, and will contain rooms in which lectures, entertainments, and classes can be held. In the basement will be rooms for a free clinic, a gymnasium, a laundry, in which women living in cramped tenements may do their washing for a small fee, a boys' clubroom, a kitchen, and two rooms which may be used for baths. On the first floor will be offices, a choirroom, quarters for committees and charitable associations of the parish, provisions for a library of 10,000 volumes, and a reading room.

The second, or main, floor will contain a large assembly room, provided with a stage, dressing rooms, &c., and capable of seating over 1,500 persons. There will also be on this floor the rooms of the Girls' Friendly Society and other organizations. The third floor is partly occupied by the assembly room, and it will contain a large room for a men's club, lodge meetings, and the like. On this floor and the fourth will be eleven living rooms, part of which will be used by trained nurses, who will attend to cases in the neighborhood for a small payment when not otherwise employed. Space has been left for growth, and there will be ample accommodations for classrooms of all sorts, a sewing school, a kindergarten, and a day nursery, should they be required.

The house is designed to provide not merely for the Sunday school, industrial, and missionary needs of the parish, but also for the benefit of the community at large.

Clergymen who propose to attend the dedication services are requested to meet in the choirroom of St. Michael's Church on Tuesday at 2:45 P. M., and bring vestments.

NYT

9/27/1896

P. 9

HYDRANTS OF ALL KINDS.

Gen. Collis to Have an Exhibition that He May Get Modern Ones.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works is preparing for an exhibition of hydrants, such as are in use in various cities of the United States, as well as of the latest devices for such appliances, with a view to improving the system used in this city. The exhibition will be given at the Corporation Yard, 437 East Twenty-fourth Street, Nov. 10, and will be in charge of Alonzo G. Gear, General Foreman.

Mr. Gear is making extensive preparations for the exhibition. He expects to have all the best hydrants represented. Commissioner Collis has sent circulars to the fire departments of different cities, which have replied by sending descriptions and, in some cases, illustrations of their present systems. Manufacturers have also been invited to exhibit their most improved appliances, and have consented to take part in the exhibition.

One of the assistants in Mr. Gear's office said yesterday that New-York is far behind neighboring cities in respect to its water system, even Hoboken having more modern and efficient street hydrants. This is due, he said, to the fact that the city is prevented by law from adopting any patented device, and cannot, therefore, make use of an improved system until after the patent has expired. As a consequence, the hydrants are of an antiquated and inefficient design.

"In case of a big conflagration," he said, "there would be great danger because of these poor hydrants. We have three kinds on the streets, each one a little worse than the other. These are the oldest and worst (pointing to a lot of them piled in a corner) and are used in the annexed district. These are not much better, and are used down town, and on the side streets. This kind, which is bad, but a little more modern, is being put down on Fifth Avenue.

"It is Gen. Collis's idea that an exhibit of good hydrants and the necessary comparison of them with our poor ones, will aid him in getting the law changed so New-York can get the best system of hydrants that has been or may be devised."

The exhibition will be open to the press and to persons interested in the public works of the city.

TWO WOMEN SUPERVISORS.

Dr. Jennie B. Merrill and Mrs. Mary E. Williams Appointed.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Dr. Jennie B. Merrill was appointed Supervisor of Kindergarten Instruction, at an annual salary of \$2,000.

During the meeting a letter was read from the Rev. John P. Peters, rector, and the vestry of St. Michael's Church, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, offering free of charge part of two buildings owned by the church for schoolrooms, in view of the present overcrowded condition of the public schools. The building, it was stated, would accommodate about 225 pupils.

A resolution was passed empowering the President to appoint a special committee of three to report upon sites for two new

high school buildings. These schools are intended to relieve the Normal College and the College of the City of New-York, both being now crowded.

Commissioner Beneville moved that the City Superintendent be empowered to move pupils from one school to another to avoid overcrowding. The motion was laid over until next meeting.

Mrs. Mary E. Williams was appointed Supervisor of Cooking without a contest.

In the case of the appeal of William H. Nammack from the action of the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward in removing him as a teacher, the appeal was dismissed. An opinion by Corporation Counsel Scott, stating that the board had no right to modify the action of the trustees by suspending or fining Nammack, was read.

A resolution was passed that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to give especial attention to the needs of the Board of Education. The present quarters of the board are, it is claimed, inadequate for its business.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION LEASES THREE HOUSES.

Accommodation Obtained for 2,350
Pupils at an Annual Rental of
\$11,950—Proposition to Estab-
lish a High School—Other
Business Transacted.

The Board of Education at its regular meeting held yesterday took a step forward in the work of providing accommodation for the children for whom there is no room in the schools. By a unanimous vote, the members decided to lease 182-184 Cherry Street for three years at \$1,750 a year, a new building in East One Hundred and Second Street, just west of First Avenue, for five years at \$6,000 a year, and the chapel of the Willard Street Methodist Episcopal Church for two years at \$1,200 a year. Favorable consideration was given to the offers of room from the Roman Catholic Church at Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, the Presbyterian Church of Tremont, and the Protestant Episcopal Church at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Alexander Avenue. The churches will be used if the Department of Buildings interpose no objection.

Contracts were awarded to P. J. Brennan for a new school at Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, to cost \$268,750, and to Harry McNally for a school at Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, to cost \$126,900.

A report submitted by Superintendent Jasper showed that for the month of October the average daily attendance of pupils was 183,753, and that on the last day of the month the number on register was 200,382, an increase over the same month of last year of 10,775 in average and of 12,959 on register. The total number of children refused admission through lack of accommodation was 2,060, of whom more than a half were in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards.

Will Accommodate 2,350 Pupils.

The building leased in One Hundred and Second Street will be ready to accommodate 1,500 pupils by Jan. 15. All the alterations necessary, under the terms of the lease, are to be made by the landlord. The Cherry Street premises will seat 550, and the Willard Street Chapel, 300 pupils.

The report of the Finance Committee that \$70,750 be appropriated for a new school building at City Island was laid over for future consideration. The offer of temporary accommodation from the vestry of St. Michael's Church, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was declined with thanks, for sanitary reasons.

The report of the Committee on By-Laws was held over in deference to a request from Elijah D. Clarke, President of the New-York Teachers' Association, who desired to be heard on the subject.

On motion of Commissioner Hurlbut, it was decided that in half-day classes a substitute may be employed to assist the regular teacher in the afternoon. In all, 352 additional teachers and substitutes were appointed on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents.

Authority was given to the City Superintendent to hire for the use of his subordinates, at a cost not to exceed \$2,500 for rent and furniture, the first floor and basement of 144 Grand Street, adjoining the Board of Education Building. It was also decided to add to the budget \$4,000 for additional clerk hire.

The board resolved to ask the Navy Department to appoint Lieut. John D. MacDonald of the navy as instructor on the school ship St. Mary, in place of Ensign Mark L. Bristol, detached, and Surgeon Robert Whiting in place of Dr. E. H. Marsteller.

High Schools Are Needed.

The Committee on High Schools offered a resolution that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked for \$75,000 for the establishment of three temporary high schools. The scheme of the schools, the resolution said, was to divide the courses into three—a classical course to fit the student for college; a scientific and English course, with one foreign modern language, or a commercial course that would compete with the most advanced private school of the same aim.

Speaking to his resolution, Commissioner Hubbell said that the City of New-York needed eight high schools, and that it was important to take steps at once if it was intended to have the temporary schools ready for service by the beginning of the next school year, September, 1897. The committee had considered the question from all sides and believed that the schools on Twelfth Street and Thirteenth Street could be used for the purpose without any injustice to the pupils there.

There was considerable discussion on the resolution. Commissioners Holt, Strauss, and Prentice objecting to it as read. When it was finally adopted, it was simply a resolution to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for \$75,000 for the establishment of high schools. The scheme of the schools is to come up before the board for further discussion. Of the \$75,000, \$35,000 is for the payment of salaries for a year, \$10,000 is for equipment, and the rest is for furnishing libraries and other incidental expenses.

In deference to a report from the Committee on Instruction, Miss Caroline M. Tracy of Primary Department No. 34 and Miss Henrietta Katkameier of Primary Department No. 36 were retired on pensions.

PRAISE FOR GREEK VALOR

Lovers of God and Freedom, Says the
Rev. Dr. Peters, Must Honor
the Little Nation.

CRETAN QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The Rector of St. Michael's Church
Cries Shame on England, Russia,
and Germany for Their Sup-
port of Turkish Misrule.

In St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters preached from the text, "Man shall not live by bread alone." In the course of his address Dr. Peters referred to the Cretan question, saying among other things:

"For over a hundred years the so-called Christian powers of Europe have kept Turkey in existence, and authorized it to rob and murder the Christians within its dominions because each of them either wanted a slice of it for itself or wanted to prevent some one else from securing a slice of it. Because of the greed and selfishness of those Christian powers, hundreds of thousands of Christians have been massacred and myriads more compelled to live in misery, degradation, and barbarism.

"In 1821 the conditions in Greece became so intolerable that the people arose in rebellion. The Turks at once fell on the unoffending Greeks of Constantinople and massacred them under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, hanging the aged patriarch with some of the Bishops before the door of the Cathedral Easter Day.

"A little later the Turkish fleet descended on the rich and prosperous Island of Chios, and, after having lulled the inhabitants into fancied security by proclaiming amnesty, landed troops who fell upon the unarmed villagers, who killed 2,300 of them, and carried 4,700 away to be sold as slaves. These massacres were followed by others equally atrocious.

"Whenever the Turkish savages were able, they slaughtered the Greek Christians like sheep, only reserving the children and younger women to be sold as slaves. The Christian powers agreed to keep their hands off and allow the Sultan to massacre to his heart's content, and the Greeks were left to their fate.

Heroes as the Greeks of Old.

"But they were heroes as truly as were the Greeks of old who stood against the Persians at Marathon, Thermopylae, and Plataea, and, though they fought against great odds for seven long years, they continued the unequal struggle with desperate courage. So heroic were their exploits that

poets sang them in all tongues.

"Kanaris with his comrades, after receiving the sacrament, for they expected to sacrifice their lives, sailed with their fire ships into the midst of the Turkish fleet, and blew into the air the ship of the Admiral who had executed the Sultan's commands on Chios. Bozzaris, with 350 Suliotas, fell on 5,000 Turks by night and scattered them. Such achievements, when the Greeks fought against great odds, fired the hearts of the free people of Europe and America, and volunteers flocked to Greece from this country, England, France, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Italy.

"The poet Byron atoned for the sins of his life by his death in Greece as a Greek volunteer. Among those who went from this country to fight the battle of freedom was a former rector of this parish of St. Michael's. But though the hearts of generous men the world over were with little Greece in her desperate struggle for independence, the Christian rulers were with Turkey.

Crete Restored to Turkey.

"It was almost by an accident that Russia, France, and England were at last led to intervene and give Greece her freedom. In doing so they reduced her borders within as narrow limits as possible. Crete, which had fairly earned its freedom, England insisted on restoring to Turkey.

"Christian England, for fear that in some way free Crete might prove to her material and commercial disadvantage, handed Crete back to Turkey, and thus consigned thousands of Christian men to massacre and Christian women to outrage. From that day to this Crete has been a scene of horrible misgovernment, incessant revolts, and brutal massacres.

"Now, at last, as the Turks were attempting to put into execution the same policy of pacification by extermination which they pursued recently in Armenia, the Greeks have dared to interfere for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen. And then what? The Christian rulers of Europe have ordered Greece to leave the Cretans to their fate, have threatened her with war, have driven away her vessels by superior force, have fired upon the Cretans, whose allies they should have been, and helped the Turks to plunder their homes. *Vallant little Greece!*

"No man who loves God and freedom but must honor and admire her! But oh, shame on the rulers of England and Russia and Germany, who blasphemously call themselves Christians!"

KING GEORGE TO THE FRONT.

**The New Line of Defense Was Advised
In the First Place.**

LONDON, April 25.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent will say to-morrow:

"King George means to go to the front and to make a decided stand at Pharsalos, which was the line of defense advised by Gen. Vosseur and some members of his staff from the very beginning.

"The Greeks have destroyed the railway from Larissa to Volo. It is reported that the Greeks have arrived in the vicinity of Janina."

JUSTICE FOR THE GREEKS.

**The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Made a
Strong Appeal.**

At St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, yesterday made an appeal for justice for the Greeks. He called England the "enemy of Christianity," and said Archbishops and Bishops could at any time have stopped the Armenian massacres had they not become politicians when they entered the House of Lords.

"The present war," he said, "was forced upon Greece by the action of the six great bullying powers of Europe. God help the heroic and patriotic little country in the desperately unequal struggle which she is now waging to free from tyranny her enslaved countrymen in Crete, Epirus, and Macedonia. As Christians, you and I owe her our sympathy, our help, and our prayers. As free men, whose ancestors by gallant struggles won for us the priceless boon of freedom, we are bound to give our aid in

NYT
4/26/1897
p. 1

JOHN THE BAPTIST'S POWER.

New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 20, 1897; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 2

JOHN THE BAPTIST'S POWER.

**Dr. John P. Peters Says that He Was
a Sensational Preacher Whose
Words Were Still Forceful.**

"John the Baptist was a sensational preacher," said the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters in his morning sermon in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday, "and it is no wonder that his dress, manners, and method of teaching created a decided sensation among the people of his time. His hair was long and unkempt, and his costume was peculiar. Naturally, the people flocked to hear him. They wanted to hear what the strange man said in his sermons."

Dr. Peters said that human nature was much the same in John the Baptist's time as it was at the present day. The men and women who went to hear the sensational preacher whose voice was raised in the wilderness nearly two thousand years ago learned some truths which must have sounded rather sharply in their ears. For instance, the publicans who took advantage of political position to extort money unjustly from the taxpayers were told that they must mend their ways.

The givers of bribes and the takers of bribes, the rich men who ground the face of the poor heard that they must repent, for the time had arrived when they must flee from the wrath to come. Hollow shams and hypocrisy of all kinds were rebuked in language that made the hearers shrink back in fear.

The ostensibly pious, who observed the outward rules of their religion and lacked the true spirit of righteousness, were rebuked so sternly that they opened their eyes in astonishment. For perhaps the first time in their lives they realized that true repentance meant that they must turn from all of their evil ways.

John the Baptist was fearless. He was not afraid to speak his mind. He spoke so plainly that the extortioners, the publicans, and the evildoers of all classes trembled. They knew that he was telling the truth, and the truth was so evident that it could not be disguised or misunderstood.

The echoes of the voice of the sensational preacher of nearly two thousand years ago were yet sounding in the ears of mankind. The rebuke that was given to sinners by the voice of the one crying in the wilderness was not dying out, and it was as applicable now as it was in the olden time.

EASTER'S DRESS PARADE

Fifth Avenue Filled with an Animated Throng of Well Dressed Men and Women.

RICH GOWNS AND DAINTY HATS

Sunshine Aids a Brilliant Display of Fashionable Attire—An Old-Time Easter Custom—Varying Character of the Moving Throng.

Undismayed by skies of a leaden hue, through which the warm sunshine only occasionally peeped, the New York girl put on her bright new Easter raiment yesterday morning and wore it to church. A large amount of pluck with a dash of recklessness was exercised in this proceeding, for the official weather forecaster said "probably showers." But the showers held off and the sun smiled good-naturedly on the reckless New York girl, enabling her to gladden the eyes of the populace with such an aggravated display of rich and dainty costuming as is seen in the streets of the metropolis only once a year, and which to the admiring masculine eye seems to grow more imposing and more lovely each succeeding year.

While yet the organs in the fashionable churches were pealing forth their joyous postludes streams of animated and well-dressed humanity turned into Fifth Avenue from innumerable sources. It was long past the hour of noon when the services in the up-town churches were finished and the full glory of the Easter promenade was in view. As the broad sidewalks of Fifth Avenue became more and more thickly and radiantly peopled, the sun showered its rays generously on the scene, and lighted up with charming effects the dainty masses of tossing, waving, oscillating color. Stylish gowns of rich fabrics and masterpieces of millinery passed in bewildering review. Green in every conceivable shade; blues, light, deep and medium; lavenders, browns, delicate pinks, and flaming scarlets glistened in the bright glare and confused the senses of the beholders. Taken individually, there were some exquisite harmonies in color and some original and captivating specimens of the dressmaker's art.

An Old Custom of the City.

As far back as the oldest living votary of fashion in New York can remember, Fifth Avenue has on each Easter Sunday afforded a spectacle similar to that of yesterday. Succeeding generations have supplied the processions of fashion and of beauty on this famous avenue, and eager

clism for the male "swell" who wore a silk hat and fan shoes.

In this animated procession, which lasted until the deferred rain put a damper upon it, were many persons whose mission seemed to be to inspect the Easter decorations of the prominent churches. A ceaseless line of humanity passed in and out of St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Church nearly the entire afternoon. St. Bartholomew's Church, although one block removed from Fifth Avenue, was also besieged by an eager crowd of strangers at the afternoon services. Here as well as in some of the other churches, where special music was the chief attraction, large numbers of people were unable to gain admission.

BIRDS AT AN EASTER SERVICE.

Congregation of St. Michael's Church Mystified by an Apparently Strange Phenomenon.

The congregation in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundredth Street, witnessed a novel occurrence during the morning service yesterday. One of the most striking features of the decorations of this well-known place of worship is a large window of stained glass, upon which the artist has depicted the figures of several saints and Biblical characters. At the hour when the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters began his sermon the stained glass window seemed specially bright, and the colors were brought out in strong contrast to the dim light which prevailed throughout the interior of the edifice. The clergyman had announced his text and had spoken perhaps five minutes, when suddenly a new feature was added to the stained glass portrayal. In the midst of the immovable figures of saints there appeared what seemed the pictures of many birds.

The attention of the entire congregation was attracted, and even Dr. Peters could not resist the temptation to pause in his sermon, and look at the strange sight. Interest and wonder were plainly depicted on the faces of the whole congregation. The birds in the picture fluttered about for awhile, and then they disappeared only to return again. It was noticed that one bird seemed to take special delight in hovering about the head of one of the saints in the pictured group, while another bird seemed repeatedly to fly through the halo which surrounded the head of the most prominent figure.

Many of the people in the church were disposed to attribute special significance to the scene. It seemed to them that the appearance of the birds had something to do with Easter Sunday observances. Others who were thinking of the war cloud which is hanging over the United States were of the opinion that the birds were an omen of a more peaceful outlook in the relations between America and Spain.

Two or three of the officers of the church solved the mystery after the service. They went around to the south side of the edifice, and there they saw under the eaves and under the projections of the tower a large number of small birds. In flitting about in the sunlight outside of the window they had cast their shadows upon the stained glass, and produced the peculiar effect which had mystified the congregation.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE WORK.

Receipts for the Year Were \$177,000—
Missionary Methods Discussed.

The Easter Convention of the Christian Alliance, which has been in progress at the Gospel Tabernacle for a week, closed with

DR. PETERS'S VIEWS CRITICISED.

Q. McADAM.

New York Times (1857-Current file): Aug 24, 1898; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 6

DR. PETERS'S VIEWS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the sermon preached on Sunday morning last in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, which, as reported in your issue of yesterday, seems to have been given up to a review of the situation growing out of our unhappy relations with Spain, the doctor is reported as having said, among other things:

"With our added responsibilities we have made ourselves more liable to become mixed up with the disputes of the world. We must be prepared to assert and maintain our rights in case of disagreement with any of the great powers that now dominate the world. We have entered upon a new era in National development. We have reached out beyond the North American continent. For this reason we will have to maintain a larger army and a greater navy than we have done in the past.

"Like other great powers, we will bear in mind that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. We must have the fighting men and the warships ready for service."

Recalling the striking and suggestive title under which Mr. Stead a few years since published an account of his experiences in the New York of the West, "If Christ came to Chicago," I now raise the question, If Christ had come into St. Michael's Episcopal Church on Sunday morning last and heard the discourse there delivered, as reported, what would the Master have said?

Q. McADAM.

Nyack, Aug. 23, 1898.

cure, for Mrs. Johnson was strong in the assurance of her belief in spiritual healing for all physical suffering. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Sunday afternoon.

SOWERS OF WILD OATS.

The Rev. Dr. Peters Points Out that the Prodigal Son is an Egoist.

"There are too many young men in this city who are sowing their wild oats," said the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, in his sermon in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning. "There are people who encourage young men to be dissolute and reckless by saying: 'These wild fellows will reform as they grow older. They are young and must have a good time now, and when they do turn from their wild ways they will become perhaps better citizens than they would if they had never been bad in their earlier days.'

"There are cases in which the reaction resulting from a reformation has made the wildest kind of fellows into very earnest and exemplary citizens; but as a rule an individual's character, as formed in early manhood, remains the same in after years."

While he did not wish to discourage any prodigal son from returning home and receiving fatherly forgiveness, he said it would be infinitely better for the son not to have strayed away at all.

"It is hardly fair for a man who has wasted his money and ruined his health in sowing his wild oats," he continued, "to impose upon his family the hardship of receiving into their midst the shattered wreck of the prodigal. The prodigal does not realize the danger to which he is exposed until he reaches the end of his rope. It is only when he is broken in health and penniless and hungry that he thinks of going back to the home he has forsaken. It is selfishness on his part. He is thinking more of himself than of the welfare of others."

"The youth of the land should be taught that what they sow they will be likely to reap. It is the good seed only that will bring good fruit. How can it be reasonably expected that wild oats are the kind of seed that will bring a good and useful harvest? I urge upon the young men that they, as the architects of their own characters, begin aright. There is no real smartness in being wild. Sowing wild oats is not a thing that any sensible person would laugh at or regard as trivial."

Fires in a Jersey City Brewery.

A fire that started out in Lembeck & Betz's Brewery on Ninth Street, Jersey City, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and which was under control at 2 o'clock, was followed by a second fire, which was discovered in the maltroom at 4 o'clock, and which was caused by flames from the first fire, which smoldered under the floor of the third story. The loss by both fires will not exceed \$20,000.

NYT
10/10/1898
p. 10

THE NATION'S NEW FIELD

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Speaks
of the Reception to the
Warships.

NEEDS OF A LARGER NAVY

It Must Be Supplemented by a Greater
Army, the Preacher Says, So that
We Can Always Maintain
Our Rights.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, in his sermon yesterday morning spoke of the enthusiastic and patriotic reception given to the United States warships which arrived at this city on Saturday. He said:

"I presume that nearly every person in the sound of my voice to-day was among the vast throng of spectators who gazed with pride upon the grim engines of destruction which passed up and down the North River. It was natural that our hearts should be filled with a proud thankfulness because our beloved country has such efficient warships and such brave officers and men to fight for the maintenance of liberty and equal rights. The naval and land victories that we have won over the despotic power of Spain have brought to our Government added responsibility. Upon our Government has fallen the duty of seeing to it that the islands rescued from Spanish misrule are properly governed in the future. We must bear in mind that our Nation has taken a place that it never before occupied in the world's affairs. We have assumed a broader responsibility. We have given emphasis to the great fact that we have become a potent factor in the shaping of the destinies of other peoples besides those whom we have hitherto regarded as our own. The truth is, no nation can or should live wholly within itself. No man or woman has a right to live within himself or herself. Selfishness and exclusiveness act to the detriment of the individual exercising it. China has given the world an illustration of this fact.

"With our added responsibilities, we have made ourselves more liable to become mixed up with the disputes of the world. We must be prepared to assert and maintain our rights in case of disagreement with any of the great powers that now dominate the world. We have entered upon a new era in National development. We have reached out beyond the North American Continent. For this reason we will have to maintain a larger army and a greater navy than we have done in the past.

"Like other great powers, we will bear in mind that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. We must have the fighting men and the warships ready for service. We have beaten Spain in a short war, but the result is not confined to the victory. Our Government has taken a step from which it cannot recede. The eyes of other nations are upon us, and we must do our duty in the sight of our fellow-man and in the sight of God. In the past the United States Government has offered an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Here the refugees from all lands have found a welcome and a home under

a free and enlightened administration of justice. Now we have stepped outside of our own borders to aid other peoples in the march of freedom and the upholding of human rights. Let us be diligent, wise, and brave in the undertaking."

THE REV. S. C. HEARN ON PEACE.

Neither Europe Nor Rome, He Says, Shall Interfere with Us.

The Rev. Sanford C. Hearn, pastor of the Perry Street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached last night on "The Conclusion of Peace." He said in part:

"The conclusion of peace is welcomed by all. Our treasure and blood have been freely poured out, and the world is made better because of the war. Not a war of hatred, of revenge, nor for glory, but one in behalf of our common humanity. The traditional policy of the past must be forever forsaken, for our flag is carried to the Caribbean Sea, the middle Pacific, and the Far East.

"Not least among the benefits of this war is the revelation of deeds and heroism which have flashed before us under the searchlight of war. Dewey, Hobson, Sampson, and Schley are but representatives of the common heroism of every man who fought under them; from the Admiral on the vessel to the stoker amid the heat at the door of the furnace; from the General to every private in the ranks. This war has proved that the American people are invested with that common heroism that invests war with dignity and humanity with nobility.

"While we rejoice in our victories, however sweeping they have been, we remember that there is a deep shadow of sacrifice. We do not forget this deep shadow of sacrifice that hovers over us. We are sorry that our brave defenders should come from their deeds of valor in vessels not fit for pig pens, and we ask, Who is to blame? And for this some one should suffer.

"Some ask how we will govern the Philippines, and whether Rome or the great powers of Europe will have anything to say. They will have nothing to say. We can settle the question here."

Feast of St. Bernard Celebrated.

The Feast of St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, was observed yesterday morning in St. Bernard's Church, in West Fourteenth Street, with solemn high mass at 11 o'clock. The celebrant was the Rev. Cyprian McGarvey, C. P., of West Hoboken, who for eight years was an altar boy in St. Bernard's. The panegyric of the saint was preached by the Rev. William T. McGulre, rector of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

At a "Ladies' Meeting" Dr. Peters
Discusses Municipal Franchises—
An Englishman's View of Us.

The Baptist Social Union held a "Ladies' Meeting" at the Hotel Savoy yesterday. It included a reception from 6:15 to 7 o'clock, a business meeting, and a dinner. Dr. James G. Newcomb, the President of the Union, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. John D. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, and to whom the President referred as the general who had led the forces to victory in the Amsterdam Avenue fight, was the first speaker. His subject was "The Next Move in Municipal Politics."

He briefly alluded to the Amsterdam Avenue controversy and said that the insight he had gained into public affairs in the work he had done recently led him to believe that the time was ripe for the people to insist that municipal franchises should be owned by the people. He declared that the greatest danger the people of this community had to face was the aggregation of immense capital in the hands of the corporations that have the public franchises.

Dr. Peters was in favor of taxing franchises. He declared that the franchises belonged to the people. Franchises should only be granted for a time and should then revert to the city to be sold again with their improvements, and the people should benefit from their increased value.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones spoke of "A New Designation of the Saloon—Why Presented and Why Resented."

He agreed with Bishop Potter that the saloon was the poor man's club, and contended that it was at the root of all evils.

W. C. Calne, M. P., from London, was the last speaker. He praised American institutions generally, said that this country led in the fight for temperance, told of the debt England owed to the American missionaries who were in India, but suggested that lessons might be learned from the great British municipalities, such as Glasgow, Leeds, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Huddersfield, Sheffield, and other places, where the people owned all the franchises and furnished gas, transit, ferriage, and everything for the public welfare.

Meeting of the Holland Society.

The annual meeting of the Holland Society of New York was held last evening at DeFonico's, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Tunis G. Bergen; Vice Presidents—Lucas L. Van Allen, Peter Wyckoff, Henry A. Bogert, William L. Heermance, John D. Van Buren, Edward Elsworth, Charles Burhans, Philip V. Van Orden, Albert Vander Veer, Seymour Van Santvoord, Thoma L. Barhydt, John D. Wendell, Frank Isaac Vander Beek, Jr., James M. Van Valen, Robert I. Hopper, Carlyle Edgar Sutphen, William E. Truex, Theodore Voorhees, Stewart Van Vliet, and Arthur Burtis; Secretary—Theodore M. Banta; Treasurer—Arthur Van Brunt. Mayor Van Wyck presided. The sum of \$10,000 had been raised toward the sixty-five-thousand-dollar statue it was desired to erect. It seemed to be the desire of the members to have the statue represent William the Silent.

14th Regiment's Poor Showing.

Col. Edward M. Hoffman, State Inspector, inspected the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn on Wednesday, and his report will show what is considered by military men to be a very poor condition of affairs. Lieut. Col. Kline, the commanding officer of the regiment, says the organization has not had time to recuperate since it was mustered out of the United States service. He has been making efforts to get the regiment in good condition, but according to some of the members, he has not had sufficient support from his officers. Four of the

WILL WAR AGAINST VICE.

Residents of Upper West Side Meet to Form an Organization.

A meeting of ministers and members of the various churches of the upper west side was held in St. Michael's Parish house, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night for the purpose of forming an organization to conduct a crusade against vice and saloons.

Dr. John Peters presided. Representatives of the Anti-Saloon League were present, and declared their readiness to welcome the new organization into the fold. The Rev. Dr. Shaw was the leader of a party of delegates who thought that the new organization should be distinctive from others. The object of the new organization, he said, would be the enforcement of the excise laws and a crusade against the many disorderly resorts that have sprung up on the upper west side within the past two or three years.

NYT

June 6, 1900
p. 3

Business Men Pass Resolutions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Resolutions were passed to-day by the Executive Committee of the National Business Men's League asking President McKinley to urge in his next message to Congress early legislation favorable to pending bills establishing the Department of Commerce and Industry and the reorganization of the Consular Service.

Ex-Janitor of St. Michael's Released.

Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, yesterday morning discharged the ex-janitor of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. He was arrested Tuesday on suspicion of having sent a box bearing the appearance of a dangerous contrivance to the Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's. The man, it is said, had been known to hold resentment against Dr. Peters.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN WINS.

Recovers a Verdict of \$1,600 Against a Saloon Keeper on Park Row.

A jury before Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a verdict for \$1,600 in favor of State Excise Commissioner Lyman and against the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company and Charles Furthman, a saloon keeper, who now has a place on Park Row.

The action was on the bond of Furthman for violation of the liquor tax law in a saloon formerly owned by him at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. The charge was that liquor had been sold on Sunday both in the basement of the saloon and at the bar behind a screen. Herbert H. Kellogg appeared as counsel for the Excise Commissioner, Abraham Gruber appeared for Mr. Furthman, and Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall for the surety company.

Entertainment by the Actors' Alliance.

An entertainment will be given to-night under the auspices of the Actors' Alliance, in St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. There will be a musical and literary programme, among the artists being Mrs. Marian Leland, who is to read her interpretation of Mary Wilkins's "Village Singer," and other stories.

SUNDAY CLOSING CAMPAIGN

The West Side Association Carries
on the Crusade with Vigor.

ONE SHOPKEEPER NOT SUBDUED

After Being Arrested He Returns to
His Store and Keeps It Open—Will
Make Another Test Case.

The campaign started by the West Side Sunday Closing Association to compel the delicatessen, grocery, and other stores to close at 10 o'clock on Sunday mornings was carried on with vigor yesterday, notwithstanding the inclement weather, by members of the association who had volunteered to act as watchers. Their efforts were seconded by the police, who closed all delicatessen stores found open after the hour named, or, rather, all but one. Abraham P. Krakaur, who keeps a store at 590 Columbus Avenue, refused to obey the orders of the police and was arrested. This was the only arrest made. He was taken to the police station in West One Hundredth Street and released on bail. He returned straight to his store, which he kept open from 4 to 7 P. M., as it has been his custom to do, and despite the fact that the previous Sunday he had been arrested three times.

"We shall continue to keep open Sundays as usual from 7 to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 7 in the evening, and the police and blue-law cranks can't prevent us," said Mrs. Krakaur last evening. "Police Captain Haughey of this precinct means well. He thinks he is doing his duty, but he doesn't know the law about it. We do, and my husband, acting for himself and in the interest of the Delicatessen Dealers' Association, is going to make another test case.

"I say another test case, for this isn't the first time we've been persecuted. Five years ago this matter was thrashed out, with the result that the case against us was dismissed. Several other cases of a similar character have also been dismissed. We sell nothing but cooked food, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as caterers. Caterers, like the cigar and drug stores, have a right to do business on Sundays.

NECESSARY TO KEEP OPEN.

"The fact is people couldn't very well get on without us. THE NEW YORK TIMES in its editorial on Wednesday last exactly described the situation when it said that everybody that lives in New York knows that it is the custom of nine-tenths of the householders to give their servants Sunday evening off and to get their meals from delicatessen stores and restaurants. Why, as is observed, should not the 'ancient and fishlike statute,' which prevents the selling of the necessaries of life, and 'which has been perverted into an instrument of blackmail and persecution, be modified to suit the habits of a community of three millions of people?' It couldn't have been better put, and we pasted the article in our store window so that the people in the quarter could read and take it to heart.

"A proof of the correctness of its statements is that we receive from 100 to 150 or-

this increasing laxity of the observance of the Sabbath.

"A conference of delegates from all the churches in this section will be held in the parish house of St. Michael's Episcopal Church on Feb. 21 to devise means of impressing the matter forcibly upon the public, and for securing general co-operation in the work of obtaining for working men and women a much needed day of rest."

In St. Michael's Church Dr. Peters prefaced his sermon by saying that he wished to explain a few points regarding the movement. The movement was instituted for a twofold reason—that of inducing people to properly observe the Sabbath from a sense of religious duty, and the sentiment which prompts the Church people to have a regard for the comfort of the individuals who are compelled to work on the day which should be set apart for rest.

The notice sent out last week by Capt. Chapman of the Eldridge Street Police Station through his detectives that he intended to enforce the Sunday law relating to tradesmen, saloon keepers, and barbers had its effect, and the blotter at nightfall showed a sum total of but two arrests.

Early in the day Capt. Chapman sent out several detectives in plain clothes. Shortly after 2 o'clock an innocent looking man went into Israel Grossman's clothing store, at 51 Hester Street. The day being blustery, Israel recommended everything from a pair of socks to a storm overcoat. The purchase of a pair of gloves led to his arrest. The innocent-looking man in plain clothes was Detective Sheehan. David Kingefsy of 20 Ludlow Street, in the same line of business, came to brief at the hands of Detective Lewis.

The barbers' shops were all apparently closed, and many a late Sunday riser who had been in the habit of getting a surreptitious shave found himself compelled to go without or travel to another precinct. Capt. Chapman himself made a tour of the precinct during the afternoon, and returned to the station house satisfied that his orders had been generally obeyed. "The precinct is shut up tightly," commented the Captain.

ders to furnish meals every Sunday, without counting the purchases made by people who take the food away with them. This shows you that the delicatessen stores are a necessity and are bound to keep open on Sundays. No attempt to close them has been made outside of this precinct."

A tradesman on Amsterdam Avenue was indignant at the action of the association, although being a dealer in cigars and tobacco his business was not affected by it.

"It's absurd," he exclaimed. "A pretty spectacle we present to Europeans, trying to impose blue laws in the leading American city upon millions of the most progressive people in the world. To be logical these church people would have to prevent cars from running, and churches from opening, and shut off every kind of employment on Sundays."

WILL HAVE LAWS ENFORCED.

Edward L. Gridley, President of the West Side Sunday Closing Association, frankly admitted that the tradesman's argument was right. "But we cannot change the laws," he went on, "though we can and propose to see to it that those existent are enforced. The association was founded last Winter, but it is only just settling down to work. It originated in this way: A woman member of St. Michael's Chapter of C. A. I. L., had her attention called to the fact that a Sunday school boy employed in a fish market was unable to attend morning church or Sunday school. Reporting the fact to the chapter, a committee of investigation was formed.

"This committee, discovering that a want of consideration for Sunday was not confined to non-church members, but that many church people ordered goods on that day, felt that help must be sought from the churches in the immediate neighborhood, and about a year ago appealed to all the clergymen in the vicinity. Dr. Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church cordially responded, and immediately appointed a committee from his church. Soon after the West Side Sunday Closing Association was formed, consisting of committees from St. Michael's, West End Presbyterian, Grace Methodist Episcopal, and Park Presbyterian Churches.

"This morning the volunteer detectives were out all over the neighborhood. When we discover that the law is being infringed we report the offenders to the police. I myself noted three instances on Columbus Avenue this morning. I saw a coal dealer sell coal to a woman and a grocer sell a can of kerosene to another woman. A hardware store also admitted customers when they knocked. We feel that we have right and the public on our side, and shall go ahead. That is why we issued lists of the tradesmen who were conforming to and disobeying the law. The West Side Grocers' Association has promised to co-operate with us by adhering strictly to the letter of the law.

"Five cabinet workers and a varnisher, who were at work on a new building on the Boulevard last Sunday, were arrested on complaint of a walking delegate of the Cabinetmakers' Association. It was said that the association was co-operating with us. So it was, but not to our knowledge. We do not even know the delegate. But the incident shows that the workmen themselves are in favor of Sunday rest, and we hope to secure the support of the labor unions."

A DAY OF REST NEEDED.

The Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, who has taken an active part in the Sunday closing movement, explained its purport yesterday.

"I think THE NEW YORK TIMES, although its impartiality is proverbial, has taken a rather one-sided view of the matter," said he. "It doubtless was not fully informed as to our aims and views. This is no fanatical, religious movement, although, of course, we use the influence of the churches to further it, because we are satisfied that the cause is a good one. We are seeking to enforce a day of rest not upon religious grounds, but because a day of rest is a social necessity. So widely is

this, recognized that the German Socialists, who I imagine will hardly be suspected of religious leanings, have introduced a bill in the Reichstag to enforce a weekly day of rest.

"It is absolutely essential that the workman should have a chance for recreation, and to see his family one day out of the seven. We are tending more and more toward the undesirable European Sabbath, which is anything but a day of rest for a large portion of the community, and we need to combine and stand up for the maintenance of our ancient privileges on this day for the benefit of the people.

"We would like to see all the stores close for the whole day on Sunday. Butchers' clerks and others with whom I have talked are grateful for the efforts we are making on their behalf. 'We have to work until 12 o'clock Saturday nights,' they say, 'and we would be happy, indeed, if we could get a whole day off, like other employes.' Personally I have found little opposition to the movement from the storekeepers themselves. They say they have no objection to close if others in the same line of business will agree to do the same. Individually they are afraid to close because they run the risk of losing their customers, who naturally would go elsewhere. I quite appreciate their position, and we are trying to remedy this by getting all of them to discontinue business on Sunday.

CHURCH PEOPLE TO CONFER.

"There is no real necessity for keeping open. There are few really poor people in this section, which is inhabited for the most part by thrifty middle-class families who could easily make provision for a closed day. It seems to me that it is carelessness, a lack of forethought, that is leading to

SERMON ON THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

The Rev. Dr. Peters Addresses the Church Association.

Every Person, He Says, Should Study Social Questions in the Light of the Incarnation.

The annual services of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor were held last night in Holy Trinity Church, Eighty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, preached a sermon in the interests of the association. The usual evening service constituted the rest of the exercises. A large crowd filled the church, and the Secretary of the association was present to receive applications for membership.

Dr. Peters reviewed the history of the association at some length. He stated that it was formed for the purpose of furthering among members of the Episcopal Church a recognition of the brotherhood of man. The methods employed are prayer, sermons setting forth the teachings of the Gospel as the guide to the solution of every question involved in the interests of labor, the proper use of the press and the circulation of tracts, and the encouragement by precept and example of the conscientious use of the ballot. It is the especial duty of every member to devote a certain portion of his time to the study of the social questions of the day "in the light of the incarnation."

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Peters contrasted the condition of laboring classes with that of the wealthy men of the country. Corporations, he said, in so far as they were in restraint of trade and hurtful to laborers, were the outcome of bad social conditions. He cited the Standard Oil Company as being a trust hurtful to the general interests of mankind, and said that in his opinion no man nor combination composed of a few men had any right to amass such vast quantities of money as have some of our wealthier men.

In so far as great wealth, gigantic business deals, and the amassing of stupendous fortunes were dependent upon co-operation, just that far they were not hurtful. Referring to the panic in Wall Street the other day, the doctor took occasion to make some criticism of the methods of speculators.

"The Committee of Fifteen," he said, "will make a raid and the gambler who is arrested don't want his name to get into the papers. But there are gamblers in Wall Street who blazon their names proudly over their doors and are glad to tell you of their winnings or losses."

Continuing along this line, Dr. Peters referred to the great panic and trouble caused by the rapacity and greed of a few. "We have an exhibition of what harm one man with great wealth can do," he said. "No man has the right to manipulate such a deal as was executed in Wall Street. Each of us owes a duty to his fellow-men, and the man who so far forgets this duty as to permit himself to become engaged in transactions of such a kind and magnitude is utterly lost to principle."

"A wrong social condition permits such occurrences as this, and we can only rectify it by recognizing the fact that labor is ennobling; that God is the sole possessor of the earth and the fullness thereof; man is but the steward of God's bounties. Labor, being the exercise of the body, mind, and

Central Federated Union for his remarks before the Industrial Commission at Washington regarding organized labor.

Mr. Schwab stated before the commission that no business could prosper that was subject to the dictation of a labor organization and that a man was handicapped by being a member of a labor union. Mr. Schwab also testified before the commission that the average wages paid by the Carnegie Company had been greater in every year than in 1899.

The subject was brought up by Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. He declared that Mr. Schwab had slandered organized labor.

"He ought to be in the Committee of Fifteen," continued Kelly; "then he could have a chance for slandering everybody."

William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters, who is on the Committee of Fifteen, said that the committee would have nothing to do with Mr. Schwab. Mr. Schwab, he said, made irresponsible statements about labor. In fact, he said, the statements were lies. The labor organizations did not destroy individually, and they raised the minimum of wages.

spirit in the broadening and elevating of human life, is the duty of every man.

It is one of the principles of the organization that labor, thus defined, should be the standard of social worth.

"When the divinely intended opportunity to labor," read Dr. Peters, "is given to all men, one great cause of the present widespread suffering and destitution will be removed."

Andrew Carnegie came in for considerable praise for his munificent gifts to various cities and towns throughout the country. The doctor closed by making a special appeal for the furtherance of the purposes of the society.

BRICKLAYERS MAY STRIKE.

Trouble Between the Unions and the Mason Builders' Association— Conferences in Progress.

For the first time in fifteen years serious trouble has arisen between the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association. Unless strikes which the union bricklayers have on hand against working with the employes of the proprietors of a patent fire-proofing material are stopped before Thursday, it is said there will be a general shut down of work by the members of the association.

This will involve at least 7,000 bricklayers, and throw many thousands of people idle in other trades.

The trouble about the fire proofing started with a strike of the bricklayers in Stokes's apartment house, at West Seventy-fourth Street and the Boulevard. The men struck owing to the discharge of the men who were working at the patent fire-proofing material in order to get the work for the members of the bricklayers.

According to the bricklayers there was an understanding with the Mason Builders' Association that this strike would take place as the best way of bringing matters to a climax. In the meantime contracts for the new fire-proofing material have been entered into with the general contractors of other buildings, and the trouble, unless some prompt action is taken, may, it is said, last indefinitely.

TUNNEL EMPLOYEES MAY STRIKE.

Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Want More Wages and Fewer Hours.

Seven hundred rock drillers and tool sharpeners employed in the rapid transit tunnel have made a demand for \$2.75 a day and that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, both to go into effect today. They have been organized in a union for some time, and want, they say, to have the wages made uniform.

Strikes are to be ordered against all contractors who refuse the demands. The rock drillers and tool sharpeners will be supported by the Central Federated Union in case of strikes.

DENOUNCE THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Central Labor Union Declares Regi- mental Bands Injure True Music.

The Central Federated Labor Union yesterday passed a preamble and resolutions denouncing the National Guard, especially the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. The preamble stated that the officers of the regiment were acting in a manner inimical to true music in forming bands of enlisted members of the regiment, and thus crowding out men who made a living as musicians.

Some of the delegates said that Col. Austin of the regiment was not personally in favor of crowding out the regular musicians, but that he was driven to it by the sentiment in favor of such action among the other officers.

MR. GREATSINGER AND UNIONS.

Brooklyn Trainmen Say He Declared Himself Against Organized Labor.

Herman Robinson and John J. Pallas, the committee of the Central Federated Union appointed to see President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with regard to the discharge of three members

REV. DR. PETERS SAYS CHRISTIANS MUST VOTE

Reads the Communication of the House of Bishops.

**It Condemns the Selfish Indifference of
Citizens Who Do Nothing to Bet-
ter Civic Administration.**

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at its recent session in San Francisco, enjoined upon the rectors of the Episcopal churches in this city the reading of a communication condemning the selfish indifference of citizens, who, though governed by disgust, are content to do nothing to better civic administration, and invokes the Church to stir up the slumbering manhood and sense of civic duty which should take the city from the hands of those who "are largely employed in trading in the bodies and souls of the innocent and defenseless."

The communication was read to the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday forenoon, by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the rector.

"The Bishops have spoken," he said; "it is the first time that the House of Bishops has brought home to us that it is impossible to stand up for Jesus and not for the State. The two are inseparable. When we allow such conditions to exist as exist in our city to-day we are false to our duty as Christians."

"In view of what our Bishops have said, in view of the horrible display of crime and vice, in view of the coming election, and to urge the awakening from that selfish stupor which alone permits crime to rule, it is fitting that I say something."

"The terrible conditions which exist on the east side first appeared to the notice of Isidor Straus. On his instigation a meeting of several clergymen was held in the United Charities Building. At that meeting resolutions were adopted providing for a delegation or committee to call upon those responsible and demand better Government. This request or demand was repeatedly refused. At last Bishop Potter was asked to write a letter to the Mayor, which he did. I have just read to you the outcome."

"In those crime and vice laden districts, amid those bad, unhealthy surroundings, more people die every year than the number of those who suffered in the camps of Cuba."

"We think we are in better surroundings, we think we are shut off, away from that vice district. But don't you believe it. I have had some things told to me that would bring shame to many here if they only knew about it. It is wonderful that the consciences of some of you are not affected until the sensation of shame comes home to you. Vice to-day is only an expression of that government which means to grow even worse."

"I look about me and am ashamed to see that the registration this Fall is less than that at the time of the Presidential election. Then it was money interests that were affected. Many of you are not touched by anything that does not touch your pocketbooks."

"We must not be selfish; we must not content ourselves with the thought that we are safe because we can live in good localities. Listen to the recital of the 'condi-

visited upon this great city will react to their own destruction."

"Why," he continued, "do you predict Tammany's overthrow? Because her corruptions seem ripe for destruction; her cup of iniquity is full. Second, good people are to-day united in their effort to overthrow the beast, the Tiger in politics. Third, Croker's acceptance of Shepard was the final act in the play that will result in his

tions that are not to be endured,' which are described so correctly by the authors of the pamphlet, District Attorney Philbin, Isidor Straus, City Magistrate Cornell, Justice Jerome, the Judges of General Sessions, and the University Settlement Society.

"These are plain facts about things that could not happen under a decent and honest City Government. What do they mean? What makes these things possible? How can they be stopped? If the fathers and mothers of this city want them stopped they will find a way.

"The question presented is not the 'suppression of vice.' The question is not whether the vicious can be made virtuous by law. It is whether we shall continue a system under which the corrupt, money-making combination of law-breakers, with the servants of the people, destroy the virtue of our sons and daughters. The fight is against those who use their control of the City Government to make procurers of our young men and harlots of our young women. The facts which justify this statement show that the business of ruining young girls and forcing them into a life of shame, for the money that is in it, has grown to considerable proportions in this city within the past three or four years. They show that its existence is known to the police, that the police make little or no effort to stop it. And that the police, or those for whom they act, probably derive profit from the traffic in question. The facts also show that a reasonably active and efficient Police Department could stop this traffic.

"Every man, then," continued Dr. Peters, "should consider it a great privilege to put down these customs and exercise the right of a Christian at the polls."

QUESTION OF THE ELECTION.

Dr. Eckman Says It Is the Abolishment of the Tax Upon Virtue, Decency, and Order.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, preaching in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, declared that it is not difficult for a practical Christian to see that the precept "We ought to lay down our lives for the brethren" has a serious application to even municipal affairs in a great metropolis; that it touches the indifferent citizen to arouse him to a sense of his civic obligations; that it presses its blade point against the breast of the selfish citizen to prick him to a consciousness of duty to his fellows; that it relates most closely to the present contest for decent government.

"If," continued the preacher, "there are thousands of persons on the lower east side who are the hapless but innocent victims of despotic misrule; if there is no certainty of justice for them because the police courts will not redress their grievances, officialism being paid to render false decisions in the interest of the aggressors; if there is no immunity for their children from the debauching influences of public vice because the harpies which befoul domestic nests are protected by sufficient bribes to the authorities who permit them to pursue their infamous propaganda; if there is no relief for them from the hideous evils of the tenement system or the horrors of the sweating method because the interests of partisan and selfish property owners would be imperilled by reform, then laying down one's life for the brethren will involve the correction of these abuses at the polls by turning the rascals out who are responsible for them.

"It is not a question whether the upper classes are to be helped by a new City Government, but whether these unfortunate people are to be delivered from the meanest tyranny. It is not a matter of lowering the tax rate for the well-to-do, but of removing the tax upon virtue, decency, and order which now drags these people into the mire."

MR. SHEPARD'S CANDIDACY.

Final Act That Will Result in Tammany's Overthrow, the Rev. Mr.

Caswell Says.

The Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell, pas-

own dethronement and Tammany's downfall.

"He should have remembered Horace Greeley and 1872. Greeley exceeded Shepard in appropriate, eloquent, and remarkable addresses, but the people could not be hoodwinked. They saw through the thin gauze of deception. The desire for office, on the one hand, and the desire for power, on the other, was the brittle marriage bond that held the editor and the Democratic Party together in that memorable campaign. Greeley's whole past became clouded by his false position. 'He stooped to conquer,' and went to his grave crushed by his failure to grasp the Presidency, covered with shame because he had sought the aid of the men he had excoriated, as Shepard has Tammany, by tongue and pen his life long.

"The average mind appreciates naturalness, understandableness, plain, straightforward honesty, and equally abhors the anomalous, the unnatural, the unexplainable, the freak in nature or politics. Masquerading is the last desperate resort of evil men to retain power, but an injured and thoroughly aroused people tear off the mask and will consign the culprits to the doom of their comrade, Tweed."

A RABBI OPPOSES TAMMANY.

Religious Duty of Every Jew to Vote Against It, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. H. B. Mendes, rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue on Lexington Avenue, and President of the Union Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States, preached a sermon on Saturday, in which he said:

"While people other than the Hebrews might consistently always follow one political party, Jews cannot do so from the moment that party becomes false to righteousness, virtue, and common decency.

"It is common knowledge that Tammany Hall, through the police administration and for revenue alone, has systematically corrupted Jewish women and children on the east side. The Christian clergy called attention to it; to our sorrow, we know too well that it is true.

"It is the religious duty of every Jew to vote against Tammany Hall in this election, for the Bible commands us 'to use even the saw and hatchet to stamp out immorality.'"

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A Celebration in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The 20th Anniversary of the Rectorate
of Dr. Morgan—W. R. Peters the
Giver of the Contribution of
\$30,000 to St. Michael's.

Preparations are making in the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the rectorate of the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, which occurs early in January. The present plans contemplate a four days' celebration, beginning Sunday morning, Jan. 5. On that day Dr. Morgan will preach a historical sermon, giving an account of the parish from its organization.

The anniversary celebration will close Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, when a special service of thanksgiving will be held in the church, the choir of St. Bartholomew's assisting the parish choir in rendering Sullivan's festival *Te Deum*. At this service Bishop Potter will dedicate the new organ and deliver an address.

Arrangements have just been completed by the Vestry of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, by which the contribution of about \$30,000, offered for the completion of the parish house, becomes available, and the work of construction will soon commence. The money is the gift of W. R. Peters, a brother of the rector, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters. The new building will stand on the Ninety-ninth Street side of the church property. The architect proposes for the consideration of some future donor an ornamental colonnade, which is not included in the present gift.

There is still a debt of \$1,200 on the old part of the parish house, which has been reduced by Easter offerings from \$5,000. An effort is now making to pay off this debt at once.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the new rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, is responsible for what is an innovation for that church or even for any church in that neighborhood. It is a Sunday evening service. It is in the nature of an experiment, and arrangements thus far made provide for them only during Advent, but there is little doubt that if the attendance continues as large as it was last Sunday, when the first was held, that the evening service will become a regular feature.

The members of the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, will see to-morrow for the first time the completed interior of their church, which has been in the hands of masons, carpenters, and decorators for six months. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, will preach to-morrow morning at eleven, and in the evening a memorial service will be held for the Rev. Walter Lowrie, formerly Dr. Smith's assistant, who was drowned at Newport last Summer.

There has been spent on the church interior \$30,000, \$10,000 of which went for a new organ.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Church Buildings Worth Millions to be Opened.

Projects for Other Religious Structures and the Widespread Propaganda of the Various Denominations.

Church buildings costing fully \$2,500,000 are to be opened and put to religious uses at once. These include a new St. Michael's parish house, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, used for the first time to-morrow; a new St. Ignatius's Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street; a new Incarnation Episcopal parish house, Thirty-first Street near Second Avenue; a new Russian Church in Ninety-seventh Street, which Bishop Tihon will open, that prelate hereafter making this city equal in importance with San Francisco as a See city; a new First Church of Christ Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street; the splendid St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, which Archbishop Farley and not plain Bishop Farley will open near the end of November, and the Eighty-sixth Street Young Men's Christian Association. In Brooklyn a new Methodist Deaconess Home will be opened.

New building projects include Baptist headquarters in New York, to contain a great auditorium for the Rev. Dr. Lorimer; a new parish house and chapel for All Angels' Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street; a new Gordon House Settlement on the west side, to cost \$120,000; a residence for Bishop Potter, to be located on the Cathedral close; the new Broadway Tabernacle at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, and a new North New York Congregational Church in the Bronx; a new front for the Rev. Mr. Paddock's Holy Apostles' Church in Ninth Avenue, the same to be in memory of the late rector; a new Methodist Church in lower Seventh Avenue, not to mention several minor projects.

This Fall almost everybody interested in religion has some new propaganda scheme. Methodists are to undertake a series of institutes, aimed to teach laymen and laywomen how to use the Bible to combat heretical arguments. Presbyterians have engaged a man to do nothing but talk missions to people of means. Congregationalists have plans for extensive Bible study, with the Bible Institute formerly at Montclair as the nucleus. Baptists take up a commission to hire evangelists and to keep them busy, a movement started by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. The Paulists, with headquarters here, seek to educate American young men to take the places of the friars in the Philippines. Episcopalians are to hold in this city in December a series of public meetings in aid of missions.

There is a new Church Militant Army. It is started by three Episcopalians, all of this city, but they say the scheme is undenominational. Presbyterians and Con-

Moses, and yet not fail to reach heaven. Such a possession is that rest and peace of mind and heart which every believer may enjoy through faith in "the exceeding great and precious promises" of God.

To the children of Israel, coming to the earthly Canaan was simply coming into the actual possession of all that had been promised to their fathers. By the experiences of many years they had learned to somewhat understand—to value—and to desire the fulfillment of these promises. The expectations thus awakened daily stimulated and strengthened them. So it is with the believer. As he grows in grace he may, in a very real sense, enter even here in this life into the rich inheritance of all the blessedness which belongs to being one with Christ. It is an inheritance of perfect peace and rest in Him—that "peace which passeth all understanding." (Phil. iv., 7.)

It is, however, with most believers very slowly, and very imperfectly, reached, and many, like Moses, never enter into it at all in this life. For sin dwells in all of the redeemed as long as they are in the flesh, although, through the riches of grace, it may not have dominion over them. But because a true believer in Christ does not attain to this perfect peace and rest in believing, it is no sign that he will lose the heavenly inheritance, any more than the exclusion of Moses from the earthly Canaan excluded him from the glory of the heavenly. For eternal life is not based on our peace, but on our faith.

This very death of Moses, therefore, is another evidence to be added to those we have already had, that the historical journey of the children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan is intended to be a striking setting forth of the spiritual progress of the believer in Christ. That so few enter now and here into the full enjoyment of all that is promised them, is because it is one thing to believe that those promises are all true, and quite another thing to so habitually rest in them experimentally as to know how perfectly true, and great, and precious they are. As long as we are in the flesh we are constantly so influenced by what we can see, and feel, and enjoy with our physical senses, that faith often becomes very dim, and very weak.

Now if an unblemished character—if high position—if great meekness combined with great wisdom—if habitual oneness with God—could insure the full enjoyment of all that God has promised to His people, we would certainly have been justified in expecting that Moses pre-eminently of all Israel—more than Joshua and Caleb—would be the very first to enter Canaan. For God Himself had said of him: "My servant Moses is faithful in all Mine house—with him will I speak mouth to mouth, even manifestly, and not in dark speeches—and the form of the Lord shall he behold," (Num., xii., 7, 8., R. V.)—"for thou hast found grace in My sight, and I know thee by name." (Ex., xxxiii., 17.) Such testimony was never given to any other man until it was given to Jesus of Nazareth, when God said of Him—"This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matt., iii., 17.) It has never been repeated since then to any other.

THE FAULT OF MOSES.

But all this did not avail to bring Moses into Canaan. In a moment of great temptation and provocation he leaned upon his own strength—presumed upon his position—and distrusted God, for in himself he was only a man of like passions with all other men—no stronger and no better than they. God, however, did not and never does excuse unbelief in His children because of provocation, or because of human weakness.

We have already considered the occasion when Moses exhibited this unbelief (Num. xx., 7-13.) and seen that by his act he not only failed to exalt God in the eyes of the people, but—in a figure—he denied a very fundamental and essential truth of the Gospel. For if the type—the rock in the wilderness—must be smitten more than once that the water might flow from it, then it would not be true of the substance—Christ the true Rock—that "by one offering He hath perfected forever them that are sanctified." (Heb., x., 14.)

When He died for our sins, and ascended

Aaron went up to Mount Hor Moses and Eleazar were at his side. But when Moses was taken he could say—as it was said of the Prophet who should be like unto him—"Of the people there was none with me;—I have trodden the wine press alone," (Isa. 63:3.)

When Jesus died, however, He was forsaken even by God, because His was a vicarious death—the death of One bearing all sin. But not so with Moses. For although—as the deliverer of the children of Israel—he was the type of Jesus, yet, being but a man, his death was not vicarious—he bore only his own sin. But God was with him. Like Jesus, however, he had had his Gethsemane when he "besought the Lord" so earnestly—"I pray Thee, let me go over and see the good land that is beyond Jordan," (Deut. 3 23 25.) But when he was assured that the cup could not pass from him—like Him—he said—"Not my will, but thine be done" (Lu 22:42).

Then when the hour of his departure came, he calmly and trustingly went up the mountain alone with God. There, commending his spirit into the hands of his Father (Lu 23:46,) he fell asleep in the arms of God—was buried by God—and ascended into heaven to be with God.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Of what are the crossing of the Jordan, and the entering into Canaan, commonly considered types?

Why cannot this be all the truth, and what other meaning do they have?

How is this seen in the history of the children of Israel, and in the experiences of the believer?

How does the case of Moses show that peace is not based on character?

What great truth did Moses deny in a figure by his conduct, and what is said of it?

What is said of misconceptions of the believer's life?

How is it shown that men may not be ignorant of God's promises, and yet not enter into peace?

How is Moses's death described, and how is it contrasted with other deaths?

PEOPLE'S PALACE SOLD.

Structure in Jersey City Purchased by the Local Lodge of Elks.

Several years ago the First Congregational Church of Jersey City established what the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the church, described as the "People's Palace." It was situated on Grand Street, at the rear of the Tabernacle, at Henderson and York Streets. The palace contained bowling alleys, a swimming bath, a billiard room, library, and reading room.

About two years ago the Tabernacle was sold to Jersey City Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, the congregation removing to a new edifice on the Heights. Since then the congregation has not availed itself of the palace, and the building was sold to the Elks yesterday for \$3,700. It will be used for meeting rooms and offices, the Tabernacle having been remodeled as a public hall.

KILLED FRIEND'S WIFE AND SLEW HIMSELF

New York Times 1857-Current; Sep 3, 1903; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)

pg. 2

KILLED FRIEND'S WIFE AND SLEW HIMSELF

Double Crime of Henry Towns- end Edson, Ex-Mayor's Son.

His Victim Was Mrs. Fannie Pullen—

Murderer Said to Have Been Also
an Embezzler of Church Funds

—Statements of Witnesses.

Henry Townsend Edson, son of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, shot and killed Mrs. Fannie Pullen yesterday morning in his apartment at 292 West Ninety-second Street, and then killed himself with the two bullets that remained in his 32-calibre pistol after he had fired three times at his victim.

The murder and suicide were preceded by a half-incoherent demand that Mrs. Pullen run away from the city with him. This demand was heard and the tragedy was witnessed by Mrs. Margarita Diehl Edson, the man's wife, and by Dr. David Orr Edson, his brother. Just as the shots were fired the brother and wife were in the act of leaving the room, disgusted at the language of the murderer, whose request was indignantly refused by Mrs. Pullen a moment before the report of the revolver resounded through the apartment house. Dr. Edson and the murderer's wife, who were already outside the door, turned their heads in bare time to see Edson and Mrs. Pullen fall dead to the floor.

Mrs. Pullen was the wife of John Pullen, chief clerk in the Auditor's office of the New York Central Railroad's Passenger Department, at the Grand Central Station, and the mother of two children, a boy aged fifteen and a daughter one year younger. She was the closest personal friend of her murderer's wife, and the two families had been on intimate terms for eleven years. She met her death after having come to the Edson flat for the purpose of aiding in adjusting the troubles that had overtaken her friends.

"BLACK SHEEP" FROM YOUTH.

Henry Townsend Edson, who was admitted by his brothers to have been a "black sheep" from his youth, was considered far from well balanced mentally. According to his oldest brother, Dr. Cyrus Edson, ex-President of the Board of Health, he would have been examined for his sanity within a few days at the request of his family. His final act of desperation followed a varied career of failures and of bad habits. He had been living at the expense of his relatives, with occasional aid from his wife's mother, Mrs. Margarita Diehl, whose check for \$50, payable to Mrs. Edson, was found lying on the apartment floor after the tragedy yesterday.

As a climax to recklessness and misfor-

man and woman dead, saying they must have died instantaneously. Capt. Nally and Detective Maloney were summoned at once, and the latter was ordered to stand guard over the apartment until the arrival of the Coroner, but in the meanwhile Capt. Nally sent to the station the property found in the clothing of Mr. Edson and Mrs. Pullen.

In Edson's pockets were found five loose pistol cartridges, \$16 in United States greenbacks, \$2 in Canadian bills, \$1 in silver, four keys, a gold watch, and several letters. The only thing found in Mrs. Pullen's clothing was a handsome Swiss watch.

One of the four keys in the man's possession had engraved on it the name of the Hotel Milnot, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. The room number was 58. The police, after learning that Mr. Edson left home more than a week ago, subsequent to his confession about the church money, went to the hotel to get further information. They learned there that Mr. Edson had been in the habit of visiting the place at intervals for more than a year. He always had come alone, and had registered as "H. Allen." The clerks said they knew him as Mr. Allen. He was accustomed to write many letters in the hotel, and often it happened that his visits were many weeks apart. He had talked little to the employes, and they never knew his name was Edson until yesterday.

On Tuesday night he came in and told the clerk that he expected his wife from the country, adding that he wanted a nice suite of rooms. No. 58, composed of a parlor and bedroom, suited him, and he took the key. This was about 6 o'clock. After writing some letters he left the hotel. At 8 o'clock he returned and went to his room. That was the last the clerk saw of him, and the supposition of the police is that he slipped out early yesterday morning to keep his engagement with his wife and brother and Mrs. Pullen at the Ninety-second Street apartment.

SAY HE WAS INSANE.

Dr. David Orr Edson, when seen later in the day at his home, showed the effects of the nervous strain he had experienced. He said:

"My brother Henry, who was thirty-nine years old, had been a source of sorrow and tribulation to us for years. We knew there was something wrong with him, but we had concluded at various times that he was not sufficiently deranged to place him in custody. He failed at everything he tried. The failures were so numerous that I need not recount them. I don't know how long he had been clerk in the church. His wife, finding her life unbearable, had agreed to separate from him. He had been acting strangely for a long time. I was called to the apartment by Mrs. Edson this morning and when I reached there Henry was walking up and down like an insane man.

"I'm going away," he was saying. 'I'm going somewhere, I don't know where.'

"Finally he turned wildly toward Mrs. Pullen and cried: 'And I want you to go with me.' Then I said to him: 'I'm tired of this sort of thing, and I am going away from here.'

Dr. Edson said that he suited his actions to his words and started out of the door. Mrs. Edson followed him. Both of them were disgusted and shocked. Presumably, Mrs. Pullen was about to follow also. She had objected indignantly when Henry talked about wanting her to go with him. As he went out the doctor glanced at her and saw Henry point toward her, but suspected no attempt on her life. Just as his back was turned, continued the doctor, the shots rang out behind him. He started to run back, but the deed was done too quickly, and before he recovered himself the bodies of his brother and Mrs. Pullen lay on the floor. Then he ran out for the policeman.

According to the doctor, his younger brother exhibited vicious tendencies from his boyhood. His bad habits grew until the family gave up hope for him. He had never made his own living for any length of time, and the family had been forced to come to his rescue on many occasions.

"The best friends Henry and his wife had," added the doctor, "were the Pullens. I know them well myself and respect them greatly. Mrs. Pullen was called into the apartment by Mrs. Edson because it was thought she might act as a friend in helping to smooth over the family difficulties. Before she married Mr. Pullen she was

forger. His speculations were in connection with the church fund, but I do not know the amount, and it would not be fair to make any guess.

"I am a Vestryman, and an unfortunate feature of the affair is that I put him in as clerk. He had charge of the rent, the church funds, and the church cemetery fund. He was one of the most plausible men I ever met, and as events have shown he was very cunning. He was always anxious to accommodate everybody, and was particularly courteous to old persons, especially old women, and was always anxious to do them any service. I thought he was all right, and never made any inquiry into his character, but I have learned since the irregularities in his accounts were discovered that he was thoroughly bad.

"After the discovery of the defalcation by W. R. Peters, brother of the Pastor and Treasurer of the church, a meeting of the Vestrymen was called to decide on what action be taken. Edson disappeared, and I thought he had left the city. He telephoned from some place to me two days ago, when I told him I wanted to have nothing to say to him and did not wish to see him again, as I was disgusted at his conduct.

"When the defalcation became known Mrs. Edson came to our house to stay with us. She and my wife were very warm friends. This morning she had an appointment to meet Dr. Edson, her brother-in-law, at her husband's apartment to arrange about the packing up of the furniture and other household articles, to turn them over to the Church to reimburse it in part for what her husband had taken. I kissed my wife 'good-bye' before we left the house and walked around with her and Mrs. Edson to the door of the apartment in which he lived. There I shook hands with my wife and she asked me when I would be home, and I said at the usual time.

"Just what happened after that I know only from what has been told me. I don't think they expected to find Edson in the house. He was there, however, and his brother, the doctor, was also present. They had been urging him to go with them to Dr. Peters and throw himself on his mercy. This he refused to do, finally exclaiming: 'I'll end it all by shooting my wife and myself.' Then he jumped to his feet and drew a revolver from his pocket.

"Mrs. Pullen and Mrs. Edson were sitting with their arms around each other and crying. He fired at his wife and hit my wife; then he shot himself. I do not know how many shots were fired, or where they took effect. Of course in an instant everything was in confusion.

"The man must have become suddenly crazy when he realized his position, and shot my wife when he intended to kill his own wife. I have the utmost confidence that the truth will show that matters are as I have stated. Dr. Peters will bear me out."

Mr. Pullen's theory was not acquiesced in by Dr. O'Hanlon, Croner's physician, who arrived at the Edson apartment about 3 o'clock. He found Dr. Peters alone in the flat. After examining the bodies Dr. O'Hanlon found that the woman had been shot on the side of the head, the bullet entering the base of the skull. The bullet, in its course, had cut off a portion of her ear. There were decided powder marks on her face, and when Dr. O'Hanlon was told of Mr. Pullen's statement he said:

"That must be a mistake. There could have been no error in this shooting. The pistol must have been pointed directly at this woman, and at no one else, as the marks of the powder on her face show that the pistol was held very near her. Edson intended to kill her. Of that I am sure."

Edson had evidently shot himself in the mouth, the bullet passing through to his brain. One bullet was evidently stopped by his teeth, as Dr. O'Hanlon, putting his hand in Edson's mouth, picked up a bullet which was lying in the mouth.

BEREAVED BOY WANTED REVENGE.

At the Pullen home, a handsome private house, the two children of Edson's victim were the first to hear of the news. The young boy, after he and his sister had sobbed as though their hearts would break, suddenly grasped a pistol and rushed out of the house. As he was entering the apartment house where the Edsons had lived he was met by the house's agent, Mr. Card, whom he informed that he had come

tune in the affairs of Henry Townsend Edson, there came to light a few weeks ago the fact that he had been stealing money from St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is the rector. The church is at Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Edson was employed by the institution as a financial clerk. He secured the position on the recommendation of John Pullen, husband of the woman he killed.

Dr. Peters said yesterday that the amount of the stealings, which Edson confessed recently both to the Pullens and to his wife, had not been determined exactly; but expert accountants were at work to fix the losses. The man also confessed to having stolen money from other sources, mentioning to his wife the Corn Exchange Bank as one institution he had swindled. According to a statement made by Mr. Pullen a few hours after the crime was committed, the former clerk was both a defaulter and a forger. The details of the transactions that led to this characterization, said Mr. Pullen, would come to light shortly. The speculations, Dr. Peters explained, had been preceded by unfortunate operations in Wall Street, and the man's originally weakened mental state had been accentuated by these latest calamities to his finances.

While the fatal crime of Edson was bringing to light the family's past griefs and was perplexing the coroners' office so much that Coroner Jackson decided to hold an inquest next week, the aged father of the murderer was lying ill in his home at 38 West Seventy-first Street. Every care was taken that he should not hear of the tragedy. Drs. Cyrus and David Edson, who were in the house all the afternoon, and even Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson, prostrated though she was by her harrowing experience, feigned unconcern when in his presence. The two sons said that their father, who reached his seventy-first birthday last April, had just recovered from a severe attack of rheumatism and heart disease, and his advanced age rendered his condition too precarious for him to hear the sad news. The ex-Mayor has been a leading produce merchant of this city for nearly half a century. His term in the City Hall was in 1883 and 1884.

It was after Coroner Jackson had examined the scene of the crime and examined many papers found in the apartment and on the body of the dead man that he said late in the afternoon:

"The accounts of the affair are so contradictory, and the events that led up to it so overshadowed in mystery, that I have decided to have an inquest on Monday or Tuesday. The principal witnesses will be Dr. David Orr Edson, Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson, and the Rev. Dr. Peters."

Out of the different accounts mentioned by the coroner, despite a variance as to details, a few facts could be elicited. Henry Edson and his wife agreed to separate. They were in the apartment for the purpose of disposing of their furniture, and they had met there at his request, after he had been away in parts unknown for more than a week. Mrs. Pullen had come at the request of Mrs. Edson, and Dr. David Edson had arrived in response to a telegram sent early in the morning by Mrs. Edson. Besides the four already named, the only person in the apartment at the time was a furniture mover, Thomas Woods, who had been called from a storage warehouse to pack up the belongings of the family.

According to Capt. Nally of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, where Woods was detained until he gave his story of the morning's happenings, the party of four—Dr. David Edson, Henry Townsend Edson, Mrs. Edson, and Mrs. Pullen—were in the dining room of the apartment at 8:40 o'clock. Woods, who had been ordered by Mrs. Edson to pack up some books in a room adjoining the dining room, said:

"The dining room is at the rear of the eight-room flat. While I was packing the books I heard loud talking, as if the four were quarreling. Suddenly the door opened quickly. Dr. Edson and the two women came out. As they walked through the private hall toward the outside door of the apartment, Mrs. Pullen cried to me:

"There's a man after me. Don't let him come out."

"They went out of the flat. I followed. When I got outside I took hold of the door and held it so as to keep the other Mr. Edson in, as I was told to do. I held the knob, and I felt him pulling at it on the inside. Finally he gave it up and went back somewhere inside. Then I just stayed there."

"In twenty minutes Dr. Edson and the two women returned. They went inside, and I did, too. Mrs. Edson again told me to pack the books in one of the front rooms. Once more they went to the dining room, and they had not been there a minute before Mrs. Edson came out and asked me if I had a writing pen. I said I had none, but she found one somewhere, and I saw

Miss Fannie Wetherbee Shirk, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Shirk of the United States Navy. She was thirty-three years old."

Dr. Edson said that his dead brother left only one child, a boy aged fifteen, named Franklin, for his grandfather. It was said last night that the boy was up at Larchmont with his uncle, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and was left there when the latter returned to the city after hearing of the shooting.

Dr. Cyrus Edson was seen after his return at the home of his father and brother, 38 West Seventy-first. He said Dr. David was so nervous over the affair that it was impossible to learn all the details of the tragedy from him, and he (Dr. Cyrus) was not at all certain what had taken place previous to the shooting. He added:

"A long time ago my brother Henry failed for an amount in Rochester, and involved me and my father. As a result there was a coolness between us. I saw him only about once in every six months. He had no connection with me except a little medical practice. He had been acting queerly for the last few days. His wife says he had acted violently toward her, and several tenants have complained. He was altogether irrational. His wife was greatly alarmed."

"I understand after the others left the room he called Mrs. Pullen back. Had any other persons remained with him in that room this morning he would have shot them also, undoubtedly, because he was attacked with homicidal mania."

Mrs. Pullen was in every way a lovely and estimable woman, respected and admired by all who knew her. The worst has happened. My brother has killed her, and certain suggestions which have been made are the most dreadful features of the whole affair."

Dr. Cyrus Edson said he understood from Dr. David Edson that Henry had called for pen, ink, and paper and had signed over the furniture to his wife, as he was going away. Dr. Edson said that he and his brother David had conferred over their brother's condition Tuesday night, intending to call in an alienist to look after his case. They had about determined to have his mental condition tested under some ruse, and except for the tragedy this morning, Dr. Edson said, his brother undoubtedly would have been taken to a sanitarium for treatment.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, who was called to the apartment immediately after the police arrived, was seen after Dr. David Edson and Mrs. Henry Edson had gone down to the doctor's home. Dr. Peters said he had employed Henry Edson as clerk for the church four years ago upon the recommendation of Mr. Pullen, who admitted at the time that he knew nothing of his protégé's ability, but whose testimonial was supplemented by other good references.

"In his capacity as clerk," continued Dr. Peters, "he received rents for the church. I found him personally a very lovable character, and I never suspected anything was wrong. He appeared to be devoted to his wife and family. It was last Friday that he confessed to his wife that he was involved with the church's finances and with other persons. He mentioned the Corn Exchange Bank. I have learned that he speculated in Wall Street recently with disastrous results. He seems to have acted like a lunatic."

"On Friday, the same day he confessed, he left home. His wife went over to Mrs. Pullen's house, at 673 West End Avenue, just around the corner toward Ninety-third Street, and has been staying there until today. Mrs. Pullen was her best friend. After discussing the matter together, they decided it was best for Mrs. Edson to put her furniture in storage. Several times Mrs. Edson heard from her husband by telephone. She urged that he ought to return and own up to his defalcations, but he did not seem inclined to take her advice."

Dr. Peters said he had been consulted by the Pullens and Mrs. Edson concerning their troubles, and the last time he saw them was at Mrs. Pullen's home on Saturday night. In regard to the circumstances of the shooting, Dr. Peters said he was sure Edson was speaking to his wife when he cried: "And I want you to go away with me." Such a remark to Mrs. Edson, said the clergyman, would have been in accord with what Edson had said to his wife in a recent letter. He had written to her that he wished she would go somewhere with him and start life anew. Dr. Peters advanced the theory that there must be some mistake in the accounts of the affair.

"I believe that Mrs. Pullen was shot while rushing between the husband and wife to prevent the latter from being killed," he added.

It was perfectly natural that Mrs. Pullen should have taken a great interest in the family troubles of her best friends, said Dr. Peters, but there was no reason to believe she was the one Edson intended

to see if his mother's slayer was really dead. "I'll kill him if he's not," said the boy, producing his weapon from an inside pocket.

He departed only after being assured that Edson was past all fear of vengeance.

Mr. Card, when asked what he knew of the Edson family, said they had been in his apartment house for four years. Previously they had lived almost directly across the street, at No. 293. He had known that Mr. Edson was unlucky in Wall Street not long ago and had heard rumors of his bad habits. The Pullens and Edsons had been close friends, he knew, but he did not know of anything that should have caused the double crime. The apartment occupied by the Edsons was rented for \$100 a month and was elegantly furnished. A feature of the decorations was a handsome collection of old armor.

The investigation made in the dining room by the police indicated that the first shot fired by Edson had missed its aim and struck the mantel, while the second, after having passed through Mrs. Pullen's face, also struck the mantel. The other three were lodged in the bodies of the dead man and woman.

Besides the relatives already mentioned, another brother of Henry Townsend Edson is Franklin Edson, Jr., member of the Produce Exchange and of many clubs. The aged ex-Mayor, besides having been President of the same Exchange, has had extensive club connections and is still President of the Genesee Fruit Company and the Mutual Mercantile Agency.

MOVING CATHEDRAL COLUMNS.

Task of Conveying Giant Pillars to Cathedral of St. John the Divine Begun.

The long-delayed work of moving the first of the big columns for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine from the wharf at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the cathedral site was begun last night by the Jones Brother Company, the contractors.

The hardest part of the task, according to the contractors, is to move the big columns over the soft ground along Railroad Avenue, where the tracks are laid, and east on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to Twelfth Avenue.

At midnight last night the column had been moved as far south as One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and the difficult task of turning the truck east on the cross street had been begun. The contractors hope to draw the column to Twelfth Avenue by 6 o'clock this morning.

TRIED ON WIG IN COURT.

It Didn't Fit, So Miss Huntington Will Not Have to Pay Brenner's Claim.

Miss Agnes Huntington, the actress, who plays Kate in "Way Down East," has her home in Jersey City. She was sued in the First District Court there yesterday by Oscar F. Brenner of New York, who alleged that she owed him a balance of \$25 for a wig he had made for her and on which she had paid \$10 in advance. Miss Huntington's defense was that the wig did not fit her. She made a counter claim for the return of the \$10 she had paid.

Judge Lyons, who heard the case, directed Miss Huntington to put on the wig. The exhibit won the case for her, and the jury decided against Brenner, ordering at the same time that he should return the \$10 Miss Huntington had paid when she ordered the wig.

UNUSUAL BAGGAGE CONGESTION

Railroads and Express Companies Taxed to Their Utmost by September Trade.

The amount of baggage handled during the last two days at the terminals of the various railroads converging at this city is said to exceed that of any other two days in several years. The great rush of people returning from their summer outings always causes a congestion of transportation business during the first days of September, and each succeeding year sees this business increase.

The number of pieces of baggage, chiefly outgoing, handled at the Grand Central

her take it in. In another minute, after some wild talking, I heard Mr. Edson cry: "You've got to go away with me." Then the door opened. Dr. Edson and Mrs. Henry Edson came out, and as they did Mr. Edson shot the other woman and himself. I can't remember exactly how it was. All I know is that I ran out then with Dr. Edson and Mrs. Henry Edson, and when we left the other two were lying dead on the floor.

It was a minute or two after this, while the neighbors along Ninety-second Street were running to their windows to discover the cause of the shots, that Dr. David Edson ran up to Patrolman Payne, who stood at the Amsterdam Avenue crossing of Ninety-second Street.

"Come with me," shouted the doctor. "There's murder over here."
The officer went to the apartment and then sent a hurry call to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Dr. Fabnestock came in an ambulance and pronounced the

to kill, or that she was acting in any way other than that of a true friend of Mrs. Edson's.

Mr. Pullen, who was summoned to the scene by a telephone message from his fifteen-year-old son, Trafton, arrived at the apartment soon after 10 o'clock. He was prostrated and wept like a child at the sight of his wife's body, and when he came out of the house he said he could not talk about it yet awhile, but would make a statement later. In the afternoon he said:

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

"This whole thing is too horrible to talk about. It is wholly unthought of, and I can't realize that it is the truth. This man and I and our wives were old friends.

"He was the clerk of St. Michael's Church, and it became known three or four days ago that he was a defaulter and a

Station on Sept. 1 of this year, is said to have approximated 7,000. The number handled yesterday was not so great, but the baggagemen declare there was enough business to satisfy them. One train from the West brought more than 600 pieces of baggage—the limit of its capacity. A second section had to be made up at Syracuse to carry the surplusage of passengers and baggage.

The distribution of the baggage throughout the city, or its transference to other lines, has taxed the resources of the express companies. A loaded baggage wagon has been one of the commonest sights upon the street, while nearly every hansom cab has sported a steamer trunk.

Iron Workers' President Here.

President Frank Buchanan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers came to this city yesterday and will remain for several days.

night before hardly had been noticed.

"The contractors who build our first subway," he said, "were allowed more latitude in their work because it was necessary in order to get the work done. Before we started the Manhattan-Bronx tunnel, as you will recall, there were those who said the project was an impossibility. The contractors who undertook the 'impossibility' were permitted under Contract No. 1 to open the streets and to store their materials on the streets. Those who work under Contract No. 2 have no such privileges, nor will the builders of any future tunnels. But we could not have secured bids if we had restricted the first job in the way it has been found possible to restrict the second."

Mr. Parsons was asked about the statements of those who contended that subway work in other cities had been carried on in a way superior to the methods employed here.

"When they talk about other cities," he replied, "they do not mention the fact that no other tunnel builders have met such difficulties as we have in New York. Here we have had either the most treacherous rock or soft sand to contend with. The soil conditions are far worse than in Paris or London or any other city. Then we have had to support trolley tracks with live underground wires, whereas in other cities they never had to hold up anything worse than a simple track."

A glance at the temporary pavement opposite St. Paul's and then a look at the Park Row work not far away furnish a strong contrast between the methods of subway work under Contracts Nos. 1 and 2. It is at Ann Street and Broadway that the Manhattan-Bronx subway ends. Above Ann Street the work on "the Row" is being finished up under the terms of Contract No. 1. Along the edges of the sidewalks are open holes, surrounded by board fences. The fences, over which one can look down into the nearly completed tunnel, obstruct many square yards of the street's surface. The congestion of the crowds that throng "the Row" at this point is apparent, especially during rush hours.

As far as work on Broadway thus far is concerned, there certainly is no congestion under Contract No. 2. To be sure, the supports for the roof over Broadway, opposite the church, are big pillars that occupy some space beside the sidewalks, but they do not fill enough room to inconvenience either foot passengers, private vehicles, or trolley cars. The roof is not long enough to cut the street out of very much light, the sub-contractors are allowed to maintain upon it only a minimum of necessary machinery, and the excavated materials hauled up by the derrick are not delayed more than a few seconds. An hour or so after the debris is removed it is on its way to New Jersey, where the contractors have no trouble in disposing of it for making new land.

EDSON TOOK \$30,000.

His Stealings, According to Expert Accountants, May Have Been as Much as \$75,000.

Expert accountants who have been working on the books of Henry Townsend Edson find them so involved that they can offer the Vestrymen of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, no hope of a solution as to how much money is missing until their work is completed. This, they say, will be some time in the middle of next week. It is acknowledged that the shortage will amount to between \$30,000 and \$75,000. The experts find that the books, which were kept by Edson for four years, were in good condition up to the beginning of this year. Then the irregularities began.

That there was something serious the matter with Edson's accounts was discovered early in the week, when the Hudson River Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, learned that a note for \$25,000, cashed by Edson, had been forged with the names of officers of the church. Edson was sent for and said he would make good the amount. It was on Wednesday, a day later, while he was evidently insane, that he killed Mrs. Fannie Pullen, his wife's friend, and then shot himself to death.

Since then it has been discovered that there was a shortage in the collections taken up in the church. These collections amount to nearly \$30,000 a year. The question as to the liability of the bank was called to the attention of the officers of the institution, both in the Hudson River branch office and the main office of the company, 13 William Street, yesterday, but they refused to discuss any transaction

NYT

9/5/1903
p. 14

with Edson or the church. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of the church, could not be seen. William R. Peters, his brother and treasurer of the church, and Gilbert D. Case, clerk of the vestry, had no information to give until the work of the accountant could be finished. Their names were the ones forged to the \$25,000 note, which is supposed to have driven him mad before he killed Mrs. Pullen and himself.

Edson had been living far beyond his means, and it was generally supposed that his wife had money, and that he had a private fortune in addition to the \$2,000 a year he received from the church. The church is abundantly endowed and is handsomely supported by its parishioners, so that even if the defalcation proves large it will not be seriously embarrassed in its work.

LUNCHEON TO THE CARDINAL.

Is Entertained by Archbishop Farley— Reception Arranged in Baltimore.

Archbishop Farley entertained Cardinal Gibbons at luncheon yesterday afternoon in the archiepiscopal residence, in Madison Avenue. The Cardinal was accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Father P. C. Gavan. Several priests called on the Cardinal during his visit, among them Monsignors Mooney and Edwards, and Vicar General Lavelle.

The Cardinal will leave here to-day for Baltimore in company with a large delegation of priests and laymen of that city who came here to escort him. On arriving in Baltimore to-night the Cardinal will be greeted by the Mayor of the city, the City Councils, and a procession in which citizens of all creeds will take part.

Assistant at St. Michael's.

It was announced yesterday that the Rev. Sidney K. Evans, for the last five years rector of the Episcopal Church in Mannheim, Penn., has been appointed an assistant to the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. He will begin work about Oct. 1.

MRS. EDSON GAVE \$10,000

Returned Part of \$59,000 Her Husband Embezzled from Church.

Rev. Mr. Peters Announces Probable Mortgage to Secure a Loan from a Member of St. Michael's Congregation.

The Rev. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundredth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, preached an anniversary sermon yesterday morning, it being the tenth year of his pastorate in that parish. During his discourse Dr. Peters referred to the defalcation by Henry Townsend Edson, the Treasurer of the parish, who committed suicide, after shooting Mrs. Fanny Weathersbee Pullen at her home, at 292 West Ninety-second Street.

"Just at the close of the ten years that I have been with you," he said, "a financial disaster has befallen us which will materially increase our expenses and further hamper and cripple our work unless the members of the congregation contribute more largely than heretofore to the expenses. The defalcation of an employe of this church, of which you have seen so much in the papers, amounted, as a careful examination of the books by accountants shows, to \$59,000. Ten thousand dollars of this amount has been returned to us by the honorable action of the wife of the defaulter in making over to the church two life insurance policies of \$5,000 each. A part of the remainder will fall upon the bank through its liability in connection with forgeries, but this matter has not yet been adjusted. Probably the loss to the church will be from \$35,000 to \$40,000 or thereabouts.

"I should say with regard to this embezzlement that the church authorities supposed that they were using unusual precautions, when, some seven years ago, they adopted the policy of having the books audited by a professional paid accountant. It was through the gross negligence of the accountant thus engaged that frauds have been allowed to run on for some four years, until they have footed up the amount which I have mentioned above.

"A year since, had I been asked, I should have said that the most conservatively and carefully managed church institution in this city was probably St. Michael's Church. But we were evidently lulled into security by our reliance on the machinery which we employed. No safeguards, no mechanical or methodical methods will ever prove a complete protection. Personal character, personal attention must, after all, be the last resort which should never be neglected, however thorough and complete the other methods employed may seem to be.

"The loss must be, of course, met temporarily by a loan, which will come probably in the form of a mortgage on the land owned by the church, the money for the purpose being advanced at this time, when money is difficult to obtain, in a manner peculiarly favorable to the church, at a personal sacrifice by a member of the congregation. The interest and the sinking fund of this new debt must be added to the standing burdens of the church and

become a lien upon our revenue.

WEST SIDE PROTESTS AGAINST BEDELL BILL

Regarded as Attempt to Upset
Amsterdam Avenue Victory.

MAYOR PROMISES SUPPORT

Tells Mass Meeting He Opposes Need-
less Car Tracks on Amsterdam
Avenue—Resolution Adopted.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the west side, in accordance with the advice of the Mayor, was held last night in the Assembly Hall of the St. Michael's Parish Church, at 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, to protest against the Bedell bill now pending in Assembly, which, if passed, will permit street railway companies to remove unused tracks and at the same time retain the franchises under which the tracks were laid.

The citizens of the west side are confident that, although the bill does not in any place specify any particular street railway company or tracks, it is intended to take effect upon Amsterdam Avenue and to undo the court victory gained by the west side citizens against the New York City Railway Company, in which it was decided that the franchise of the latter on Amsterdam Avenue had lapsed.

The meeting called last night was the result of a conference held between the political and religious bodies of the west side, who got together the moment it became known that a bill had been introduced into the House which might have effect upon the result of the recent fight. Among the associations represented were the West Side Association, the Twelfth Ward Real Estate Owners' Association, and the Republican and Democratic organizations of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church occupied the chair, and among the speakers were Congressman Bennett, Senator Ford, and ex-Assemblyman Adams. The tenor of their remarks was that the Bedell bill was intended for no other purpose than to retain the franchise on the old horse-car tracks on Amsterdam Avenue.

A telegram was read from Mayor McClellan. It was as follows:

"I am unalterably opposed to the needless tracks on Amsterdam Avenue and to the operation of cars thereon. If the railroad companies have vested rights, let them seek the protection of the courts. The public streets should be devoted to public purposes, and any measures which seek to reserve to railroad companies rights in the streets injurious to the public should be defeated. You may count on my support."

At the close of the meeting a number of resolutions were submitted by Dr. Peters. These resolutions covered the grounds of the west side residents' protest and were received with great enthusiasm. It was

at last resolved that the committee call upon the Mayor to oppose the passage of the bill as inimical to the city's interests, and that every member of the Legislature from this city be asked to speak and vote against the measure and to demand that the rights of the city with regard to lapsed franchises be respected.

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IGNORE PARTY LINES, PASTOR ADVISES

Turn Out the Men Who Have
Failed to Do Their Duty, Says
the Rev. John P. Peters.

MAKE A HOLY CITY HERE

Fight the Battle Against Vice and Cor-
ruption at the Polls To-mor-
row, He Says.

The Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, emphasized to his congregation last night the duty of citizenship in connection with the election to-morrow. Referring to the singing of "The Holy City," he said:

"It is our duty first and foremost to make a holy city in this world. I know of no greater obligation resting on Christian men and women. Our fathers fought to win us liberty, but that's the sort of fight that must go on forever. The battle we have to fight is against vice and corruption.

"The man who is not doing his part in political life is false to his duty. Those who refuse to take any part in politics are recreant. Their conception is not that they are to render any service to the community, but they are to be protected by the laws in amassing wealth. They scoff at the politicians for being corrupt when it is they who are corrupt. Politicians on the whole are better than the mass of the people they serve. Aldermen and Assemblymen rise above the majority of people in the communities they represent.

"There is corruption in politics, but it is because business is corrupt. There must be machines, there must be organization, but there has grown up that sort of control that relates to big business. That's what you want to get rid of.

"Do you suppose in filling the office of Sheriff it makes any difference whether the candidate is a Democrat or a Republican? Yet there are many who vote blindly according to party names. It is just the stupidity and ignorance that leads men to do that which makes corruption possible. What you want as Sheriff is a man of business capacity, not subservient to a boss. For Surrogate, when you have a man of experience and knowledge, why should you change him?

"The weakest part of our political system to-day is the judicial system. Judges who are supposed to be sitting to enforce the law undertake to make law or base their decisions on antiquated precedents. Trials become a sort of game between lawyers. You know of the scandal going on on the other side of the East River. This calling on Judges to pay for their nominations has been going on all the time, as I happen to know. We want Judges who are not beholden to any bosses and are not called on to pay for their nominations. Don't let yourselves be influenced by party names in regard to Judges.

"In regard to election of Aldermen party enters little into the question except as to whom the candidate is beholden and whether he is free to serve you. Last year the people became impatient at the failure of the party in power to recognize the public demand for reforms such as direct nominations and turned

that party out. The party that went in has done no better, and we should turn them out for somebody else.

"The Democrats in the Legislature have made a bad record, and have not kept their pledges. They favored a Charter bill of the most dangerous character. Don't let any man go to Albany who would pass any such Charter in any such way as they attempted to do."

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DR. PETERS WARNS WEST SIDE PARENTS

Danger to Young Girls Increasing, He Tells People of Parish and Ministers.

WOULD GUARD THE SCHOOLS

Asks Pastors to Urge Their People to Look Carefully to the Welfare of the Children.

Speaking from the pulpit of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, last night, Dr. John P. Peters, rector, and Chairman of the Committee of Fourteen, said he desired to call the attention of the people of his parish to a matter of great seriousness. It was the growing evil of the "white slave" traffic in the upper west side of New York.

Dr. Peters said that in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee of Fourteen he had addressed a communication to all the clergy and ministers in that part of the city. The letter was as follows:

Feb. 7, 1913.

Reverend and Dear Sir: There was recently arrested in your neighborhood a young man who was charged with living off the wages of prostitutes. It was a particularly flagrant case, and in connection therewith two little schoolgirls were found visiting the apartment of the man arrested. These children were both under 14 years of age, and became acquainted with this young man on their way home from school, it having been reported to us that it was his custom to hang around the vicinity of the public schools and get acquainted with the little girls going to and from school. In this particular case he gave these children his card and asked them to call. They called, and were submitted to horrible practices.

With the influx of the social evil into the upper west side there has come the very terrible danger of the children being sought by procurers, and my purpose in writing to you is to ask you if on Sunday next you will not at all your services use your strongest efforts in warning the parents of your parish to see that their girls do not, under any circumstances, allow themselves to become acquainted with strange men who make advances to them on the street. The danger is very great, and there is no exaggeration in the facts stated. Under present conditions no young girl is safe if she permits this.

Parents should also be particularly warned against allowing their young girls to go into the streets at night alone, and if they are obliged to be out the parents should be particularly careful to know where and with whom their children are visiting.

A similar letter has been sent to the pastors and rectors of the other churches in your neighborhood, and we trust that you will make a strong effort to bring these facts home to the people of your parish. In the fight against vice in your neighborhood the churches can bring to bear a much stronger effort than at present to suppress this evil, provided a concerted effort will be made from the pulpits.

JOHN P. PETERS.

Dr. Peters went on to say that he

feared parental lack of control over children was largely to blame for deplorable incidents of the kind referred to in his letter. He begged parents in his parish to help fight the "white slave" evil by exercising the most careful supervision over their growing boys and girls.

CIVIC BODIES FIGHT UNCOVERED TRACKS

Committee Has an "All-Tunnel"
Plan for the Central's
West Side Lines.

MARKS TO RECEIVE THEM

Delegation Fears the City Will Sac-
rifice Riverside Beauties to
Save Railroad Money.

Borough President Marks will receive this morning a deputation from civic organizations interested in the suggested agreement between the city and the New York Central regarding the west side tracks. The Chairman of the deputation is the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 100th Street, and the object of the meeting with President Marks is to get specific information about the proposed improvements. So far no detailed plans of the tentative agreement have been published, and the committee has been anxious to learn if points considered essential to preservation of Riverside Park have been insisted upon.

The members of the committee are: The Rev. Dr. Peters, Frank De Muth, and Peter Cappel, West Side Taxpayers' Association; Frank Joyce, League to End Death Avenue; George C. Wheeler, Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association; James Davenport, North Manhattan Taxpayers' Association; T. Ward Wasson, Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association; Minturn Post Collins, Dyckman Taxpayers' Association; Robert L. Hoguet and Julius Henry Cohen, Citizens Union; Bainbridge Colby and Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, West Side Branch Woman's Municipal League; J. Aspinwall Hodge, Mrs. Julius Henry Cohen, and Mrs. Travis H. Whitney, Woman's Municipal League; Walter B. Stabler, Merchants' Association; Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Greenwich House; Miles Menander Dawson; Dr. John L. Elliott, Hudson Guild; Charles L. Craig and John C. Coleman, West End Association; and Reginald P. Bolton, who has been acting as Secretary of the committee.

The committee will ask President Marks especially for assurances that the New York Central, in the relocation of its tracks, will preserve the west side above Seventy-second Street for park purposes. The committee fears that in order to save money for the New York Central the city may not insist on two points in connection with Riverside Park which in the committee's opinion are most important. These points are clearing of railroad tracks from the water front entirely and preserving the park in its present beauty.

Secretary Bolton of the committee and Bernard M. Wagner have prepared and submitted to the city authorities a detailed plan of how this could be done. The plan calls for construction of a tun-

nel for the railroad tracks practically all the way from Spuyten Duyvil to Seventy-second Street, so that the river bank would be left completely clear. Its cost, Mr. Bolton estimates, would be about \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

Starting from just north of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, this plan would carry the New York Central tracks across to Inwood, a few yards back from the present bridge, and would tunnel straight under Inwood Hill, so as to leave the surface free for the extension of Riverside Drive, which is certain to be built at some time in the future. This plan would naturally, according to Mr. Bolton, cross the deep gully at Dyckman Street by a viaduct at a very considerable elevation above the water level, and there is nothing to prevent the railroad tunnel emerging from Inwood Hill and being carried across the valley, as part of the structure of the same viaduct, while it left beneath it a practicable highway for trucks down to the river's edge.

Mr. Bolton has worked out an original suggestion for the railroad yard at about 145th Street, one of the points in the agreement between the city and railroad that has appeared likely to arouse sharp criticism.

According to the committee's ideas, the four main tracks of the New York Central would be carried in a tunnel under the present Riverside Drive, so that they would be completely out of sight. Then Twelfth Avenue, which at present ends at 135th Street, would be opened and carried as far north as 155th Street, and the space between this avenue and the present Riverside Park would be used as the freight yard for the New York Central. Here, it was believed, space would be found not only for milk stations, but also for general freight and the storage of a certain number of cars.

This yard, it is suggested, should be covered with a roof and on this should be deposited sufficient earth to permit it to be properly parked. In the plans for the yard proposed by the New York Central there was provision for a roof over the main, through tracks only, the rest of the tracks and the milk platforms to be left exposed.

Then, according to the Bolton plan, the railroad would be carried across the Manhattanville Valley on a viaduct, and as soon as Riverside Park at about 127th Street is encountered the tunneling would begin again. This tunnel would run some way back from the river and would follow, more or less closely, the present line of the Drive.

None of the fanning out of the New York Central's tracks from Eighty-second Street south, which has been asked by the railroad, has been suggested by Mr. Bolton, but he would bring the tunnel into the Seventy-second Street yard either at its present entrance on the waterfront or by an easement acquired under private property along a new route from Seventy-second to Sixty-seventh Street.

WILSON WRITES TO INVALID.

Miss Fancher Pleased, Though He
Can't Attend "Golden Jubilee."

Miss Mollie Fancher, Brooklyn's famous invalid, who is to celebrate what she calls her "golden jubilee" on Feb. 3, at her home, 160 Gates Avenue, is treasuring a letter which she has received from President Wilson. Miss Fancher, who has been confined to her bed for fifty years because of injuries she received in an accident, wrote to the President inviting him to be present at her anniversary reception. Through his Secretary, President Wilson has sent her the following message:

The President has requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I thank you for the courtesy. He is sorry not to be able to accept your invitation, and sends you his cordial greetings and very best wishes.

Miss Fancher is noted for her unflinching cheerfulness.

ST. MICHAEL'S GETS \$1,000,000 BY WILL

**Margaret E. Zimmerman Leaves
Nearly as Much More to Other
Churches and Charities.**

\$25,000 LEFT TO A NIECE

**Other Relatives, Estranged by Litigation,
Not Mentioned—Contest May Follow.**

A gift of the residuary estate estimated at more than \$1,000,000 and \$50,000 in cash is left to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is rector, in the will of Mrs. Margaret E. Zimmerman, who died at 400 Park Avenue on March 10 last. In addition to this gift, one of the largest ever made to a church organization, Mrs. Zimmerman leaves nearly \$1,000,000 more to religious and charitable societies, the greater part of which goes to Protestant Episcopal organizations.

Mrs. Zimmerman, who was the widow of John E. Zimmerman, was the last of three daughters of William Ponsonby Furniss, known as the "West Indian merchant prince," who accumulated a fortune of about \$1,000,000 with sailing vessels trading in the West Indies out of Portsmouth, N. H. Before his death in 1871, Mr. Furniss had invested the greater part of his money in more than 200 vacant lots in the Riverside Drive section on the upper west side, then known as Bloomingdale. Mr. Furniss foresaw the upbuilding of that section of the city, and in his will sought to provide for the retention of all this property by his three sons and three daughters. He created a number of trust funds, but one of the sons insisted on a partition of the estate, and as a result the realty was largely disposed of at bargain prices many years ago. His widow and three sons died many years ago, and the bulk of the estate then became the property of two unmarried daughters, Sophia and Clementina Furniss, and Mrs. Zimmerman, who were made trustees of the funds created. Clementina and Sophia Furniss died within the last few years and left their share of the estate to Mrs. Zimmermann, who had long been an invalid, and was 86 years old when she died.

Long Fight Over Trust Funds.

Because one of the trust funds was to go eventually to the heirs of the sons of William Ponsonby Furniss, the trust funds have all been the subject of litigation for ten years or more. The three sisters contended that they alone were interested, and declined to give an accounting of the trust, but the Furniss heirs, including Grace Liv-

have been recognized as leaders in civic interest and Christian enterprise, especially along the lines of the free church system. Many organizations for the benefit of the people of the neighborhood have been formed there, and it is expected that the energies of the church along these lines will be broadened by means of Mrs. Zimmerman's generous gift.

The will of Mrs. Zimmerman left her valuable paintings, laces, and works of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ington Furniss, playwright, a niece, and William Ponsonby Furniss, 2d, a nephew of the three sisters, forced an accounting in December, 1916. A referee who took the accounting ruled that the sisters had made investments that were not authorized for trust funds under the law, and charged \$408,707 against Miss Sophia Furniss and \$257,838 against Mrs. Zimmerman.

The litigation embittered Mrs. Zimmerman against her relatives, with the result that the Furniss relatives are not mentioned. Mrs. Zimmerman also declined to execute power of appointment of a trust fund for their benefit, but under the law it is expected they will receive the principal of this fund anyhow. It is understood that a contest of the will is to be filed by the Furniss heirs. Mrs. Zimmerman's only gift to a relative was \$25,000 to Anna E. I. von Hemert, a niece of her husband.

Mrs. Zimmerman gave \$20,000 each to her attorneys, Henry de Forest Baldwin and Lucius H. Beers, and to her real estate broker, Warren Cruikshank, "in consideration of valuable advice on investments," and named them executors. The only other gift to an individual was one of \$10,000 to Margaret Damrosch of 146 East Sixty-first Street, the home of Walter Damrosch. Mr. Damrosch had heard nothing of the bequest until told of it by THE TIMES last night, and said he was not certain whether the bequest was intended for his wife, who was the daughter of the late James G. Blaine, or for his daughter, Margaret. Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Zimmerman were close friends for years, Mr. Damrosch said, and it was probably meant for her, although he said Mrs. Zimmerman had spoken of leaving a memento to his daughter Margaret because of her name, and thought perhaps the \$10,000 was the memento. Mr. Damrosch said that the bequest when received would be invested in Liberty bonds in any event.

Big Gift to Haverstraw Society.

The largest gift other than that to St. Michael's was \$200,000 in cash and sixty-six acres of land at Haverstraw on which is situated a chapel to the Diocesan Mission and Church Extension Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She asks that the fund be invested to maintain the chapel and to continue missionary work in the name of her husband for the benefit and improvement of the people in the district. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine received \$140,000, which Mrs. Zimmerman suggests be used to maintain a school for girls. The New York Nursery and Child's Hospital gets \$200,000 in memory of the decedent's father, and \$100,000 goes to the Sheltering Arms Society for the maintenance of a chapel in memory of Sophia Furniss.

Bequests of \$50,000 each are left to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen and the General Memorial Hospital, and \$53,000 is left to the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen, while \$25,000 goes to the Church Temperance Society. The Protestant Episcopal Church fund for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen gets \$35,000.

The following receive \$10,000 each: Seamen's Church Institute, American Church Institute for Negroes, Shelter for Respectable Girls, Church Mission of Help, House of Rest for Consumptives, Children's Society, and National Child Labor Committee. Bequests of \$5,000 each are left to the following: National Indian Association, Children's Aid Society, St. John's Guild, Prison Association of New York, and New York Association for the Blind.

Although Mrs. Zimmerman was a member of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church and was buried from there, her intention to leave the bulk of her fortune to aid the work of the church was not known to the rector or his associates. The Rev. Dr. Peters left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia before the will was filed, and in his absence no idea of the use to be made of the gift could be obtained. The Rev. Thomas McCandless, assistant

rector, who got his first news of the bequest from THE TIMES, said that the money "would not be wasted."

St. Michael's Church, which is now 111 years old, has been noted for many years for the great amount of community work done in the parish, just as the present rector, and before him his father, the late Dr. Thomas M. Peters,

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FAVORS DR. MANNING TO HEAD DIOCESE

The Rev. John P. Peters Stresses Trinity Rector's Work for Church Unity.

A circular letter advocating the election of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, as Bishop of New York to succeed the late Bishop Charles S. Burch, was received yesterday by members of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. It was from the Rev. John P. Peters, who nominated Dr. Manning at the last special convention. Dr. Peters is rector-emeritus of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, having left there in 1919 after serving as rector twenty-six years, to accept a professorship in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. Copies of Dr. Peter's original were struck off here.

Dr. Peters, who it is expected will attend the convention here, urges the election of Dr. Manning chiefly on the ground that Dr. Manning has done so much for the reunion of Christendom.

"You will not, I trust, regard it as an impertinence if, being unable to speak to you in person, I write to you my views with regard to the coming election of a Bishop of New York, wrote Dr. Peters.

"We are face to face with a crisis in civilization which requires the united effort of the whole body of Christ, and the body of Christ is divided. The great issue of the moment is the union of the divided Church of Christ. It is not now the question of who can most quickly build the cathedral, who can raise the most money for our various enterprises of benevolences, but who most clearly sees the vision of a united Church of Christ and can most practically lead the way toward the realization of that vision.

"It seems to me that we can best support this great movement and give it effect by choosing as our Bishop the man who more than any other has been the leader in this great work. I am aware that there are other matters to be considered in the choice of a Bishop; that he must be spiritually-minded, of deep and vital piety, and, for a diocese like New York, that he should be a man who has proved himself an able executive in large affairs.

"I think all will agree that in these matters no exception can be taken to Dr. Manning; indeed, that he is conspicuous for the possession of these qualities of sincere religion and practical capacity in administration. And he has shown himself a leader in the war and more notably in the movement toward unity.

"I wrote thus because I feel strongly that our diocese has now a great opportunity to lead the Church in both England and America in a strong and practical movement for unity."

REV. J. P. PETERS DIES FROM HEART ATTACK

Archaeologist and Hebrew
Scholar Was Brought Here
From Sewanee, Tenn.

FOUND THE SITE OF NIPPUR

Rector Emeritus of St. Michael's
Episcopal Church Was Once
Noted as a Civic Reformer.

The Rev. Dr. John Funnett Peters, archaeologist, Hebrew scholar, writer on Babylonian excavations and rector emeritus of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, died yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital, this city. For the last three years he has been professor of New Testament in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

For eleven years Dr. Peters was Chairman of the Committee of Fourteen and from 1916 until his death he was honorary Chairman of this committee. It was this organization which struggled against commercialized vice in this city. The clergyman was one of its most active crusaders.

Dr. Peters was taken ill three weeks ago at Sewanee. He was brought here last Thursday and carried to the hospital. The cause of death was heart disease. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

It was Dr. Peters who discovered the site of ancient Nippur and commenced the excavation of that city with results which carried the history of civilization back 2,000 years. From 1884 to 1891 Dr. Peters was professor of Old Testament languages at the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, and professor of Hebrew at the University of Pennsylvania, and it was out of these associations that grew his appointment to lead the first archaeological expedition sent out by that university to Babylonia.

The work of Dr. Peters for the civic life of New York was varied. From 1896 to 1916 he was President of the West Side Independent Club, which was organized in the interest of good government and civic improvement. His work on the traction problems of those days brought him the leadership in the fight of the Committee for the Relief of Amsterdam Avenue from Four Street Railway Tracks, the Chairmanship of the Committee for the Extension of Transfers on Street Car Lines, and the Presidency of the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred.

CLERGY AT DR. PETERS'S BIER

Forty in Procession in St. Michael's
—Bishop Manning Officiates.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, was crowded yesterday morning at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector emeritus for the last two years and rector for the twenty-six previous years. Dr. Peters died Thursday at the Presbyterian Hospital. Bishop William T. Manning officiated, assisted by the Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of St. Michael's. Dr. Peters's widow and five of his children were present. Burial was in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, Long Island, which the Rev. Dr. Thomas McClure Peters, father of Dr. John P. Peters and his predecessor as rector of the local church, bought and established for the poor of the parish.

The service consisted of the ritual for the burial of the dead from the Book of Common Prayer. Two choirs rendered the music. One was St. Cecilia's, one of the first girls' choirs established in this city and one of the first vested choirs in the United States. The other was a choir of little girls from the Sheltering Arms, of which Dr. Peters was long a Trustee. There were forty clergymen in the procession and more than that number in the audience. The Vestry of the church served as honorary pallbearers. In the congregation were many members of the class of 1873, Yale University, which was Dr. Peters's class, and representatives of each of the many archaeological, religious and civic organizations of which Dr. Peters was a member.

as Bishop of Newark in the new Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, that city.

The church wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, will give a reception this afternoon at the rectory, 360 West Twenty-eighth Street, in honor of the Rev. Lucius Aaron Edelblute in celebration of his tenth anniversary as rector.

Dr. Charles Fanna will entertain at dinner the members of the Presbyterian Social Union of New York Tuesday evening at his home, 236 East 200th Street.

Parishioners of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, have inaugurated a project to install the west transept windows in the church as a memorial to the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, who was for many years the rector. The designs for the windows have already been obtained. The aim is to get every one who was baptized during his rectorship to make a contribution.

The Rev. P. J. Muhlhauser, until now pastor of Pilgrim Lutheran

*"Topics of Interest
to Churchgoers"*
5/5/1928
p. 20

DECRIES INCREASE IN JUVENILE CRIME

Dr. Sunderland Appeals for
More Wholesome Recreation
for Neglected Children.

URGES CHRIST'S TEACHING

Says Prisons Are Crime Schools—
Advocates Criminals Be Taught
to Live Properly.

There has been an "alarming increase of juvenile delinquency," according to the Rev. Dr. L. Ernest Sunderland, superintendent of the Episcopal City Mission Society, who spoke yesterday in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

"Everybody knows that youth's spare time is a time of temptation; that therefore opportunities for wholesome recreation should be offered," he said. "But too many efforts to help boys and girls stop there. We need not only more playgrounds to combat juvenile delinquency, but more fine men and women to win the loyal friendship of neglected children and lead them to know Christ. They must be given an adequate ideal of life and power to make progress toward that ideal. Thus they will learn to choose ways which are wholesome and right, and through Him have power to persist in them. Christ alone can give the power and the ideal. Only Christ can save the children of New York.

"In the case, moreover, of adult criminals, whose crimes are a menace to peace and prosperity, something more is needed than merely a severer punishment. Prompt arrest and conviction are necessary, but, after that, what? Winning the individual to righteous life must be accomplished, or he is a menace to himself and the community. Only Christ can give the desire to live righteously. Our prisons, then, should be something more than a place in which to learn a trade. Where they are now, to a large extent, schools for crime, they should be places of preparation for right living.

"Criminals are not won by an occasional sermon. They are influenced to Christ by daily, individual contact with consecrated clergy and their helpers, through patient friendship."

DEFENDS MISSIONARY WORK

New York Times (1857-Current file): Apr 28, 1930, ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 19

DEFENDS MISSIONARY WORK

The Rev. Thomas McCandless Calls It Chief Business of True Christian

Although missionary work is now often regarded coolly by Christians, the chief business of the Christian is to spread the tidings of the resurrection of Christ, said the Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in his sermon there yesterday.

"Many Christians," he said, "have the attitude that because the churches are open to all and anybody who is interested can learn the precepts of the gospel, they no longer have any duty to spread the gospel. They are also cool to foreign missionary work, because they believe that we should first clean our own back yards before we minister to the heathens.

"This, however, is a misconception. The chief business of the true Christian is to be a missionary and bring the gospel to non-Christians. It is not necessary for the Christian to be skilled at argument and in persuasion. His duty is merely to spread the teachings of the Saviour by proclaiming in the character of his own life the effect of his belief in the resurrection of our Lord."

Sioux More Christian Than New Yorkers, Bishop Says in Lauding Indians' Church...
New York Times (1857-Current file): Apr 13, 1931; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 26

Sioux More Christian Than New Yorkers, Bishop Says in Lauding Indians' Church Work

The Sioux Indians are more Christian than the citizens of New York, the Right Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, Bishop of South Dakota, said yesterday in a sermon at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue near 100th Street.

The speaker, who is assessor to the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, paid tribute to the Rev. Edward Ashley, for fifty-seven years a missionary among the Dakota Sioux, who died last week.

"He came to see a Sioux nation more completely Christian than the city of New York many times over," Bishop Burleson said. "Further, I believe there are more communicants of the Episcopal Church among the Sioux, proportionate to their number, than in any other group of people in America."

Bishop Burleson stressed the importance

tance of the missionary spirit as the keynote of faith.

"The price-mark of your religion," he declared, "is your desire to let others know about it. That is the proof of your real interest. And if you do not show such a desire, you are holding rather loosely the crowning fact of your life."

He paralleled the gaining of strength through the use of muscles with the benefits of "giving away" religion.

"We can't keep religion," he asserted, "unless we are continually giving it away, any more than we can try to conserve our muscles by hugging them to us and fearing to waste the strength they already have. If our religion is to become a power in our lives, it will be because we are sharing it and spending it."

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FIGHT ON STEUER UP IN COURT TODAY

**Postponement Likely to Give
 Bennett Time to Prepare for
 Bank Investigation Writ.**

COUNTY INQUIRY GOES ON

**Same Group, However, Is Ex-
 pected to Combat Any Indict-
 ments Found as Illegal.**

LONG CONTEST IS PROBABLE

**Either Side That Loses Decision on
 Restraining Order Will Appeal
 to Higher Tribunal.**

The court battle for the removal of Max D. Steuer as investigator for the state of affairs of the closed Bank of United States will be begun today before Justice Peter A. Hatting in the Supreme Court.

At 10 o'clock this morning Charles H. Tuttle, attorney for Bernard K. Marcus, president of the bank, and Emory R. Buckner, counsel for Saul Singer, executive vice president, will appear in an effort to make permanent the order obtained on Friday from Justice Richard P. Lydon restraining Mr. Steuer from examining Mr. Marcus and Mr. Singer.

The order calls on Attorney General Bennett to show cause why subpoenas issued for Mr. Marcus and Mr. Singer should not be quashed. If confirmed by Justice Hatting, it will be tantamount to the ousting of Mr. Steuer from the State's end of the bank investigation.

Postponement Is Likely.

It was learned that Mr. Bennett will request Justice Hatting for a postponement of argument until Thursday on the plea that he has not had sufficient time to prepare for the argument. Meanwhile, Mr. Bennett may present a preliminary brief combating the contention that Mr. Steuer is disqualified to act.

poration on hand which had not been collected and paid for.

Curiously, however, this stock had risen in value the day after filing of the bankruptcy petitions, so that it is unknown how many of the brokers had been able to dispose of the stock at figures higher than the purchase price and how many have suffered losses.

It was considered probable that immediately upon its election as trustee the Irving Trust Company would bring suit against members of the managers' syndicate of the bank which traded in Bank of United States-Bankus Corporation units and which owes \$848,000 to the Municipal Financial Corporation.

ASSAILS BANK OF U. S. TITLE.

**Dr. McCandless Calls It Misleading
 —Decries Cynicism in Politics.**

Discussing the "disgraceful conditions" in New York City in his sermon yesterday morning at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, the Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector, asserted that if his predecessor, the late Dr. John P. Peters, a leading member of the Committee of Fourteen, were alive today the city would have heard from him. Dr. Peters was on the Committee of Fourteen in its crusade against the old Raines law hotels and its movement for other reforms.

"It is precisely because politics is a dirty business that Christian men and women must think of these things and, having thought, must express their opinions," said Dr. McCandless. "Again, it is because Christian men and women have been reluctant to stir up the muddy waters of municipal politics that our City

It was considered probable that a plea for postponement would be granted. However, there will be an interruption in the hearings being conducted by Mr. Steuer as Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Marcus was scheduled to appear for examination by Mr. Steuer tomorrow.

There will be no interruption, however, in Mr. Steuer's presentation of evidence before the grand jury in his effort to obtain indictments of Mr. Singer, Mr. Marcus and possibly other bank officials. Eight of fourteen witnesses summoned by Mr. Steuer last week, including bank examiners, are expected to be called before the grand jury today.

It was learned that whatever the decision of Justice Hatting on Justice Lydon's order may be, it will be appealed to the higher courts, both Mr. Bennett and the attorneys for Mr. Marcus and Mr. Singer being determined to fight the matter out.

On the other hand, information supplied in circles close to the bank officials was that no effort will be made to have Mr. Steuer disqualified as Assistant District Attorney now. On the contrary, the intention of Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Buckner was said to be to permit Mr. Steuer to go on with the proceedings before the grand jury and then to appeal to the courts to quash any indictments, on the ground that they were improper and illegal.

Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Buckner are said to be preparing to contend that in appointing Mr. Steuer upon conditions prescribed by the latter, Mr. Crain had abdicated the rights and powers of his office, and that it was improper for Mr. Steuer to accept the appointment because of his connection as chief counsel with the Bank of United States Depositors and Stockholders' Protective Association.

The prospect yesterday, therefore, was that the Attorney General's investigation will be tied up for some time while Mr. Steuer continues his function as Assistant District Attorney and seeks to obtain indictments.

Protest by Depositors' Group.

The executive committee of the protective association will hold a meeting today, at which resolutions will be adopted condemning the move of the bank officials, supporting Attorney General Bennett in his resistance to the efforts for Mr. Steuer's removal and expressing confidence in Mr. Steuer. The meeting was called last night by Israel H. Perskin, assistant chief counsel of the group and Assistant Attorney General cooperating with Mr. Steuer in the bank investigation.

One effect of the restraining order obtained by Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Buckner from Justice Lydon will be indefinite postponement until final decision by the court of Mr. Bennett's reply to the letter addressed to him last week by Isidor J. Kresel, demanding his immediate examination by Mr. Steuer.

"I still stand on my letter to Mr. Bennett," was all Mr. Kresel would say yesterday when asked what the effect of the court action may have on his request to Mr. Bennett. Mr.

Governments, all over this country, are an offense and a by-word.

"Look at the situation today in New York and throughout the United States. We have suffered over a year the effects of a business depression that is due to nothing else in the world than a widespread and well-founded suspicion that in politics, government and business there is generally lacking the common honesty which is the basis of all credit and stable government. We have become used to the cynical attitude that men who could not establish their credit at the corner grocery are quite good enough to send to Washington and Albany and to the City Hall.

"We are still suffering, hereabouts, from the effects of the failure, or suspension, or closing—whatever it was—of the Bank of United States. This bank had a flagrantly misleading and dishonest title, in the first place. No State Banking Department worthy of the name of the great Empire State should ever have allowed an institution to form under a name obviously framed to give the impression that the government was behind it.

"In the meantime, even those of us not financially involved are interested in seeing what is to be done about this failure. What will be done? Nothing. We can guess, with a good deal of confidence, that no one of these bank directors will give up their expensive apartments and seek the shelter of the poorhouse. It might happen, of course, that reasons of health compelled their departure to a sunnier land, but somehow, they will get along. 'I that was young, now am old, yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread.' The Psalmist was fortunate in that he did not live in New York in this year of grace, 1931."

WILLIAM R. PETERS DIES OF A STROKE

Retired Head of a Chemical
Importing Firm Stricken
in His 81st Year.

HAD CHURCH POST 57 YEARS

Treasurer of St. Michael's—Grand-
father, Father and Brother Rec-
tors for a Century.

William Richmond Peters, who re-
tired in 1916 as head of the chemical
importing firm of Peters, White &
Co., died yesterday at his home, 6
East Sixty-ninth Street, in his eighty-
first year, from a stroke of apoplexy.
He is survived by two daughters,
the Misses Isabel and Alice Peters,
and a son, Thomas McClure Peters.

The funeral services will be held
at 10 o'clock Friday morning in
St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal
Church, Amsterdam Avenue and
Ninety-ninth Street. Mr. Peters and
his family for several generations
had been closely associated with this
church. His maternal grandfather,
his father, the Rev. Thomas McClure
Peters, and his brother, the Rev. Dr.
John P. Peters, noted archaeologist,
were successively rectors from 1820
to 1919. His own connection began
as a vestryman in 1872. Since then
he had been continuously vestryman
and warden. In 1874 he succeeded
James F. de Peyster as treasurer,
retaining the office for fifty-seven
years, until his death, and complet-
ing a period of 113 years during
which St. Michael's Church had only
two treasurers.

Since 1900 Mr. Peters had been
president of the Sheltering Arms at
129th Street and Amsterdam Avenue,
an institution for the care of children
founded by his father in 1864. He
was one of the founders of the Co-
lumbia Trust Company and had been
a director of many corporations. Lat-
terly he had gradually withdrawn
from such duties, retaining merely
his place on the boards of the Atlan-
tic Mutual Insurance Company, the
Mutual Chemical Company of Amer-
ica and the Phosphate Mining Com-
pany.

Mr. Peters entered Yale with the
class of 1870, but left college during
his course to enter business. After
five years with a chemical import-
ing company he branched out for
himself, first establishing Peters &
Tiemann, then William R. Peters &
Co. and finally, Peters, White & Co.

Among his many clubs were the

Century, Metropolitan, Down Town, Piping Rock, Garden City Golf and Church. He was a regular competitor in the Seniors Golf Association tournaments. He also belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. The late Mrs. Peters was the former Helen Heiser, a daughter of Henry Anton Heiser. They celebrated their golden wedding at their country home in Oyster Bay, L. I., in 1928.

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'He Finds 'Two Epidemic Diseases' in Our Life Today Symbolized in the Hawaiian Trial.

The Massie murder trial in Hawaii is an actual dramatization of "two diseases epidemic in the world today" that spring from the rampant evils of mental contagion, the Rev. Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers declared in his sermon yesterday morning at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

Dr. Chalmers in his sermon did not mention what diseases he had in mind, but after the service he said they were the "depraved side of sex" and the "extralegal care given to our own group." By extralegal care, he explained, he meant the taking of the law into their own hands by Lieutenant Thomas H. Massie, Mrs. Granville Fortescue and the two navy enlisted men, indicted for the murder of Joseph Kahahawai.

"How many this week are going to catch a mental contagion from Hawaii?" asked Dr. Chalmers in his sermon. "How many are going to know the facts of that case?"

"There is reality in all of life. Even in the sewers, in the dumps it is true; yet why do you feel it is necessary to become interested in the hells which others line? Our minds are now passing along the same lines which the human body passed through in medieval times. This world is our universe and unless we make it as it ought to be, this universe is going to crash into chaos."

CALLS FOR MORE PATIENCE.

**The Rev. J. B. Langstaff Declares It
Will Help Restore Stability.**

The need for more patience in American life as a means of restoring economic stability was stressed by the Rev. John Brett Langstaff in his sermon yesterday morning at St. Edmund's Protestant Episcopal Church, Morris Avenue and 177th Street, the Bronx.

"The demand for quick and sure returns has for some years been entering into American life as a principle of business efficiency," he said. "Today delay spells danger. Impatience indicates efficiency. The quickening pace has developed into a panic of running. The little while of waiting and working patiently which in our past experience was the factor in our successes we now think we can or must dispose of. The truth is that the old laws of nature have not changed with the latest Paris models. The little while during which we seem to be bewildered has still its part to play. Unless we have faith that our sorrow shall be turned into joy, there is no future for us. Business relies on credit. The future must rest on faith."

SLUMP AS AID TO FAITH.

**Bishop Moulton Finds Belief in God
Is Being Stimulated.**

Just as Christianity saved the world from depression twenty centuries ago, it alone can save the world from the fundamental ills of the present, the Right Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Bishop of Utah, said in his sermon yesterday morning at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

Whereas Oriental peoples and others who are being introduced to the Christian faith for the first time accept it with enthusiasm, Americans have come to adopt a quiescent belief in God which needs to be

NYT 4/18/32
p. 13

stirred up into positive action, the Bishop declared. He found that the depression was effecting this end.

Stressing the necessity for the continuation of missions in the Southwestern United States, Bishop Moulton outlined the difficulties and accomplishments involved in missionary work there.

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CRAIN SPEAKS IN AID OF CHURCH JOB FUND

District Attorney Calls for Spirit
of Sympathy in Plea for
Episcopal Relief.

LISTS 1,200 NEEDY CASES

Rev. Thomas McCandless, Pastor,
Says Depression Has Taught "Man
Cannot Live by Bread Alone."

A plea in behalf of the unemployment relief fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church was made yesterday by District Attorney Thomas C. Crain at the morning service at St. Michael's, Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Declaring that sympathy toward one's fellow-men is an important mark of a Christian, Mr. Crain traced the plight of a typical destitute family and urged the congregation to achieve "an inner peace" by helping toward the relief of the 1,200 New York families listed by the relief committee as "neediest cases."

"The world is appalled from time to time by great disasters—earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, famine, pestilence and war," Mr. Crain said. "The hearts of even the most preoccupied are sometimes moved when they see a helpless cripple on the street, or a blind man as he is led by his hand across some busy thoroughfare. But there is a form of distress which does not meet the eye, a silent and unobserved sorrow."

Mr. Crain described as typical the case of a head of a family who was thrown out of work and, unable to obtain other employment, lost his small savings, sold and pawned the family goods and finally in desperation turned to the church to save his wife and children from starvation.

The Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of the church, declared in his sermon that the lesson which the depression had taught was "that man cannot live by bread alone."

RUSSIAN PALM SUNDAY.

Archbishop Officiates at Services in
Bronx Cathedral.

Archbishop Apollinary, the ruling canonical Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church of the United States and Canada, presided at the services of the Russian Cathedral of the Holy Cross, 1,745 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday.

During the service, which was in celebration of Palm Sunday, according to the Julian calendar, the Bishop elevated his former secretary, the Very Rev. Barnabas, to the office

MISS E. PETERS DIES; FRIEND OF THE POOR

Formerly for Six Years Served
as National and State Head
of Shut-In Society, Inc.

LONG AN INVALID IN YOUTH

Pioneer Suffragist, Ardent Cham-
pion of Park Conservation and
Political Worker.

Miss Elizabeth Peters, welfare and civic worker, whose special interest was aiding the sick poor confined to their homes for long periods, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday at her home, 50 West Sixty-seventh Street. For six years, until two years ago, Miss Peters had been national and State president of the Shut-In Society, Inc., which provides wheel chairs for "shut-in" invalids and renders other services to them.

Born in this city, Miss Peters was a daughter of the late Rev. Thomas McClure Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the late Mrs. Alice Richmond Peters. She attended St. John's School in this city. Her interest in "shut-ins" arose from a twelve-year invalidism she endured in her youth.

Miss Peters was a pioneer in the campaign that resulted in the granting of the franchise to women. A devoted friend of animals, she belonged to the Humane and Audubon Societies. Being interested in park conservation, she belonged to the Park Association of the City of New York and also to the Save-the-Parks Committee, of which her sister, Miss Sally Peters, had been chairman.

Miss Peters took part in politics as a Democrat. She belonged to the League of Women Voters. She was a cousin of former Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston.

Surviving are two sisters, both welfare and civic workers, the Misses Sally and Julia Peters, who made their home with her. The late Rev. John P. Peters was a brother.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 A. M. today at St. Michael's Church. The family has requested that, instead of sending flowers, Miss Peters's friends "please remember the poor whom she loved." Burial will be private.

WILLIAM J. MORRIS.

Musician Studied the Organ With
Guilmant and Avine in Paris.

NEW RECTOR IS CHOSEN.
New York Times (1857-Current file), Oct 29, 1934; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 13

NEW RECTOR IS CHOSEN.

Litchfield to Succeed Pelton at
St. James Church in Bronx.

The vestry of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Jerome Avenue and 190th Street, the Bronx, announced yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Arthur V. Litchfield had been elected rector to succeed the Rev. Dr. De Witt L. Pelton, who ends a rectorship of thirty years Dec. 1.

Dr. Litchfield is senior assistant at St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. He was born in Derby, England, and moved to Canada early in life. In the war he served with the Canadian Artillery and the Air Force, receiving his commission as a lieutenant in 1918. He was educated at McGill University, Montreal, Columbia University and the Montreal Theological College.

CIVIC GROUPS FIGHT 'SPORTLAND' LICENSE

***Real Estate Men Also Object to
Alleged Gambling Games in
Proposed Broadway Resort.***

Representatives of civic and real estate groups appeared before License Commissioner Paul Moss yesterday to protest against the granting of a license for a "sportland" at 2,685 Broadway, between 102d and 103d Streets. "Sportlands" are equipped with table tennis courts and various games of chance and skill.

The delegation contended that such an establishment would hurt property values in the neighborhood, that it would be a public nuisance and would encourage gambling, especially among children, and thus endanger public morals.

The commissioner took the matter under advisement for study. Scores of similar licenses have been granted in recent months, but until yesterday there had been no opposition.

The protesters were led by Joseph F. Addonizio, managing director of the Central Park West Association. Others in the group included John Grattke, managing rector of the Central Park West tion; Leon Stein of the Midtown Realty Association, Jacob Pantel of the United Parents Association and the Rev. Dr. Thomas MacCandless, pastor of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

Speakers against granting the license contended that many of the games of chance in such resorts are gambling devices. The resorts, they said, offer prizes for high scores turned in at bagatelle tables and thus tempt children and adults to spend more than they can afford.

MODERN CIVILIZATION HELD JUNGLE-LIKE

***Bishop Lloyd, at Confirmation
Service, Deplores Grasping,
Urging Christ's Way.***

Modern civilization was likened to existence in the jungle, where self-preservation and self-seeking is the first law of life, by the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd in his sermon yesterday morning at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

Bishop Lloyd confirmed twenty-four members of the congregation and preached in the absence of Bishop William T. Manning, who had intended to conduct the service but could not be there.

"Today the newspapers are filled with accounts of the problems that face the world," Bishop Lloyd said. "They are not really problems; it is rather a disease that the world is afflicted with. Every one is grasping, trying to get something. Each man is looking out for himself and not caring what happens to his brother. Persons are doing things only for what they can get out of them. That is the law of the jungle which teaches us to take care of ourselves first.

"The only alternative to the life controlled by the law of the jungle is the life in which man identifies himself with Christ, the God become flesh."

MANY LEPERS CURED, MISSION LEADER SAYS

***Dr. Danner Reveals That 171
of 750 at Federal Hospital Since
1921 Have Lost Symptoms.***

Praising the work of the Federal Hospital for Lepers at Carville, La., the Rev. Dr. William Danner, general secretary of the American Leper Mission, revealed in his sermon yesterday morning at the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-fifth Street, that of the 750 lepers admitted to the hospital since 1921 a total of 171 have been paroled as "symptom free." He estimated that there were more than 1,000 lepers in this country.

Christianity is penetrating foreign countries, particularly those in Asia, through American-supported leper colonies there, Dr. Danner said. Doctors at these hospitals report that the patients fight the disease more ably after they have become Christians, he declared.

The remarkable advance in the treatment and cure of leprosy also was discussed by Raymond P. Currier, a director of the American Mission to Lepers, at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

Mr. Currier said chaulmoogra oil, extracted from the seeds of a fruit resembling grapefruit, was not a specific but practically sure cure of the disease. He also said "leprosy is not rapidly contagious; it is only by prolonged contact, such as living together day by day, that it is contracted."

FAITH IS HELD KEY TO COMPLETE LIFE

'Keeping Close to Jesus' Sums
Up the Christian's Career,
Bishop Manning Says.

SIMPLE PRAYERS URGED

Confirmation Class Admonished
to Uphold Church and Look
to It for Encouragement.

The Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, preached at confirmation services yesterday at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

All aspects of the full Christian life can be summed up in one phrase: "Keeping close to Jesus," the Bishop said.

That the power and love of Jesus Christ will prevail on earth, Bishop Manning declared, is becoming more and more clear.

"Easter tells us that Jesus Christ, who rose from the dead and now is at God's right hand, still comes to us, to be with us, and to minister to us in the church," he said. "Our Lord Jesus is felt everywhere, but the church is the place filled with His blessings. The ultimate fulfillment of the church's mission is sure, and nothing can prevent it. Jesus is working for it.

"The only question to us is: Are we doing our part in this church—working and doing all that is in our power?" All of God's gifts depend for their effect on the sincerity and faithfulness of persons in using them, Bishop Manning said, adding that "it is so with the gift of the Holy Spirit that you receive in the confirmation."

To those who were to be confirmed, the Bishop counseled:

"You are to be faithful to the Lord Himself. You are to believe in Him, and to trust Him.

"If at any time, you feel that you need help in your prayers, go to your parish church and ask for that help. If your own prayers each night and morning are simple and sincere and real, your faith in Him will be real.

"You are to take pains to realize what your membership in the church and your part in the church involves and means.

"The church is not a human society. It is Our Lord's own society. Jesus Christ is the living head; He founded the church Himself."

NEED FOR RELIGION CALLED VITAL NOW

Bishop Manning Urges That a Troubled World Turn to Church for Guidance

Urging Christians to be "faithful soldiers of service to Jesus Christ and to the church," Bishop William T. Manning declared yesterday that the need for the full strength and power of the Christian religion was never so great as now.

Bishop Manning preached at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, in the morning after he had conducted a confirmation service for a class of twenty-nine.

"We are facing at this time tremendous issues and the most tragic conditions in the world," Bishop Manning said. "But in the midst of all this Easter comes with its message of faith and courage and of divine victory. Easter tells us that our Lord lives and prays for us on the throne of God and that in spite of all the brutality, selfishness and wickedness in the world His kingdom will come. His love, truth and power will triumph.

"As a member of this church we are all to be doing our part with full faith in Him for building of His kingdom in our own lives and in the lives of men everywhere. The ideal of the church which we have in our hearts and minds is that of a divine society, our Lord's own society, called and commissioned by him to carry on His work."

Despite God's "wonderful gifts," Bishop Manning said that their effectiveness in our lives is measured by our faithfulness and sincerity in using them.

"So it is with the gifts of reason, free will, and the understanding and appreciation of spiritual things. So it is with the greatest gift, the gift of the Holy Spirit.

"With the power of the spirit of God within us we have strength for at least spiritual victory despite the trials, difficulties and sorrows that come to all of us in our lives. The spirit of God gives us a clear vision of moral and spiritual things and helps us to think more clearly and to feel more deeply.

"Be faithful in those things which keep us near the Lord. Be faithful in those things which keep our faith in Him and our consciousness of Him. A living faith in the Lord Jesus and a more earnest effort to have some real part in the building of His kingdom here in this world will help us through

these tremendous deep in which we are living."

CHRISTIAN UNITY ADVISED

New York Times (1857-Current file); Apr 8, 1946; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 20

CHRISTIAN UNITY ADVISED

**McCandless Says World Events
Make Problem Urgent**

A loyalty to Christ transcending denominational affiliation with organic, visible unity among Christians was urged yesterday by the Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at the morning service.

"Great dangers lie in the divisions among the 1,700 different churches in the United States," Mr. McCandless said. "Christ died for all of mankind—not just for the whites or the Anglo-Saxons or for any particular sect. The many different churches are like broken limbs from the body of Christ. They constitute a continuous challenge to our faith.

"The impact of world events makes the problem urgent. We have dared to step toward a better world—one world—and have forgotten the absurdity of our own condition."

Bishop Manning Praises St. Jude's Chapel On 25th Anniversary of Its Consecration
New York Times (1857-Current file); May 27, 1946; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 31

Bishop Manning Praises St. Jude's Chapel On 25th Anniversary of Its Consecration

Bishop William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York participated yesterday in services marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of St. Jude's Chapel, 19 West Ninety-ninth Street. He recalled that it was the first church consecrated by him.

The Bishop confirmed thirty communicants and said he was proud that the New York Diocese had more Negro communicants than any other diocese of the church. He congratulated the congregation for the faith and devotion that it had shown and the important part that it had played in the life of the diocese and the community.

As the children walked toward the altar to be baptized, Bishop

Manning turned to the congregation and said:

"What more beautiful sight can there be than the sight of boys and girls coming forward to receive the help of God. They are receiving the rare gift of the Holy Spirit from above. With it they will have fuller strength and courage to go forward with Christ."

Then addressing the communicants, the Bishop said:

"My text for you today comes from the lips of St. Paul. 'Stand fast in the faith.' Be strong. Those words tell you to be loyal to Jesus Christ. Believe in him. Trust him. Those words also tell you to be loyal to the church which gives you your faith. The church brings you to Christ. They tell you to be loyal to your own consciences."

M'CANDLESS RETIRING AS RECTOR ON JUNE 30

The Rev. Thomas McCandless, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, has announced his retirement from the active ministry to take effect on June 30. In a letter to the vestry, he explained that he felt the "weight of years" and that "new times, new ways and new men" would always be good for the church.

Speaking yesterday from the pulpit of the church he has served for thirty-seven years, Mr. McCandless pointed to the narrow confines of prejudice apparent now as in the days of the Apostles. He said the first disciples of Jesus came to accept His teachings imbedded in all their tribal prejudices. It was as difficult for them to believe in salvation for Gentiles as it is for us today to grant understanding and Christian love to those nations we disagree with, he declared.

Mr. McCandless said the first arguments over doctrine in the early church were to make a "comprehensive God comprehensible to converts."

Mr. McCandless has been a member of the executive committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church League, recording secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, and president of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

He long has been interested in the work of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society and in 1944 was elected a vice president of that organization.

FOOD FOR BISHOPS AT LAMBETH TALKS

Parcels Are Provided for Many
From U. S. Also for Gifts
to Hosts in England

By RACHEL K. McDOWELL

Many of the sixty-eight United States Bishops who will attend the Lambeth Conference in London, opening July 1 and continuing through Aug. 8, will provide a supply of food for themselves and for gifts to their hosts. Members of the Central Council of Associations of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York volunteered to pack such boxes when the suggestion was made by the Rev. Dr. Harold H. Kelley, director of the institute, who recently returned from England.

While in London, realizing that variety in food was needed to supplement the available diet, Dr. Kelley discussed the problem with the Most Rev. and Right Hon. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was perturbed at rumors that some of the Bishops in other countries hesitated to attend the conference for fear of consuming food needed by residents of Great Britain.

Dr. Kelley promised the Archbishop, who will be host to the conference, to help counteract these reports and to confer with the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. There resulted an offer on the part of the council at the Seamen's Church Institute here to pack food parcels and forward them according to instructions received from the Bishops and other clergy from this country who will attend. These are to be paid for by the clergy.

The Seamen's Church Institute volunteers have had experience in packing such boxes in quantities because each year they pack about 7,000 Christmas boxes for distribution to merchant seamen aboard ships of all flags.

Bishop Sherrill sailed for England yesterday on the Cunard White Star liner *Media* to attend the conference, which will be held in Lambeth Palace.

The Bishop, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sherrill, said the conference would consider the "state of the world and the church, and take mutual counsel." The world, he added, is "undergoing a dire crisis, and we need to mobilize all our spiritual resources to meet this crisis of our time."

He will attend the World Council of Churches in August in Amsterdam and will return to the

Mary on June 24 to attend the Lambeth meetings, and will hold several conferences with Dr. Green while in London to map out the details of the New York evangelistic program.

For Expansion of Missions

The Rev. Dr. Emory Ross, secretary of the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, will spend the next few months overseas consulting with officials of mission societies and colonial government officials in Great Britain, Belgium, France, Portugal and Switzerland to expand mission projects in Africa. He will be in touch with international mission centers in Brussels, Paris and Lisbon, where 170 missionaries are preparing for mission work in Africa. In August Dr. Ross will attend a two-week conference in Cambridge, England, sponsored by the Colonial Office.

Christian Science Lesson

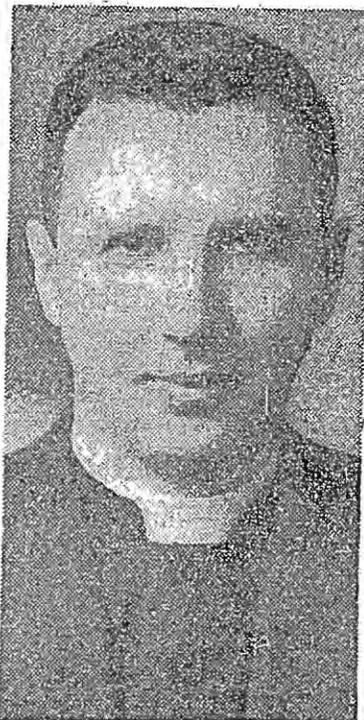
"God the Preserver of Mankind" is the topic of the Lesson-Sermon in the Christian Science churches tomorrow. The Golden Text is: "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee: the Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace" (Numbers 6:24-26). The sermon is from the King James version of the Bible (Deut: 33:26, 27). "There is none like unto the God of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the heaven in thy help, and in his excellency on the sky. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Correlative passages from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy include: "Man is indestructible and eternal * * * Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony."

Supper to Honor Rector

The Rev. Thomas McCandless, whose retirement as rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, becomes effective on June 30, will be honored at a farewell supper tomorrow after a short festival service at 5 P. M. The supper will be in the parish house, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street. Bishop Charles K. Gilbert will be present at the service and the supper.

Mr. McCandless, a graduate of Yale University, was ordained in 1907. He was curate at St. Michael's from 1911 to 1915 when he became assistant rector. In 1919 he succeeded the late Rev. Dr. John P. Peters as rector.

Accepts Call as Rector Of St. Michael's Church



The Rev. William F. Corker

The Rev. William Frederick Corker, rector for the last few years of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., has accepted a call to the rectorship of historic St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The announcement was made at the 11 A. M. service yesterday by Charles M. Baxter Jr., the Senior Warden of St. Michael's parish.

Mr. Corker, who is 38 years old, will succeed the Rev. Thomas McCandless, who retired because of age on June 30, after serving St. Michael's thirty-seven years. For the last twenty-nine years he was the rector after having been the curate for eight years.

GILBERT PRAISES RETIRING RECTOR

Bishop in Sermon Hails Years
of Service by McCandless
at St. Michael's Church

The Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, led the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, in a service of tribute yesterday afternoon to the parish's retiring rector, the Rev. Thomas McCandless.

"This should be for all of us an occasion of genuine thankfulness and deep personal sorrow," Bishop Gilbert said. "Your rector has been by your side in your time of need. He has demonstrated over the years the sacred character of that relationship which should exist between a pastor and his people, between a shepherd and his flock."

Turning to the future, Bishop Gilbert said:

"We are living today in the most crucial period of the whole long history of man's dealing with man. Changes are taking place in our world the result of which no man can foresee. There are problems to be solved upon which the future of our civilization depends. And our God, today, is laying upon His church a task such as it never has been called upon to face before.

"I can only hope and pray that you here will rally to that church with new faith and loyalty. You are facing a new era in your life as a parish at a time when you are facing a new era in the life of your world, and God is looking to you to stand by with the best you have to give."

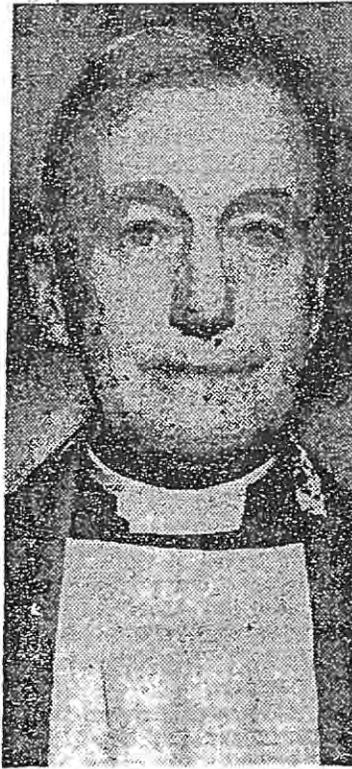
Praises Retiring Rector

Bishop Gilbert praised Mr. McCandless for his long service to St. Michael's and for his interest in diocesan affairs, which, he said, "are essential to the life and work of our church." Recalling that Mr. McCandless always had recognized this, he added:

"In paying tribute to your rector for all that he has contributed to his diocese during his long ministry, I can assure you that it will not be forgotten by those of us who have been associated with him in our diocesan work."

Addressing the parishioners, Bishop Gilbert said, "Yours is a rich and glorious past," and he admonished them to maintain "the

RETIRES



The Rev. Thomas McCandless
The New York Times

splendid traditions that have been entrusted to you."

"It is for you now to show your gratitude for all the past has meant to you here by your zeal and determination to carry on in the future," he said. "Your God has work for you to do here, a service you can render which will help make His church something He can use for the healing of our stricken world. There is no better way to show your appreciation for that devoted ministry now to end."

The service was followed by a reception and farewell supper in the church's parish house, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Mr. McCandless joined St. Michael's as curate in 1911. He became associate rector in 1915 and rector in 1919. Pending the appointment of a new rector, he will continue to serve locum tenens.

Rev. W. F. Corker to Be Installed
New York Times (1852;Current/Rel) Jan 17, 1949; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851-2003)
pg. 22

Rev. W. F. Corker to Be Installed

The Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, will install the Rev. William F. Corker as rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, on the evening of Jan. 19, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Corker, who was rector of Good Shepherd Parish, Scranton, Pa., succeeds the Rev. Thomas McCandless.

RED TORTURE CITED BY CHINESE BISHOP

Anglican in a Sermon Here
Tells of Imprisonment and
3 Trials Before Escape

The Right Rev. Quentin K. Y. Huang, Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Kunming, also known as the Diocese of Southwest China, told yesterday of his imprisonment in Communist China and his escape.

The Bishop, guest preacher yesterday at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, will lecture on the Far East as a visiting professor at the Summer School of Emory University in Georgia.

He was imprisoned by the Communists in Kunming in January, 1950. After seventy-nine days he escaped by truck to Burma.

"Before the Communists took over in China," he commented, "we had freedom and we never appreciated it. We had freedom of worshipping, freedom of sleeping without fear of being awakened in the middle of the night, freedom of silence, freedom of crying whenever we felt sad. The people of China do not have these freedoms."

10,000 Put Into Prison

Bishop Huang related that when the Communists first came to his province they "asked, required and even compelled people to drop the names of people in boxes condemning them." Ten thousand persons were placed in prison.

The Bishop was put into a wooden cage eight feet square with seventeen other persons for three days. "We could not sit down, and they did not permit us to leave," he said.

Transferred to a prison, "the yelling of the crazy and cries of those in physical pain" made others mentally and physically sick, the Bishop declared. In addition to attending classes in communism, he said, all prisoners were required to write their autobiographies seven or eight times in an effort to catch them in lies and were forced to write "confessions," although never told what the charges were.

Prisoners Get Trials

Bishop Huang declared that Communist spies in the prison reported on "thought progress" and that each prisoner received a trial. Some judges of the lighter cases were no more than 13 or 14 years old. In serious cases, the trials lasted all night and the

choose between cooperating with the Communists and becoming "Pope" of Southwest China or remaining in prison. Shortly thereafter, an old woman came to him and offered free transportation over the Burma Road to safety.

The Bishop declared that Americans who placed security above faith in God might also find, as China did under communism, that money, property, securities and family could be taken away.

"Appreciate your freedom and defend it whenever necessary," he said.

prisoners were blindfolded through-
out and subjected to torture.

The Bishop underwent three
trials. A former theology student
of his was the judge of the third
trial, told him of the charges and
was instrumental in obtaining his
release.

This was to allow the Bishop to

24-Hour Chapel Opened Near a Housing Project

A new Wayside Chapel at St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, was dedicated yesterday by the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

To be open around the clock, the chapel is of Romanesque architecture, with wrought-cut limestone walls, six arches and an altar of white Italian marble. Its wrought-iron enclosure fronts on Amsterdam Avenue, overlooking six blocks of rubble that soon will give rise to the Manhattantown housing project.

The Bishop stressed in his sermon the missionary challenge that the influx of the project's 2,720 families (an estimated 8,840 persons) would bring to St. Michael's.

Bishop Donegan also conducted confirmation ceremonies, and dedicated the baptistry, console organ, chapel altar, northex, and a large electric sign spelling out the name of the church above the church door.

Rev. Thomas McCandless Dead; Former Episcopal Rector Here

The Rev. Thomas McCandless of 1050 Amsterdam Avenue, rector emeritus of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, died of cancer on Monday in St. Luke's Hospital. He was 82 years old.

Mr. McCandless had been associated with St. Michael's, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, since 1911. He retired as rector on June 30, 1948.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, on Dec. 19, 1876, he came to this country at the age of 12. He received a B. A. degree from Yale in 1900, a Bachelor of Divinity degree at the Yale Divinity School in 1903 and his M. A., also at Yale, two years later.

He was ordained in 1907 and served four years as a chaplain of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. He became curate at St. Michael's in 1911.

Mr. McCandless became rector of the church eight years later. He was also a past vice president of the City Mission Society, a trustee of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women and past president of Sister Catherine's Home, all in New York.

He is survived by two sons, the Rev. Hugh McCandless, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, York Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and John A. McCandless of Marble-



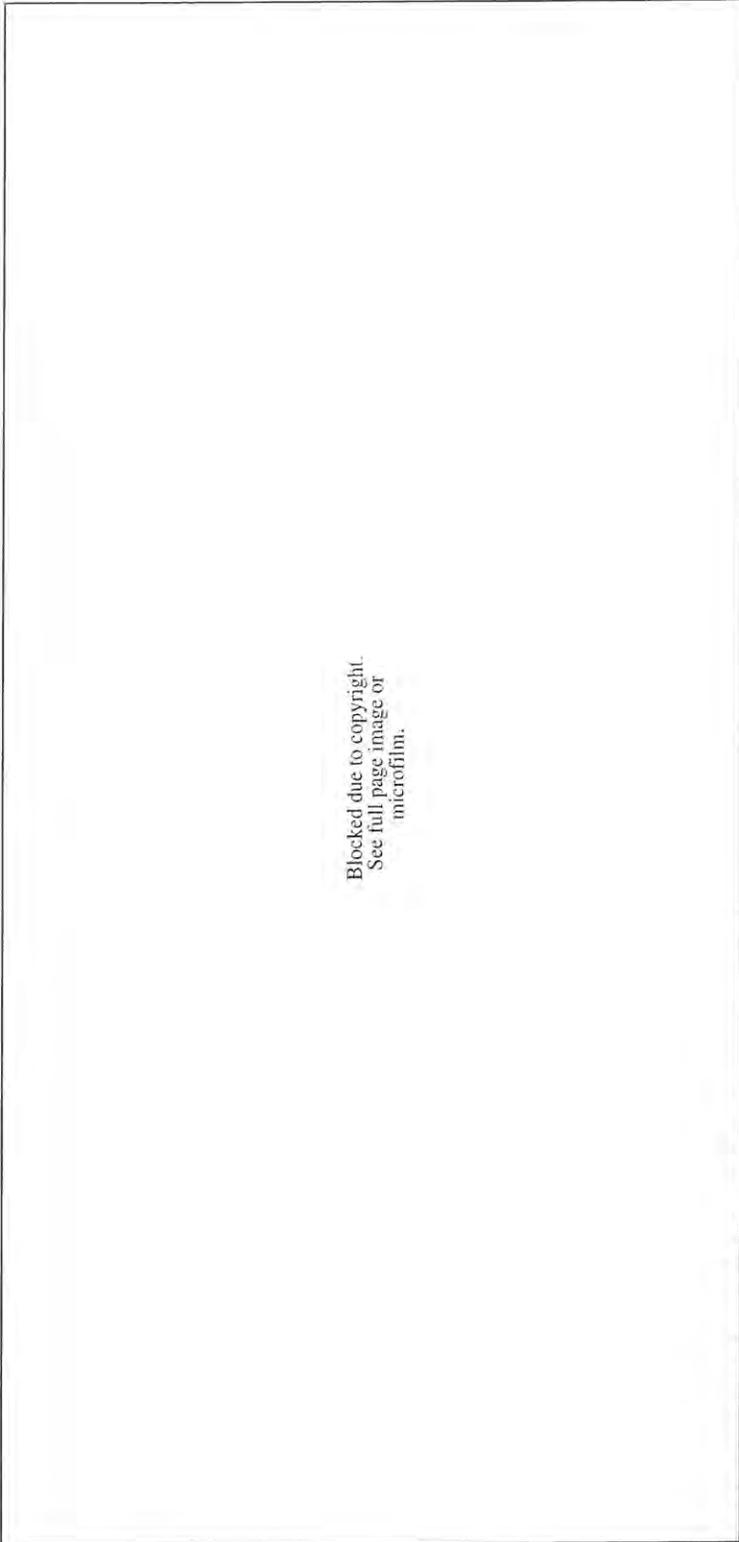
The New York Times, 1948
The Rev. Thomas McCandless

head, Mass.; a brother, Joseph McCandless, and two sisters, Mrs. Clarence Mattick and Mrs. John Santaus, all of Meriden, Conn.; five grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

A Family Enclave That Some Call SoCo

By JOYCE COHEN

New York Times (1857-Current file); Mar 23, 1997; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. R3



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See full page image or
microfilm.

If You're Thinking of Living In/Bloomingdale

A Family Enclave That Some Call SoCo

It's south of Columbia, and nearly everyone knows the neighbors.

By JOYCE COHEN

WHEN people ask Susanna Frazer where she lives, she feels she must explain.

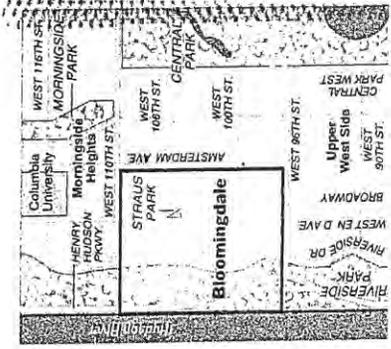
"It always seems a little unclear to people," said Ms. Frazer. "It's too far north for the Upper West Side, but not quite as far up as Morningside Heights."

Her neighborhood, Bloomingdale — sometimes called the Upper Upper West Side — lies between 98th and 110th Streets, west of Amsterdam Avenue. The name Bloomingdale — Broadway was once called Bloomingdale Road — is mentioned infrequently these days, though a handful of institutions



Apartment houses and limestones on north side of 103rd Street looking west to RiverSide Drive.

Broadway at 103rd Street subway entrance.



baths, might sell for \$500,000 to \$600,000, she said, compared with \$700,000 or more for a similar home 30 blocks south.

Rentals start at \$1,000 for a studio, \$1,500

tions hire guards, generally to patrol at night. And a force of 120 auxiliary police officers patrols on weekdays from 4 to 8

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near 106th — charac... 19650 during the... movie hours. There's even an off-off Broadway... Homegrown Theater Company, which also gives acting classes.

Residents sometimes worry the area is a dumping ground for social-service agencies, for several residences exist for people who were formerly homeless and mentally ill. But anticipated problems with crime and drugs have not developed, said Toni Racz, chief, who founded Neighborhood Survival, a group devoted to making sure people housed in the neighborhood are given adequate support services.

The neighborhood is within Community School District 3, P.S. 163 and 145 (also known as the Bloomingdale School) featuring programs for the gifted and talented, as do some of the district's other schools.

THE pre-kindergarten-through-grade 8 Ascension School, with about 160 pupils, is associated with the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension on 107th Street east of Broadway. The Roman Catholic Holy Name School, with 600 pupils, features a Montessori preschool and grades kindergarten through 8. Its parent, the Holy Name of Jesus Church, dominates its corner at Amsterdam and 96th Street; its "little room" is rented out to such groups as Overeaters Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous.

The most prominent synagogue is Congregation Anshe Chesed ("caring people") at 100th Street and West End Avenue. Participants in its many adult programs need not be Jewish. The synagogue hosts five different preschool and nursery programs, along with a homeless shelter with 10 beds a bit farther north, on Riverside Drive, is the New York Buddhist Church. The big bronze statue of Shinran Shonin, founder of a Buddhist sect in Japan, was imported from Hiroshima in 1955. The church is situated in the West 105-106th Street Historic District, where several turn-of-the-century townhouses were built in the French Beaux-Arts style. St. Michael's Episcopal Church is on Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, is known for its Tiffany windows.

Bloomingdale takes its name from Bloemendael or "vale of flowers," a district in Holland. Bloomingdale Road, later called the Boulevard, opened in 1703. It was renamed Broadway in 1899. The Bloomingdale name lives on in the Bloomingdale Library on 100th Street, the Bloomingdale House of Music, a private music school on 108th Street, and the Bloomingdale Coalition, founded nearly 20 years ago to improve the area's quality of life.

And no, the name has nothing to do with the store. That was started by brothers Lyman and Joseph Bloomingdale in 1872. ■

P. M., communicating with the regular police by radio.

The auxiliary force, all volunteers, is one of the most active in the city — a testament to the neighborhood's cohesiveness, said Lisa Lehr, a police auxiliary and co-chairwoman of the West 90th/West 100's Neighborhood Coalition.

"This is a mixed neighborhood that works," she said. "This is tolerant, sophisticated, intellectual neighborhood of many cultures. It's a real melting pot. People are so truly caring. This is not an anonymous neighborhood where nobody knows their neighbors."

About half a dozen blocks have strong block associations. Members prune and water the nearby trees, and plant flowers in the tree beds.

Some paint over the graffiti on the mailboxes, a practice encouraged by the Postal Service, which provides the paint. Some associations run summer block picnics, where people convene on the sidewalk for snacks and socializing.

Those are not the only neighborhood groups. The Broadway Mail Association maintains the landscaped traffic islands in the middle of Broadway. The West Side Arts Coalition hosts weekend art shows at the Broadway Mall Community Center, in the center island at 96th Street. One group is reviving the 105th Street Tot Lot, a playground for toddlers, which will open next year in Riverside Park.

RIVERSIDE PARK serves as the neighborhood's great backyard. Many people feel it is less congested and more homey than Central Park. Their part of the park is even "more woody, a little more wild," than Riverside Park far to the south, "with more services for kids," said Teresa Elwert, president of the West 104th Street Block Association. Indeed, there are basketball courts, dog runs, playgrounds and places to jog and skateboard. An all-weather soccer field is under construction.

Some people, though, feel that Riverside Park is a bit unwelcoming. Most building entrances are on the side streets, and a brutal winter wind whips up from the river. Those facing west along Riverside Drive can hear traffic roaring and buses lurching when the weather is bad there are foghorns on the Hudson.

Straus Park, the small triangular park near 106th Street, is currently being refurbished. It is named for Isidor Straus — co-owner with his brother, Nathan, of Macy's and a partner in the Abraham & Straus department store — and his wife, Ida, who lived on West 105th Street and went down on the Titanic. The park's ribbon-cutting is scheduled for April 15, the 45th anniversary of the Titanic's sinking.

Broadway is the neighborhood's main commercial strip. This far north it is nearly devoid of national retailers, though there is a popular Starbucks at 102d Street. Some people complain about a lack of certain stores — book stores, clothing stores, well-stocked supermarkets — though there is no shortage of restaurants, delis and greengrocers. Gourmet Garage is scheduled to open soon near 97th Street, and many people go weekly to the new uptown Fairway on West 132d Street.

Two two-screen movie houses — the Metro near 99th Street and the Olympia

for a one-bedroom apartment and \$2,000 for a two-bedroom.

"It's very mixed professionally — musicians, artists, writers, yuppies, political activists," said Ms. Bloomfield. "A lot of people went to Columbia and fell in love with the neighborhood and never left."

GEOGRAPHICALLY and conceptually, the Upper West Side splits at 96th Street. That's where the subway lines branch and where traffic gets on and off the Henry Hudson Parkway. The land dips into a little valley near the Hudson River, at what used to be called Stryker's Bay.

The area's reputation dips, too. Just a few years ago, the streets were filled with vagrants, panhandlers, drug dealers and peddlers. There is still an east-west barrier created by Broadway, with areas to the east decidedly more commercial and downscale than those to the west. On the west side of Amsterdam Avenue between 100th and 101st Street there is a 158-unit, 20-story public housing building.

Over a three-year period, crime has fallen by half, said Capt. Kevin Barry, commanding officer of the 24th Precinct, though pockets of drug dealing remain, primarily on Amsterdam Avenue between 101st and 110th Streets.

One ongoing problem is car thefts and break-ins along Riverside Drive, which feels eerily deserted at night.

Residents have taken their own steps to allay fears of crime. Several block associa-

still use it. Newcomers have even been known to call the neighborhood SoCo, for "South of Columbia," a name Ms. Frazer coined about five years ago when she sold real estate.

Some say it is one of Manhattan's best family neighborhoods, where people know nearly everyone in their building and really feel a sense of belonging. Dog owners congregate for evening walks. Parents' groups abound.

"It's a very homey, unpretentious area," said Ms. Frazer, an actress. "It has its own certain charm and has a really good mix politically and socially. It is not quite as gentrified as the Upper West Side [sometimes called the Lower Upper West Side] below."

Nor are the streets as congested as they are farther south. "There's not a lot of traffic from other parts of the city," said Hedy Campbell, a mother of two for whom a trip to the West 80's counts as an urban excursion.

"People don't come flocking here to go to a store or a museum," she said. "It doesn't have a major attraction. It's very much our own neighborhood."

The housing stock includes plenty of spacious prewar apartments, along with brownstones on the side streets. Prices tend to be a bit lower than they are farther downtown, said Laurie Bloomfield, a sales agent at Douglas Elhman who has lived in Bloomingdale for 25 years.

A classic six, with two bedrooms and 2½

Rev. Frederick Hill, Episcopal Church Rector, 67

By WOLFGANG SAXON

New York Times (1857-Current file): Aug. 16, 1997; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003 pg. 27

Rev. Frederick Hill, Episcopal Church Rector, 67

By WOLFGANG SAXON

The Rev. Frederick Hill, who as the ninth rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church breathed new life into what had been a moribund parish on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, died on Aug. 2 at his home in Goshen, N.Y. Father Hill, who retired as rector in 1992, was 67.

The cause was heart failure, said James Kennedy, a friend.

Father Hill was assigned to St. Michael's, on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, in 1976 when it was in the throes of a decline that was affecting the Episcopal Church nationwide. Attendance had fallen to 30 at St. Michael's as its parishioners died or moved from the neighborhood.

Under his guidance, the parish adapted. Assembling a new team of clergy members to assist him, Father Hill led them in making services closely fit the needs of the community, establishing outreach programs

and restoring parish buildings.

He made music a central part of the liturgy as the church choir grew, adding a professional choirmaster and a composer in residence. His formula emphasized community life with after-school recreation and tutoring programs, a men's shelter, a Saturday soup kitchen, hospital ministries and arts and music programs that drew national attention.

He forged links with other denominations on the Upper West Side. And he helped remake St. Michael's into an amalgam of the African-American, Hispanic, white and Caribbean-American residents in that part of Manhattan, from the working poor to the affluent professionals and their children. To make them feel welcome, he oversaw the restoration of the church building and adjoining structures in the last years of his ministry. Its famous Tiffany-designed chancel and seven lancet windows, showing the victorious St. Mi-

chael, were repaired and cleaned.

St. Michael's was founded in 1807 to serve the summer residents of country houses overlooking the Hudson River. The nave of the present structure, dating from 1891, had never been decorated, so in the late 1980's, it was painted in brilliant colors and designs to make it conform to its surroundings.

By the time Father Hill retired, attendance had grown to exceed 800. The church now counts on scores of volunteers for its many activities, and thousands of West Siders use its services. Father Hill also founded a church quarterly, The Living Pulpit, which now reaches about 10,000 readers.

A native of Rochester, he graduated from Wagner College and, in 1956, Harvard Divinity School. He was ordained in 1958 and was assistant minister at St. James Church on Madison Avenue from 1959 until 1976.

He leaves no immediate survivors.

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The New York Times

June 17, 2007

High Anxiety

By JIM RASENBERGER

IT was two years ago, in June 2005, that residents of the Upper West Side got their first glimpse of the two glass-sheathed towers that were to rise on Broadway at 99th Street. The local community board was having its monthly land use meeting — not generally an occasion of high drama — and Gary Barnett, president of the Extell Development Company, came to share renderings of his proposed buildings. As he unveiled them, a gasp was heard throughout the room. “People shrieked,” recalls Sheldon Fine, chairman of Community Board 7.

Mr. Barnett had spent millions of dollars acquiring air rights from properties next to his own lots on the east and west sides of Broadway. These air rights, as the neighborhood came to learn, allowed him to build hundreds of feet higher than the 16-story ceiling that defines much of Broadway above 96th Street.

For those who still didn’t grasp Mr. Barnett’s intentions, the name he gave his towers was a hint: Ariel East and Ariel West. According to Mr. Barnett, the name Ariel was borrowed from a star. In fact, the only celestial body commonly known by that name is one of the moons of the planet Uranus, but the message was clear. Mr. Barnett aimed high.

Not since Donald Trump’s Riverside South project in the early 1990s, said Mr. Fine, has a set of buildings on the Upper West Side aroused as much opposition as Mr. Barnett’s towers. Petitions circulated, gathering signatures by the thousands. Demonstrators took to the streets. None of this, however, did anything to stop the towers. Floor by floor they rose, plywood forms giving way to rebar and concrete, and finally to acres of glass. Residents will begin moving into Ariel East in September and into Ariel West later in the year.

Mr. Barnett is delighted. “We think they’re turning out to be two beautiful additions to the neighborhood,” he said. “We think we’ve got twin stars.”

Miki Fiegel, a real estate agent who helped lead the fight against the towers and now sees them through her windows, has a different view. “I think they are two of the ugliest excrescences I’ve ever seen,” she said.

The towers are indisputably high and shiny, mirroring each other across Broadway like curiously tall fraternal twins. Ariel East rises 37 stories, more than twice the height of the buildings at its flanks. Ariel West, on the opposite side of Broadway, is shorter at 31 stories, but still dwarfs everything around it.

On bright mornings, the towers blaze with sun, sending bolts of reflected light into apartments to the east. To the west, they cast long moving shadows, like binary sundials. And as the neighborhood undergoes its most extensive overhaul in more than half a century, they leave many yearning to turn back the clock.

“I loved my neighborhood,” said Ann Shirazi, a social worker who since 1974 has lived around the corner from the Ariel site. “Now I can’t walk from 100th Street to Broadway because I cannot — I cannot — look at those buildings.”

Farewell, Fruit Stand; Hello, Bank

Like other current hot spots of development around the city, the blocks that run up the West Side between 96th Street and Columbia University lay architecturally dormant for decades.

Most of the housing stock still dates to the turn of the last century, after the subway came through in 1904, or to the 1920s, when a new wave of construction added 14- to 16-story steel-framed apartment houses. The neighborhood was, in many ways, a nebulous place, lying below the radar of developers and beyond the pale of what trendier New Yorkers consider habitable Manhattan.

As compensation for grittier streets, quiescent nightlife and the disdain of friends who lived to the south and east, residents got affordable rents, good light, Riverside Park and a remarkably diverse community that, on its better days, resembled an idyllic small town with Broadway playing the role of Main Street.

“Everybody knew everybody else,” Ms. Shirazi said. “Business people. Artists. Musicians. People who were well known, people who would never be known. It didn’t matter.”

For the past decade, gentrification has been burning a steady course up Broadway. Apartment prices have risen to match south-of-96th-Street values. Small businesses have struggled to meet escalating rents. Neighbors count the recently fallen: the Movie Place, La Rosita restaurant, Ivy Books, the fruit stand near 105th, the lumber store on 108th.

Or they count the banks, 14 of which now line a 17-block stretch between 96th Street and 113th

Street. The banks exist apparently to finance the buyers moving into the neighborhood's new co-ops and condos, like the Ariel towers, where apartments priced from \$1.6 million to \$7.5 million are selling briskly, and where residents will enjoy a swimming pool, a fitness center, a billiards lounge and the current must-have of every luxury building, their own in-house movie theater.

The Gash in the Ground

The architectural onslaught now sweeping over the neighborhood puts all the earlier concerns about gentrification into perspective. Even as the Ariel towers reconfigure the Broadway skyline, several new towers are about to rise to the immediate east, in Park West Village, a 2,500-unit superblock complex bounded by Amsterdam Avenue on the west and Central Park on the east, and bisected by Columbus Avenue.

The most notable addition will be a 30-story apartment building on the west side of Columbus, south of 100th Street. Christened "the spike" by neighborhood residents, this tower is to be joined by four low-rise residential buildings and 320,000 square feet of retail space packed into three contiguous blocks. The commercial linchpin will be a 60,000-square-foot Whole Foods Market.

With excavations under way and years of construction ahead, the 23 acres of Park West Village are undergoing a transformation the likes of which they haven't seen since the 1950s. That was when Robert Moses ordered the demolition of hundreds of row houses to make way for the complex's seven high-rise buildings.

Developed under the federal urban renewal program and according to the best urban planning of the time, the buildings were arranged around a central mall of grass, trees, playgrounds, benches and parking lots. When the complex opened in the late 1950s, realtors advertised "the charm of country living in the very heart of the city."

"The property had so much open space," said Lois Hoffmann, president of the Park West Village Tenants Association. "Sunshine and trees. Benches to sit on. The wonderful amenities of life."

The seven buildings still stand, but the surroundings have changed considerably. Ms. Hoffmann said 40 mature trees, many of them saplings when she moved in 37 years ago, have been cut down on the west side of Columbus Avenue. The tennis courts on the east side have been silenced, the rhythmic plunk-plunk of tennis balls replaced by the steady thrum of excavators across the street. The grocery store where people shopped and the diner where they

gathered in the afternoon are gone.

Instead, a deep gash opens in the ground where new buildings will soon rise.

To the many sophisticated and politically savvy residents of Park West Village, a hard lesson has been how little control they have over what is to be built around them.

“I understand property rights; I own property,” said Paul Bunten, a 20-year resident. “What has been an eye-opener for me is that the developer is allowed to exercise his property rights with no input from the community — that there really isn’t a mechanism for it in these large-scale development programs that have such an enormous impact on the lives of people who already live there.”

Last month, the real estate executive Jeff Winick, the man in charge of selling commercial property at Columbus Village (as developers are renaming the neighborhood), flew to Las Vegas to attend the spring convention of the International Council of Shopping Centers. It was a fruitful journey. Mr. Winick expects to have 65 percent of the commercial leases signed by the middle of next month.

“Basically, we’re creating a whole new neighborhood,” he said. “We really believe we’re creating an environment that’s going to change the whole area.”

That, of course, is exactly what worries the people who liked it the way it was.

‘Any Height That Makes Sense’

The resentment some neighborhood residents harbor toward the developers of these projects — Mr. Barnett of Extell, Joseph Chetrit and Laurence Gluck at Park West Village — is raw and often personal. Mr. Barnett argues that it is also misplaced. He has broken no laws in developing his towers, he says.

“We’re developers,” Mr. Barnett said. “We’ll develop any height that makes sense. We live in a city, a democratic city, where there are city agencies that are proactive and responsive to their communities’ needs and desires. They’re making the rules. We abide by the rules.”

Moreover, Mr. Barnett insists, Extell went out of its way to do right with its Ariel towers, and he seems genuinely bewildered by the fact that they are not more widely appreciated.

“If you compare what was there — you had really decrepit buildings and a 30,000-foot block in the middle of the Upper West Side that was run-down.”

Extell, he continued, “didn’t come here and slap down a really ugly brick building,” one that would have been less difficult and less costly. “We took great care to try to put up beautiful buildings that would enhance the neighborhood,” he said.

For all the anger that buildings can incite, development is seldom a simple tale of good versus evil. One person’s eyesore may be another’s sight for sore eyes; one generation’s architectural debacle could become the next generation’s architectural icon. New York development is best appreciated by those with a taste for irony, paradox and unintended consequences.

The very way of life now cherished by the mostly middle-class inhabitants of Park West Village was made possible only by the displacement of 11,000 people, mostly poor or working class, who were among hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers similarly forced from their homes by mid-20th-century “slum clearance” programs.

The whole history of New York is one of tearing down and rebuilding. A century ago, during the first skyscraper boom of the 20th century, as the population of the city was growing at a rate of 90,000 a year, New Yorkers who left town for any period of time came back to a place they hardly recognized. Many despised the new skyscrapers — “monsters of the market,” Henry James called them in 1907 — but New York would surely be a lesser city without them.

And there are good reasons to build tall in New York right now. The city will need hundreds of thousands of new homes if its population is to swell by a million people by 2030, as Mayor Bloomberg recently predicted in his PlanNYC. The greatest need is for affordable apartments, but even luxury buildings like the Ariel towers relieve pressure on the housing market.

As concerns about global warming escalate, high-rises and high population densities are generally acknowledged to be good for the environment. It is partly for this reason that Judd Schechtman, an urban planner who moved to West 106th Street three years ago, says his neighbors should embrace towers, and stood up at a recent community board meeting to tell them so.

“New York is environmentally friendly specifically because we are extremely dense,” Mr. Schechtman said a few days later. “I think people should open their minds. Especially people who are so progressive and environmentally and socially conscious.”

Two Churches, Two Strategies

Ms. Shirazi, the social worker who cannot bear to look at the Ariel towers, recalls how she used to walk the street with her husband and imagine the neighborhood improved. “We’d look at

these beautiful old buildings and we'd say, 'Boy, if these could just be cleaned up,' " she said. "But you have to be careful what you wish for. Because the trade-off — it's like making a pact with the devil. It's destroyed the soul of the neighborhood."

A block east of where Ms. Shirazi lives, on Amsterdam and 100th Street, the soul of the neighborhood is entwined in the fates of two churches on opposite sides of Amsterdam, their steeples so close they could almost lean over and touch across the avenue.

On the east side, facing 100th Street, the century-old Trinity Lutheran Church appears to be in decay. The brickwork and roof are worn and blemished, and scaffolding covers much of the facade. Most glaringly, the stained-glass windows are gone.

They have been removed and replaced by clear glass, on the advice of experts who warned that the original windows might not survive the excavation about to begin to the church's immediate west, where one of the new Columbus Village buildings will rise.

According to the Rev. Heidi Neumark, Trinity's pastor, the developers gave the church \$100,000 to remove the windows but have provided nothing to replace them after construction ends. Ms. Neumark worries that her financially strapped church will not be able to afford the cost on its own.

"It feels very tragic," she said, contemplating the church's future without its old windows.

Across Amsterdam Avenue from Trinity Lutheran is St. Michael's, an Episcopal church built in 1890. The roof is newly tiled, the stone walls are clean, the Tiffany stained-glass windows are intact. St. Michael's is flush after selling its air rights to Mr. Barnett — rights that contributed to making the height of Ariel East possible.

The church's rector, the Rev. George Brandt, would not disclose how much Extell paid the church but acknowledged, "They gave us a lot of money."

St. Michael's is using some of that money to develop a 12- to 14-story, mixed-use tower on the southwest corner of Amsterdam and 100th Street; the rest will go to preserving church buildings.

The deal has angered many neighborhood residents and provoked some parishioners to leave St. Michael's in protest. Father Brandt is convinced, though, that he made the right decision.

"I might do some things differently," he said. "But I felt this was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to secure resources for the parish. We're focusing on the future."

Changing the Rules

The shape of that future became a little clearer this month when Community Board 7 voted unanimously in favor of rezoning 51 blocks between 96th and 110th Streets. The change would limit buildings to a height of 145 feet on Broadway — about 14 stories — and prevent the transfer of air rights from side streets, effectively preventing anything as tall as the Ariel towers from being built again in the neighborhood.

The City Planning Commission supports the new zoning, as does Manhattan Borough President Scott Stringer. The changes could be in place by September.

Perhaps it's not surprising that Mr. Barnett of Extell calls the new zoning a bad idea — “a classic case of overreaction,” he said — but he appreciates one of its ironies. His towers will now command their height, alone and unchallenged, in perpetuity. “If anything,” Mr. Barnett said, “it just makes our views forever.”

Jim Rasenberger's book “America, 1908: The Dawn of Flight, the Race to the Pole, the Invention of the Model T and the Making of a Modern Nation” will be published this fall by Scribner.

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Mighty Organ to Sound at St. Michael's on Sunday

By ALLEN HUGHES

New York Times (1857-Current file); Sep 14, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 54

Mighty Organ to Sound at St. Michael's on Sunday

By ALLEN HUGHES

What happens when a pipe organ of unusual character and quality is placed in a setting of almost ideal acoustical properties? A distinguished instrument is created, a new source of exciting musical sound.

That is what happened at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, on Amsterdam Avenue at 99th Street, which has just installed a \$63,000 organ built by Rudolf von Beckerath of Hamburg, Germany. The instrument will be dedicated a week from Sunday.

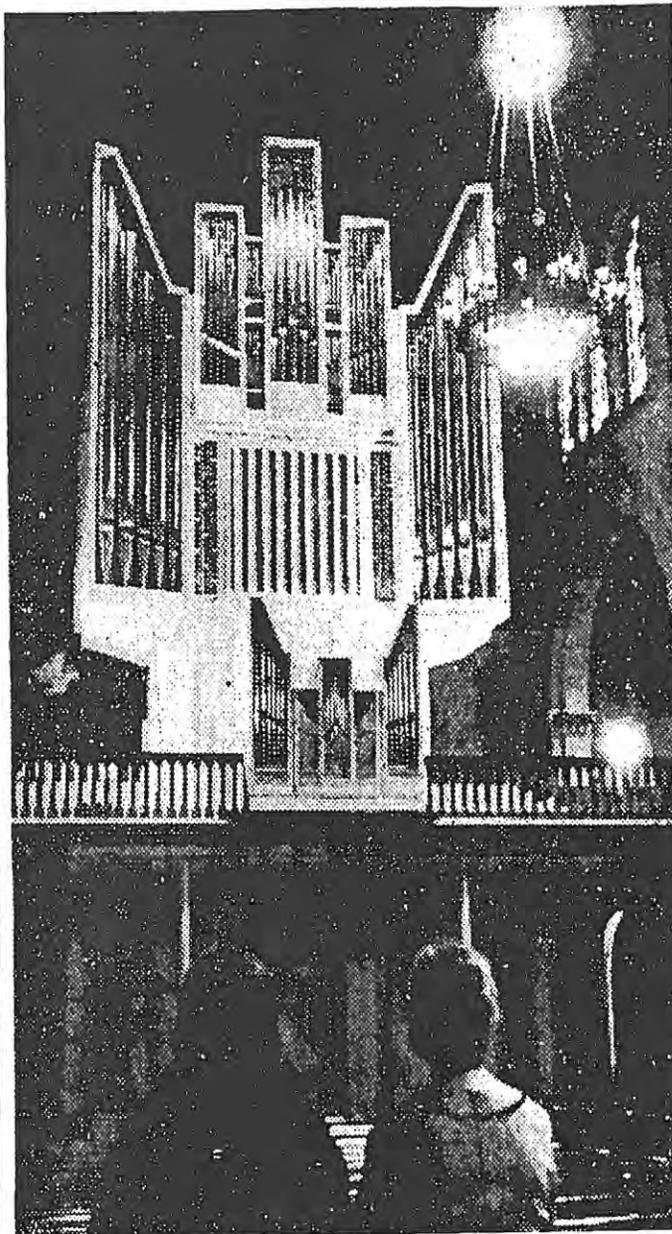
In both construction and tone quality it reflects the classic organ tradition, but the tradition is interpreted in modern terms and with modern materials.

Mr. von Beckerath returned to Germany last week after supervising the tonal finishing of the organ, which had been set up in the gallery of St. Michael's by three of his workmen. It was under construction in the von Beckerath workshop for more than a year. It arrived at the church this summer as two truckloads of crated parts.

Now, its approximately 2,700 pipes of pure tin, oak and mahogany speak from strikingly handsome cases of hand-rubbed limba, a blond wood sometimes called African mahogany. The pipes of three of the divisions of the organ—the Great, the Swell and the Pedal—are housed in the major case, a free-standing structure 31 feet high. The fourth division, the Rückpositiv, is set apart in its own smaller case on the rail of the gallery. The console from which the organ is played is attached to the larger case. The console has three keyboards for the hands, and one for the feet.

The organ is large enough and flexible enough to make it adaptable to music of all periods and styles, and the church's reverberation time of about three seconds makes it just about ideal for the performance of organ music.

The individual "stops," or sets of pipes, speak relatively



The New York Times

New organ installed at St. Michael's Episcopal Church

quietly when played alone, but in combination they take on dazzling colors. In short, the tonal resources are splendidly varied and vigorously assertive without becoming harsh or shrill at any point. The full organ combination is smooth and powerful without being heavy. Result: A Bach prelude and fugue, a Liszt fantasia, a Widor toccata or a lush im-

provisation can be played with equal success on the instrument. This pipe organ gives the listener an experience in sound that is evocative of that provided by the Aeolian-Skinner organ in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on West 46th Street. The sound of the organ at St. Mary's has been a sym- bol of excellence in New York im- for nearly three decades. As at St. Michael's, the effect

arises from an especially felicitous combination of instrument and acoustics.

Mr. von Beckerath's philosophy and practice of organ-building are rooted in tradition but are not slaves to it.

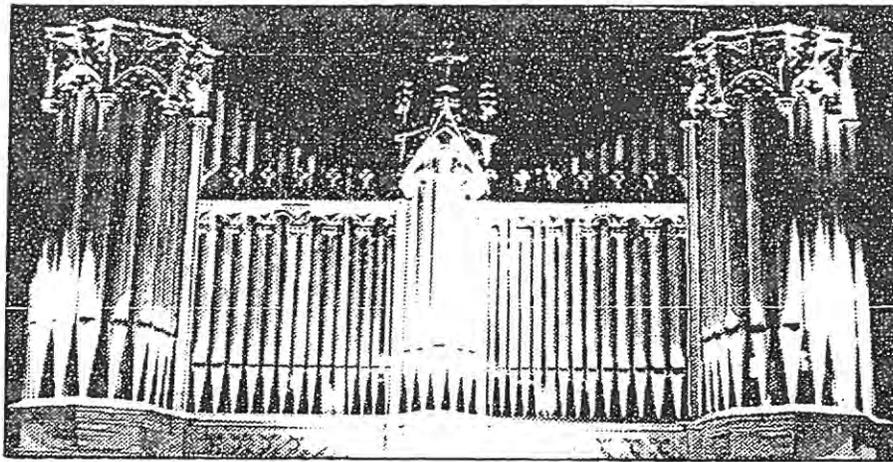
"The classic, or Baroque, organ is no longer possible except through an imitative return to the past," Mr. von Beckerath has said. "Our time is neither classic nor Baroque. The vitality of a modern instrument demands instead the translation of the spirit of past greatness into contemporary forms."

One translation, or modernization, is that of substituting plastics and metals for cumbersome wood in a 20th-century version of the mechanical or "tracker" key action. It was this action that contributed substantially to the tone quality of the great organs of the past.

Organ-building began to decay in the early 19th century with the increasing secularization of music. When electrical action became practical it replaced tracker action, giving something of the effortless and detached quality of typing on an electric typewriter. Tracker action is just now making headway in its return to organ construction, and the organ at St. Michael's reveals what full and brilliant sound can be produced with it.

St. Michael's is a Romanesque structure that was designed by Robert W. Gibson. It was completed in 1891. The interior is a miniature museum of the works of Louis Tiffany. The pulpit, altar and reredos, five windows above the reredos and the Chapel of the Angels in one of the transepts were all designed by him.

The organ dedicatory service on Sunday will be under the direction of the Rev. William F. Corker, rector of St. Michael's, and Robert Huddleston, organist and choirmaster. On Oct. 8, Leonard Raver will play the first of a series of monthly organ recitals that will continue through April.



The organ pipes at Holy Trinity Lutheran, where Bach reigns on Sundays.

A City That Resounds With Pipe Organ Music

By ALLEN HUGHES

SOME 200 years ago, Mozart, writing to his father, referred to the pipe organ as "the king of instruments," and the characterization has clung ever since to this biggest, most complex, most expensive and, for some, the most mystifying of musical instruments.

Through the centuries, these "kings" have been created, used and preserved mostly by churches, and opportunities to hear a fascinating variety of them abound in New York churches every weekend. But this weekend, as happens occasionally, another opportunity is available. Tomorrow night, there will be an organ recital at Alice Tully Hall, one of the city's two concert halls that have pipe organs (the other is the Metropolitan Museum's Rogers Auditorium). The recital on the Theodore Kuhn instrument in Tully Hall will be played by Fred Lallerstedt.

The program will offer Mozart's Fantasy in F minor, Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 4, Franck's "Grande Pièce Symphonique," Haydn's Organ Concerto in C (with a chamber ensemble) and David Loeb's "La Pasacaglia Nuova."

The Swiss-made Kuhn organ at Tully Hall is a splendid instrument but, as Mr. Lallerstedt points out, "Tully Hall does not have ideal acoustics for certain kinds of organ music." The resonance some churches provide puts a halo on organ sound that can make the difference between interesting and irresistible.

St. Mary the Virgin

The finest such "halo" in New York is at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on West 46th Street, between the Avenue of the Americas and Seventh Avenue. The organ there, built by an American company, Aeolian-Skinner, in 1932, is high in the rear gallery, and its sonorities bound through neo-Gothic spaces of the church with extraordinary élan.

Quentin Lane is the organist of St. Mary's, and before and after 11 A.M. mass on Sunday, he will perform major works by Bach. Beginning about 10:40, he will play the "St. Anne" Prelude and Fugue in E flat, and at the end of the service, the Fantasy in G. On special feast days at St. Mary's — Easter, Pentecost, Trinity and the like — the organ is played extensively in the course of the service, during solemn liturgical processions through the church aisles. Otherwise, the best opportunity for the organ is apt to occur after the reading of the Gospel. At that time, there is what Mr. Lane describes as "a short acclamation from the organ that may be of a brilliant nature."

St. Thomas

What is probably the most elaborate continuing musical program in a New York church is maintained by St. Thomas Church at Fifth Avenue and 53d Street, and the acoustical ambience of its lofty neo-Gothic structure

Continued on Page C16

City Resounds With Pipe Organ Music

Continued From Page C1

is favorable to organ sound. St. Thomas has two large organs — one in the chancel at the front of the church, the other in the rear gallery — of relatively recent date. G. F. Adams, an American, built both, although the eclectic front organ contains pipes from earlier St. Thomas instruments. The gallery organ was designed more or less along the lines of 18th-century French instruments.

There is an organ recital every Sunday afternoon at 5:15 following Evensong, which begins at 4. The recitalist this Sunday will be Bernard Riley, of Richmond, whose program will be given over entirely to Jean Langlais's "Suite Française" and who will play the chancel organ.

The 5:15 recitals on the first Sunday of each month this season are being played by Judith Hancock, one of two organists at St. Thomas (the other is her husband, Gerre Hancock). This Sunday, Mrs. Hancock will play Reger's Fantasia on "Wie schön leucht' uns der Morgenstern" as a prelude to Evensong.

As an organist, Mr. Hancock is known particularly for improvisation, a specialty of French organists that few Americans, apart from himself, have cultivated. At the end of every Sunday morning service, which begins at 11, he improvises a postlude based on themes of music from the service.

Holy Trinity Lutheran

Bach has reigned at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Central Park West and 65th Street, for more than 15 years. "Evenings With J. S. Bach" — featuring choral works and organ music — are presented in vesper services every Sunday afternoon at 5 except during Lent and the summer. The acoustics are splendid and the 1976 Robert Turner organ is one of New York's finer instruments.

At Holy Trinity, three organists are heard regularly and there are frequent guests. The regulars are Frederick Grimes, Nancianne Parrilla and William Hays. Customarily, two chorale preludes of Bach are played at every vesper service. This Sunday, Mr. Grimes will play "Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele" as the prelude and a transcription of "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" as a postlude. At the offering, Mr. Hays will play "Kyrie, Gott, heiliger Geist."

Music for the 11 A.M. service at Holy Trinity is eclectic. On Sunday, Mr. Grimes will play Franck's Chorale in E as a prelude, and Miss Parrilla will perform Vierne's Toccata (Op. 53) as a postlude.

St. John the Evangelist

The most organ playing in any

church on weekends is undoubtedly done by Peter Basch at the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, East 55th Street at First Avenue. This is a small modern church in an up-to-date office building, but its organ is an excellent Baroque-style instrument built in 1974 by Helmuth Wolff, a Swiss who lives in Montreal. In a free-standing, off-white case, the organ stands at the left of the church as one faces the altar and is lit theatrically.

The church's schedule calls for Mr. Basch to play for half an hour before each of six weekend services. Thus, organ music begins on Saturday at 5 P.M. and on Sunday at 8:30, 10 and 11:30 A.M., and at 12:45 and 5 P.M. Mr. Basch says that since he could not bear to play the same program over and over again, he varies the works, but stays close to the Baroque and Classical repertoires.

Every other Sunday, the Seville Trio (flute, violin and cello) plays at the 10:30 mass and for 15 minutes of the preceding musical period. On these days, the organ and other instruments (singly or as an ensemble) play together. The joint repertory is mostly Baroque, including Purcell's "Golden" Sonata, a sonata from Bach's "Musical Offering" and the like. The trio will appear this Sunday.

St. Michael's

St. Michael's Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, having two organs, a multiplicity of galleries



The New York Times/William E. Sauro

Fred Lallerstedt will give a recital on Tully Hall's Kuhn pipe organ tomorrow.

and three ensembles in residence, is well suited to the performance of early Venetian music of antiphonal or polychoral nature that was composed for performance by multiple groups in multiple locations.

The two organs, one large, one an eight-rank portable instrument, were made by Rudolf von Beckerath, the famous German builder who died in 1976. The ensembles in residence are the New York Renaissance Band, the Columbia String Quartet and the Bach Chamber Soloists.

As it happens, no Venetian music is scheduled this weekend. On Sunday morning, Robert Barrows, organist and music director — playing the larger Beckerath — will perform Bach's "Dorian" Toccata and Fugue as the prelude and, following his custom, will improvise a postlude on the final hymn of the service.

Riverside Church

Riverside Church has featured organ music since Virgil Fox played there from 1946 to 1965. The organ is an enormous Aeolian-Skinner that was conceived by Mr. Fox and has undergone some alterations in recent years. John Walker is principal organist, David Higgs, associate organist. This Sunday, which Riverside has set aside to observe Black History Month, Mr. Higgs will perform the prelude to the 11 A.M. service, William Bolcom's "Just as I Am," and Mr. Walker will play the postlude, Fela Sowande's "Joshua Fought the Battle."

One feature of the Riverside organ

is a trumpet stop, the most powerful on the organ and loud enough to overpower everything else. The most likely time to hear it is during the improvisation that bridges the offertory anthem and the Doxology. As Mr. Higgs puts it, "the improvisation is usually in a flamboyant, toccata style culminating with the sounding of the 'Trompeta Majestatis.'"

St. Bartholomew's

St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue at 51st Street, has an organ that is even larger than the one at Riverside. Indeed, this Aeolian-Skinner is said to be the fifth largest pipe organ in the world (the others in descending order are the Atlantic City Convention Hall organ, the one in Wanamaker's department store in Philadelphia, West Point Chapel and that of a Lutheran church in Hanover, Pa.). The pipes of the St. Bartholomew instrument are divided among four locations: the two sides of the chancel, the dome and the rear gallery. There are two very loud trumpet stops at St. Bartholomew's, the brilliant "trompette-en-chamade" in the gallery and a darker sounding stop, jocularly known as "Gabriel's horn" in the dome.

James Litton is the church's music director and Daniel Beckwith the assistant organist. Mr. Litton plays the hymns and service music, and Mr. Beckwith plays the offertory anthem and improvisation leading from it to the Doxology. As at Riverside, it is during this improvisation that the organ is apt to be shown to the full. Sometimes, Mr. Beckwith says, the improvisation climaxes with a dialogue between the two big reed stops. The prelude this Sunday will be the Adagio from Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 1 played by Mr. Litton.

Unfortunately, both St. Bartholomew's and Riverside Church lack the reverberation needed to make their organs sound as good as they should. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on the other hand, is too reverberant. St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Christoph Tietze will be playing a Widor organ symphony Sunday at 4:45 P.M., may be adequate acoustically, but the organ leaves much to be desired.

Other Pipe Organs

Other churches with organs of more than ordinary interest and excellent organists include Grace Church, Broadway at 10th Street; the Park Avenue Christian Church; Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street; the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue at 10th Street, and St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Citicorp. Indeed, a month of Sundays would not be enough to exhaust the listening possibilities in New York.

ProQuest

Databases selected: New York Times

The New York Times

What to Do After All Of Bach? More Bach

James R. Oestreich. **New York Times**. (Late Edition (East Coast)). New York, N.Y.: Mar 9, 2003. pg. 2.16

Author(s): James R. Oestreich

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Abstract (Document Summary)

Mr. [Christopher Herrick] returns to New York today to perform -- what else? This time he plays another excellent instrument, the 1967 Rudolf von Beckerath organ in St. Michael's Church, at 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This recital kicks off a series of five Bach programs on consecutive Sundays. Next week and on March 30, Nicholas White, the church's organist and choirmaster, leads the Tiffany Consort -- his creation, a chorus of eight, in its debut - in programs of motets. On March 23 and April 6, Mr. White plays Bach on the organ.

Full Text (339 words)

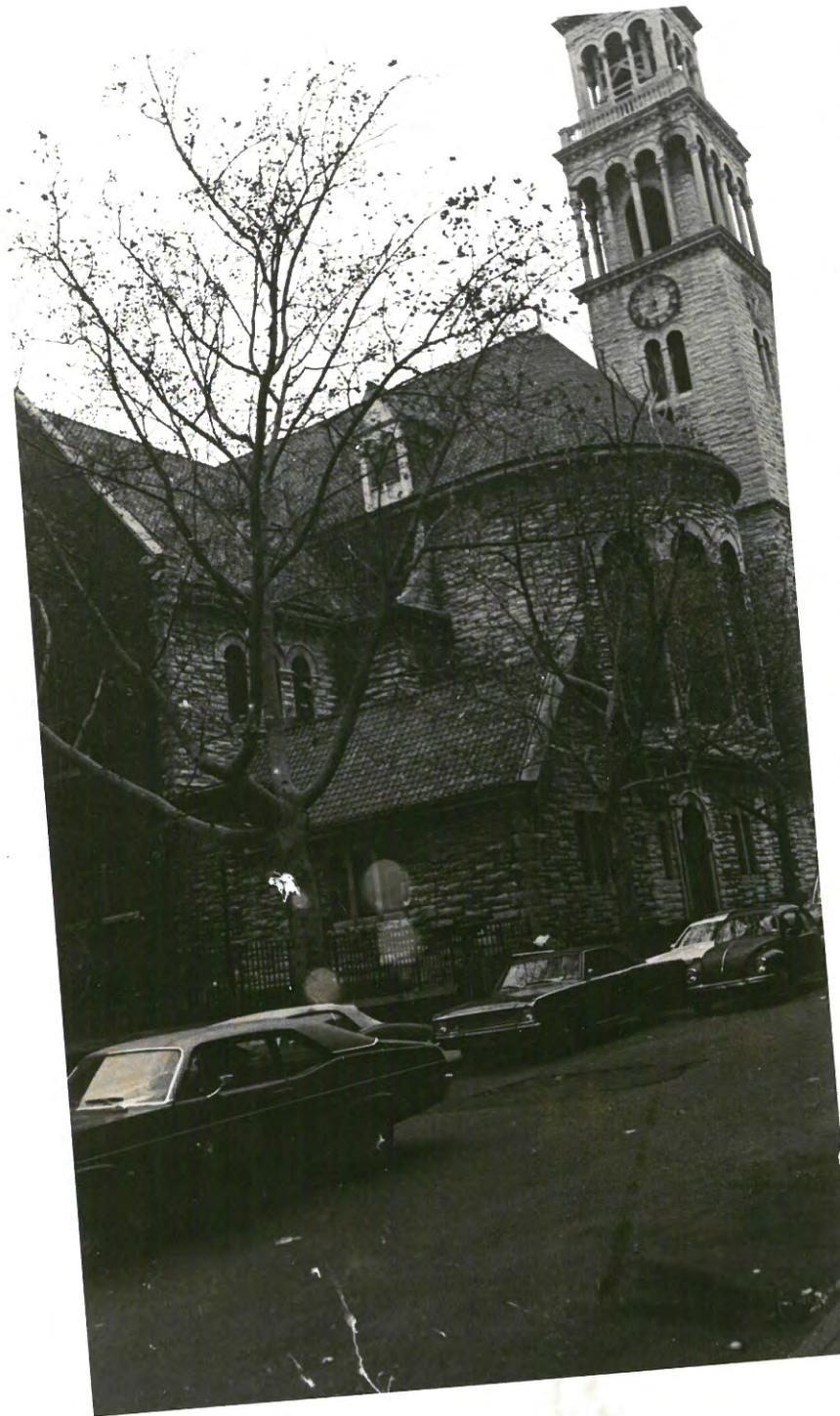
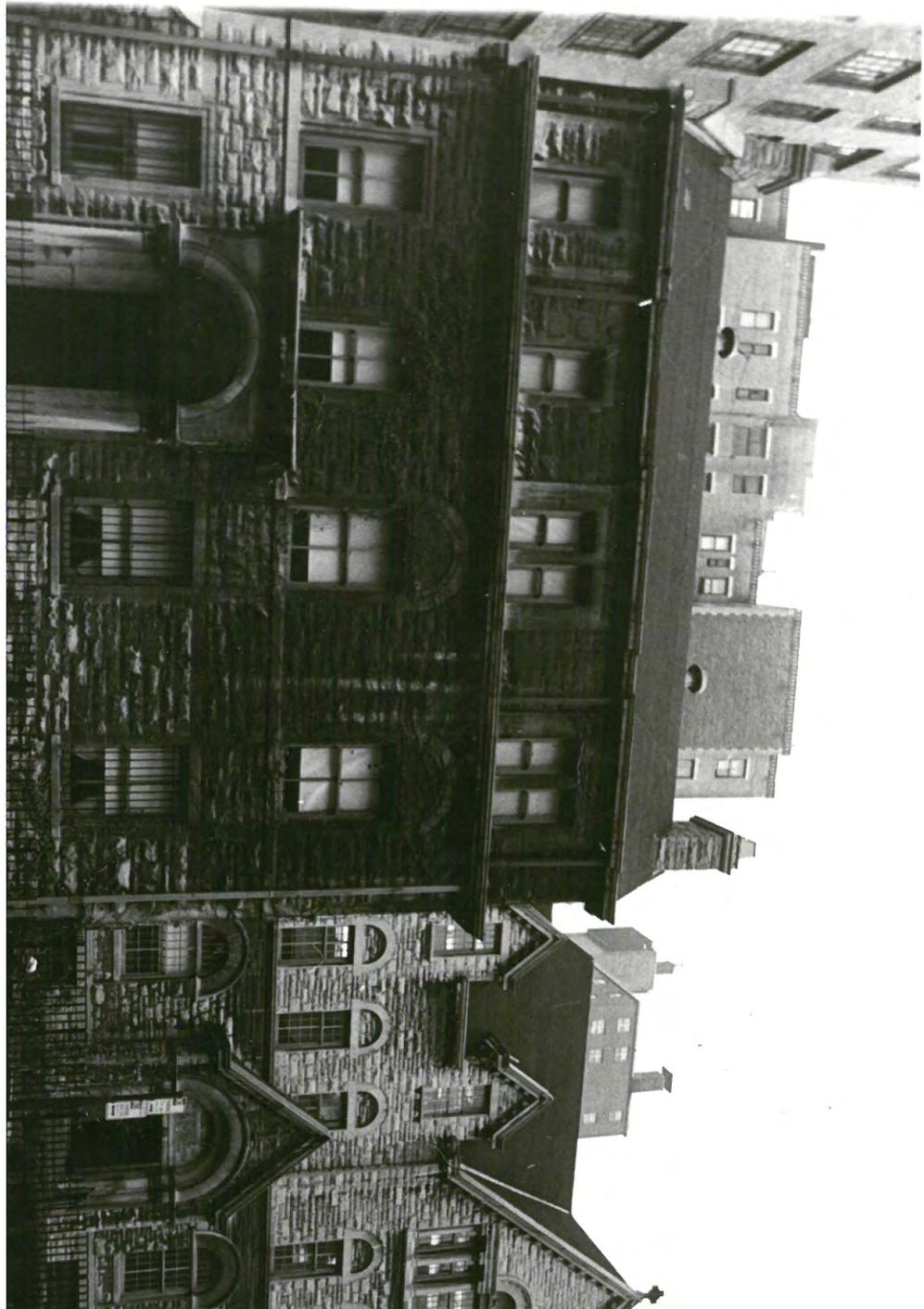
Copyright New York Times Company Mar 9, 2003

He may have been a late substitution, but he was hardly a poor man's choice. The English organist Christopher Herrick was one of the few people qualified to step in after the death of the New York organist Donald Joyce in March 1998. Joyce had been scheduled to play Bach's organ works -- all 200 or so of them -- at the Lincoln Center Festival that July.

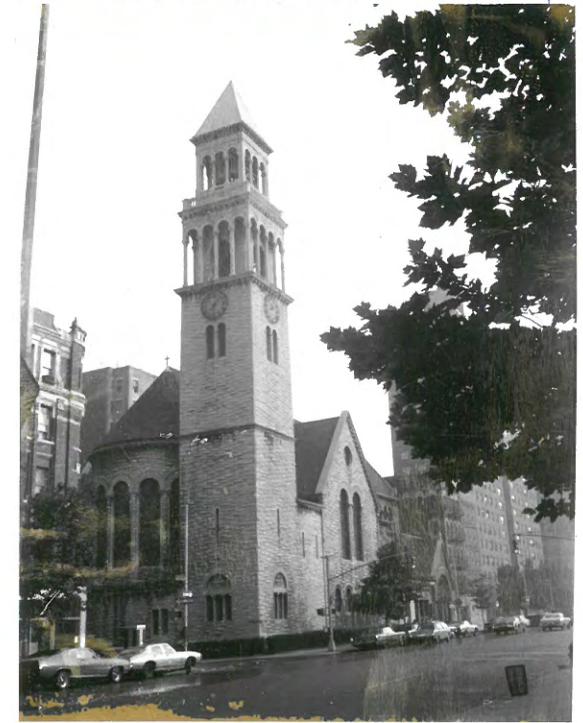
Mr. Herrick, in fact, was more than qualified. He had recorded most of the works brilliantly for Hyperion. He performed them with like brilliance in hourlong recitals over 14 days on the fine organ of Alice Tully Hall. With wonderful panache, he repeated two works as encores at the end of the series. Big ones: Bach's great Fugues in G minor (BWV 542) and E flat (BWV 552).

Mr. Herrick returns to New York today to perform -- what else? This time he plays another excellent instrument, the 1967 Rudolf von Beckerath organ in St. Michael's Church, at 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This recital kicks off a series of five Bach programs on consecutive Sundays. Next week and on March 30, Nicholas White, the church's organist and choirmaster, leads the Tiffany Consort -- his creation, a chorus of eight, in its debut -- in programs of motets. On March 23 and April 6, Mr. White plays Bach on the organ.

Mr. Herrick, for his part, offers selections from Bach's "Clavierbung" ("Keyboard Exercise"), Part 3. The neglected part, that is. Most Bach lovers know at least some of the harpsichord music from the "Clavierbung," Parts 1 (the six partitas), 2 (the "Italian Concerto" and the "French Overture") and 4 (the "Goldberg" Variations). But only organ buffs are likely to summon Part 3 quickly to mind. It comprises settings of Catechism hymns and chorales.



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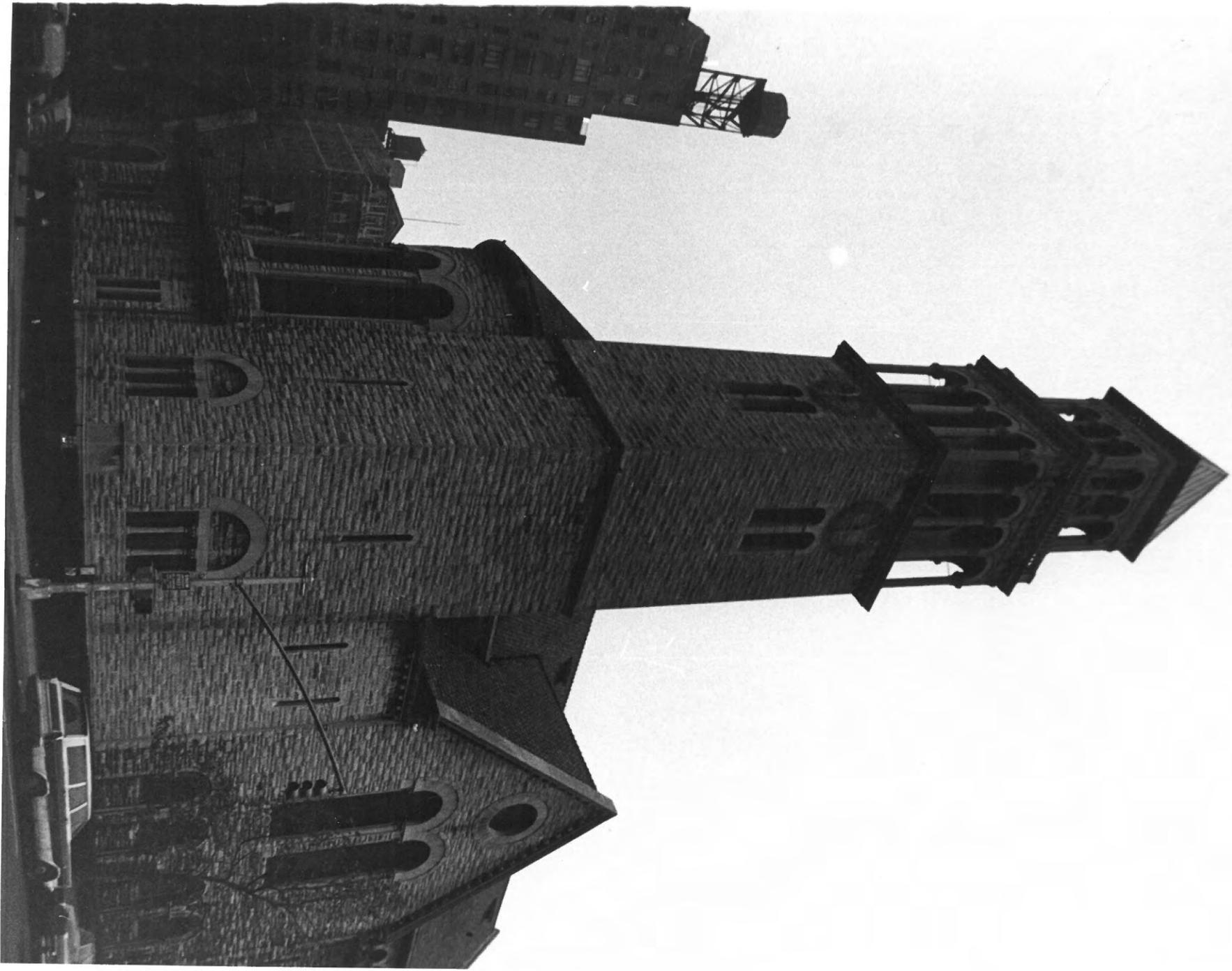


ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

106 ST & AMSTERDAM AVE 7/10/74



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March 14, 2008

Hon. Robert Tierney, Chair
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission
One Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Chairman Tierney:

The Women's City Club of New York urges the Landmarks Commission to designate St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Parish House and Rectory as a New York City Landmark. As you know, the Women's City Club of New York, founded in 1915, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that shapes public policy through education, advocacy and citizen participation.

After a twenty-eight year wait, the unique qualities of this group of related buildings in Romanesque Revival style deserves the recognition and protection that designation will provide.

Indeed, we hope that the designation of St Michael's will begin a series of designations of the numerous historic houses of worship whose architectural and cultural significance to communities throughout the city make them worthy of that recognition. The rapid pace of development is changing the landscape of all the boroughs. We cannot afford to wait any longer to offer protection to these remarkable buildings, the like of which will never be built again.

Please act now.

Sincerely,

Laura Ludwig

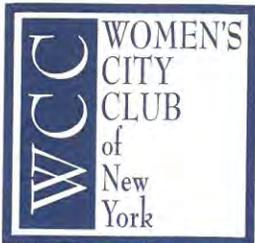
Laura Ludwig

Annette Rosen

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Co-Chairs, WCC Arts & Landmarks Committee

Cc: Hon. Melissa Mark-Viverito, Member of the New York City Council
Kate Wood, Landmark West!



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Kate Wood, Landmark West!



HISTORIC DISTRICTS COUNCIL



LP-2281

THE ADVOCATE FOR NEW YORK CITY'S HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS

232 East 11th Street New York NY 10003
tel (212) 614-9107 fax (212) 614-9127 email hdc@hdc.org

Testimony of the Historic Districts Council in support of the designation as a New York City landmark of the group of Saint Michael's Church, Parish House, and Rectory, Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan.

March 18, 2008

The Historic Districts Council is glad to support the designation of the extraordinary grouping formed by Saint Michael's Church, Parish House, and Rectory on Amsterdam Avenue at the northwest corner of 99th Street in Manhattan. The church is one of the most striking works of Robert W. Gibson, who designed many types of buildings in several styles in the late 19th Century. He seems, however, to have been at his most innovative and original in the design of two Manhattan church groupings, Saint Michael's, before the Commission today, and the already individually designated Netherlands Baroque West End Collegiate Church and School, both built in the then newly burgeoning West Side.

Even above all other considerations, Saint Michael's Church is a treasure house of the Aesthetic Movement of the end of the 19th Century. Its interior is dominated by works of the Tiffany Studio, especially the dominant stained-glass windows and the related installations at the chancel end of the building. Other harmonious features have been added over the years. Although the interior itself cannot of course be protected by this Commission, preservation of the exterior is essential to the artistic effect of the whole, and it would probably not be feasible to remove such features as the elaborate mosaic tile work at the chancel end without destroying them. The good acoustics of the church, which contains a fine organ, are also dependent on the interior spaces that are reflected on the exterior. The shapes of the window openings actually form a major part of the exterior design.

The cultural importance of the ensemble is itself of historic value. The case is parallel to that of the recently heard Saint Stephen's Church, designed by Upjohn and with a culturally and artistically important Brumidi interior. The church has also had a significant role in the development of the West Side from a summer retreat for the wealthy to the present ethnically and economically varied community. This site is its original location, and this is the third successive building to occupy it since the church was founded in 1807.

The exterior is itself a striking composition. The use of monochromatic light rough-faced stone in a Romanesque style was considered daring in this period of brownstone colors and dark Richardsonian archways. The fine composition uses the length of the site along Amsterdam Avenue to make what would historically have been a side façade the main one, dominated by the parallel forms of the strong entrance on the north and the larger transept set well toward the south end. The composition is terminated by a tall Italianate tower at the south end on the corner of West 99th Street. This creates a rising effect reflecting the liturgical importance of the chancel that is emphasized on the interior by the concentration of artistic embellishment. The round-arched windows of varied scales unify the design and continue around the corner to enrich the apse with tall openings that contain the large stained-glass windows that are breathtaking when seen from inside with sunlight behind them.



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The subordinate buildings of the group are just west of the church and enclose a small garden. They are both of basically Romanesque design in light stone with similar porches and with round-arched windows that pick up some details of the church design. The parish house adjoining the church is attributed to Charles Merry (the church website lists Gibson as a collaborator), and the later, plainer rectory is by Gibson himself.

Since the original hearings for this building in 1980, an elaborate award-winning restoration has been completed. The church is in first-class condition, and the Historic Districts Council believes it is clearly appropriate to designate it now in its full splendor together with the secondary buildings of the group.

RESOLUTION

Date: April 1, 2008

Committee of Origin: Parks & Preservation

Re: 225 West 99th Street, St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory (Amsterdam Avenue.)

Full Board Vote: 40 In favor 0 Against 2 Abstentions 0 Present

The following facts and concerns were taken into account in arriving at our conclusion:

The complex, previously heard in 1980, by the Landmarks Commission is considered one of the finest ecclesiastical complexes in Manhattan. The church is well known for its singularly eclectic composition; Romanesque Revival in style, the Romanesque forms are used with a variety of other stylistic motifs. The Church also is well known for its series of Tiffany windows and for its acoustics.

All three buildings appear to be intact and in an excellent state of repair;

We urge the Commission to designate these structures as a complex;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan strongly **supports** the proposed designation by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the church, parish house and rectory.

Committee: 6-0-1-0.

Diane Jackier

From: Elizabeth Manus [elizabeth.manus@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 20, 2008 1:06 PM
To: Hearing Comments
Cc: viverito@council.nyc.ny.us; lappin@council.nyc.ny.us; landmarkwest@landmarkwest.org
Subject: Proposed Designation of St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory

Dear Chairman Tierney,

Following the public hearing on March 18, I am writing to urge the Commission to designate St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory, on West 99th Street.

The city's houses of worship provide sanctuary to people from all backgrounds. St. Michael's delights with its exemplary mosaic, stained glass, and organ music. I came across the church one day some years ago, and it reminded me of how truly the city is one of discovery.

As with the Church of the Heavenly Rest, as with St. Bartholomew's, as with Temple Emanu-El and so many other houses of worship, St. Michael's affords city dwellers a place to rest their eyes, gather their thoughts, sit for a concert, and even speak some silent thoughts.

Please designate St. Michael's.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Manus

524 East 72nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Diane Jackier

From: Helga Sinaiko [hrsinaiko@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 20, 2008 6:23 PM
To: Hearing Comments
Subject: St. Michael's Church

To Members of the Landmarks Preservation Commission:

I am writing to strongly urge the Commission to grant landmark status to St. Michael's Church. My home is in Chicago, but I was there recently while visiting my daughter who lives in Manhattan. I was struck by it's fine architecture and interesting stylistic features.

The interior of the church took my breath away! I think that the literature about the church under values the extraordinary Tiffany windows and other ornamentation. In Chicago, where I live, many wonderful, extraordinary buildings were destroyed in the name of development. It has been a blemish on my city, and the loss of these structures has been bemoaned for years since. A sad example is the Louis Sullivan's Stock Exchange building. It was demolished. Parts of it are in the Art Institute of Chicago, but that cannot make up for the loss of an extraordinary piece of architecture and history.

I feel that way about St. Michael's Church. It is beautiful, it is unique. New York should preserve this singular treasure, before it is too late.

I will be happy to do whatever you would consider helpful if you should want additional comments or testimony.

Sincerely,
Helga Sinaiko
1330 E. 56th Street
Chicago, Il. 60637

Diane Jackier

From: Seymour Schwartz [cantata@RCN.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 27, 2008 6:12 PM
To: Hearing Comments
Cc: rangel@mail.house.gov; odonned@assembly.state.ny.us; viverito@council.nyc.ny.us
Subject: ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH

HON. ROBERT B. TIERNEY

I urge you to designate St. Michael's Church a landmark. If any edifice deserves Landmark protection this does.

Thank you

S Schwartz
80 Central Park West Apt 6B

Date: March 13, 2008

Re: 225 West 99th Street, St. Michael's Church (Amsterdam Avenue.)

Parks & Preservation Committee Vote: 6 In Favor 0 Against 1 Abstentions 0 Present*

The following facts and concerns were taken into account in arriving at our conclusion:

St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory. The complex, previously heard in 1980, by the Landmarks Commission is considered one of the finest ecclesiastical complexes in Manhattan. The church is well known for its singularly eclectic composition; Romanesque Revival in style, the Romanesque forms are used with a variety of other stylistic motifs. The Church also is well known for its series of Tiffany windows and for its acoustics.

All three buildings appear to be intact and in an excellent state of repair;

We urge the Commission to designate these structures as a complex. ;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT Parks & Preservation of Community Board 7/Manhattan strongly **supports** the proposed designation by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the church, parish house and rectory.

March 18, 2008

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LANDMARKS CONSERVANCY BEFORE THE N.Y.C. LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION REGARDING THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, RECTORY, AND PARISH HOUSE, AT 201-255 WEST 99TH STREET IN MANHATTAN AS A LANDMARK

Good day, Chair Tierney and Commissioners. I am Ann-Isabel Friedman, speaking on behalf of The New York Landmarks Conservancy.

The Conservancy supports the proposed designation of the St. Michael's Church complex, at 201-255 West 99th Street in Manhattan, as a New York City landmark.

Designed by architect Robert W. Gibson and completed in 1891, the church combines elements of Romanesque and Byzantine styles with its limestone walls, asymmetrical massing, prominent corner tower (visible from 40 blocks away), rounded-arched openings, and red Spanish-tile roof. The building's large sanctuary and crossing contains a wide variety of windows, memorials, and decoration executed between 1893 and 1920 by notable American decorative arts studios, including Louis Comfort Tiffany, Maitland Armstrong, J & R Lamb, and Charles Connick. The ten-bell chimes in the 150 foot tower were manufactured by Meneely & Co. of Troy, New York.

Since 1990, or ten years after the Commission first heard this item in 1980, the congregation has worked with the Conservancy on various restoration projects, from its terra cotta tile roof to its magnificent apsidal suite of Tiffany windows. The windows, and their state of the art fiber-optic lighting system, have been featured in two issues of the Conservancy's publication for stewards of historic religious properties: *Common Bond*. St. Michael's has been listed on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places since 1996. Canon George W. Brandt has been a member of the Conservancy's Advisory Board and Sacred Sites Committee since 2006.

In addition to its conscientious stewardship of its historic buildings, St. Michael's has also been forthright about various efforts to develop portions of its property, generating the income needed to maintain, program, and ensure the future of this large and important complex. As St. Michael's has completed plans to develop the property to the northeast of the church, including alterations to the non-visible rear of the parish house to enhance accessibility and maximize use, as reviewed by the Commission under the Notice of Review process, they have voluntarily shared these plans with the Conservancy. The church leadership and their architect have sought and responded to the Conservancy's recommendations about the design and materials of the proposed new building.

We're gratified that 28 years following its initial consideration, the Commission is moving forward with the designation of this large complex, which anchors an important corner, and block, of the city. We're hopeful that the Commission will be moving forward with other religious property designations soon, and would like to remind the Commission of the Conservancy's completed surveys of Manhattan and Brooklyn Roman Catholic Churches, which we have previously shared with you. We'd also like to note our recently completed survey of Brooklyn synagogues, and current surveys of Queens Roman Catholic Churches and synagogues. We look forward to sharing the results of the synagogue surveys with you, and would be happy to review our recommendations for landmark designation for the completed Manhattan and Brooklyn surveys at your convenience.

I thank you for the opportunity to present The New York Landmarks Conservancy's views.

PAGE AYRES COWLEY ARCHITECTS, LLC

636 Broadway, New York, New York 10012 T. 212.673.6910 F. 212.673.6869

18 March 2008

Commissioner Robert Tierney
Chair
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street
New York, NY 10007

Re: Letter in support for the designation of St. Michael's Church

Dear Commissioner Tierney,

No important decision is made quickly, and while St. Michael's may have taken the long road to designation, this day comes at just the right time to demonstrate the positive motives for historic preservation.

There needs to be a distinction between the museum preservation of buildings "frozen in time" and enlightened conservation that encourages a forward looking activity, namely stewardship. This designation represents many of the good reasons why churches, along with other building types, should be preserved:

- Churches are useful resources capable of serving a modern purpose.
- A good building can last a long time and with extended maintenance, almost indefinitely.
- They are associated with rituals of religion and power (temples, churches and memorials) express pride and cultural achievement.
- They are celebratory, essentially works of art and the product of a distinctive and creative minds, with exemplary stone carving, stained glass, etc.
- They remind us of associations – the birth, marriages and deaths of neighbors.
- Buildings are aesthetically pleasing and picturesque and add to the character and sense of place to a neighborhood.

St. Michael's pastoral staff, their congregation and all of the professionals who have worked hard to preserve this important church are to be congratulated.

"Whatever good in its kinde ought to be preserv'd in respect for antiquity, as well as our present advantage..."

Nicholas Hawksmoor, 17 February 1715

"Preservation presents an unparalleled opportunity to correct some sense of alienation which is so characteristic of modern society. It affords the opportunity for citizens to regain a sense of identity with their own origins of which they have been robbed by the sheer process of urbanization."

James Marston Fitch, 1990

I hope that this designation can serve as an example of why preservation of religious buildings is so important in a time of great change and development in this city.

Sincerely yours,



Page Ayres Cowley, FAIA, RIBA



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March 14, 2008

Hon. Robert Tierney, Chair
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission
One Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Chairman Tierney:

The Women's City Club of New York urges the Landmarks Commission to designate St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Parish House and Rectory as a New York City Landmark. As you know, the Women's City Club of New York, founded in 1915, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that shapes public policy through education, advocacy and citizen participation.

After a twenty-eight year wait, the unique qualities of this group of related buildings in Romanesque Revival style deserves the recognition and protection that designation will provide.

Indeed, we hope that the designation of St Michael's will begin a series of designations of the numerous historic houses of worship whose architectural and cultural significance to communities throughout the city make them worthy of that recognition. The rapid pace of development is changing the landscape of all the boroughs. We cannot afford to wait any longer to offer protection to these remarkable buildings, the like of which will never be built again.

Please act now.

Sincerely,

Laura Ludwig

Annette Rosen

Co-Chairs, WCC Arts & Landmarks Committee

Cc: Hon. Melissa Mark-Viverito, Member of the New York City Council
Kate Wood, Landmark West!

LANDMARK WEST!

From: Eve Sinaiko [<mailto:evesinaiko@earthlink.net>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2008 8:42 AM
To: comments@lpc.nyc.gov; viverito@council.nyc.ny.us
Cc: landmarkwest@landmarkwest.org
Subject: St. Michael's Episcopal Church -- Landmark Status

Hon. Robert B. Tierney, Chair
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission

Hon. Melissa Mark Viverito
New York City Council

Dear Chairman Tierney and Council Member Viverito,

I write to ask you to support the landmarking of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and its Parish House and Rectory on 99th Street and Amsterdam Ave. in Manhattan. I have lived in the neighborhood for 30 years, and it comes as a shock to me to learn that this magnificent and important building was not landmarked *years ago*.

When I have visitors to New York, St. Michael's is the first place I take them, before the Statue of Liberty or the Empire State Building. Visitors are always stunned by its beauty and its nearly perfect state of original preservation, with spectacular stained glass windows by Tiffany and others, and rare mosaics and other precious decorations. The architecture itself stands out as a thing of beauty in a section of Amsterdam Avenue that is fast losing its character to generic high-rise development, architecturally soulless, and adding nothing to the life and social health of the neighborhood. Concerts in the church are a special treat, because of its wonderful acoustics. For the International Youth Hostel nearby, and the many tourists who stay there, it is also an important tourist attraction for the neighborhood.

Please protect this precious group of buildings. Landmarking St. Michael's ought to be so obvious and easy that it doesn't even *need* letters from neighborhood residents like me. But I've seen that in this economic environment in NYC, developers have powers beyond what is reasonable, and no building or site is safe. I watch the current fight to save the West Park Presbyterian Church on 86th and Amsterdam--a building that adds grace and beauty to the whole district, as well as having an important history itself--and I wonder whether this city, and you, our elected officials, have any real respect or value for our history or the culture and character of our neighborhoods. I look at the list of buildings on the Upper West Side and in Harlem that await landmark protection, and I wonder why so many are still not protected.

St. Michael's is not only beautiful in itself--exterior and interior--it is also historically important, built by one of the city's oldest congregations, which was active in the anti-slavery movement in New York, among other things. And the bells that ring on Sunday can be heard above the Broadway traffic, and are beautiful too. I'm not a member of St. Michael's--I don't belong to any church and am not religious. But I know the value of this building in my neighborhood and to the city--indeed, to the nation. In any other city, a church decorated by Louis Comfort Tiffany would be seen as an incomparable jewel. These days, a single lampshade designed by Tiffany can sell for \$100,000 at auction. This church has windows *and* Tiffany mosaics, all in their original places. And the set of buildings together, still intact, is irreplaceable.

I repeat: **Please grant St. Michael's Episcopal Church and the Parish House and Rectory landmark status.** I also urge you to get West Park Presbyterian Church landmarked as soon as possible, and to act expeditiously to add to the list of other West Side and Uptown buildings that await landmark protection.

Thank you for your attention.

Eve Sinaiko
300 Riverside Drive 10F
New York NY 10025

cc. Hon. Inez Dickens
New York City Council
250 Broadway
New York, NY 10007



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FL. NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007
212-669-7700 TEL. 212-669-7960 FAX

<http://nyc.gov/html/lpc/>



PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK.

DATE: 3.18.08

ITEM NAME: St. Michael's Church

LP# _____

IN ORDER TO GIVE OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK, ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO LIMIT THEIR REMARKS TO THREE MINUTES.

<u>Ana Friedman</u>	
NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CHECK IF OWNER
<u>M Landmarks Conservancy</u>	
ADDRESS	
<u>1 Whitehall St.</u>	
REPRESENTING	
<input type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOR OF DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE OF POSITION	

IF YOU WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE A STATEMENT, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE RECEPTION DESK. OR MAIL THE FORM TO THE COMMISSION AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, ATTENTION: LORRAINE ROACH STEELE.



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK.

DATE: 3/18/08 ITEM NAME: St. Michael's
LP# _____

IN ORDER TO GIVE OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK, ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO LIMIT THEIR REMARKS TO THREE MINUTES.

<u>KATE WOOD</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CHECK IF OWNER
NAME	
<u>45 W. 67th ST</u>	
ADDRESS	
<u>LANDMARK WEST</u>	
REPRESENTING	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOR OF DESIGNATION	<input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE OF POSITION

IF YOU WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE A STATEMENT, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE RECEPTION DESK, OR MAIL THE FORM TO THE COMMISSION AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, ATTENTION: LORRAINE ROACH STEELE.



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PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK.

DATE: March 18, 2008 ITEM NAME: St. Michael's ^{P.E.} Church
LP# _____ 99th St Amsterdam Ave, Manhattan

IN ORDER TO GIVE OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK, ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO LIMIT THEIR REMARKS TO THREE MINUTES.

<u>Edward S. Kirkland</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CHECK IF OWNER
NAME		
<u>300 West 232nd St. New York, NY 10011</u>		
ADDRESS		
<u>Historic Districts Council</u>		
REPRESENTING		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOR OF DESIGNATION	<input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST DESIGNATION	<input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE OF POSITION

IF YOU WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE A STATEMENT, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE RECEPTION DESK. OR MAIL THE FORM TO THE COMMISSION AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, ATTENTION: LORRAINE ROACH STEELE.



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK.

DATE: 3/18/08 ITEM NAME: St. Michael's Church,
LP# 2281 Parish House and Rectory

IN ORDER TO GIVE OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK, ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO
LIMIT THEIR REMARKS TO THREE MINUTES.

<u>Hilda Regier</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CHECK IF OWNER
NAME		
<u>325 W. 22nd St., New York, NY 10011</u>		
ADDRESS		
<u>Metropolitan Chapter</u>		
<u>Victorian Society in America</u>		
REPRESENTING		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOR OF DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE OF POSITION		

IF YOU WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE A STATEMENT, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE RECEPTION DESK. OR
MAIL THE FORM TO THE COMMISSION AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, ATTENTION: LORRAINE ROACH STEELE.



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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212-669-7700 TEL. 212-669-7960 FAX

<http://nyc.gov/html/lpc/>



PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK.

DATE: 3/18/06 ITEM NAME: St Michael's Church
LP# _____

IN ORDER TO GIVE OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK, ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO
LIMIT THEIR REMARKS TO THREE MINUTES.

<u>Michael Levint</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CHECK IF OWNER
NAME		
<u>331, W 89 ST 2B NY</u>		
ADDRESS		
<u>W 89 St Block Assn</u>		
REPRESENTING		
<input type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOR OF DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE OF POSITION		

IF YOU WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE A STATEMENT, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE RECEPTION DESK, OR
MAIL THE FORM TO THE COMMISSION AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, ATTENTION: LORRAINE ROACH STEELE.



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK.

DATE: 3/18/08 ITEM NAME: St Michael's
LP# _____

IN ORDER TO GIVE OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK, ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO LIMIT THEIR REMARKS TO THREE MINUTES.

NAME	<u>Hunter Armstrong</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CHECK IF OWNER
ADDRESS	<u>for Women's City Club</u>	
REPRESENTING		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOR OF DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE OF POSITION		

IF YOU WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE A STATEMENT, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE RECEPTION DESK. OR MAIL THE FORM TO THE COMMISSION AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, ATTENTION: LORRAINE ROACH STEELE.



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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212-669-7700 TEL. 212-669-7960 FAX

<http://nyc.gov/html/lpc/>



PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK.

DATE: 18 March 2007 ITEM NAME: St Michael's Church
LP# 2281

IN ORDER TO GIVE OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK, ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO
LIMIT THEIR REMARKS TO THREE MINUTES.

<u>Canon George Brandt</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CHECK IF OWNER
NAME		
<u>225 W. 99 St. NYC 10025</u>		
ADDRESS		
<u>St Michael's Church</u>		
REPRESENTING		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN FAVOR OF DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST DESIGNATION <input type="checkbox"/> UNSURE OF POSITION		

IF YOU WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE A STATEMENT, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO THE RECEPTION DESK. OR
MAIL THE FORM TO THE COMMISSION AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE, ATTENTION: LORRAINE ROACH STEELE.

Hunter Armstrong

From: marilynwny@peoplepc.com
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 9:27 AM
To: comments@lpc.nyc.gov
Subject: St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Ave. at 99th St.

Dear Chairman Tierney,

I would very much like to see this beautiful church with it's enclosed garden landmarked. I live not far from it, pass it with some frequency and have always found it an oasis in our city landscape. Any change to it would be a serious loss to the city, in general, and to the neighborhood, in particular. And with the rapid demolition and construction of new high rise buildings going on throughout the area I believe the need to be urgent. It seems that anything under six stories is being torn down or built atop for the highly profitable real estate market. This places our churches in great peril. Churches, perhaps more than anything else, reflect our culture. As a young child I traveled through Europe with my parents and my most vivid memories are of a few Venetian palazzos and the beautiful churches throughout Europe. Please don't leave our churches at risk of the wrecking ball. Posterity would never forgive us.

Please give this your most careful and urgent attention.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Willis
marilynwny@peoplepc.com



March 18, 2008

**Testimony of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Victorian Society in America
Regarding the Designation of
St. Michael's Church, Parish House, and Rectory
201-227 W. 99th Street**

Good morning, Commissioners. I am Hilda Regier, first vice president of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Victorian Society in America. I am pleased to testify today in support of the designation of the St. Michael's Church, Parish House, and Rectory.

Founded in New York City in 1966, the Victorian Society in America is dedicated to fostering the appreciation and preservation of our nineteenth-century heritage as well as that of the early twentieth century (1837-1917). The Metropolitan Chapter, oldest of numerous chapters now flourishing throughout the country, is an independent organization affiliated with the national society.

Designed by Robert Gibson in 1890-91, St. Michael's Church is one of New York City's finest Victorian churches. The church's exquisitely executed Romanesque Revival style was called "a radical departure from the Gothic architecture of the majority of the city's sacred edifices" by the *New York Times* at the time of its construction. Its rockface limestone blocks are mirrored in the church's accessory buildings, including the parish house, designed by F. Charles Merry in 1896-97, and the rectory, designed by Gibson in 1912-13. At 160-feet tall, St. Michael's tower has long served as a focal point in this section of the Upper West Side. Although never completed, the interior of the church features wonderful windows and mosaics by Louis Comfort Tiffany's company.

Nearly thirty years after the LPC first considered it for designation, the time has come for the special architectural character of the St. Michael's Church complex to be officially recognized and protected by the Landmarks Law. The Metropolitan Chapter urges the Commission to vote to designate St. Michael's without delay.

Thank you for your attention.

Diane Jackier

From: pauline feingold [pollyfeingold@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2008 9:41 PM
To: Hearing Comments; gale brewer; landmark west
Cc: viverto@council.nyc.ny.us
Subject: saving st. michael's church

it is difficult to come up with new and creative reasons for saving yet another NYC church but it, and many others must be saved if we are not to become historyless and devoid of the beauty that went into creating this e. 99th street church. Along with many others that should be designated as landmarks, it acts as a beautiful anchor for an important intersection.

I urge you and the Commission continue a process of designating significant religious buildings in our city. Many thanks. pauline feingold

Let's evacuate our troops from Iraq NOW
polly

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Diane Jackier

From: Eve Sinaiko [evesinaiko@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2008 8:42 AM
To: Hearing Comments; viverito@council.nyc.ny.us
Cc: landmarkwest@landmarkwest.org
Subject: St. Michael's Episcopal Church -- Landmark Status

Hon. Robert B. Tierney, Chair
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission

Hon. Melissa Mark Viverito
New York City Council

Dear Chairman Tierney and Council Member Viverito,

I write to ask you to support the landmarking of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and its Parish House and Rectory on 99th Street and Amsterdam Ave. in Manhattan. I have lived in the neighborhood for 30 years, and it comes as a shock to me to learn that this magnificent and important building was not landmarked *years ago*.

When I have visitors to New York, St. Michael's is the first place I take them, before the Statue of Liberty or the Empire State Building. Visitors are always stunned by its beauty and its nearly perfect state of original preservation, with spectacular stained glass windows by Tiffany and others, and rare mosaics and other precious decorations. The architecture itself stands out as a thing of beauty in a section of Amsterdam Avenue that is fast losing its character to generic high-rise development, architecturally soulless, and adding nothing to the life and social health of the neighborhood. Concerts in the church are a special treat, because of its wonderful acoustics. For the International Youth Hostel nearby, and the many tourists who stay there, it is also an important tourist attraction for the neighborhood.

Please protect this precious group of buildings. Landmarking St. Michael's ought to be so obvious and easy that it doesn't even *need* letters from neighborhood residents like me. But I've seen that in this economic environment in NYC, developers have powers beyond what is reasonable, and no building or site is safe. I watch the current fight to save the West Park Presbyterian Church on 86th and Amsterdam--a building that adds grace and beauty to the whole district, as well as having an important history itself--and I wonder whether this city, and you, our elected officials, have any real respect or value for our history or the culture and character of our neighborhoods. I look at the list of buildings on the Upper West Side and in Harlem that await landmark protection, and I wonder why so many are still not protected.

St. Michael's is not only beautiful in itself--exterior and interior--it is also historically important, built by one of the city's oldest congregations, which was active in the anti-slavery movement in New York, among other things. And the bells that ring on Sunday can be heard above the Broadway traffic, and are beautiful too. I'm not a member of St. Michael's--I don't belong to any church and am not religious. But I know the value of this building in my neighborhood and to the city--indeed, to the nation. In any other city, a church decorated by Louis Comfort Tiffany would be seen as an incomparable jewel. These days, a single lampshade designed by Tiffany can sell for \$100,000 at auction. This church has windows *and* Tiffany mosaics, all in their original places. And the set of buildings together, still intact, is irreplaceable.

I repeat: **Please grant St. Michael's Episcopal Church and the Parish House and Rectory landmark status.** I also urge you to get West Park Presbyterian Church landmarked as soon as possible, and to act expeditiously to add to the list of other West Side and Uptown buildings that await landmark protection.

Thank you for your attention.

Eve Sinaiko
300 Riverside Drive 10F
New York NY 10025

cc. Hon. Inez Dickens
New York City Council
250 Broadway
New York, NY 10007

Diane Jackier

From: Pollyweissman@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2008 10:14 AM
To: Hearing Comments
Subject: St. Michael's Episcopal Church

We wish to help get St. Michael's Episcopal Church (99th and Amsterdam) landmarked this week. We greatly admire this Louis Comfort Tiffany work.
sincerely,

Polly [aka Margaret Carter] & Dan Weissman
110 Riverside Dr 11F
NY NY 10024
212-877-6265

It's Tax Time! Get tips, forms, and advice on AOL Money & Finance.
(<http://money.aol.com/tax?NCID=aolprf00030000000001>)

Diane Jackier

From: Siekevitz, Ruth [Ruth.Siekevitz@bbdo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2008 5:01 PM
To: Hearing Comments
Subject: Landmark designation for St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street

Having lived on the Upper West Side for many decades, I can tell you from a resident's perspective that this is a major landmark of that area.

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

This message and any attachments contain information, which may be confidential or privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, please refrain from any disclosure, copying, distribution or use of this information. Please be aware that such actions are prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, kindly notify us by e-mail to helpdesk@bbdo.com. We appreciate your cooperation.

Diane Jackier

From: marilynwny@peoplepc.com
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 9:27 AM
To: Hearing Comments
Subject: St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Ave. at 99th St.

Dear Chairman Tierney,

I would very much like to see this beautiful church with it's enclosed garden landmarked. I live not far from it, pass it with some frequency and have always found it an oasis in our city landscape. Any change to it would be a serious loss to the city, in general, and to the neighborhood, in particular. And with the rapid demolition and construction of new high rise buildings going on throughout the area I believe the need to be urgent. It seems that anything under six stories is being torn down or built atop for the highly profitable real estate market. This places our churches in great peril. Churches, perhaps more than anything else, reflect our culture. As a young child I traveled through Europe with my parents and my most vivid memories are of a few Venetian palazzos and the beautiful churches throughout Europe. Please don't leave our churches at risk of the wrecking ball. Posterity would never forgive us.

Please give this your most careful and urgent attention.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Willis
marilynwny@peoplepc.com

Diane Jackier

From: Peter Kennard [pkennard@earthlink.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 12:04 PM
To: Hearing Comments
Subject: [From Vwall: Suspected SPAM]: St Michaels Hearing

I look forward to your comments next Tuesday. The issues are far greater than the land marking of this church. Our city is filled with many grand houses of worship that no longer have adequate parishes. They are part of our heritage. Can a broad based - city wide program be developed. It must be creative because the money is not there.

Peter Kennard
pkennard@earthlink.net
EarthLink Revolves Around You.

Diane Jackier

From: Seymour Schwartz [cantata@rcn.com]

Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 9:19 PM

To: Hearing Comments

Cc: LANDMARK WEST!

Honorable Robert Tierney

You are holding a hearing on this coming Tuesday March 18 at 11.10 AM. On the agenda is the possible designation of the St. Michaels Episcopal Church at 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. I believe it is very important that the church receive Landmark designation. **It is remarkable piece of church architecture**

thank you

S Schwartz

Diane Jackier

From: Paulette Geanacopoulos [pauletteg@wccny.org]
Sent: Friday, March 14, 2008 12:06 PM
To: Hearing Comments
Subject: Support St. Michael's designation
Attachments: A&L_LPC-Designate_StMichaels_3-08.pdf

March 14, 2008

Hon. Robert Tierney, Chair
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission
One Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Chairman Tierney:

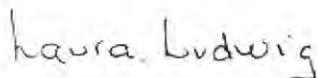
The Women's City Club of New York urges the Landmarks Commission to designate St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Parish House and Rectory as a New York City Landmark. As you know, the Women's City Club of New York, founded in 1915, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that shapes public policy through education, advocacy and citizen participation.

After a twenty-eight year wait, the unique qualities of this group of related buildings in Romanesque Revival style deserves the recognition and protection that designation will provide.

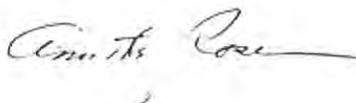
Indeed, we hope that the designation of St Michael's will begin a series of designations of the numerous historic houses of worship whose architectural and cultural significance to communities throughout the city make them worthy of that recognition. The rapid pace of development is changing the landscape of all the boroughs. We cannot afford to wait any longer to offer protection to these remarkable buildings, the like of which will never be built again.

Please act now.

Sincerely,



Laura Ludwig



Annette Rosen

Co-Chairs, WCC Arts & Landmarks Committee

Cc: Hon. Melissa Mark-Viverito, Member of the New York City Council
Kate Wood, Landmark West!

3/18/2008



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March 14, 2008

Hon. Robert Tierney, Chair
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission
One Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Chairman Tierney:

The Women's City Club of New York urges the Landmarks Commission to designate St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Parish House and Rectory as a New York City Landmark. As you know, the Women's City Club of New York, founded in 1915, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that shapes public policy through education, advocacy and citizen participation.

After a twenty-eight year wait, the unique qualities of this group of related buildings in Romanesque Revival style deserves the recognition and protection that designation will provide.

Indeed, we hope that the designation of St Michael's will begin a series of designations of the numerous historic houses of worship whose architectural and cultural significance to communities throughout the city make them worthy of that recognition. The rapid pace of development is changing the landscape of all the boroughs. We cannot afford to wait any longer to offer protection to these remarkable buildings, the like of which will never be built again.

Please act now.

Sincerely,

Laura Ludwig

Annette Rosen

Co-Chairs, WCC Arts & Landmarks Committee

Cc: Hon. Melissa Mark-Viverito, Member of the New York City Council
Kate Wood, Landmark West!

Diane Jackier

From: MikiHome@aol.com
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2008 4:39 PM
To: Hearing Comments
Subject: re St. Michael's Church

I am writing to urge you to give Landmark designation to St. Michael's Church. It is a building of vast historical and architectural significance whose presence is greatly important in our community.

Thank you,

Miki Fiegel President, Westsiders for Responsible Development, Inc.

It's Tax Time! [Get tips, forms and advice on AOL Money & Finance.](#)



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Worshiping & Serving since 1807

Statement of Saint Michael's Episcopal Church before the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission: March 18, 2008

Good morning. I am The Rev. Canon George W. Brandt, Jr., Rector of Saint Michael's Episcopal Church.

We have reviewed the description of the St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory that has been circulated in connection with the announcement of this hearing. We are pleased by the Staff's appreciation of the architectural qualities and unique aspects of the complex, and by the description of the buildings as "remarkably intact" and "in an excellent state of repair."

St. Michael's has spent in excess of \$5,000,000 to preserve and upgrade the buildings over the past 10 years, and we anticipate that the costs of maintaining the campus as a landmark will be at least this expensive and perhaps more. Our ability to afford this level of expense going forward is substantially dependent upon our completion of the redevelopment of the 100th Street corner lot which the Commission has already reviewed.

So while we support the concept of landmark designation of the St. Michael's campus buildings, we must reserve our final judgments while we attempt to secure the resources to sustain this level of financial commitment. As the Staff is aware, the proposed project to build a mixed-use community facility and residential condominium building will likely provide the Church with these resources. We appreciate the Commission's cooperation to move the project forward as quickly as possible, and we look forward to its continuing cooperation.

However, given the uncertainty of the financial markets and the complexity of the proposed project, including the pending loss of Section 421-a benefits which will have a substantial impact on the economics of the proposed project, the Church must reserve its final judgment as to whether the Church can afford the designation of the St. Michael's complex as a landmark given all of the other mission demands on the Church's financial resources.

In short, therefore, while we welcome the interest in designating the Church's buildings as landmarks, we need to be sure that the Church can sustain the landmark structures to the level of maintenance that the Commission will rightly demand of its designated structures. We expect that we will have a much clearer idea of whether the proposed project will proceed within the next few months and we will keep the staff of the Commission advised of our progress.

Thank you again for your consideration of the Church's buildings and your sensitivity to the need for the Church to reserve judgment at this time.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory form one of the finest ecclesiastical complexes in Manhattan. The church building of 1890-91 was designed by Robert W. Gibson. Gibson was a major figure on the New York architectural scene during the late 19th century and was proficient at designing buildings in a great number of stylistic variants. He is best known for the West End Collegiate Church and School designed in the neo-Flemish style. The St. Michael's complex is Romanesque Revival in style, but the Romanesque forms are used in an unusual manner and are combined with a variety of other stylistic motifs to create a singularly eclectic composition. All three buildings are constructed of rock-faced limestone blocks laid in a random pattern and all are strikingly monochromatic. The most powerful feature of the church is the massing of the various liturgical elements – the long nave, apsidal chancel, unevenly-sized transepts, cloistered arcade, tall clerestory, steeply-pitched tiled roof, and most notable, the tall corner clock tower. The square tower, located at the corner of the building, nestled between the apse and the east transept, is based on Italian, Early Christian precedents. Topped by two tiers of open arcades and a pyramidal roof, it is visible for many blocks.

The parish house of 1896-97 on West 99th Street is a picturesque, asymmetrically-massed structure set back from the street behind a garden. The building, designed by F. Charles Merry, is Romanesque Revival in form, with rock-faced stone facing, round-arched openings, and stone transom bars. The boldness of the Romanesque Revival forms is tempered by the asymmetrical massing reminiscent of a mid-19th-century picturesque villa and by the Palladian window motif in the gabled projection.

The rectory of 1912-13 is located to the west of the parish house and is built out to the lot line, serving to enclose the garden on the third side. Although more austere than the other buildings of the complex, it is designed by Robert W. Gibson in a similar manner and is an integral part of the complex.

The church is well known for its series of Tiffany windows and for its acoustics. A new organ was installed in 1967 and is used for recitals. All three buildings are remarkably intact and are in an excellent state of repair.



St. Michael complex was heard on May 13, 1980 and July 8, 1980 (LP-1136).

NEW YORK CITY
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

PUBLIC MEETING
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 2008

CALENDAR

ITEMS TO BE HEARD

<p><u>Public Hearing Item No. 1</u> LP-2297 Time: 9:30 -9:45 A.M. Staff: C. Danza</p>	<p><u>(FORMER) AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE</u>, 220 West 57th Street aka 218-222 West 57th Street, Manhattan. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1028, Lot 42</p>
<p><u>Public Hearing Item No. 2</u> LP-2299 Time: 9:45-10:00 A.M. Staff: T. Noonan</p>	<p><u>(FORMER) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54</u>, 304 West 47th Street, Manhattan. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1037, Lot 37</p>
<p><u>Public Hearing Item No. 3</u> LP-2281 Time: 10:00-10:15 A.M. Staff: C. Danza</p>	<p><u>ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY</u>, is 201-225 West 99th Street aka 800-812 Amsterdam Avenue and 227 West 99th Street. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1871, Lots 24 and 29</p>

ITEMS PROPOSED FOR DESIGNATION

<p>Public Meeting Item No. 1 LP-2208 Time: 10:15-10:30 AM Staff: M. Caratzas</p>	<p><u>PROPOSED FISKE TERRACE-MIDWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT,</u> Borough of Brooklyn</p> <p>Boundary Description</p> <p>The proposed Fiske Terrace - Midwood Park Historic District consists of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the southeast corner of Foster Avenue and the New York City Transit System B.M.T. Division (Brighton Beach Line) right-of-way, extending southerly along the eastern boundary line of the right-of-way, then easterly along the northern property line of 1517 Avenue H, then southerly along the western property line of 1525 Avenue H to the northern curb line of Avenue H, then easterly along the northern curb line of Avenue H across East 17th Street, East 18th Street, and East 19th Street to a point in said curb line formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 827-831 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1901-1911 Avenue H), then northerly along the eastern property lines of 827-831 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1901-1911 Avenue H), 819 East 19th Street (Block 6694, Lot 10), and a portion of 815 East 19th Street (Block 6694, Lot 12), then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 815 East 19th Street, northerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 815 East 19th Street, and westerly along a portion of the northern property line of 815 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 811, 807, and a portion of 801 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southerly property line of 801 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 801 to 751 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 1916 Glenwood Road, then northerly along the eastern property line of 1916 Glenwood Road and across Glenwood Road to the northern curb line of Glenwood Road, then westerly along said curb line to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 1917 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1913-1917 Glenwood Road), then northerly along the eastern property line and westerly along the northern property line of 1917 Glenwood Road, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 715 to 685 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 677 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 677, 671, and 665 East 19th Street, then westerly along a portion of the northerly property line of 665 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 659 to 635 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion the southern property line of 633 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 633 to 621 East 19th Street and 1910 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 1910-1918 Foster Avenue) to the southern curb line of Foster Avenue, then westerly along said curb line across East 19th Street, East 18th Street, and East 17th Street to the point of the beginning, Borough of Brooklyn.</p>
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<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 2</u> LP-2274 Time: 10:30-10:40 A.M. Staff: G. Kurshan</p>	<p><u>CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, ELIZABETH HOME FOR GIRLS</u>, 307 East 12th Street, Manhattan. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 454, Lot 66</p>
<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 3</u> LP-2261 Time: 10:40-10:50 AM Staff: G. Kurshan</p>	<p><u>(FORMER) CONGREGATION BETH HAMEDRASH HAGADOL ANSHE UNGARN</u>, (Great House of Study of the People of Hungary), 242 East 7th Street, Manhattan. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 376, Lot 13</p>
<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 4</u> LP-2273 Time: 10:50-11:00 AM Staff: J. Shockley</p>	<p><u>WEBSTER HALL and ANNEX</u>, 119-125 East 11th Street, Manhattan. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 556, Lot 68</p>
<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 5</u> LP-2252 Time: 11:00-11:10 AM Staff: A. Davis</p>	<p><u>FREE PUBLIC BATHS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, EAST 11TH STREET BATH</u>, 538 East 11th Street, aka 538-540 East 11th Street, Manhattan. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 404, Lot 23</p>
<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 6</u> LP-2296 Time: 11:10-11:20 AM Staff: T. Noonan</p>	<p><u>THE ALLERTON 39TH STREET HOUSE</u>, 145 East 39th Street, aka 141-147 East 39th Street, Manhattan. <i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 895, Lot 34</p>

ITEM TO BE HEARD

<p><u>Public Hearing Item No. 4</u></p> <p>LP-2287</p> <p>Time: 11:20-1:00 PM</p> <p>Staff: M. Percival</p>	<p><u>PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION</u>, Borough of Manhattan</p> <p><i>Boundary Description</i></p> <p>The proposed NoHo Historic District Extension consists of the property bounded by a line beginning at the northwest corner of Lafayette Street and Bleecker Street, then extending northerly along the western curbline of Lafayette Street to a point on a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 379 Lafayette Street, easterly along said line and the northern property line of 379 Lafayette Street, northerly along part of the western property line of 30 Great Jones Street, northerly along the eastern building line of 383-389 Lafayette Street (aka 22-26 East 4th Street) and continuing northerly across East Fourth Street, northerly along the western property line of 25 East Fourth Street, easterly along the northern property lines of 25 and 27 East 4th Street, southerly along the eastern property line of 27 East 4th Street to the southern curbline of East 4th Street, easterly along the southern curbline of East 4th Street to a point on a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 38 East 4th Street, southerly along said line and the eastern property line of 38 East 4th Street, easterly along part of the northern property line of 48 Great Jones Street, northerly along the western property lines of 354 and 356 Bowery, easterly along the northern property line of 356 Bowery to the western curbline of the Bowery, southerly along the western curbline of the Bowery to a point on a line extending easterly from the southern property line of 354 Bowery, westerly along said line and part of the southern property line of 354 Bowery, southerly along part of the eastern property line of 48 Great Jones Street, easterly along the northern property line of 54 Great Jones Street, southerly along the eastern property line of 54 Great Jones Street to the southern curbline of Great Jones Street, easterly along the southern curbline of Great Jones Street to a point on a line extending northerly from the easterly property line of 57 Great Jones Street, southerly along said line and part of the eastern property line of 57 Great Jones Street, easterly along the northern property line of 344 Bowery to the western curbline of the Bowery, southerly along the western curbline of the Bowery, westerly along the northern curbline of Bond Street to a point on a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 51 Bond Street, southerly along said line and the eastern property line of 51 Bond Street, westerly along the southern property lines of 51 through 31 Bond Street and the southern curbline of Jones Alley, southerly along the eastern property line of 337 Lafayette Street (aka 51-53 Bleecker Street) to the northern curbline of Bleecker Street, and westerly along the northern curbline of Bleecker Street, to the point of beginning.</p>
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 LUNCH BREAK - 1:00 to 1:45 P.M. 

ITEMS PROPOSED FOR CALENDARING

<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 7</u></p> <p>LP-2302</p> <p>Time: 1:45-1:55 P.M.</p> <p>Staff: J. Most C. Brazee</p>	<p><u>PROPOSED WEST CHELSEA HISTORIC DISTRICT</u>, Borough of Manhattan</p> <p>Boundary Description</p> <p>The proposed West Chelsea Historic District consists of the property bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the northern curblineline of West 28th Street and the eastern curblineline of the West Side Highway (aka Joe DiMaggio Highway, Twelfth Avenue), extending easterly along the northern curblineline of West 28th Street to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 548-552 West 28th Street (aka 547-553 West 27th Street), continuing southerly across the roadbed, along said property line, and across the roadbed to the southern curblineline of West 27th Street, easterly along said curblineline to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 536-542 West 27th Street, southerly along said property line to the southern property line of 534 West 27th Street, easterly along said property line and the southern property lines of 532 through 516 West 27th Street, to the western property line of 510-514 West 27th Street, northerly along said property line to the southern curblineline of West 27th Street, easterly along said curblineline to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 510-514 West 27th Street, southerly along said property line to the southern property line of 510-514 West 27th Street, westerly along a portion of said property line to the eastern property line of 513 West 26th Street, southerly along said property line and across the roadbed to the northern curblineline of West 26th Street, easterly along said curblineline to the western curblineline of Tenth Avenue, southerly along said curblineline and across the roadbed to the southern curblineline of West 25th Street, westerly along said curblineline to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 210-218 Eleventh Avenue (aka 564-568 West 25th Street), southerly along said property line to the southern property line of 210-218 Eleventh Avenue (aka 564-568 West 25th Street), westerly along said property line to the eastern curblineline of Eleventh Avenue, northerly along said curblineline and across the roadbed to the northern curblineline of West 25th Street, easterly along said curblineline to a point formed by its intersection with the western property line of 551-555 West 25th Street, northerly along said property line to the northern property line of 551-555 West 25th Street, easterly along said property line and the property lines of 549 through 543 West 25th Street to the western property line of 518-534 West 26th Street, northerly along said property line to the southern curblineline of West 26th Street, westerly along said curblineline and across the roadbed to the western curblineline of Eleventh Avenue, southerly along said curblineline to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending easterly from the southern property line of 239-243 Eleventh Avenue (aka 600-626 West 26th Street), westerly along said property line to the western property line of 239-243 Eleventh Avenue (aka 600-626 West 26th Street), northerly along said property line to the southern curblineline of West 26th Street, westerly along said curblineline to the eastern curblineline of the West Side Highway (aka Joe DiMaggio Highway, Twelfth Avenue), northerly across the roadbed and along said curblineline to the point of the beginning.</p>
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Public Meeting Item No. 8

LP-2301

Time: 1:55-2:05 P.M.

Staff: D. Presa

PROPOSED DOUGLASTON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Borough of Queens

Boundary Description

The proposed Douglaston Historic District Extension consists of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of 234th Street and 41st Avenue, extending easterly along the northern curbline of 41st Avenue to a point on a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 40-20 235th Street, northerly along said line and the eastern property line of 40-20 235th Street, easterly along the southern property line of 40-20 235th Street to the western curbline of 235th Street, northerly along the western curbline of 235th Street and the western curbline of Douglaston Parkway to a point on a line extending westerly from the northeast corner of Douglaston Parkway and Willow Drive, easterly along said line and easterly along the northern curbline of Willow Drive to a point on a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 236-25 Willow Drive, northerly along said line and northerly along the eastern property line of 236-25 Willow Drive, easterly along the southern property line of 236-25 Willow Drive, northerly along the eastern property lines of 236-25 Willow Drive and 236-32 Cherry Street (aka 236-32 39th Avenue), westerly along the northern property line of 236-32 Cherry Street (aka 236-32 39th Avenue), northerly along the eastern property line of 236-32 Cherry Street (aka 236-32 39th Avenue) to the northern curbline of Cherry Street (aka 39th Avenue), westerly along the northern curbline of Cherry Street to the western curbline of Douglaston Parkway, northerly along the western curbline of Douglaston Parkway to the southwest corner of Douglaston Parkway and West Drive, north-westerly along the southwestern curbline of West Drive, westerly along the southern curbline of Bay Avenue to a point on a line extending northerly from the western property line of 38-30 – 38-42 West Drive (aka 38-30 – 38-42 Douglaston Parkway), southerly along said line and southerly along the western property line of 38-30 – 38-42 West Drive (aka 38-30 – 38-42 Douglaston Parkway) to the northern curbline of 38th Drive, easterly along the northern curbline of 38th Drive to a point extending northerly from the western property line of 234-44 38th Drive (aka 38-60 Douglaston Parkway), southerly along said line and southerly along the western property line of 234-44 38th Drive (aka 38-60 Douglaston Parkway), westerly along the northern property line of 38-70 Douglaston Parkway, southerly along the western property line of 38-70 Douglaston Parkway, westerly along the northern property line of 38-80 Douglaston Parkway to the eastern curbline of 234th Street, southerly along the eastern curbline of 234th Street to a point extending westerly from the southern property line of 38-80 Douglaston Parkway, easterly along said line and easterly along the southern property line of 38-80 Douglaston Parkway, southerly along the western property line of 39-04 Douglaston Parkway, westerly along the northern property line of 39-12 Douglaston Parkway, southerly along the western property lines of 39-12 Douglaston Parkway and 39-18 Douglaston Parkway, westerly along the northern property line of 39-50 Douglaston Parkway (aka 39-28 – 39-32 Douglaston Parkway) to the eastern curbline of 234th Street, and southerly along eastern curbline of 234th Street, to the point of beginning.

<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 9</u></p> <p>LP-2304</p> <p>Time: 2:05 – 2:10 P.M.</p> <p>Staff: T. Noonan</p>	<p><u>NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, GEORGE BRUCE BRANCH</u>, 518 West 125th Street aka 518-520 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard; 518-520 West 125th Street, Manhattan.</p> <p><i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1980, Lot 22</p>
<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 10</u></p> <p>LP-2305</p> <p>Time: 2:10 – 2:15 P.M.</p> <p>Staff: T. Noonan</p>	<p><u>NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, EAST 125TH STREET BRANCH</u>, 224 East 125th Street aka 224-226 East 125th Street, Manhattan.</p> <p><i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1789, Lot 37</p>
<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 11</u></p> <p>LP-2286</p> <p>Time: 2:15 – 2:20 P.M.</p> <p>Staff: M. Betts</p>	<p><u>275 MADISON AVENUE BUILDING</u>, 275 Madison Avenue aka 273-277 Madison Avenue; 22-46 East 40th Street, Manhattan.</p> <p><i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 869, Lot 54</p>
<p><u>Public Meeting Item No. 12</u></p> <p>LP-2294</p> <p>Time: 2:20 – 2:30 P.M.</p> <p>Staff: M. Postal</p>	<p><u>CHASE MANHATTAN BANK</u>, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, aka 16-18 Liberty Street, 26-40 Nassau Street, 28-44 Pine Street, 55-77 William Street, Manhattan.</p> <p><i>Landmark Site:</i> Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 44, Lot 1</p>



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Father George Brandt
St. Michael's Church
210 West 99th Street
New York, New York 10025

Re: ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE and RECTORY, 201 West 99th Street
aka 800-812 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan
Landmark Site: Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1871, Lots 24 and 29

Dear Father Brandt:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Bob Levine
Williams Israel Farm Co-op
21 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

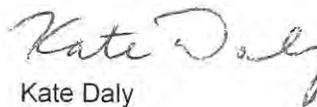
Re: 21 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Bob Levine:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Anthony Goldman
Shinbone Alley Associates, LLC
110 Greene Street, Suite 500
New York, NY 10012

Re: 23 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Anthony Goldman:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Heian Bunka Center
31 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 31 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Heian Bunka Center:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Jonathan Felsman
33 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 33 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Jonathan Felsman:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Jason Duchin
c/o 35 Bond Street Corporation
35 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 35 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Jason Duchin:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Adam Gordon
41-43 Bond Street LLC
92 Jane Street
New York, NY 10014

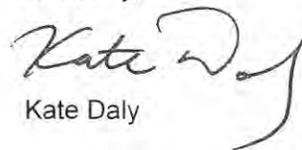
Re: 41 and 43 BOND STREET and 330 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Mr. Gordon:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Josh Weiss
Rosh Sababa, Inc.
45 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 45 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Josh Weiss:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Dana Cranmer
49 Bond Street, LLC
49 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

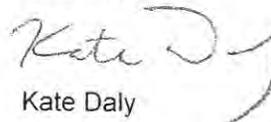
Re: 49 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Dana Cranmer:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Thomas Raimondo
29 Oliver Avenue
Edison, NJ 08820

Re: 51 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Thomas Raimondo:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Murray Rosenith
A. J. Muste Memorial Institute
339 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 341 LAFAYETTE STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Murray Rosenith:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Rachel Zaban
19 Bond Street Condo Association
666 Broadway
New York, NY 10012

Re: 17 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Rachel Zaban:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Donna Leonard
47 Bond Street Associates
47 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 47 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Donna Leonard:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Samuel W. Rosenblatt
363 Lafayette LLC c/o Olmstead Properties
575 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

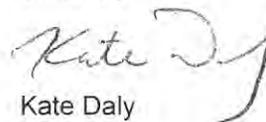
Re: 357 LAFAYETTE STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Samuel W. Rosenblatt:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

22 Bond Street LLC
c/o Joy Taubman
36 East 30th Street
New York, NY 10016

Re: 25 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear 22 Bond Street LLC:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Joseph Scott
Great Jones Street Realty
33 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 31 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Joseph Scott:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Joseph Scott
Great Jones Street Realty
33 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 33 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Joseph Scott:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Irving Kuznetzow
Concord Electronics Corporation
37 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 37 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Irving Kuznetzow:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Carole Ferrara
Great Jones Current Project, Inc.
80 East 11th Street, # 405
New York, NY 10003

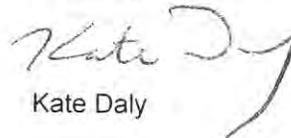
Re: 39 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Carole Ferrara:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Leon Feinberg
Martin Operating Corporation
41 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

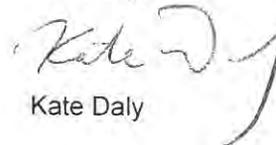
Re: 41 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Leon Feinberg:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Andrew Keating
43 Great Jones Street Owners Corporation
43 Great Jones Street, Apt 5
New York, NY 10012

Re: 43 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Andrew Keating:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

45 Great Jones Street LLC
c/o Joseph F. Lauto
4 Towne Court
Melville, NY 11747

Re: 45 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear 45 Great Jones Street LLC:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Anthony Lauto
Lauto Group Ltd.
53 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 53 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Anthony Lauto:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Great Jones Studios, Inc.
55 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 55 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Great Jones Studios, Inc.:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

David Berger
344 Bowery Associates LLC
126 Fifth Ave. Room 10D
New York, NY 10011

Re: 344 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear David Berger:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Sam Chang
Metro Sixteen Hotel LLC
338 Bowery
New York, NY 10012

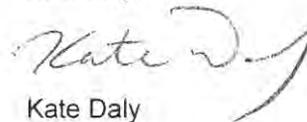
Re: 338 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Sam Chang:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Milton Manning
Infinite Realty, LLC
334 Bowery
New York, NY 10012

Re: 334 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Milton Manning:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Robin Gaynes
332 Bowery LLC
332 Bowery
New York, NY 10012

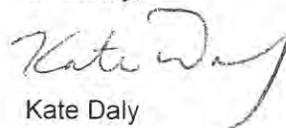
Re: 332 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Robin Gaynes:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Robin Gaynes
332 Bowery LLC
332 Bowery
New York, NY 10012

Re: 52 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Robin Gaynes:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Lauto Group Ltd.
c/o Joseph F. Lauto
45 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

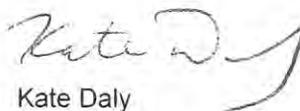
Re: 48 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Lauto Group Ltd.:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

James Galuppo
Jato Realty, Inc.
42 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 42 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear James Galuppo:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Michael Overington
40 Bond Condominiums
40 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 32 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Michael Overington:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Saada Mehmet Roberts
28 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 28 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Saada Mehmet Roberts:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Bin Chambi & Bahia Mehmet
26 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

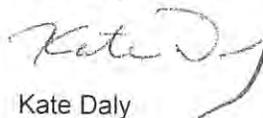
Re: 26 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Bin Chambi & Bahia Mehmet:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

George Wachtel
24 Bond Company
24 Bond Street
New York, NY 10012

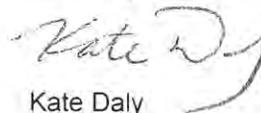
Re: 24 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear George Wachtel:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Peter Voletzky
20 Bond Owners Corporation
14 East 38th Street
New York, NY 10016

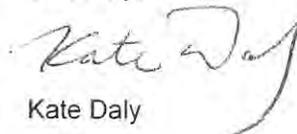
Re: 20 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Peter Voletzky:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Leslie Garfield
57 Great Jones Street LLC
505 Park Avenue, Suite 303
New York, NY 10022

Re: 57 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Leslie Garfield:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Janet Mervin
342 Bowery
New York, NY 10012

Re: 342 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Janet Mervin:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Scott Vandervoort
30 Bond Street Owners Corporation
30 Bond Street, #2
New York, NY 10012

Re: 30 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Scott Vandervoort:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Robert Pollock
29 Great Jones Street Corporation
29 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 27 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Robert Pollock:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Ellen Stewart
La Mama Etc.
66 East 4th Street
New York, NY 10002

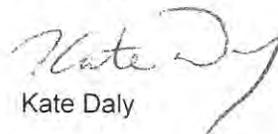
Re: 47 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Ellen Stewart:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Anthony Marano
50 Bond Street Condo Association
6 West 14th Street
New York, NY 10011

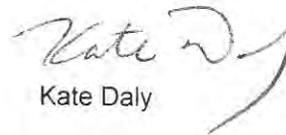
Re: 50 BOND STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Anthony Marano:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Jerome Gottesman
375 Lafayette Street Properties, LLC
100 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102

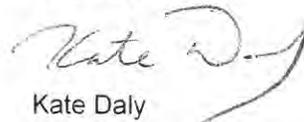
Re: 375 LAFAYETTE STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Jerome Gottesman:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Michael C. Alfano
New York University
70 Washington Square South
New York, NY 10012

Re: 383 LAFAYETTE STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Michael C. Alfano:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Neil Krupnick
28 East Fourth Street Housing Corporation
666 Broadway, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10012

Re: 28 EAST 4 STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Neil Krupnick:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Catherine Yatrakis
East Fourth Corporation
138 Atlantic Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Re: 34 and 36 EAST 4 STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Ms. Yatrakis:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

32 East 4th Street Owners Corp.
32 East 4th Street
New York, NY 10003

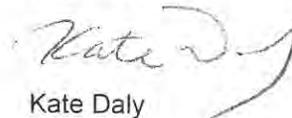
Re: 32 EAST 4 STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear 32 East 4th Street Owners Corp.:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Sean MacPherson
Fourth Street Inn, LLC c/o Maritime Hotel
38 East 4th Street
New York, NY 10003

Re: 38 EAST 4 STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Sean MacPherson:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Ray Sipperly
356 Bowery Ventures LLC
800 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Re: 356 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Ray Sipperly:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Michael Howett
Bowery Tenants LLC
354 Bowery
New York, NY 10012

Re: 354 BOWERY, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Michael Howett:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Winston Kulok
Great Jones Industries, Inc.
54 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

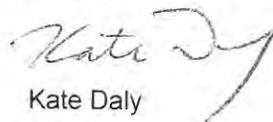
Re: 54 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Winston Kulok:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Ellen Fanning
48 Tenants Corporation
48 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 48 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Ellen Fanning:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Nancy English
46 Great Jones Street Realty Corporation
46 Great Jones Street
New York, NY 10012

Re: 46 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Nancy English:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Samir Shah
NYC Dept of Design & Construction
30-30 Thomson Avenue
Astoria, NY 11101

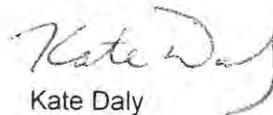
Re: 42 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Samir Shah:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

John Cunningham
40 Great Jones Owners Corporation
40 Great Jones Street, Unit 3
New York, NY 10012

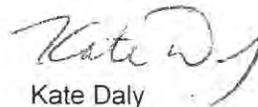
Re: 40 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear John Cunningham:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Jerome Gottesman
375 Lafayette Street Properties, LLC
100 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102

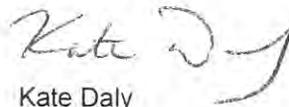
Re: 32 GREAT JONES STREET, Borough of Manhattan
Included within the boundaries of the PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

Dear Jerome Gottesman:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Lori Fierstein
Deputy Commissioner Capital Projects
DCAS
1 Centre Street, 20th Floor
New York, New York 10007

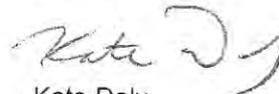
Re: (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54, Manhattan
Landmark Site: Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1037, Lot 37

Dear Ms. Fierstein:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair
Susan Chin

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The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Richard N. Gottfried
New York State Assembly
242 West 27th Street
New York, New York 10001

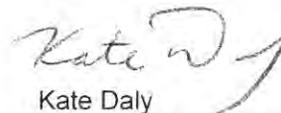
Re: > (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, NOW LEE'S ART SHOP
> (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54
Borough of Manhattan

Dear Assemblyman Gottfried:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmarks and landmark sites will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designations. A brief description of the proposed landmarks and landmark sites is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmarks and landmark sites will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Deborah J. Glick
New York State Assembly
853 Broadway, Ste 2110
New York, New York 10003

Re: PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Borough of Manhattan

Dear Assembly Member Glick:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Jerrold Nadler
House of Representatives
201 Varick Street, Ste. 669
New York, New York 10014

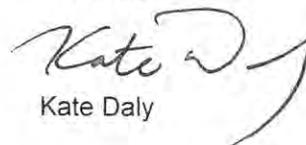
Re: > (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54, Manhattan
> PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Manhattan

Dear Congressman Nadler:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark, landmark site, and historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designations. A brief description of the proposed landmark, landmark site, and historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark, landmark site, and historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Martin Connor
New York State Senate
250 Broadway, Ste. 2011
Brooklyn, New York 10007

Re: (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54, Borough of Manhattan

Dear Senator Connor:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Christine Quinn
New York City Council
224 West 30th Street, Ste. 1206
New York, New York 1000

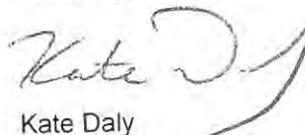
Re: > (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, now LEE'S ART SHOP,
Borough of Manhattan
> (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54
Borough of Manhattan

Dear Council Member Quinn:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmarks and landmark sites will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designations. A brief description of the proposed landmarks and landmark sites is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmarks and landmark sites will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair
Erica Keberle
Alonzo Carr



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Rosie Mendez
City Council
237 First Avenue, Ste. 504
New York, New York 10003

Re: NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Borough of Manhattan

Dear Council Member Mendez:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair
Erica Keberle
Alonzo Carr



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Jean Daniel Noland
Chairman
Manhattan Community Board No. 4
330 West 42nd Street, Ste. 2618
New York, New York 10036

Re: (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54, Borough of Manhattan

Dear Mr. Noland:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Thomas K. Duane
New York State Senate
322 Eighth Avenue, Ste 1700
New York, New York 10001

Re: NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Borough of Manhattan

Dear Senator Duane:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Brad Hoylman
Chairman
Manhattan Community Board No. 2
3 Washington Square Village, Rm. 1-A
New York, New York 10012

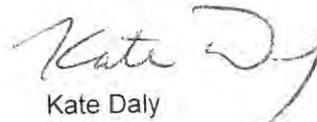
Re: NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Borough of Manhattan

Dear Mr. Hoylman:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

David Siesko
Chairman
Manhattan Community Board No. 5
450 7th Avenue, Rm. 2109
New York, New York 10123

Re: (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, now LEE'S ART SHOP,
Manhattan

Dear Mr. Siesko:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Mr. Gilbert Steinberg
220 West 57th Street LP
220 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

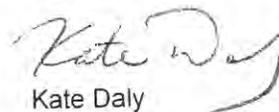
Re: (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, now LEE'S ART SHOP, Manhattan
Landmark Site: Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1028, Lot 42

Dear Mr. Steinberg:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

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Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair
Jarett Stephens, LLP
Z. I. Sanchez

CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney
House of Representatives
1651 Third Avenue, Ste. 311
New York, New York 10128-3679

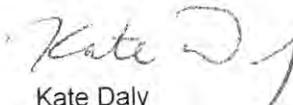
Re: (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, now LEE'S ART SHOP,
Borough of Manhattan

Dear Congress Member Maloney:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Liz Krueger
New York State Senate
211 East 43rd Street, Ste. 1300
New York, New York 10017

Re: (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, now LEE'S ART SHOP,
Manhattan

Dear Senate Member Krueger:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Amanda Burden
Chair
City Planning Commission
22 Reade Street, 2nd Floor
New York, New York 10007

Re: > (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, NOW LEE'S ART SHOP
> (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54
> NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION
Borough of Manhattan

Dear Chair Burden:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designations. A brief description of the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district and historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district and historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Scott Stringer
Borough President of Manhattan
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

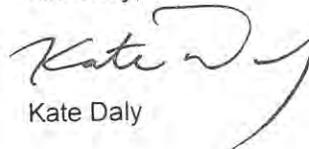
Re: > (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, NOW LEE'S ART SHOP
> (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54
> PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION
Borough of Manhattan

Dear Borough President Stringer:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designations. A brief description of the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,



Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Scott Stringer
Borough President of Manhattan
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

Re: > (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, NOW LEE'S ART SHOP
> (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54
> PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION
> ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY
Borough of Manhattan

Dear Borough President Stringer:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designations. A brief description of the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Amanda Burden
Chair
City Planning Commission
22 Reade Street, 2nd Floor
New York, New York 10007

Re: > (Former) SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS CLUBHOUSE, NOW LEE'S ART SHOP
> (Former) FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 54
> PROPOSED NOHO HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION
> ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY
Borough of Manhattan

Dear Chair Burden:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designations. A brief description of the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district and historic district is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmarks, landmark sites, and historic district and historic district will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Daniel J. O'Donnell
New York State Assembly
245 West 104th Street
New York, New York 10025

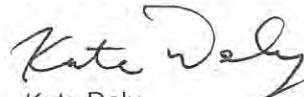
Re: ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY, Manhattan

Dear Assemblyman O'Donnell:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

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Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Charles B. Rangel
House of Representatives
163 West 125th Street, Ste. 737
New York, New York 10027

Re: ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY, Manhattan

Dear Congressman Rangel:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

TEL (212) 669-7700 - FAX (212) 669-7960

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Bill Perkins
New York State Senate
163 West 125th Street, Ste. 912
New York, New York 10027

Re: ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY, Manhattan

Dear Senator Perkins:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,


Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair



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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Honorable Melissa Mark Viverito
City Council
105 East 116th Street
New York, New York 10029

Re: ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY, Manhattan

Dear Council Member Mark Viverito:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

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Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair
Alonzo Carr
Erica Keberle



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR NORTH, NEW YORK, NY 10007

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KATE DALY
Executive Director

February 27, 2008

Sheldon Fine
Chairman
Manhattan Community Board No. 7
250 West 87th Street, Second Floor
New York, New York 10024

Re: ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, PARISH HOUSE AND RECTORY, Manhattan

Dear Mr. Fine:

In accordance with Section 25-313 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that a *public hearing* regarding the proposed landmark and landmark site will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2008**, in the Public Meeting Room at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York. Please note that a government-issued form of identification is required to enter the Municipal Building. You and/or your representative are invited to attend the hearing to present information or testimony relating to the proposed designation. A brief description of the proposed landmark and landmark site is enclosed.

Public notice of the hearing identifying the proposed landmark and landmark site will appear in the City Record of March 3, 2008, and each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) thereafter until and including March 18, 2008. **Please check our website, www.nyc.gov/landmarks, the Friday prior to the public hearing for any updates or changes to the hearing schedule.** If you have any questions regarding the schedule, please contact Lorraine Roach-Steele via email (lroach-steele@lpc.nyc.gov) or phone (212-669-7815). If you have any other questions, please contact Lauren Charles at 212-663-7924.

Sincerely,

Kate Daly

KD:lrs
cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair

ST. MICHAEL'S
LP-2281

NYC BUILDINGS



[CLICK HERE TO SIGN UP FOR BUILDINGS NEWS](#)

NYC Department of Buildings Property Profile Overview

201 WEST 99 STREET
AMSTERDAM AVENUE
WEST 99 STREET

800 - 812
201 - 201

MANHATTAN 10025

Health Area : 3110
Census Tract : 187
Community Board : 107
Buildings on Lot : 2

BIN# 1084034

Tax Block : 1871
Tax Lot : 29
Condo : NO
Vacant : NO

[View DCP Addresses...](#) [Browse Block](#)

[View Certificates of Occupancy](#)

DOB Special Place Name:

DOB Building Remarks:

Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	Special Status:	N/A
Local Law:	NO	Loft Law:	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	TA Restricted:	NO
UB Restricted:	NO	DOB District:	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	Grandfathered Sign:	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	City Owned:	NO
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code:

M1-CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open	Elevator Records
Complaints	1	0	Electrical Applications
Violations-DOB	7	7	Permits In-Process / Issued
Violations-ECB	0	0	Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Jobs/Filings	2		Plumbing Inspections
PRA / ARA Jobs	0		Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Total Jobs	2		Facades
Actions	1		Marquee Annual Permits
			Boiler Records
			DEP Boiler Information

OR Enter Action Type:

OR Select from List:

Select...

AND

If you have any questions please review these [Frequently Asked Questions](#), the [Glossary](#), or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.

- Goat Home
- Function 1A
- Function 2
- Function 3
- Function 3S
- Function BL
- Function BN

Function 1: Geographic Information by Address

Address Number (if any): 201
Street Name / Place Name: W 99 ST
Select Borough: Manhattan

Show Political Information?

Geographic Information for 201 WEST 99-STREET in MANHATTAN

[Report Error](#)

Geographic Information:

Orientation: Address is on the right when facing from AMSTERDAM AVENUE to BROADWAY.			
Zip Code:	10025	Community District	107
2000 Census Tract:	187	X / Y Coordinates:	992793 / 229312
2000 Census Block:	2000	Low House Number:	201
1990 Census Tract:	187	High House Number:	239
Dynamic Block:	201	Segment ID / Length:	0165979 / 417
LION Face Code:	5340	Street Code:	3575001010
LION Sequence Number:	00005	Preferred LGC:	01
Low End Cross Streets:		High End Cross Streets:	
111710 AMSTERDAM AVENUE		113610 BROADWAY	

City Service Information:

Police Borough Command:	2	Sanitation District / Section:	107 / 074
Police Precinct:	24	Sanitation Subsection:	4B
Fire Division:	3	Regular Sanitation Pick-Up:	TTHS
Fire Battalion:	11	Recycling Sanitation Pick-Up:	ETH
Fire Company:	L 22	DOT Street Light Area:	1
Health Area:	3110	School District:	3
Health Center District:	16	Interim Eligibility:	Ineligible

Political Information:

Congressional District:	15	Senatorial District:	30
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Civil Court District: 5
Assembly District: 69

City Council District: 8
Election District: 35

LANDMARK WEST!

THE COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE THE UPPER WEST SIDE

**Landmarks Preservation Commission Public Hearing
On Proposed Designation of
St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory
201-255 West 99th Street
(aka 800-812 Amsterdam Avenue and 227 West 99th Street)
March 18, 2008**

It gives us great pleasure to be here today to testify emphatically in favor of officially designating St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory as a Landmark, at long last.

Twenty-eight years have passed since St. Michael's was first heard for potential landmark designation (in 1980). LANDMARK WEST! included St. Michael's on its Wish List of priority designations nearly 25 years ago—a long time, too long, for any building to hang in limbo, its value and significance known but its future unsecured.

And yet there is tremendous urgency to protect this building now.

First of all, St. Michael's is without question one of New York's most remarkable architectural ensembles. This gleaming-white limestone church, with its commanding corner tower, red terra-cotta tile roof and Romanesque-arched windows by Louis Comfort Tiffany, together with its adjacent parish house and rectory, is already a "landmark" on the Amsterdam Avenue skyline. And the architect of St. Michael's, Robert W. Gibson, is justly celebrated for other landmarks he designed, including West End Collegiate Church and School (West End Avenue at 77th Street).

Without diminishing the special significance of St. Michael's, one can also compare it to West-Park Presbyterian Church at 86th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and, a few blocks further south, Holy Trinity Church at 82nd Street near Amsterdam and First Baptist Church at 79th Street and Broadway (each was left out of the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District when it was designated in 1990 in response to owner objections). Or, even farther afield, St. Thomas the Apostle Church in Harlem. All are beacons in their communities, anchoring prominent sites and establishing a sense of place, time and scale for the surrounding neighborhood. All physically embody the dreams and aspirations of their founders, who often made personal sacrifices in order to create a public monument to faith, beauty and community. Each offers a unique window into the history of our city and the cultural memory of its people.

The caretakers of St. Michael's have kept vigilant watch over this beacon and lovingly preserved it. Landmark designation is an important validation of their labors and a crucial tool for safeguarding their investment for generations to come.

Their investment and ours. After all, the public assumes an extra tax burden so that religious institutions may freely pursue their good works. When a congregation maintains and preserves its building, it honors its social contract with the community. And because landmark designation is a key mechanism for making sure that promises of preservation and sensitive improvement are actually kept, the Landmarks Preservation Commission has a special responsibility to identify and protect historic houses of worship.

Unfortunately, the Commission has too often assumed a “hands off” approach, leaving these sites vulnerable to insensitive development that not only destroys the structure itself, but diminishes community character and, frequently, weakens the congregation. All of the sites previously mentioned—plus many, many others in all five boroughs—are in immediate jeopardy as a direct result of the Commission’s failure to live up to its mandate and indeed its proven potential as an agent for revitalization.

In a compelling list of success stories, landmark designation is part of the formula for sustaining the vitality of religious sites—Eldridge Street Synagogue on the Lower East Side, St. Bartholomew’s on Park Avenue, the First and Second Churches of Christ Scientist on Central Park West. In how many cases does the replacement of a religious institution with a residential high-rise or office building ensure a congregation’s survival or otherwise contribute to the cultural life of a community? Name one example.

We urge the Commission to designate St. Michael’s Church, Parish House and Rectory, thus releasing it from 28 years of landmarks purgatory. We also urge the Commission to step up to its important role in ending the tear-down trend that robs neighborhoods of our historic houses of worship.

LP FILE INFORMATION

LP # 2281 BOROUGH M BLOCK 1871 LOT 29
 SITE NAME St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory
 SITE ADDRESS & aka's 201 West 99th St. AKA 800-812 Amsterdam Ave
 DATE CALENDARED _____ DATE MODIFIED _____ DATE DE-CALENDARER _____
 COMMISSIONER'S VOTE _____ NUMERICAL VOTE _____ COMMISSIONER'S INITIALS _____
 DATE CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION RECEIVED _____

POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

POLITICAL REP. INFO.	REPRESENTATIVE'S NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE / FAX
ASSEMBLY <u>69</u> District #	<u>Daniel J. O'Donnell</u>	<u>245 W. 104th St. NY, NY 10025</u>	<u>212-866-3917</u>
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES <u>15</u> District #	<u>Charles B. Rangel</u>	<u>163 W. 125th St. #737 NY, NY 10027</u>	<u>212-663-3900</u>
SENATE <u>30</u> District #	<u>Bill Perkins</u>	<u>163 W. 125th St. #912 NY, NY 10027</u>	<u>212-663-4212</u>
CITY COUNCIL <u>08</u> District #	<u>Melisa Marquez Viverito</u>	<u>105 E. 116th St. NY, NY 10029</u>	<u>212-828-9812</u>
COMMUNITY BOARD <u>07</u>	<u>Sheldon Fine Fanny Kyfan</u>	<u>250 W 87th St. SECOND FL. NY, NY 10024</u>	<u>212-722-6314</u> <u>212-595-9112</u>

OWNER INFORMATION

OWNER INFO	OWNER NAME	ADDRESS	FOR DESIG	AGAINST DESIG	PRE @
OWNER					
OWNER					
LEGAL REP					

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)
NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 St. Michael's Church

other names/site number St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church

2. Location

street & number 225 West 99th Street

not for publication

city or town New York

vicinity

state New York

code NY

county New York

code 061

zip code 10025

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of 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 of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

St. Michael's Church
Name of Property
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH
Name of Property

New York, NY
County and State
NEW YORK
County and State

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	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	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)

RELIGION/church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival

Italian Renaissance

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone, brick

roof terra cotta

other _____

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

The St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church complex occupies a lot of approximately 150 by 200 feet at the northwest corner of West 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. The complex is comprised of the church, parish house, and rectory (three contributing buildings). The church and rectory are slightly recessed from the sidewalk, while the parish house is deeply recessed behind a small landscaped yard. Behind the rectory is a playground. Adjacent to the church on Amsterdam Avenue are two tenement buildings that are owned by St. Michael's Church but are not included in the nomination as they were not originally associated with the church and are greatly altered.

Church Exterior

St. Michael's Church is described as Byzantine-Romanesque stylistically and forms a cruciform in plan with its Tiffany-decorated chancel at the south end and main entrance at the north end. Designed by Robert W. Gibson and completed in 1891, the church is constructed from limestone and brick, with a roof of Spanish tile.

The church's 150 foot tall campanile with a ten bell Meneely chime makes St. Michael's visible from up to forty blocks away. The unadorned lower stages, except for four clock faces, are uneventful. The two uppermost tiers of the tower, each recessed slightly from the section below, are arcaded with attenuated columns. The lower arcade is surmounted by a balustraded parapet of colonnettes and the uppermost with pilastered piers at its corners. A pyramidal roof of seamed copper, which originally displayed a finial representing St. Michael, completes the tower.

The main entrance of St. Michael's Church is a one-and-one-half story gabled archivolt with freestanding and engaged composite columns, surmounted by a cross. It has colonnettes at its corners and a simple modillioned cornice, and because of lot restrictions, the panelled double doors, decorated with strap hinges, open from the western rather than eastern side of the nave.

The two-and-one-half story east crossing (liturgically the north crossing) is connected to the entrance by a single story arcaded cloister, decorated with grills of wrought iron. All of the openings on the exterior of the church are emphasized by plain drip molds and smooth-dressed voussoirs. By distinction, the walls are otherwise constructed from rock-faced Indiana limestone laid in a random ashlar.

Parish House

St. Michael's Parish House is a three-and-one-half story limestone and brick structure, set back thirty feet from the north side of West 99th Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 7 Page 2

Designed by architects Charles T. Merry and Robert W. Gibson, the parish house was built during the final decade of the 19th century and completed in 1902. With its columned entranceway, tall arched windows, projecting gables and wall dormers, the building offers architectural and visual support to the Byzantine and Romanesque design of the church. Since its completion, the Parish House has served as home to Bloomingdale Clinic, the NY Diet Kitchen, St. Seraphim's Russian Orthodox Church, various day schools, a public library, a community bank, and a host of other parish outreach ministries. Presently, offices, apartments, a reception room, a recital hall and a shelter for the homeless occupy the building. In 1994, the facade was repointed and cleaned by Nicholson & Galloway.

Rectory

Located to the west of the Parish House, the rectory is a spacious, three story structure, enlivened by dormers, a canted bay and a columned arched entrance. Also designed by Gibson, it was completed in 1912 of limestone, again of rock-faced random ashlar contrasted with smooth dressed architraves. The building exhibits conservative lines with minimal architectural flair, the three story bay extending from the eastern wall its most daring element. The rectory has a simple character, rare for a large house of this time. Inside, the oak paneled dining area and commodious living room, give way to a host of rooms and offices on the second and third floors.

Church interior

Immediately upon entering the church's narthex, one's eyes are drawn from the arcaded nave through the crossing to the Tiffany-decorated chancel. The sanctuary is formed by a series of rose marble steps and is enclosed by a brass railing of circles within glass mosaic inlaid Sienna marble piers and coping that occupies the curve of the niche-like apse.

The altar is wrought from a single large piece of polished white Sienna marble, treated as a frieze below a projecting cornice with end piers containing modified maltese crosses; the central panel is worked with bas-relief of interlinking designs symbolizing eternity. The altar abuts a retable of yellow Sienna marble which supports the altar cross. The reredos consists of a polychrome bas-relief of gilded cable work and stained glass mosaic cabochons, forming a broad frieze. Within the reredos are multicolored arabesques with four rondelles depicting the traditional symbols of the four evangelists: an angel, a lion, an ox, and an eagle. This occurs below a broad stenciled frieze inscribed with, "I AM THE BREAD OF LIFE. HE THAT COMETH UNTO ME SHALL NEVER HUNGER AND HE THAT BELIEVETH SHALL NEVER THIRST". On the right of the altar is a credence, in the form of a niche, decorated by a polychromed tree of life in low relief with a background and a surround of glass mosaic.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 7 Page 3

The area above the reredos consists of an arcade of dark green painted pilasters with gilded foliated capitals. The arcade forms the climax of the decorative scheme which consists of seven great lancet windows depicting, "St. Michael's Victory in Heaven", their vibrant colors showing the heavenly host amidst opalescent clouds. The lancets focus on a triumphant St. Michael in armor with outstretched orange pink wings carrying a red cross banner in his right hand and a golden shield in his left. A more subdued note is struck by the stenciled semi-dome of the apse painted in somber tones of brown and amber. The unusual electrified sanctuary lamp, suspended from the apex of this feature, takes the form of a four-branched cross with pendant lamps depending from it.

Flanking the altar on the elevated marble platform of the chancel are oak chair stalls with restrained paneled backs and rounded stall ends adorned with embossed crosses carved inside circular finials. The railing before these stalls, also made of quarter sawn oak, takes the form of a Romanesque arcade, echoing the arcaded opening of the apse behind the altar.

The semi-octagonal pulpit of Sienna marble, surmounted on a colonnade with Byzantine foliated capitals, stands on a base of rose-colored marble. Above the colonnade, and forming the sides of the pulpit, is a railing with slender green and gold inlaid glass mosaic piers containing polished brass open work panels with an eternal circle motif derived from early Christian iconography. This railing continues into the stairs which wraps around the pulpit's superstructure, each segment of which, including the three sided canted center section, contains an elaborate mosaic panel with gold, blue, yellow, green and red glass tesserae. The central panel depicts a modified maltese cross, surrounded by foliage of the tree of life; the outermost panels depict a conventionalized meander of foliage within golden urns, emblematic of the tree of life. Springing from behind and hovering above the pulpit is a gilded sounding board.

Balancing the altar on the left side of the chancel, the lectern, though more modest in scale, is complementary in its rich embellishments of glass mosaics inlaid into a sienna marble arch. Above the tympanum, decorated with polished brass characters of the Alpha and the Omega, is an inclined tray on scrolled brackets to hold the scriptures.

The deeper arm of the west crossing (liturgically the south crossing) contains a gallery in its upper portion with an oak colonnaded railing supported by marbleized Byzantine columns with polychromed and gilt capitals of garlanded crosses. These columns are echoed by a pair of mosaic covered columns flanking the small rectangular chancel of the chapel formed below the west chancel gallery. The gabled roof of this chapel, with its modest pitch, is constructed from oak with beams and colonnettes occurring at regular intervals along its length.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 7 Page 4

Suspended from the ceiling is a series of decorative stained glass lamps, three of which are outstanding in their design. At the center is a cruciform lantern with four arms composed of multiple squares within squares. In the outer division of the tripartite opening of the altar screen, two bronze lanterns with pinnacles and opalescent glass pendant crosses are made up of Louis Comfort Tiffany's famous turtle backs, also of opalescent glass. A Tiffany mosaic reredos of the Redemption and an inlaid marble altar, rail and raised platform by Herman Schladermundt complete the sanctuary of the chapel.

A collection of six medieval style windows designed by the Connick Studios of Boston, installed between 1926 and 1927, grace the upper eastern clerestory and nave, while opalescent windows designed by Maitland Armstrong, Frederick Wilson and R. Geissler studios cast hues of reds, greens and yellow from the east crossing. In the west gallery are windows dating from 1893 by the firm of J. R. Lamb. The Tiffany studios also designed the children's "Dove" window on the south wall of the west crossing which dates from 1907.

The black, green and white marble terrazzo floor is imitated in the faux granite plinths supporting the piers of the nave's arcade, which joins the crossing and chancel to create a modified cruciform plan with one arm deeper than the other, surmounted by a flattened gable roof with arched braces spanning from the major pier divisions of the nave and crossing and made of dark oak.

Despite their elaboration with appropriate Christian symbols, the wheel formed cast iron chandeliers in the nave, suspended from a conical network of chains, strike a note of comparative sobriety subordinate to focal points of color provided by windows and mosaic work. Unadorned except for paneled arches at the ends, the quarter sawn oak pews were designed to not compete with the church's more profusely ornamented elements. Rondelles of gilded polychromed plaster occur in the spandrels of each arch.

In the east crossing (liturgically the north crossing) is situated a baptismal chapel with an octagonal marble font at its center in the form of colonnetted pier, terminating in a basin adorned with Christian symbols inside foliated and beaded circles. The oak cover of the font has an elaborate cruciform handle inscribed with a memorial tribute to the 50 years of service of the former rector, Thomas McClure Peters.

Several alterations have occurred in the church since its dedication. In the 1920's, in a movement to open up and illuminate the church, the eastern gallery was removed, the western gallery shortened and the dark green walls of the nave were repainted beige. By the 1950's, the original wood floor had deteriorated and was covered with terrazzo. In 1967, the organ was removed from the east transept and a fifty-five rank organ by Rudolph von

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 7 Page 5

Beckerath was installed in the rear gallery. Its pipes are held in a natural limba wood casing.

In 1989, anticipating the centennial anniversary of the building, the parish selected Fine Art Decorating of New York City to restore and redecorate the church interior. Concurrently, church officials assigned Jack Cushen Studios of New York to clean and repair the stained glass. Coloration for the interior painting was drawn from the vibrant tones of the Tiffany windows and the Redemption reredos and served to accentuate the jeweled yellows and reds of the medieval Connick windows and the subtler tones of the opalescent glass.

The wall colors grade from a medium dark tan at the floor to a light tan in the upper clerestory. Mauve is used on the face of the inner transept arches and on columns in the upper clerestory. The lancet arches and arches in the upper clerestory use variations of burgundy, while green is given prominence on the nave columns. The plaster keystones in the nave and the clerestory pilasters incorporate a glazed copper finish counterbalancing the coppers and gold of the Tiffany chancel windows.

In 1989, St. Michael's contracted architect and parishioner, Stephen F. Byrnes, to design the columbarium, located in the corner of the eastern transept, the area vacated years before with the removal of the organ and pipes. The octagonal structure, built to complement the Byzantine and Romanesque architecture of the larger building, features an interior of Carrara marble and a dome of hand-formed iron and polished brass collars and knots surmounted by "single solid cross surfaced with gold." (1)

(1) Description, James Garvey Studios in 1989. Garvey Studios designed the Columbarium dome.

St. Michael's Church

Name of Property

New York, NY

County ar. ite

Name of Property

County ar. ite

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 is 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 significant in our past.
- 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 the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Art

Period of Significance

1890-1927

Significant Dates

1890-91

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gibson, Robert W.

Tiffany Glass & Decorating Co.

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 Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

St. Michael's Church - "A Radical Departure"

The architectural significance of St. Michael's Church lies in its successful combination of Byzantine and Romanesque elements. At the forefront of a new stylistic idiom for church architecture in the city, the church, together with its parish house and rectory, comprises one of the finest sacred ensembles in New York City. The assembly is further enhanced by the diverse assortment of interior furnishings -- the stained-glass, the mosaics, the von Beckerath organ -- designed and installed at different intervals since the church was erected more than a century ago. St. Michael's is not only an aggregation of inspirational creations of many talented artists, but a symbol of the continuous and dedicated stewardship of a parish in preserving and enhancing the integrity of the edifice. United in their limestone exteriors, their architectural simplicity, and the architect who designed them, St. Michael's Church, Parish House and Rectory form a cohesive trio of buildings, offering a noted contrast to the large residential and commercial complexes situated in the area.

Although St. Michael's Church gives the appearance of being an archetypal basilican church of the type constructed in continental Europe from the 10th to 12th centuries, the building is a more complex hybrid structure exemplary of the picturesque romantic revivalism of late 19th century America. Appearing to adhere to the conventions of early Christian architecture, it instead flaunts these historic dictates in order to meet a distinct series of circumstances and goals unique to its own time and place. The various facades are arranged as a subtle variation of recurrent themes -- its arches arranged in arcades, its gabled-projections articulating entrances and the crossing -- giving unity to the whole.

Not unlike St. Thomas Church on Fifth Avenue (Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, 1904-14, National Register listed), St. Michael's Church was designed to exist in a tightly, somewhat awkwardly confined, urban context. Its irregular massing, accentuated by picturesque elements and designed to stand out as a dominant fixture amongst tenement buildings, provides the necessary framework for understanding the full significance of both St. Michael's design and its place in the history of real estate development in New York City. If the great expanses of random ashlar Indiana limestone of the walls and the russet-colored pan tiles covering the roof are designed to give St. Michael's a unified monumentality, the church's campanile intends to assert the church's identity as a civic landmark within its community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 8 Page 2

The structure, the third and most notable building constructed on this West 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue site (1), was built to accommodate a growing congregation (2). Designed by Robert W. Gibson (1854-1927) and completed in 1891, unlike Gibson's West End Collegiate Church on West End Avenue at 77th Street (1892, National Register listed) the new church had no prescribed interior. The architectural detail in some cases is playful, clearly not intended to be pure or historically accurate. In 1890, the New York Times reported the church as being "a radical departure from the Gothic architecture of the majority of the city's sacred edifices." (3) It is a "romantic" church building, intended to be filled with beautiful glass and other decorations, a place of serenity and warmth. The chancel is relatively shallow; there are no mysterious distances between the congregation and the altar, as preaching is done from a prominent raised position within the nave. The layout of the church thus empathizes a balance between the congregation's hearing of the Word and its participation in the Sacraments. (4)

The chime of ten bells in the tower was manufactured by the well-known bell founder Meneely & Company of West Troy (now Watervliet), New York. The contract of November, 1890 was for \$4,500.

Robert Williams Gibson

Robert W. Gibson (1854-1927) designed St. Michael's Church during a seminal point in his career. Having won the commission for Albany's Cathedral of All Saints over H. H. Richardson less than a decade earlier, Gibson moved to New York City. From 1889 to 1892, Gibson gained standing in New York by drawing plans for three prominent banks: U.S. Trust Company, (1889); Fifth Avenue Bank, (1890); and the Greenwich Saving Bank, (1892). During these years, Gibson designed a series of Episcopal churches in Gloversville, Olean, Corning, Herkimer, and Ossining. But by the late 1880's, with the rejection of his plans for The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Gibson still was without a major New York City church to his name. In 1891, with St. Michael's as his first major religious venture in New York City, and a

- (1) On July 27, 1807, the first church, a plain white frame building which seated 200, was consecrated. On November 25, 1854, the second church, a Gothic Revival structure seating 400, was consecrated.
- (2) Havis and Mildred Stewart, A History of St. Michael's Church in New York City, 1984, p. 1-9.
- (3) New York Times, 7 March 1890, p. 9.
- (4) Peter Judd, St. Michael's Church and the Renewal of Its Building, p. 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 8 Page 3

year later, with the West End Collegiate Church, on 77th and West End Avenue, Gibson reached his prominence in sectarian design. (5)

Louis Comfort Tiffany

The most noted artist to create decoration for St. Michael's was Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933). Although he made major contributions in the style of his middle and late periods in the chancel and chapel respectively, his studio never prepared a master plan for the decoration of the nave. Along with St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Troy, New York, National Register listed), Unity Church (North Adams, MA) and St. Peter's Chapel (Mare Island, CA), St. Michael's Church remains one of the few surviving sacred edifices featuring an integrated interior produced by Tiffany's studio. (6)

Tiffany was an artist who sensed the inspirational impact of his works, and the illumination of his creations found abode in the sacred building. In a description prepared by Tiffany Glass & Decorating Company released shortly after the dedication of the lancet windows, M. Caryl Coleman, wrote:

The devotional value of ornaments, sculptures, and pictures is exemplified in the decoration of the Sanctuary of St. Michael's Church, for it is hardly possible to stand in the nave and look toward the altar, and at the same time remain unmoved by the seven great windows of the apse." (7)

The celestial hierarchy lancets, like the Baptismal Dove Window (1907), Annunciation Window (1914), and Resurrection Window (1902), are splendid examples of Tiffany's foray into the ecclesiastical realm. In these windows, the innovation of Tiffany's opalescent works, and the larger movement he and fellow glass maker, John LaFarge, inspired, are strikingly apparent. Unlike European glass, Tiffany and his predecessors fired the details into the glass itself, the only painted surfaces were the hands and faces of the figures. This firing technique which Tiffany called the "favrile" method, allowed a depth of perspective, a fineness in detail, and

-
- (5) Cornelia Brooke Gilder, "Robert W. Gibson: Master of Many Styles," in Newsletter: Preservation League of New York State, May-June 1984, p. 4-5.
- (6) Alastair Duncan, Tiffany Windows, (London: Thames & Duncan, 1980), p. 16.
- (7) M. Caryl Coleman, in the studio's "Description of the New Windows made by the Tiffany Glass & Decorating Co., in the Chancel of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street," 1896.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 8 Page 4

a melange of colors unseen in prior glasswork. This technique and its corresponding effect is exemplified in the Tiffany windows housed in the church, especially the seven lancets which depict St. Michael amongst adoring angles and choristers. (8)

While the stained glass work is the most immediately striking of Tiffany's adornments in St. Michael's, his other decorations contribute to the delicacy of the interior as well. Although the richness of the sanctuary is sumptuous in its treatment, the more concentrated enrichment of the intimately scaled chapel is, if anything, even more splendid in its lustrous ornamentation. With so many other examples of lavish marble and glass inlaid features elsewhere, the decorative elements of the chapel are to be expected. However, totally unexpected is the magnificence of the Redemption reredos, which must be counted as one of several existing masterpieces of the Romantic art nouveau movement executed with the incomparable skill of the Tiffany Studios.

An Eclectic Interior, a Rich Parish History

In addition to Tiffany, St. Michael's houses an assortment of creations from a host of gifted artists. Less celebrated than Tiffany, yet no less important to the church interior, their decorations contribute to the proliferation of styles, the cornerstone to the church's successful and unique interior. The walls of St. Michael's display stained glass from both the semi-translucent and neo-gothic movements. Considered along with windows fashioned by J. R. Lamb which rely more on painted passages and Charles Connick which emulate the flat one-dimensional and thereby more conventional medieval works, the windows of St. Michael's represent a veritable history of the development of stained glass designed and manufactured in America from the 1880's to the 1920's. The product of this assembly is a rich blend of florid yellows and whites of the opalescent creation of the studios of Frederick Wilson, Walter James, Maitland Armstrong, R. Geissler, J. & R. Lamb and F. L. Stoddard.

Architecturally and artistically, the church, parish house, and rectory complement the historical depth of St. Michael's as a parish, a community of worship and outreach. St. Michael's was founded in 1807 by New York City families owning summer homes and land in what was then called the Bloomingdale section of Manhattan and is the oldest originally-located institution on the Upper West Side. (9) At the time of its establishment,

(8) Duncan, Tiffany Windows, p. 135.

(9) Peter Salwen, Upper West Side Story: A History and Guide, (New York: Abbeville Press Publisher, 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 8 Page 5

St. Michael's was the only Episcopal church between St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery and St. John's, Yonkers. By the middle of the nineteenth century the parish had become a leader in the establishment of other churches and charitable organizations. Notable among them were All Angels Church, St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville; St. Andrew's Church, Harlem; and the Episcopal Mission Society, the largest Episcopal outreach ministry in New York City. (10)

Until the mid 1800's when city ordinances began limiting burials in Manhattan, St. Michael's Church maintained a small cemetery providing burial for the city's poor on the property at West 99th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The first burial was recorded in 1809. In 1853 St. Michael's established a cemetery several miles away in Astoria, Queens. Now 88 acres in size, it is a non-sectarian cemetery that provides space for burials of not only church members but for many other institutions as well as the indigent. The cemetery is not included in the nomination because it is geographically distant from the church complex and would have to be evaluated in different contexts and areas of significance.

As the city grew around it in the latter half of the 19th Century, St. Michael's mission became increasingly local in scope. The parish house, begun in the last decade of the century and finished in 1902, became an indispensable site for the immigrants who lived in tenements surrounding St. Michael's. The parish has remained strong well into the 20th Century. Although many parishioners left the city and membership declined after World War II, the last two decades have seen a renaissance in spirit and numbers. Today, the parish is as committed as ever to its mission of worship and service on the Upper West Side.

With buildings surrounding it nearly twice its height, and Amsterdam Avenue now a bustling thoroughfare, St. Michael's Church can no longer be adequately described as a "getaway" parish for downtown Manhattanites. Today the church and its adjacent properties is firmly established in the vibrant urban landscape of the Upper West Side. Despite changing populations and social patterns over the last century, the windows of St. Michael's still glisten warmly, and the bell tower remains a landmark and beacon to the surrounding community.

(10) Havis and Mildred Stewart, History of St. Michael's, p. 1-13; also in Miller, Institutional Parish, p. 1-18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michaels' Church
New York County, New York

Section number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References

- Basch, Peter J. "Renaissance Inspired: the von Beckerath at St. Michael's," in The A. G. O. Magazine, Vol 2., Issue 6, 1968.
- Coleman, M. Caryl. "Description of the New Windows made by the Tiffany Glass & Decorating Co., in the Chancel of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street," a release written in 1896.
- Description by James Garvey Studios, 1989.
- ✓ Duncan, Alastair, Tiffany Windows, London: Thames & Duncan, 1980.
- ✓ Gilder, Cornelia Brooke. "Robert W. Gibson: Master of Many Styles" in Newsletter/Preservation League of New York State, May-June 1984.
- Judd, Peter. St. Michael's Church and the Renewal of Its Building, 1991.
- Miller, Thomas. The Building of an Institutional Parish: St. Michael's Church 1887-1902.
- ✓ New York Times, 7 March 1890; 16 December 1891.
- ✓ Salwen, Peter. Upper West Side Story: a history and guide, New York: Abbeville Press Publisher, 1989.
- Stewart, Havis and Mildred. A History of St. Michael's Church New York City, 1984.
-

St. Michael's Church
St. Michael's Church
Name of Property

New York, NY
New York, NY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 See continuation sheet

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

name/title contact: Peter D. Shaver (see also continuation sheet)
NY State Historic Preservation Office
organization Field Services Bureau, OPRHP date AUGUST 19, 1996
street & number Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford, NY state 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 location.
- A **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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

OMB No. 1024-0018, NPS Form

OMB No. 1024-0018, NPS Form

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for St. Michael's Church is shown as a heavy black line on the accompanying land book map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary incorporates the entire lot on which the church has historically been located.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Michael's Church
New York County, New York

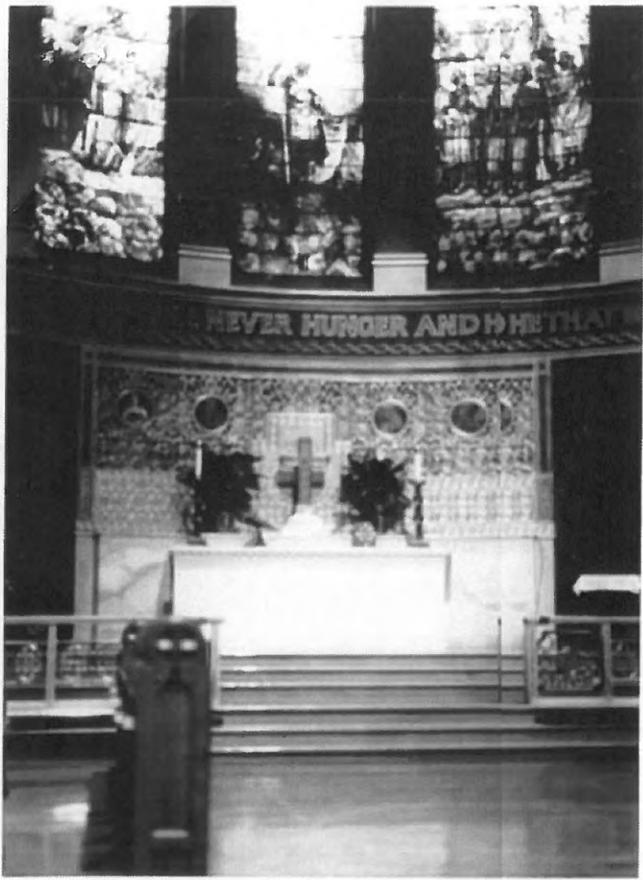
Section number 11 Page 1

Form Prepared By

Alexander Villari and Ronald Melichar
St. Michael's Church
225 West 99th Street
New York, NY 10025
212-222-2700

St. Michael's Church
225 West 99th St.
New York County, NY
Photo: A. Villari, 1996
Neg: St. Michael's Church
View: facing northwest
Number 1 of 4

St. Michael's Church
225 West 99th Street
New York County, NY
Photo: A. Villari, 1996
Neg: St. Michael's Church
View: facing northeast showing (from left to right) rectory,
parish house & church



St. Michael's Church
225 West 99th St.
New York County, NY
Photo: A. Villari, 1996
Neg: St. Michael's Church
View: nave, facing south
Number 3 of 4

St. Michael's Church
225 West - 99th Street
New York, , New York County, NY
Photo: A.A. Villari, 1996
Neg: St. Michael's Church
View: altar, facing south
Number - 4 of 4

To: Sherida Paulsen
From: Mary Beth Betts

CALENDAR

of the

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

of

The City of New York

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1980

Meeting at 10:30 A.M.

in the

CITY HALL



Edward I. Koch, Mayor

Volume 11 Number 3

No. 6 (LP-1134)
Metropolitan Baptist Church, 151 West 128th Street, Manhattan.
Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 1913, Lot 1.
This hearing has been duly advertised.
Close the hearing.

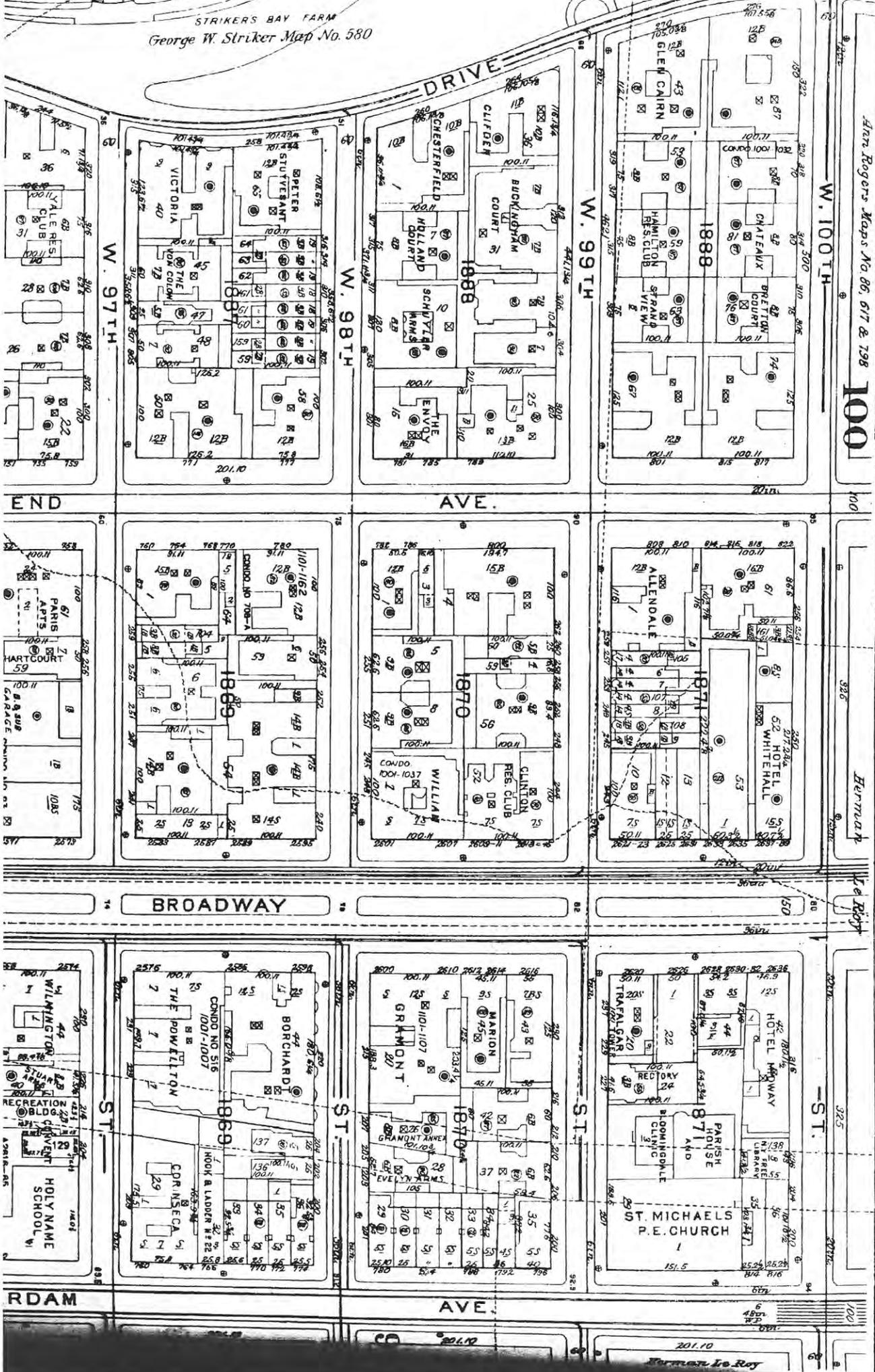
No. 7 (LP-1135)
Langston Hughes House, 20 East 127th Street, Manhattan.
Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 1751, Lot 64.
This hearing has been duly advertised.
Close the hearing.

No. 8 (LP-1136)
St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Parish House, and Rectory, 201-227 West 99th Street, Manhattan.
Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 1871, Lots 24 and 29.
This hearing has been duly advertised.
Close the hearing.

No. 9 (LP-1137)
8 West 130th Street House, Manhattan. (Part of Astor Row).
Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 1727, Lot 41.
This hearing has been duly advertised.
Close the hearing.

No. 10 (LP-1138)
10 West 130th Street House, Manhattan. (Part of Astor Row).
Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 1727, Lot 42.
This hearing has been duly advertised.
Close the hearing.

No. 11 (LP-1139)
12 West 130th Street House, Manhattan. (Part of Astor Row).
Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 1727, Lot 43.
This hearing has been duly advertised.
Close the hearing.



Jan Rogers Maps No. 86, 617 & 798

W. 100TH

100

Herman

Le Roy

ST.

ST. MICHAELS P.E. CHURCH

RDAM

DRIVE

W. 99TH

AVE.

BROADWAY

AVE.

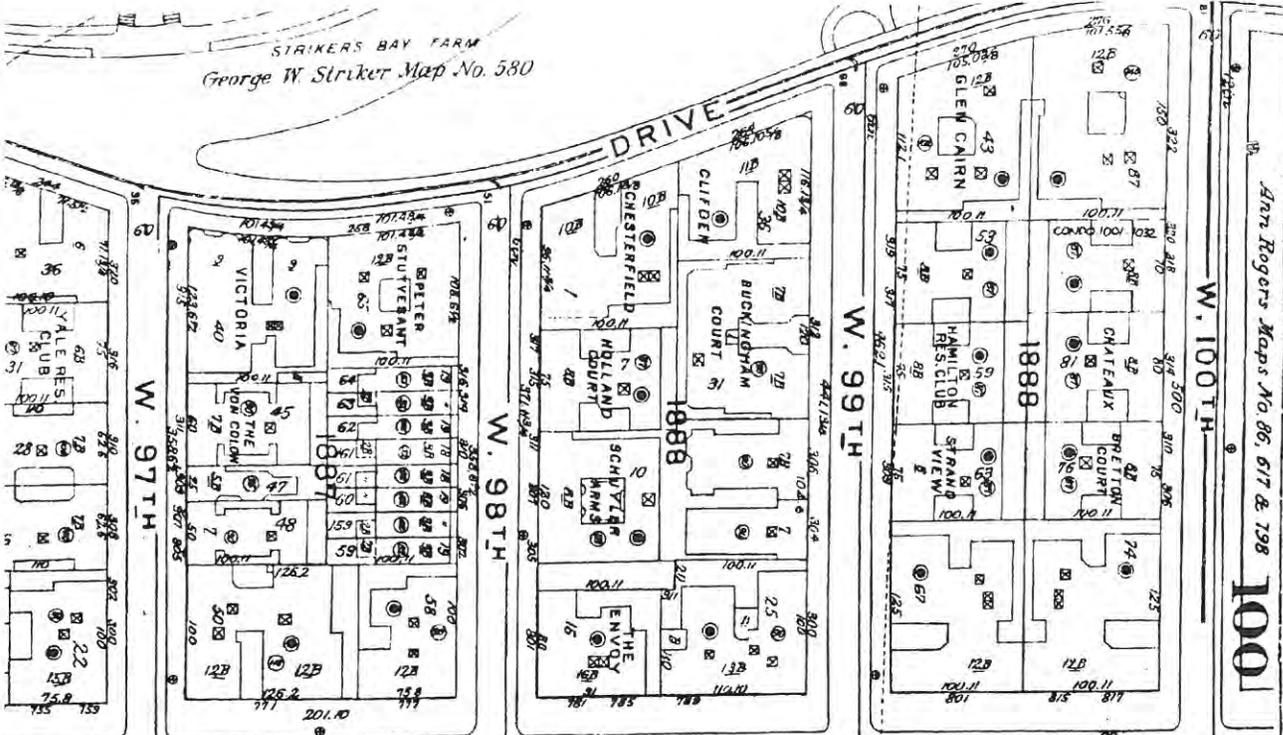
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W. 98TH

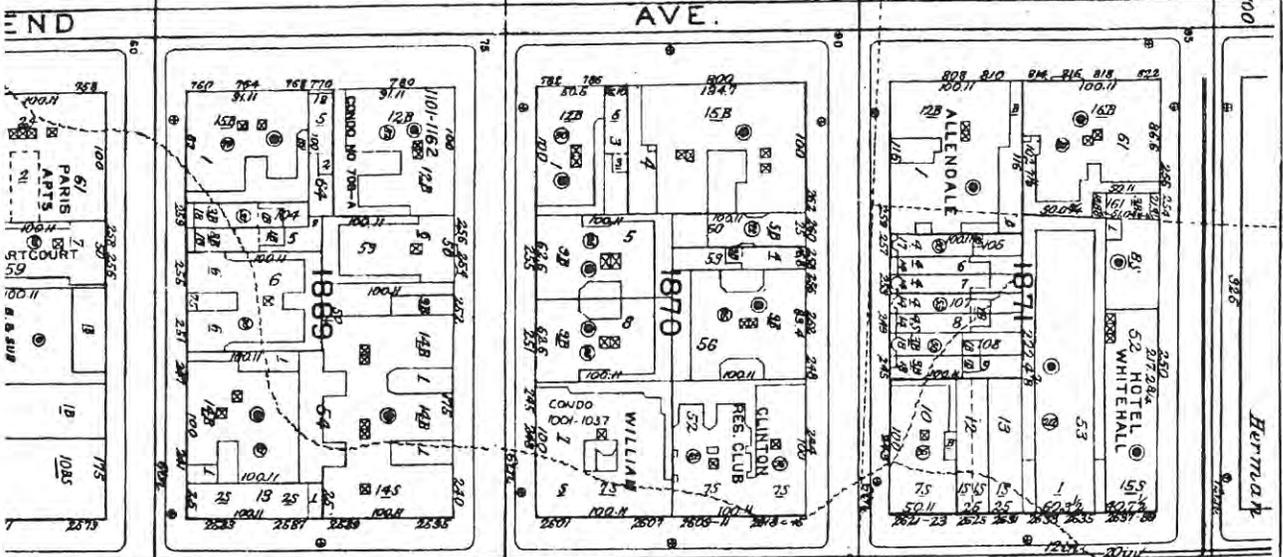
END

RDAM

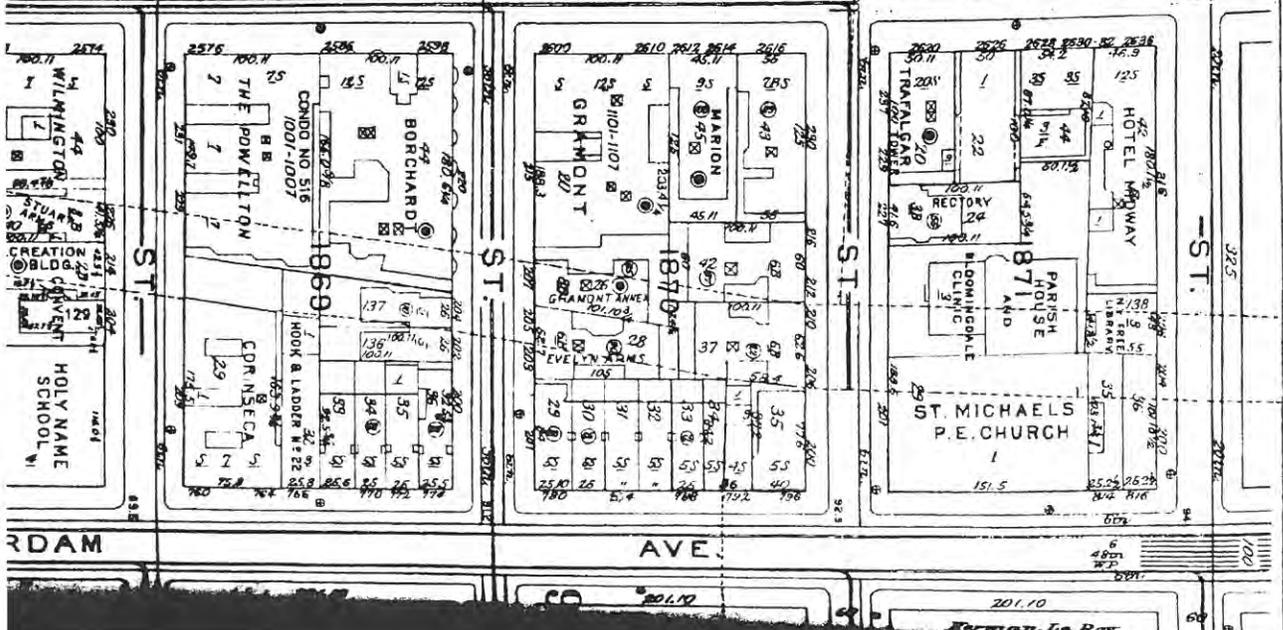
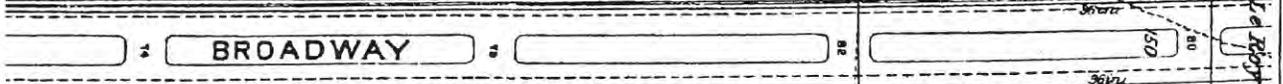
WILMINGTON
HOLY NAME SCHOOL
CORNESEA
THE POWELLTON
BORCHARDT
MARRION
GRANMONT
PARISH HOUSE
HOTEL HERWAY
HOTEL WHITEHALL
ALLENDALE
WILLIAM RES. CLUB
GLEN CAIRN
CHATELAIN COURT
BUCKLENDHAM COURT
HOLLAND COURT
SCHUYLER HALL
THE ENVOY
CLIFDEN
CHESTERFIELD HOLLAND COURT



Ann Rogers Maps No 86, 617 & 798
W. 100TH
100



Herrman
Le Roy



RDAM
AVE
201.10
Le Roy



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North NY NY 10007 Tel: 212-669-7700 Fax: 212-669-7960 TTY 212-669-7788
<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



May 14, 2009

Ms. Arlene Simon
Landmark West!
45 West 67 Street
New York, NY 10023

Re: St. Michael's Episcopal Church Complex, Manhattan

Dear Ms. Simon

Thank you for submitting a request for evaluation. Staff will review the material and keep you informed of the process. We appreciate your interest in historic preservation and in the work of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Beth Betts".

Mary Beth Betts
Director of Research

LANDMARK WEST!

THE COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE THE UPPER WEST SIDE

RESPONSE REQUIRED

May 3, 2009

Hon. Robert B. Tierney
Chair
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, New York 10007



RE: Pending Requests for Evaluation (RFEs)

Dear Chair Tierney:

The Upper West Side community applauds the Landmarks Preservation Commission for its emergency action to calendar West-Park Presbyterian Church (Leopold Eidlitz, 1884; Henry F. Kilburn, 1890) on West 86th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

We look forward to the day when this remarkable Romanesque Revival building—acknowledged by experts as one of the most beautiful religious structures in New York City—will be rescued from its “landmarks limbo” (it was cut out of the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District in 1990 and has been at risk ever since) and receive the landmark protection it so deserves. Please schedule the hearing as soon as possible.

In the effort to avoid such landmark emergencies in the future, we urge you to review carefully the following list of sites formally submitted by LANDMARK WEST! to the Landmarks Commission for consideration as potential landmarks and historic districts. Copies of the original Requests for Evaluation are attached, together with additional supporting information.

Many of these sites have been on LW's Wish List of landmark priorities since our organization was founded, 25 years ago in 2010. We ask that you please take a fresh look at these pending RFEs and present them to the full Commission at the earliest possible opportunity.

1. **Amsterdam Houses**, West 61st-64th Streets, Amsterdam-West End Avenue (Grosvenor Atterbury, Harvey Wiley Corbett, and Arthur C. Holden, 1947-8)
2. **Astor Court**, 210 West 90th Street (Charles A. Platt, 1914-16)
3. **Broadway Fashion Building**,* 2309-2315 Broadway (Sugarman & Berger, 1930-31)
4. **Cliff Dwelling Apartments**, 243 Riverside Drive (Herman Lee Meader, 1914-16)
5. **The Cornwall**, 2441-2449 Broadway (Neville & Bagge, 1909-10)
6. **Euclid Hall**, 2345 Broadway (Hill & Turner, 1900-03)
7. **First Baptist Church**, 265 West 79th Street (George Keister, 1890-93)
8. **The Hohenzollern**, 491 West End Avenue (George F. Peiham, 1908)

Cont. on next page



THE CITY OF NEW YORK LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10007

TEL: (212) 669-7700 FAX: (212) 669-7960

REQUEST FOR EVALUATION

The Landmarks Preservation Commission is responsible for safeguarding the architectural, historical and cultural heritage of New York City.

The Commission's Research Department is pleased to accept requests from the public for the evaluation of the architectural, historical or cultural significance of properties throughout the five boroughs. If a property appears to meet the criteria for designation as a Landmark, the staff may recommend it for consideration by the Commission.

To request an evaluation, please fill out this form and return it to the address below. Please provide as much information about the property as you can and, if possible, include a photograph.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the Commission.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Your Name LANDMARK WEST!		Daytime Telephone No. (212) 496-8110	
Mailing Address 45 West 67 th Street		Apartment	
City New York		State NY	Zipcode 10023
Today's Date March 10, 2006			

PROPERTY TO BE EVALUATED

Address: Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, NYC

Name (if any): St. Michael's Church

Building Type (Original Use): Church

Architect (if known): Robert W. Gibson, 1891

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

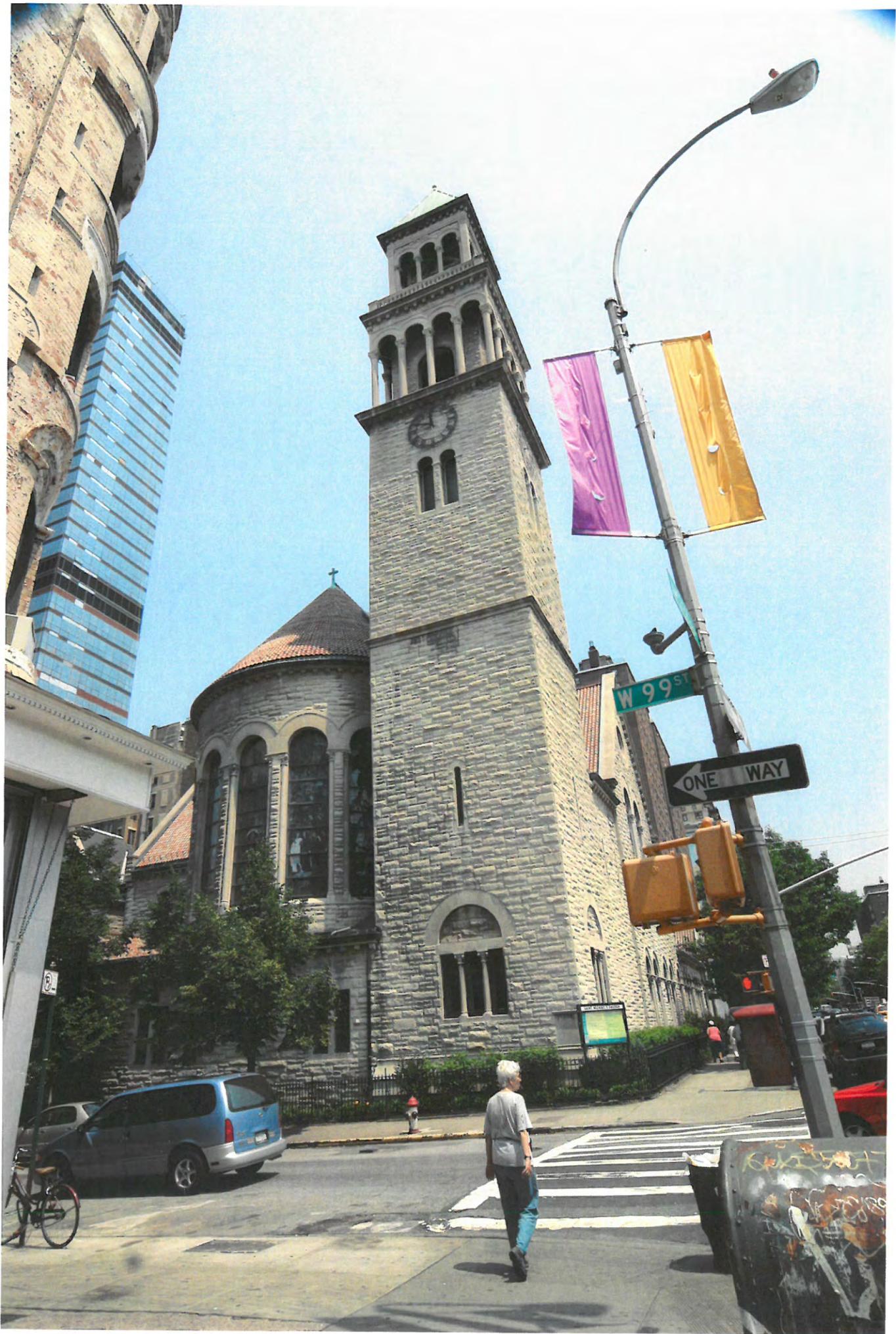
PLEASE INDICATE BELOW ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU MAY HAVE CONCERNING THE PROPERTY: HISTORY, SIGNIFICANCE, PRESENT CONDITIONS, CURRENT STATUS, CURRENT USE, etc.

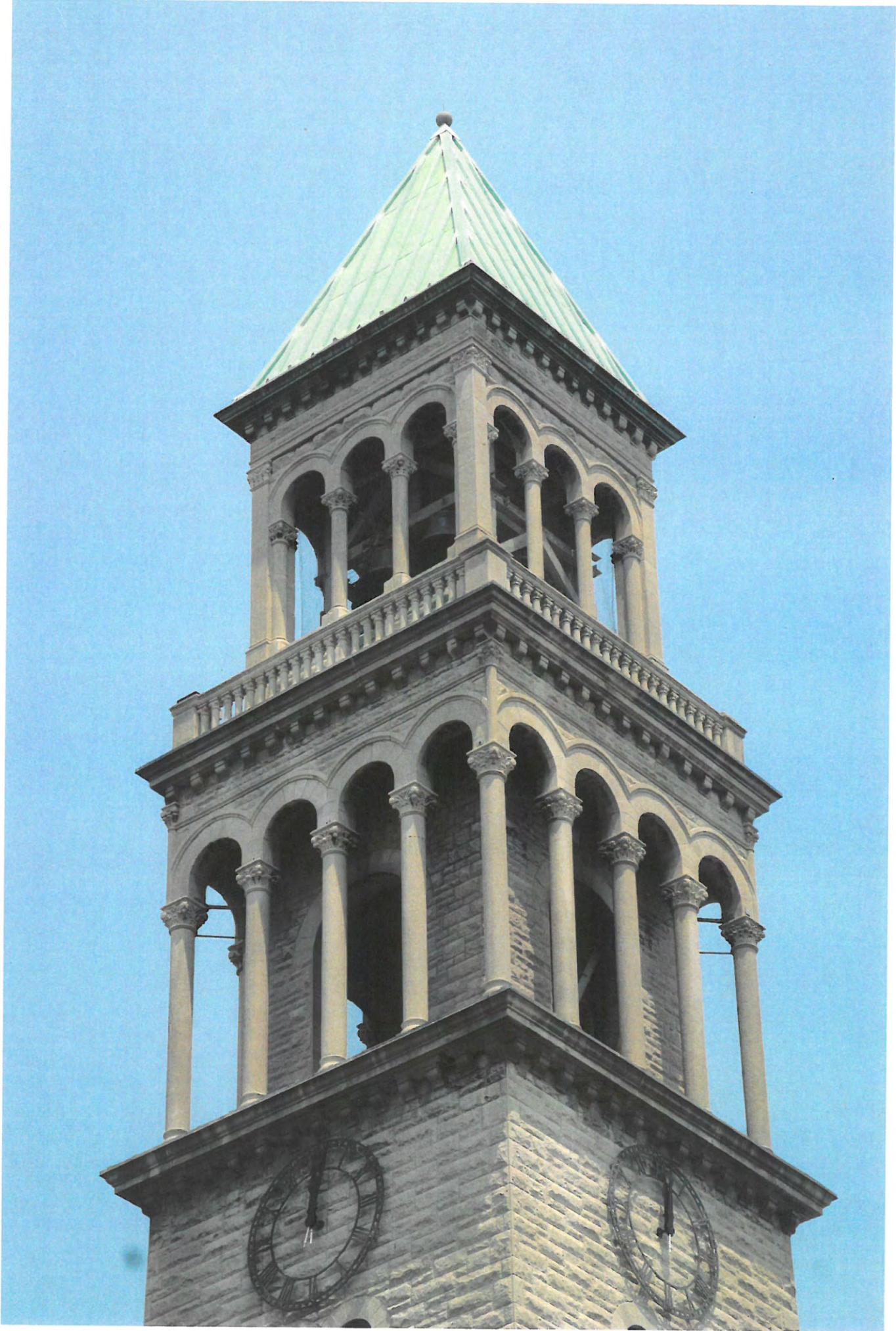
St. Michael's Victory in Heaven: suite of 22' Tiffany apsidal windows

More information to come.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO: Mary Beth Betts, Director of Research
Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10007



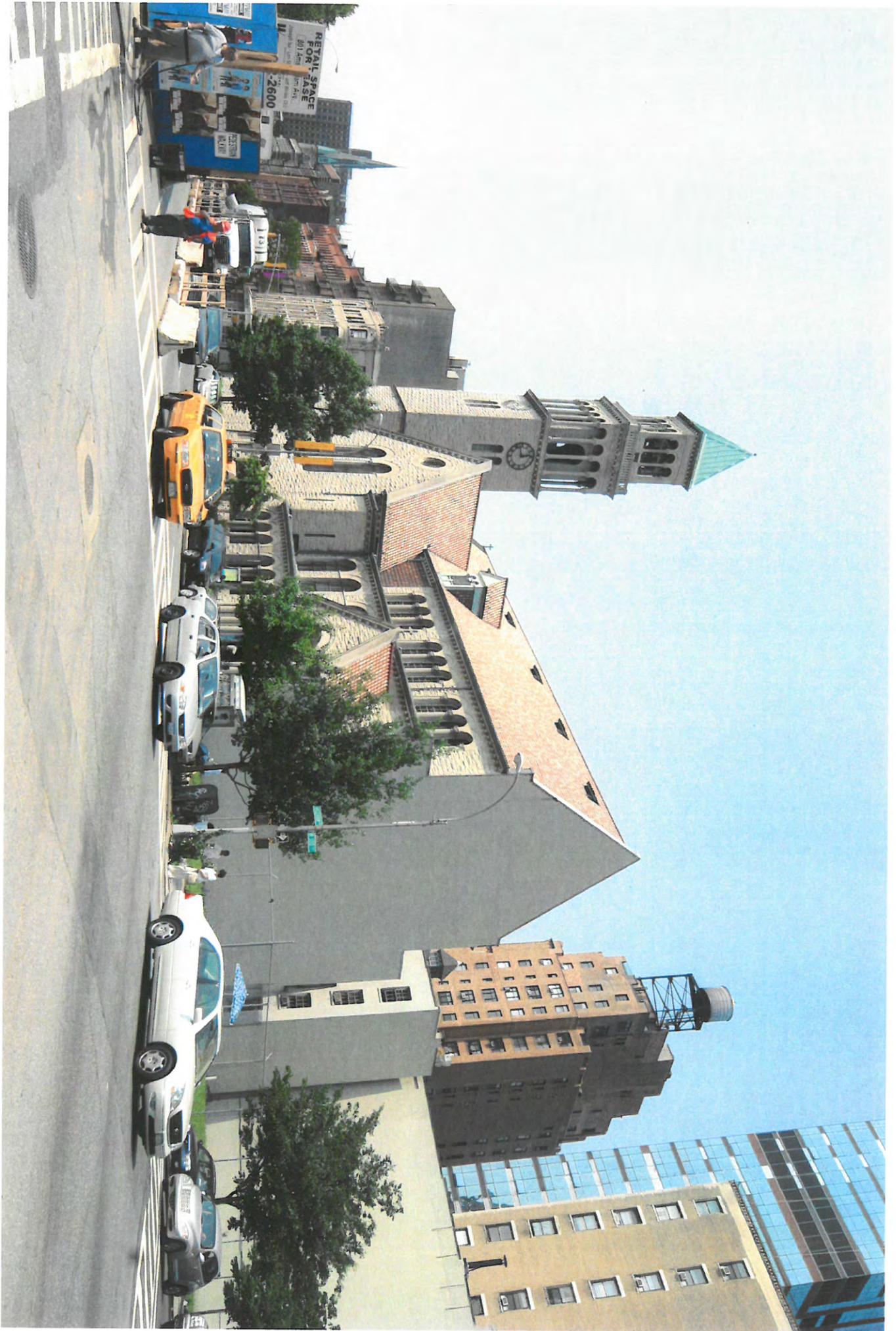




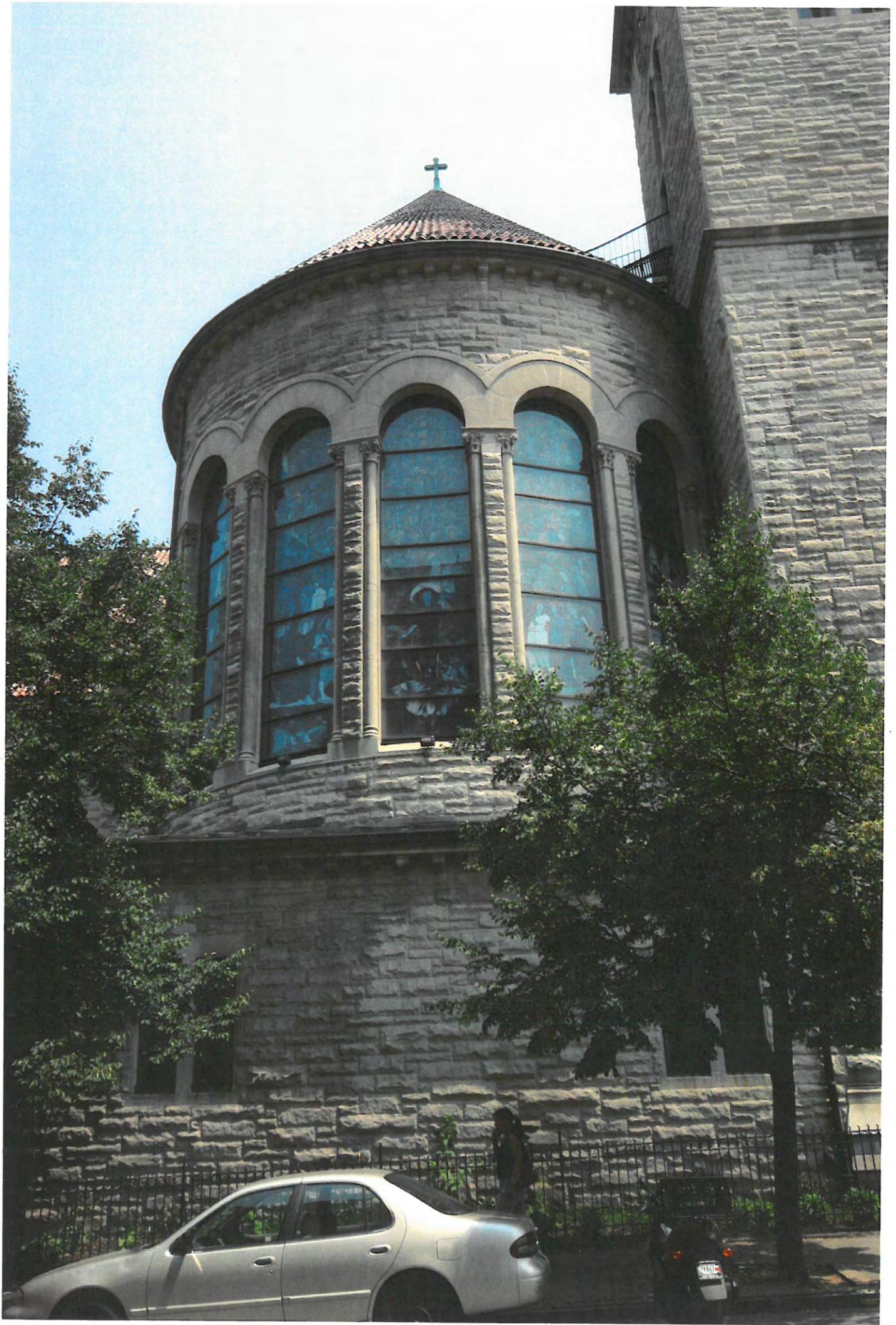


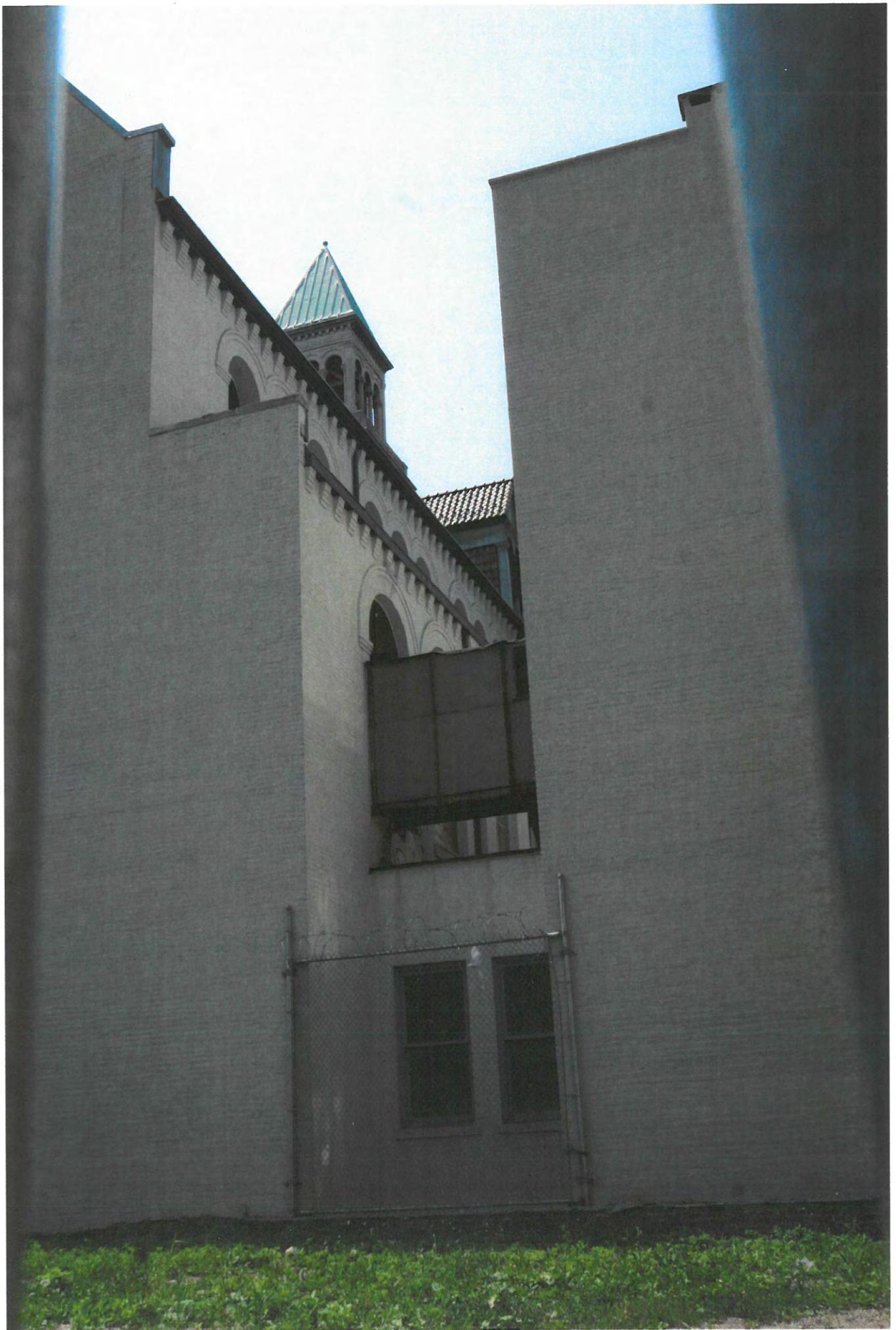


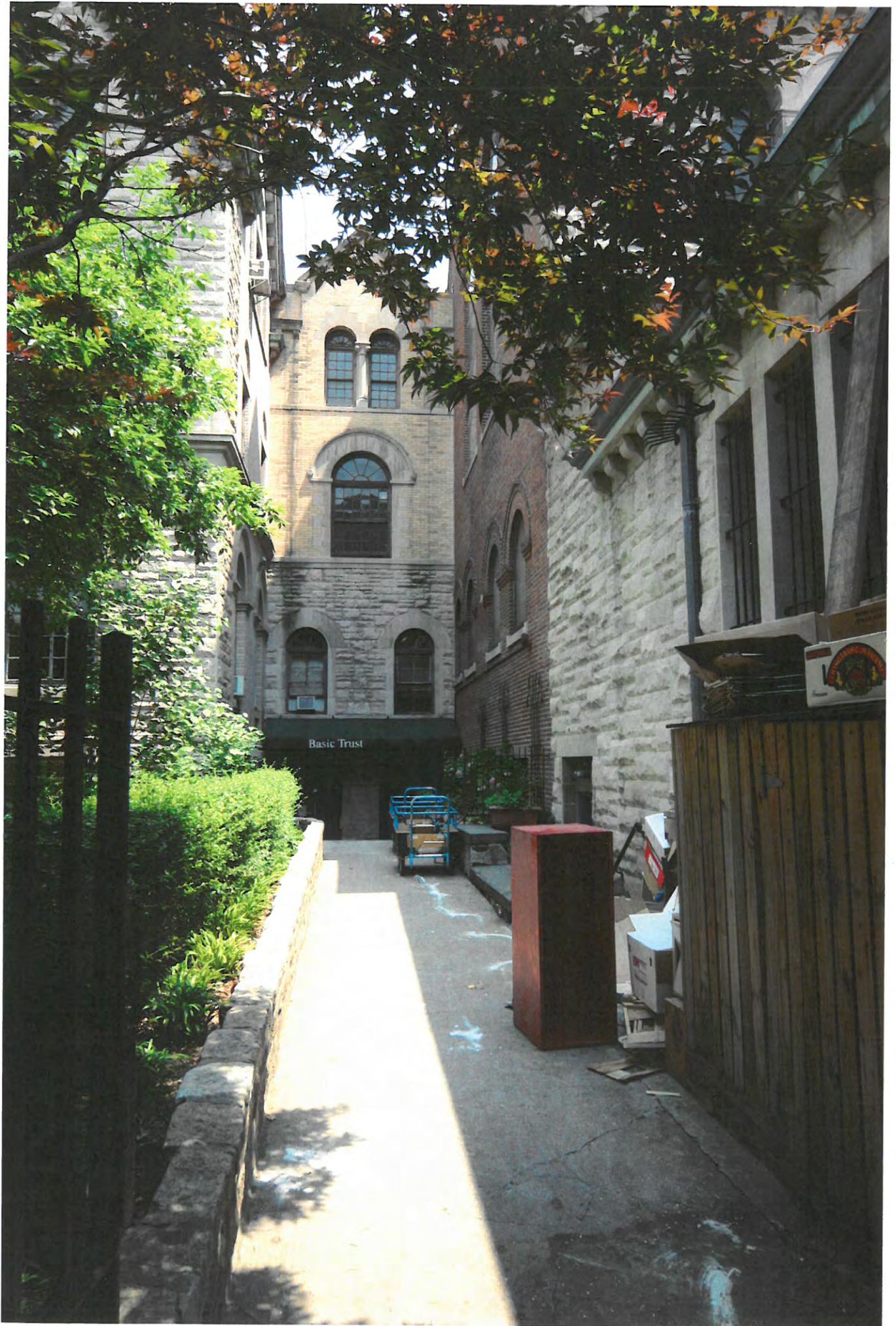














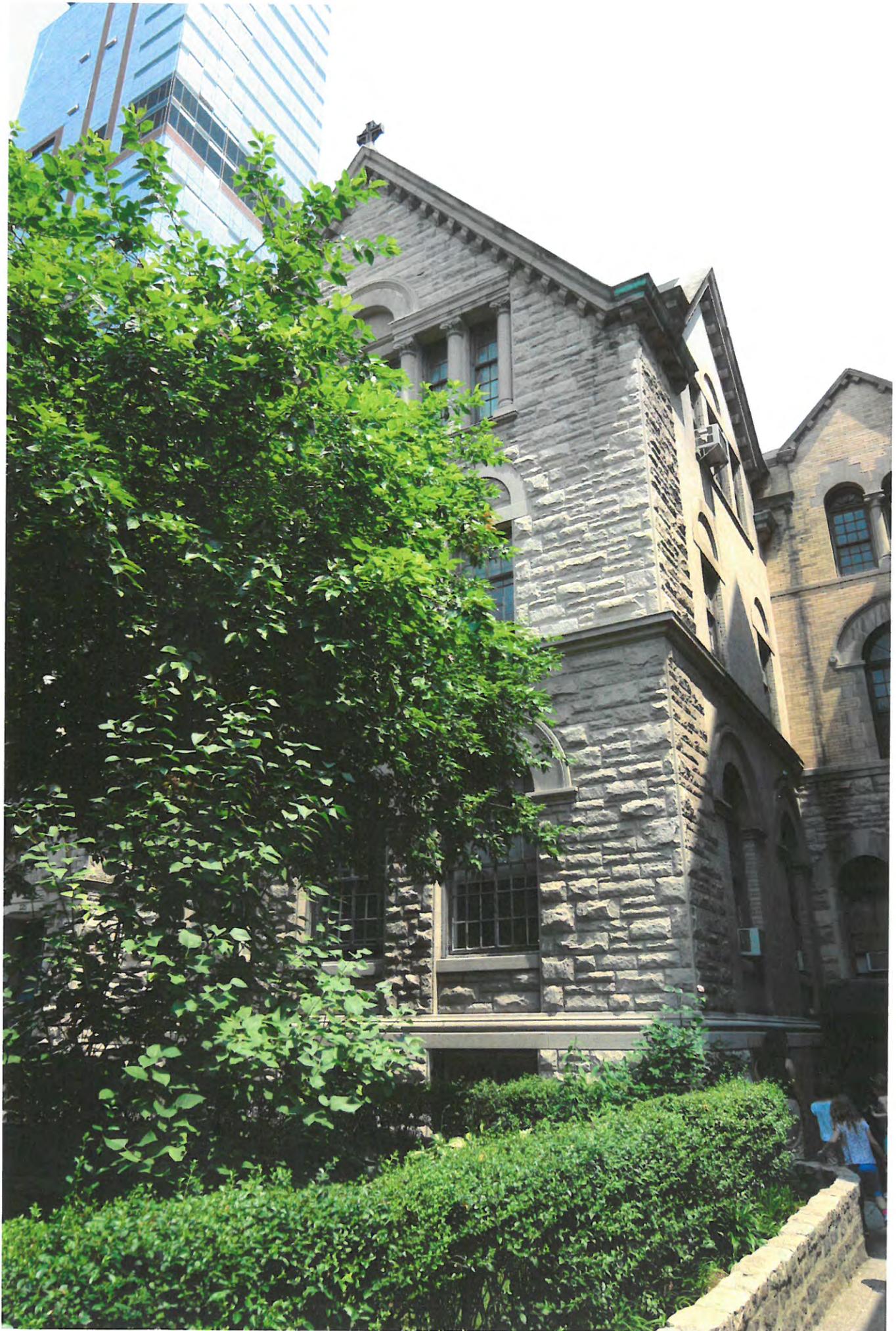




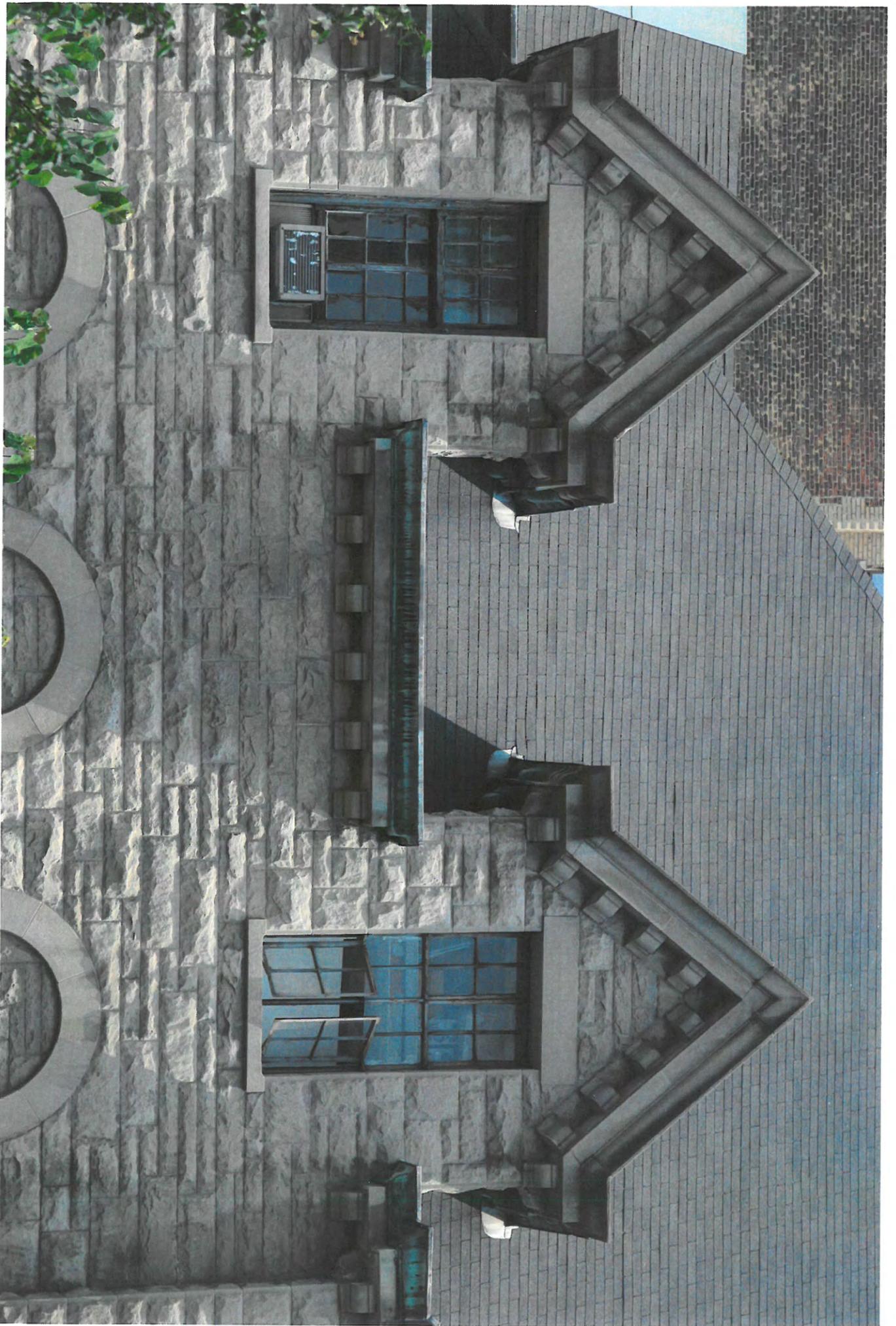














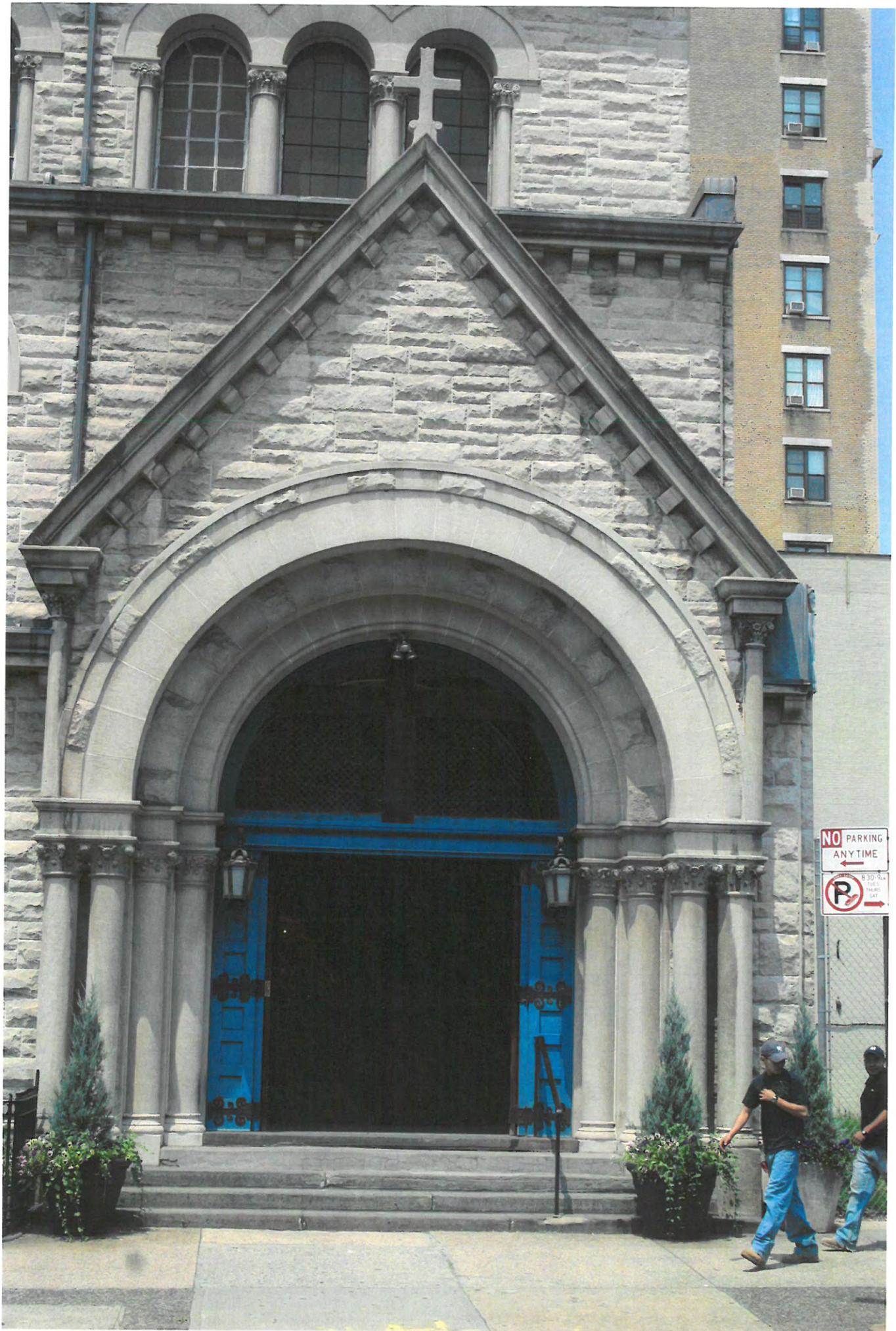
St. Mark's Church
228 West 98th Street
313.223.2700
WELCOME TO US

St. Mark's Church
228 West 98th Street
313.223.2700

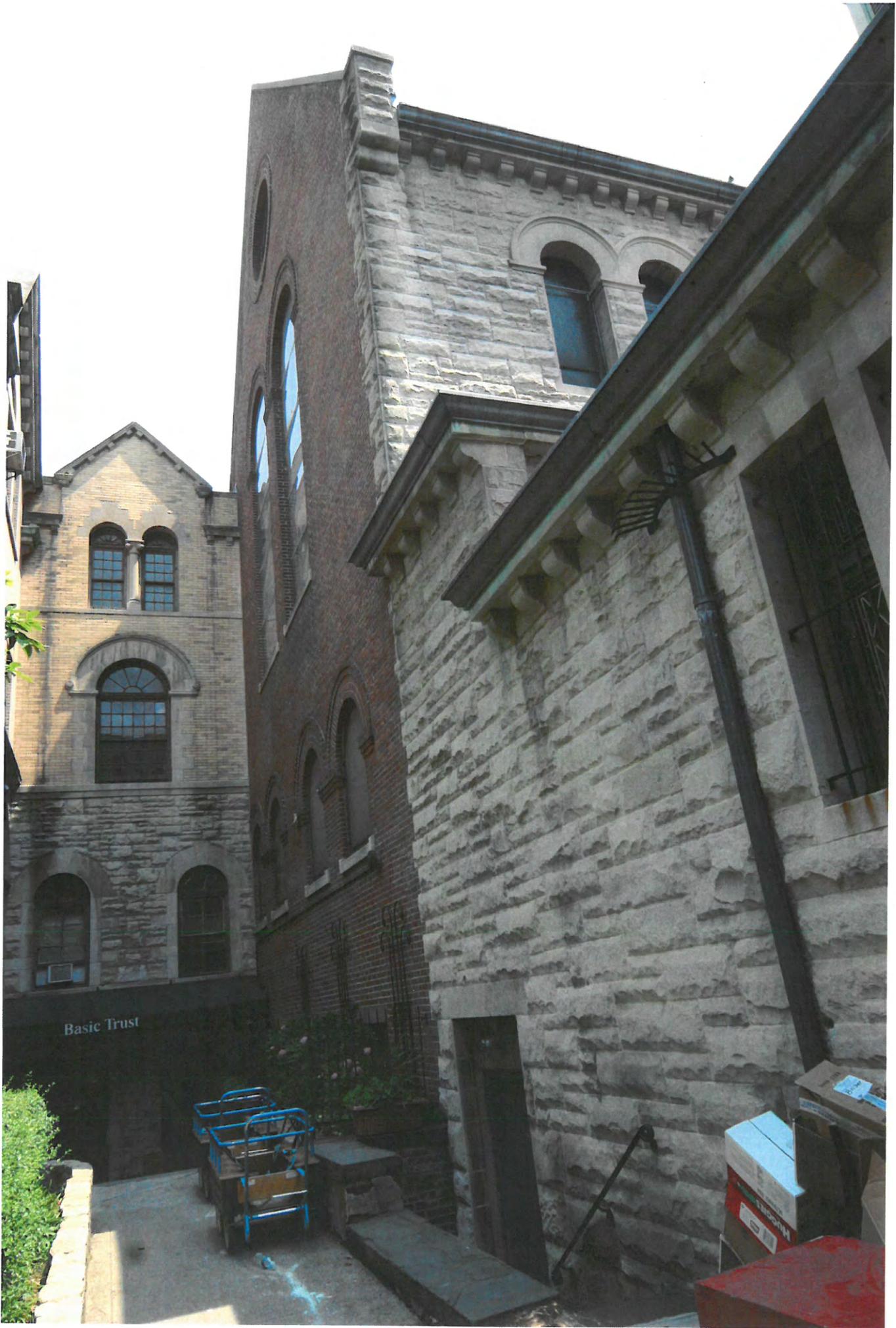




P-415



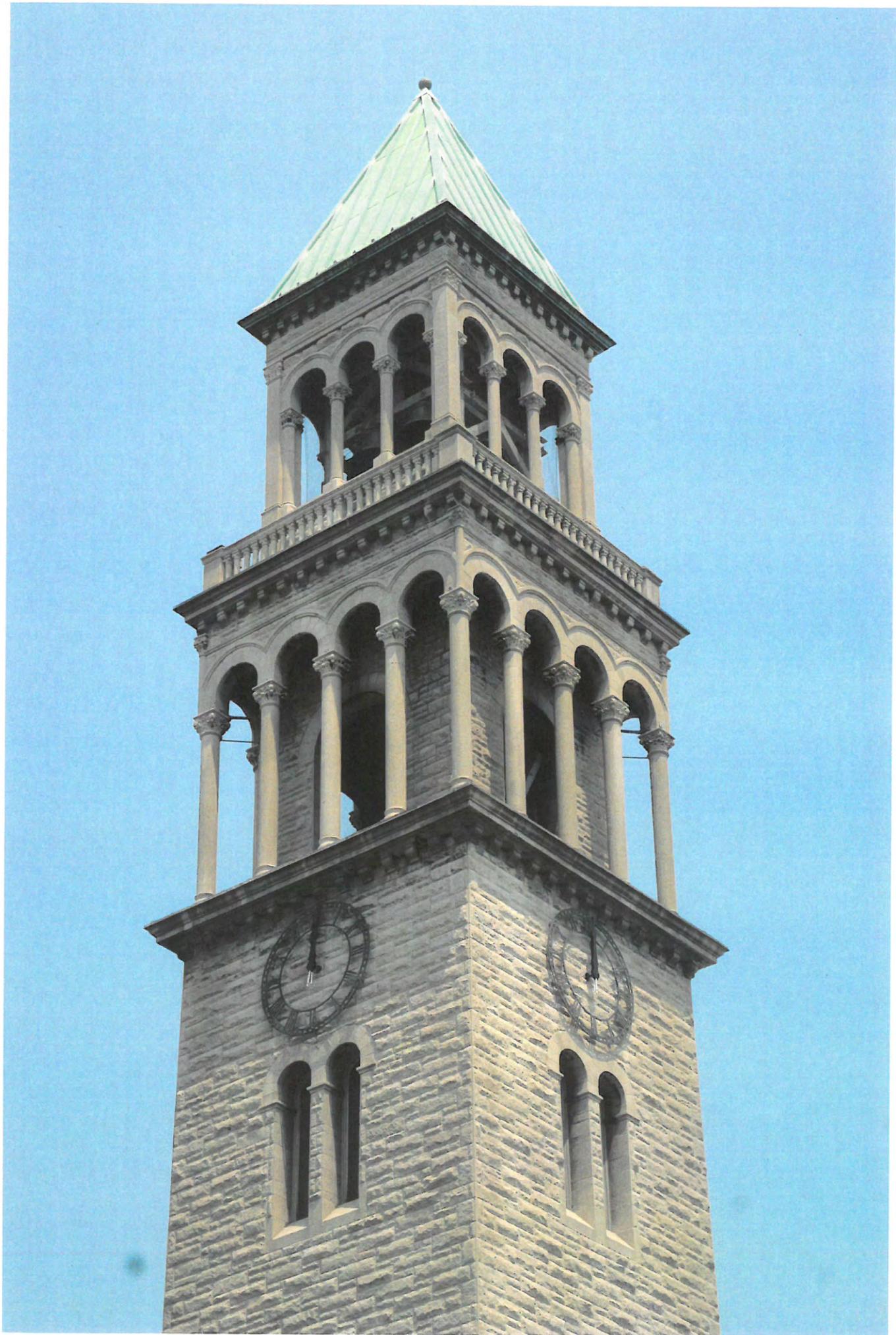
NO PARKING ANYTIME
8:30-9:45
TUESDAY
THURSDAY
SATURDAY



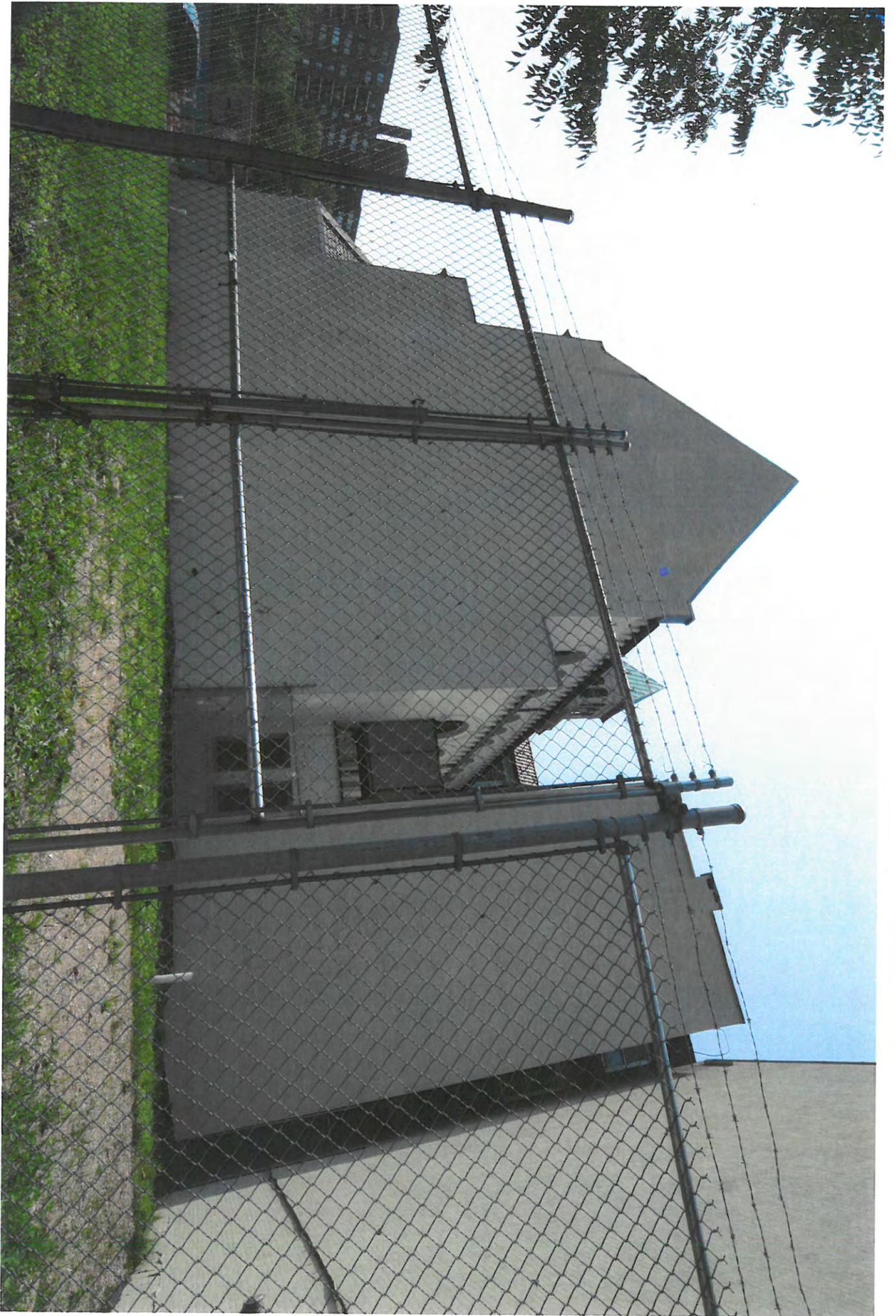
Basic Trust

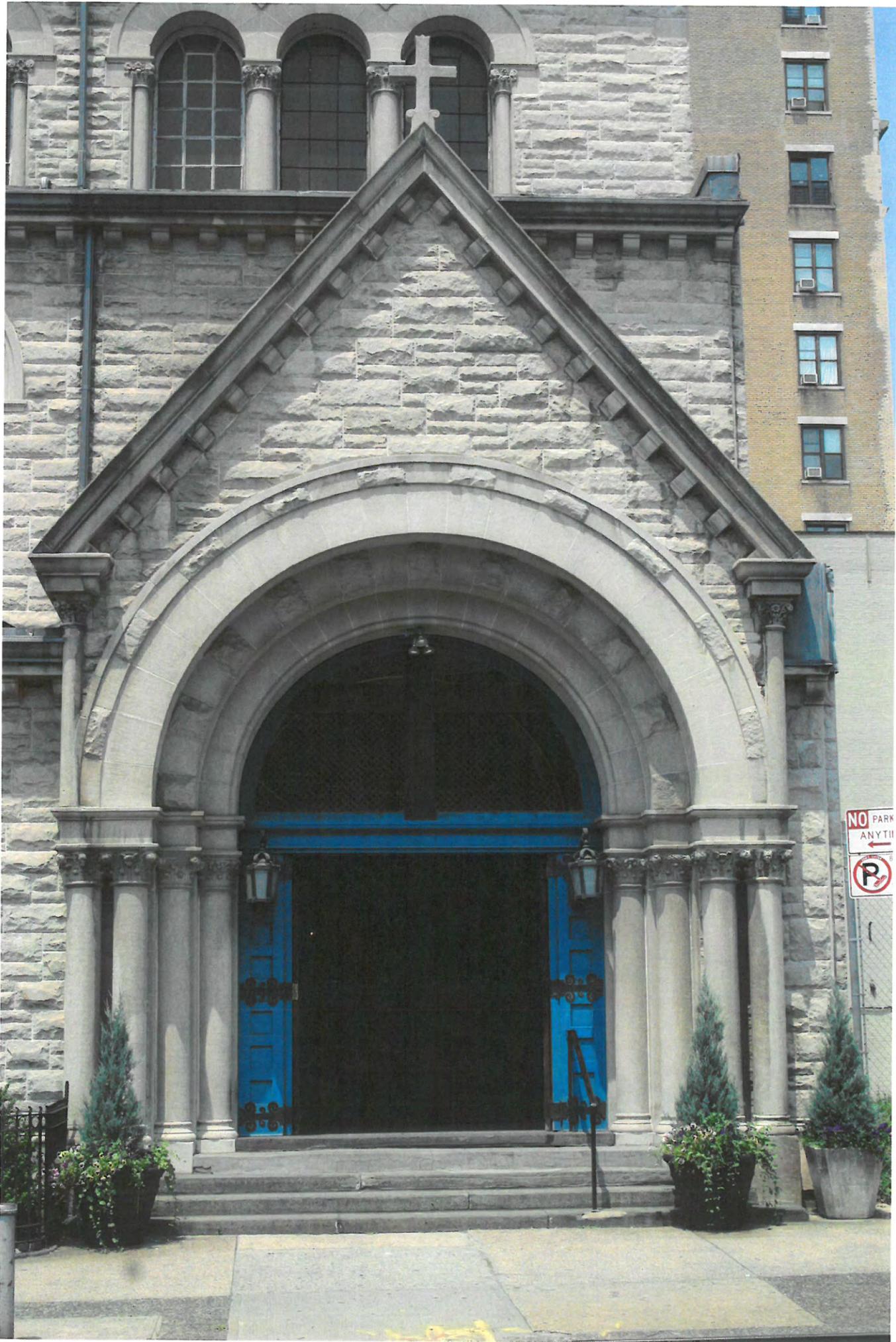


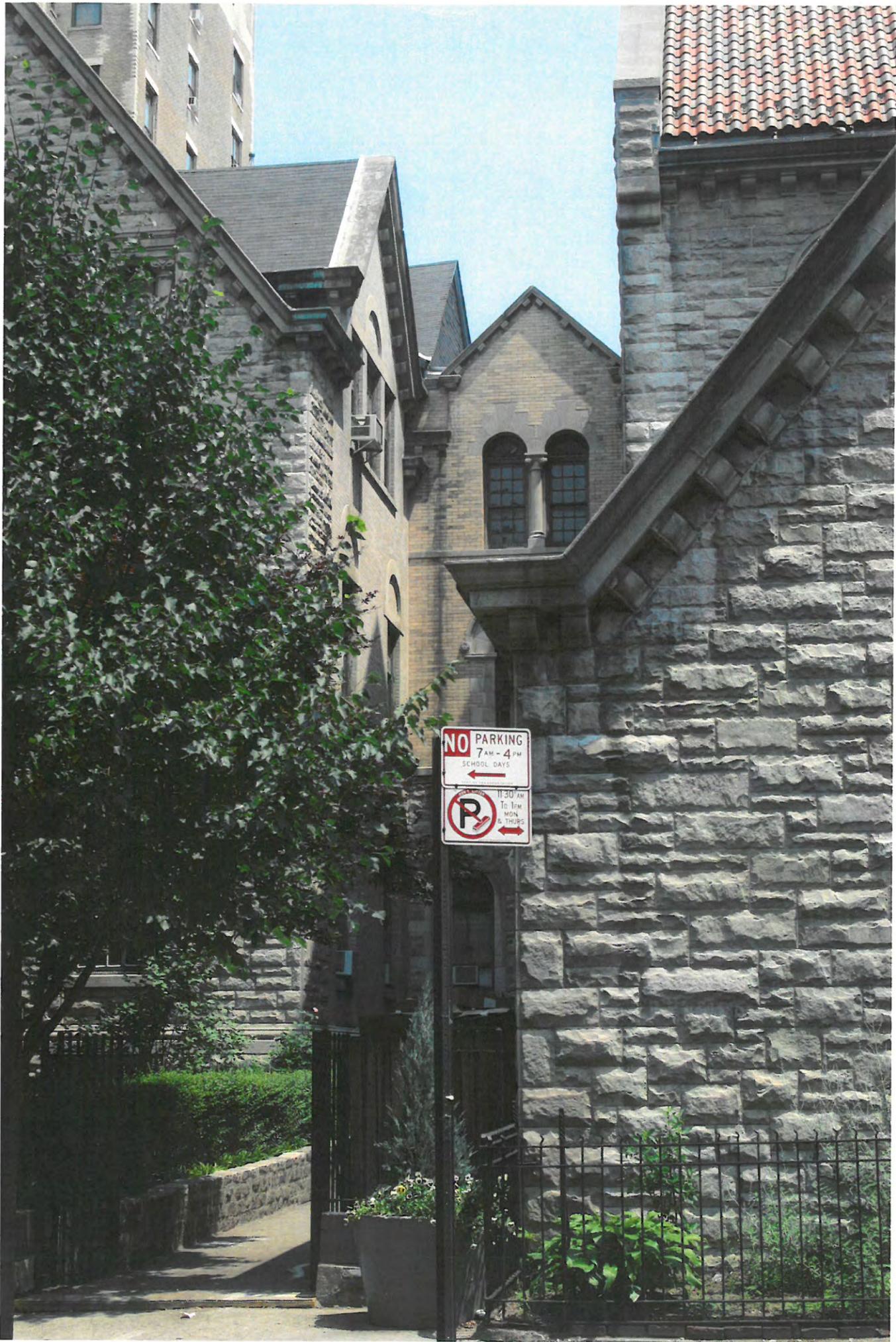












NO PARKING
7 AM - 4 PM
SCHOOL DAYS
←

11:30 AM
To 1 PM
MON & THURS
←

Cynthia Danza

From: Cynthia Danza
Sent: Wednesday, July 23, 2008 5:00 PM
To: 'HBTJBT@aol.com'
Subject: St. Michael's

Hi Jeannie,

I hope that you are enjoying your summer. I just wanted to contact you because I have not received the materials that you were going to send me and I thought they may have gotten lost in the mail. Please let me know if you sent them and whether you think I should have received them already. Thank you.

Best regards,
Cindy

Cynthia Danza
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission
One Centre Street, 9th Floor North
New York, New York 10007
(212) 669-7913 (T) (212) 669-7818 (F)
cdanza@lpc.nyc.gov







The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North New York NY 10007 (212) 669-7801 Fax (212) 669-7818

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks>



Mary Beth Betts
Director of Research
mbetts@lpc.nyc.gov

June 9, 2009

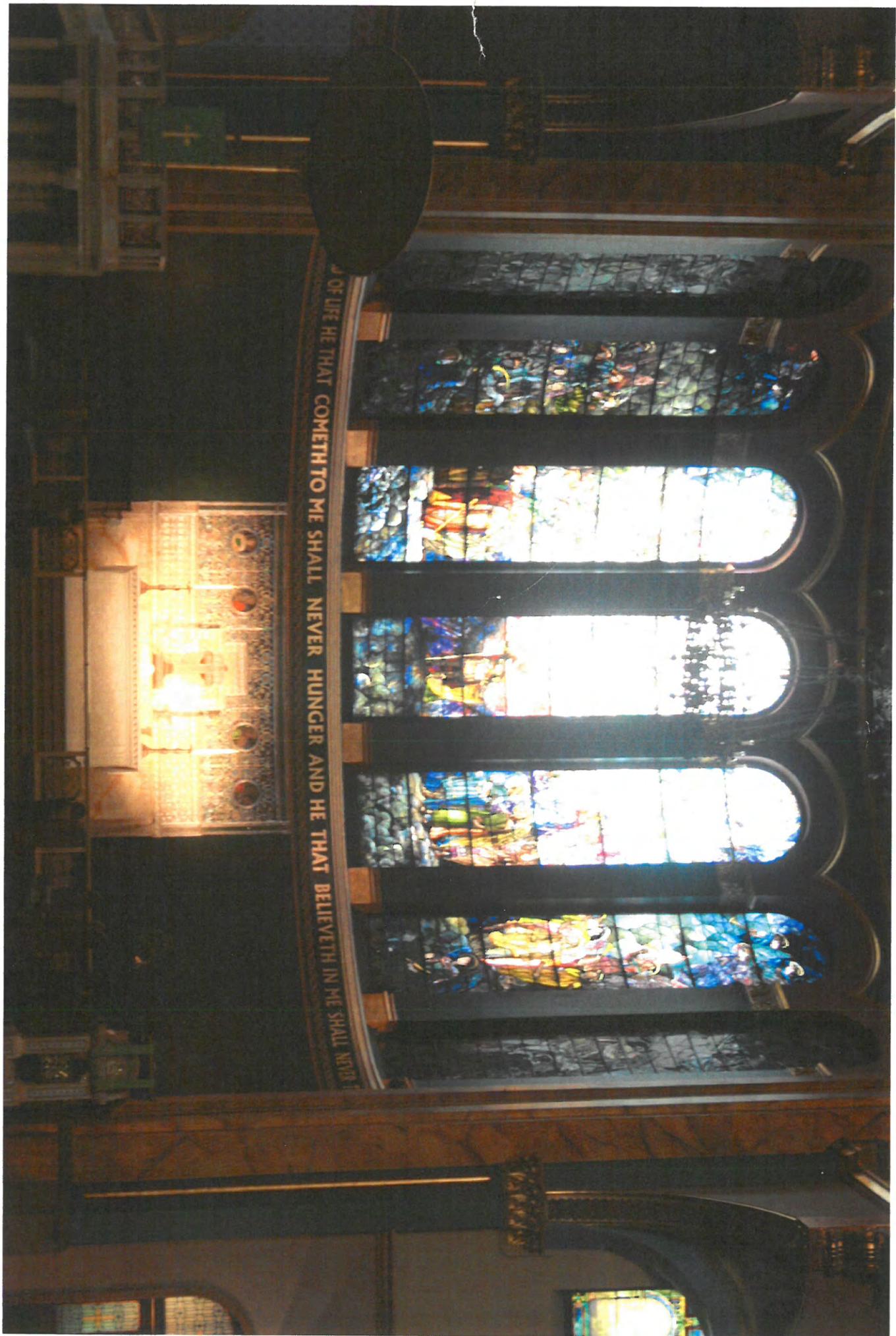
Ms. Arlene Simon
President
Landmarks West!
45 West 67th Street
New York, NY 10023

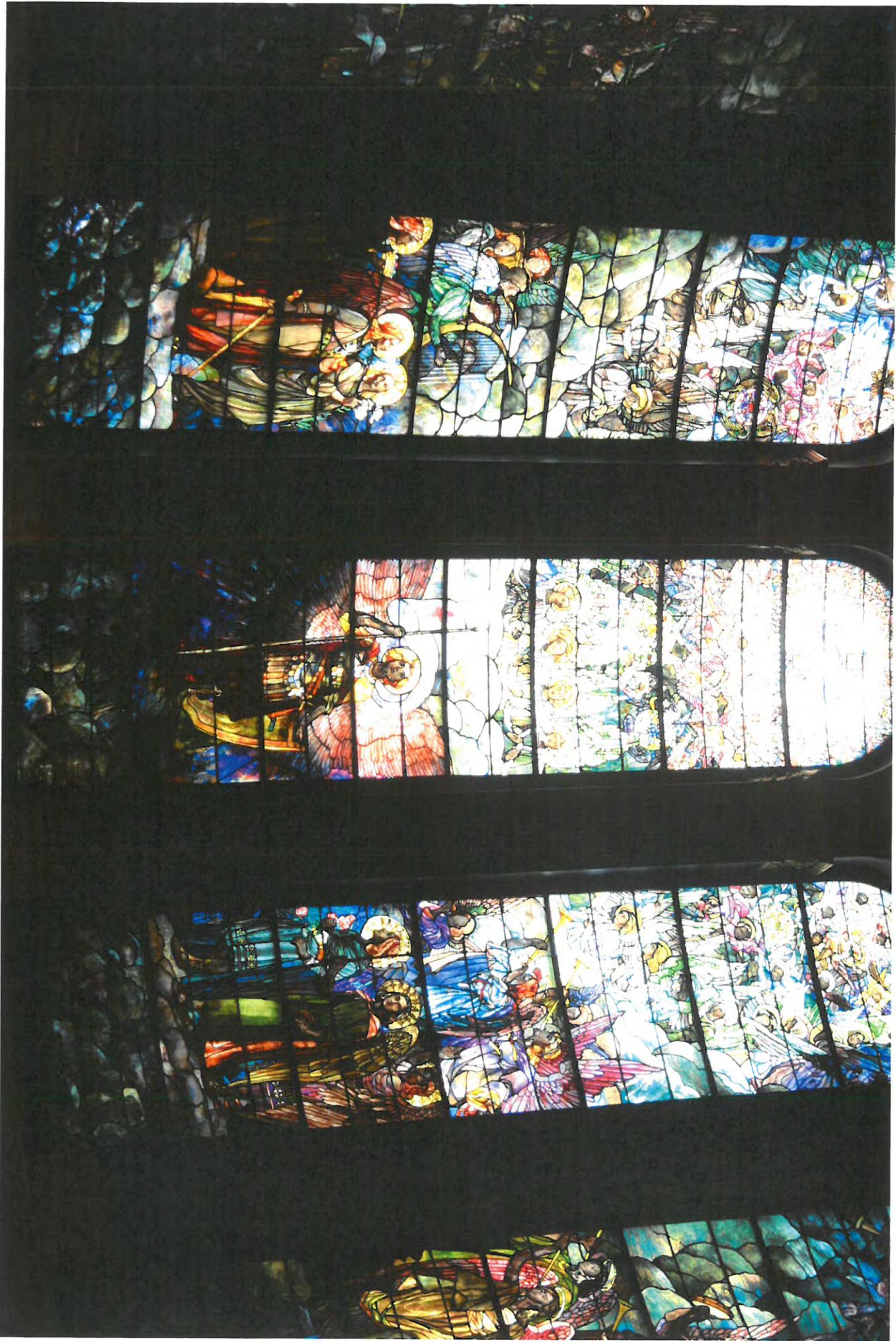
Ms. Kate Wood
Executive Director
Landmarks West!
45 West 67th Street
New York, NY 10023

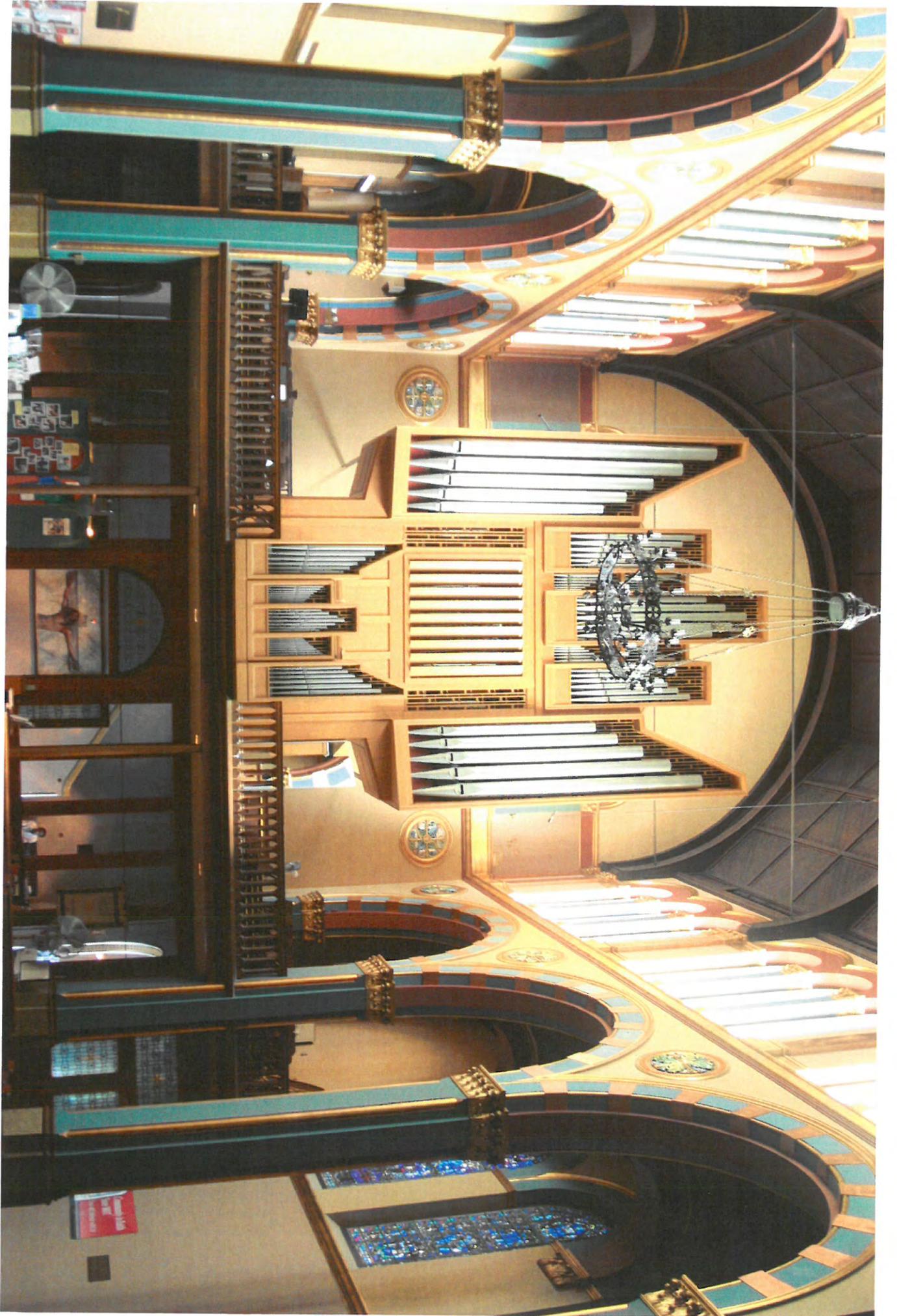
Re: Broadway Fashion Building (2309-2315 Broadway)
First Baptist Church (265 West 79th Street)
Public School 165 (234 West 109th Street)
St. Michael's Church Complex (225 West 99th Street)
West End Presbyterian Church (Amsterdam and 105th Street)
Cliff Dwelling Apartments (243 Riverside Drive)
Proposed West 93rd, 94th and 95th Street Historic District (between CPW & Amsterdam)
Proposed West End Avenue Historic District
Hohenzollen (491 West End Avenue)
Amsterdam Houses (West 61st and 64th Streets, Amsterdam and West End Ave.)
Astor Court (210 West 90th Street)
Cornwall (2441-2449 Broadway)
Euclid Hall (2345 Broadway)
Level Club (53 West 73rd Street)

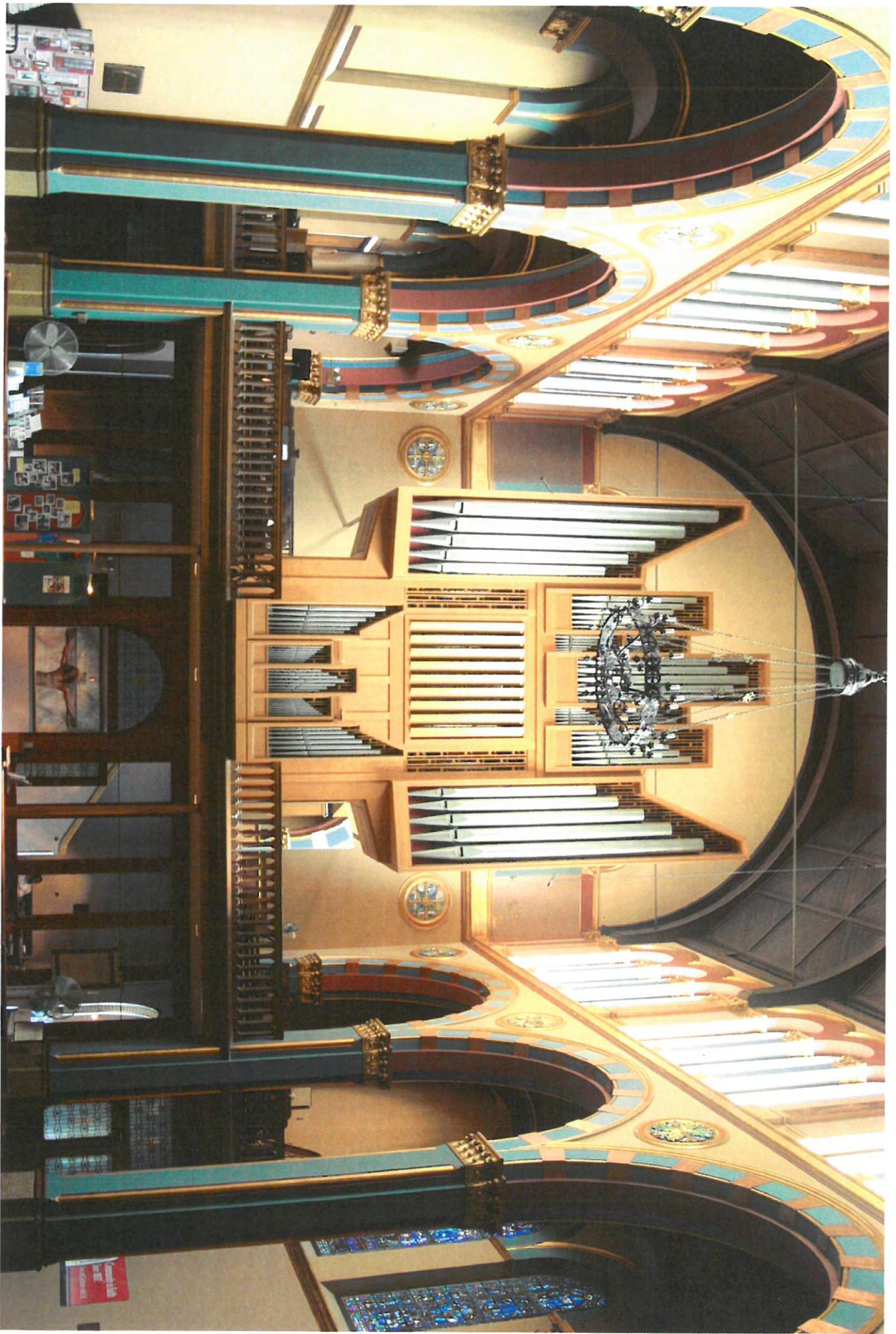
Dear Ms. Simon and Ms. Wood:

In response to the information you submitted concerning the properties referenced above, a senior staff committee of the Landmarks Preservation Commission has carefully reviewed the properties for consideration as potential landmarks. Broadway Fashion Building, First Baptist Church, Public School 165, St. Michael's Church, and West End Presbyterian Church all appear to be eligible and will be considered in the context of the criteria for designation contained in the Landmarks Law and the Commission's overall priorities for the city.



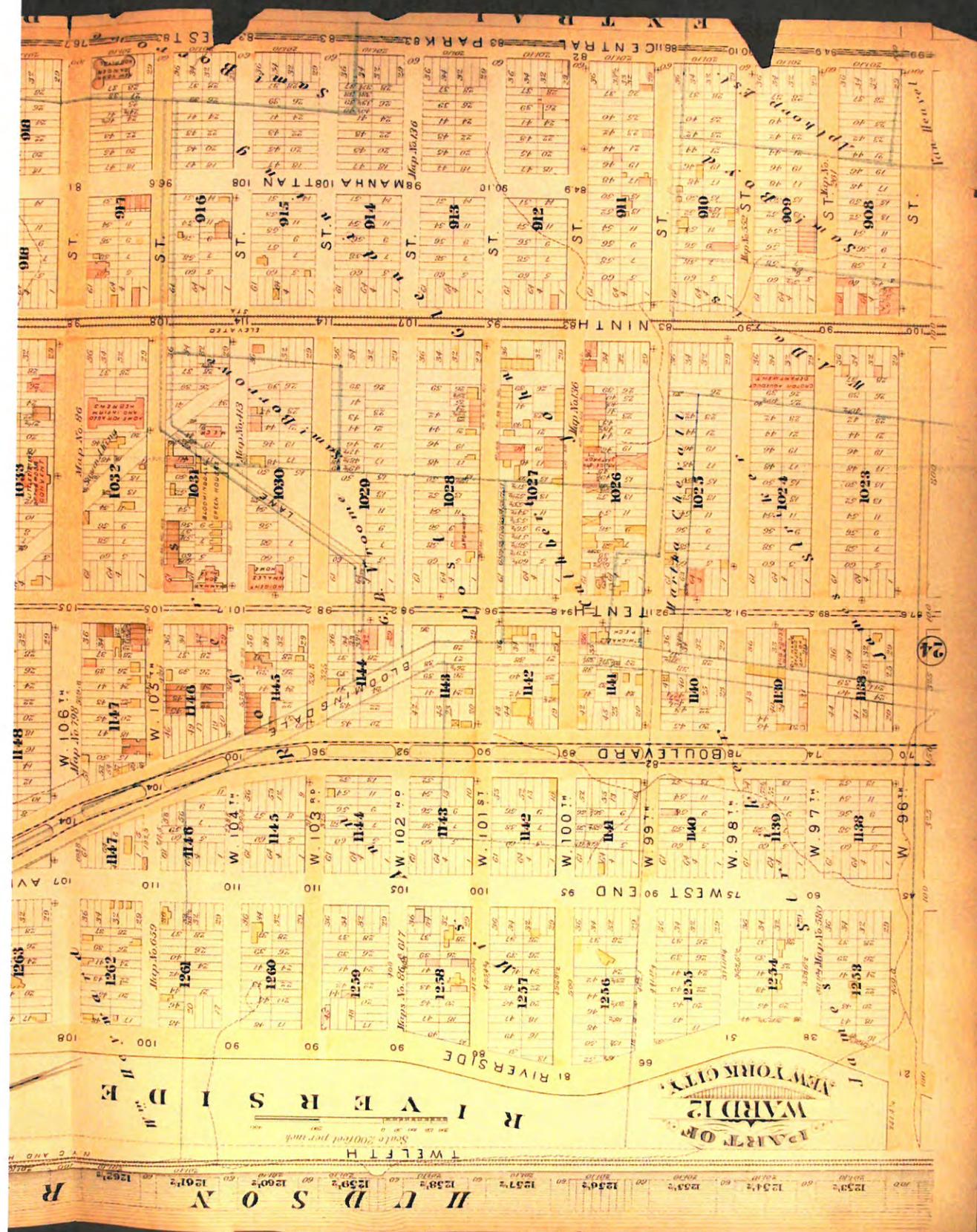








2nd Church (1854-1870) Robinsm-Platz 25a (S Drive) 99 St + 10th Ave

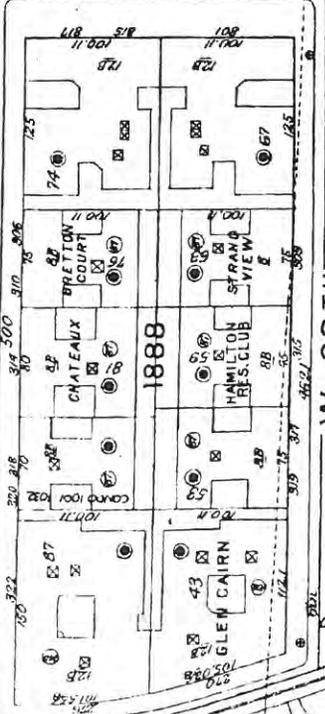


1885 - Lot 1141 (now lot 1871) 1898

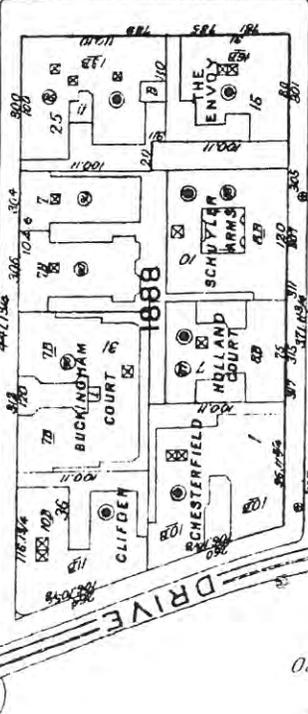
Ann Rogers Maps No. 86, 617 & 798

100

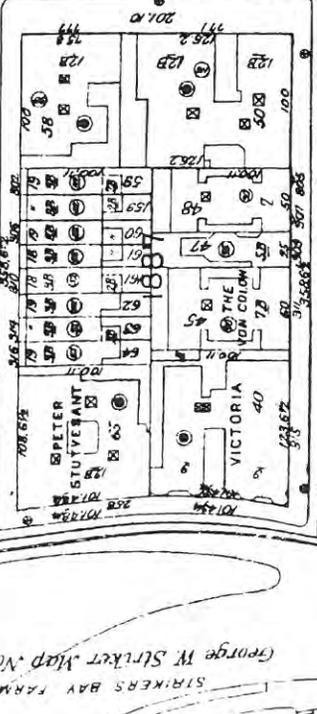
W. 100TH



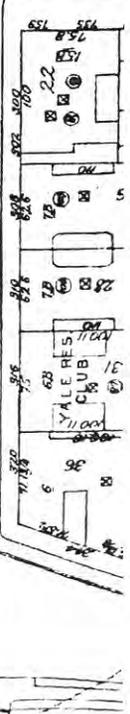
W. 99TH



W. 98TH

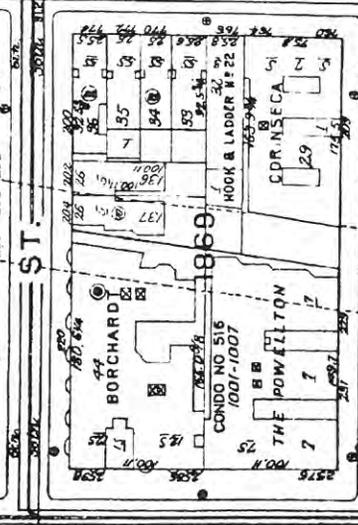
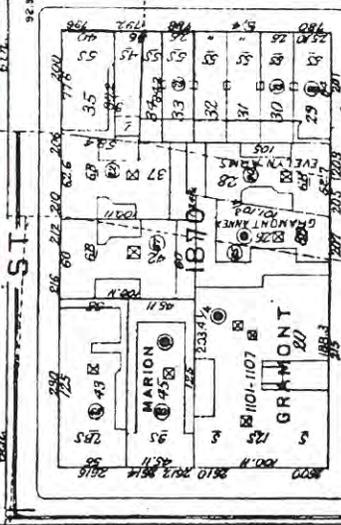
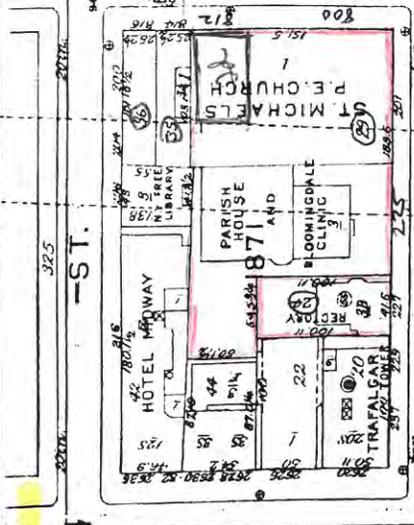
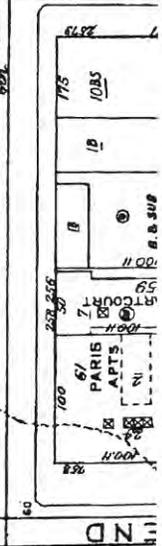
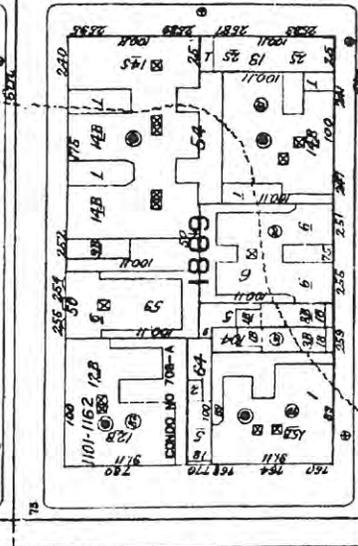
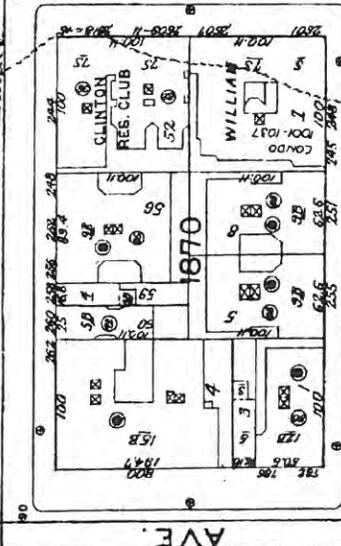
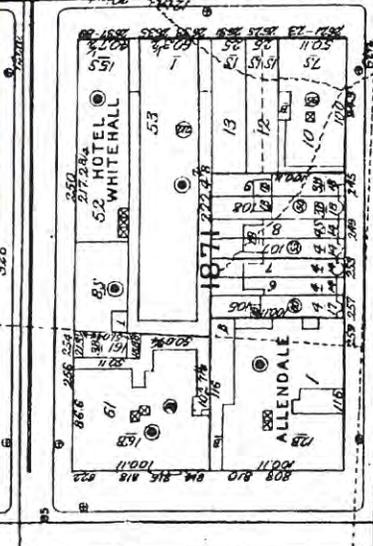


W. 97TH



Berman

Le Roy



Blommsdal Rd →

George W. Striker Map No. 580
STINKERS BAY FARM

FAX

N.Y.C. Dept. of Finance
Property Division
66 John Street, NY, NY 10038

Date: 3/6/08

Number of pages including cover sheet: 2

To: _____

Attention

Jennifer Most

Phone: _____

Fax Phone: 212-669-7818

cc: _____

From: _____

Surveyor's Unit

Department of Finance

Phone: _____

212-361-7070

Fax Phone: _____

212-361-

Remarks:

Urgent

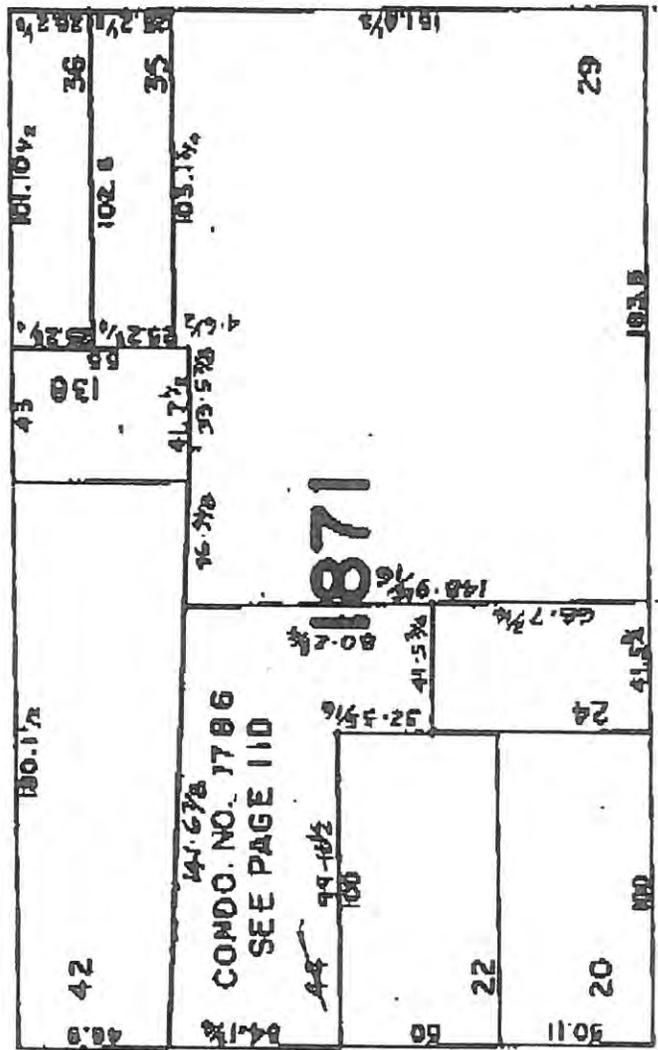
For your review

Reply ASAP

Please comment

1002 1003
1069

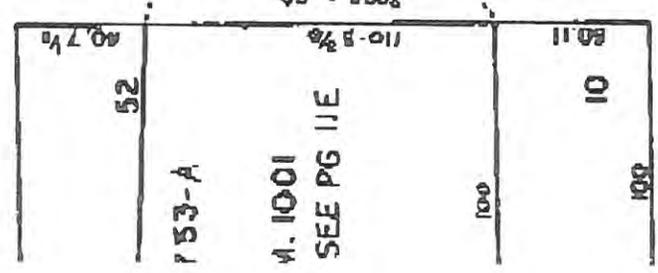
100TH ST. CONDO. NO. 1753-A



AVE.

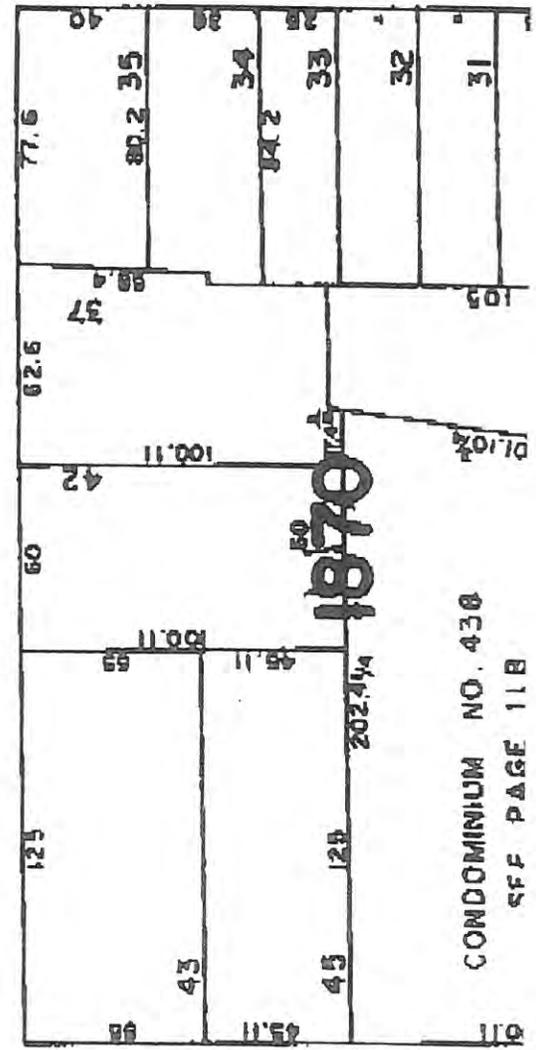
TAXMAP FROM SURVEYOR'S OFFICE

BROADWAY BOULEVARD



1871 ST.

99TH ST.



MSTERDAM

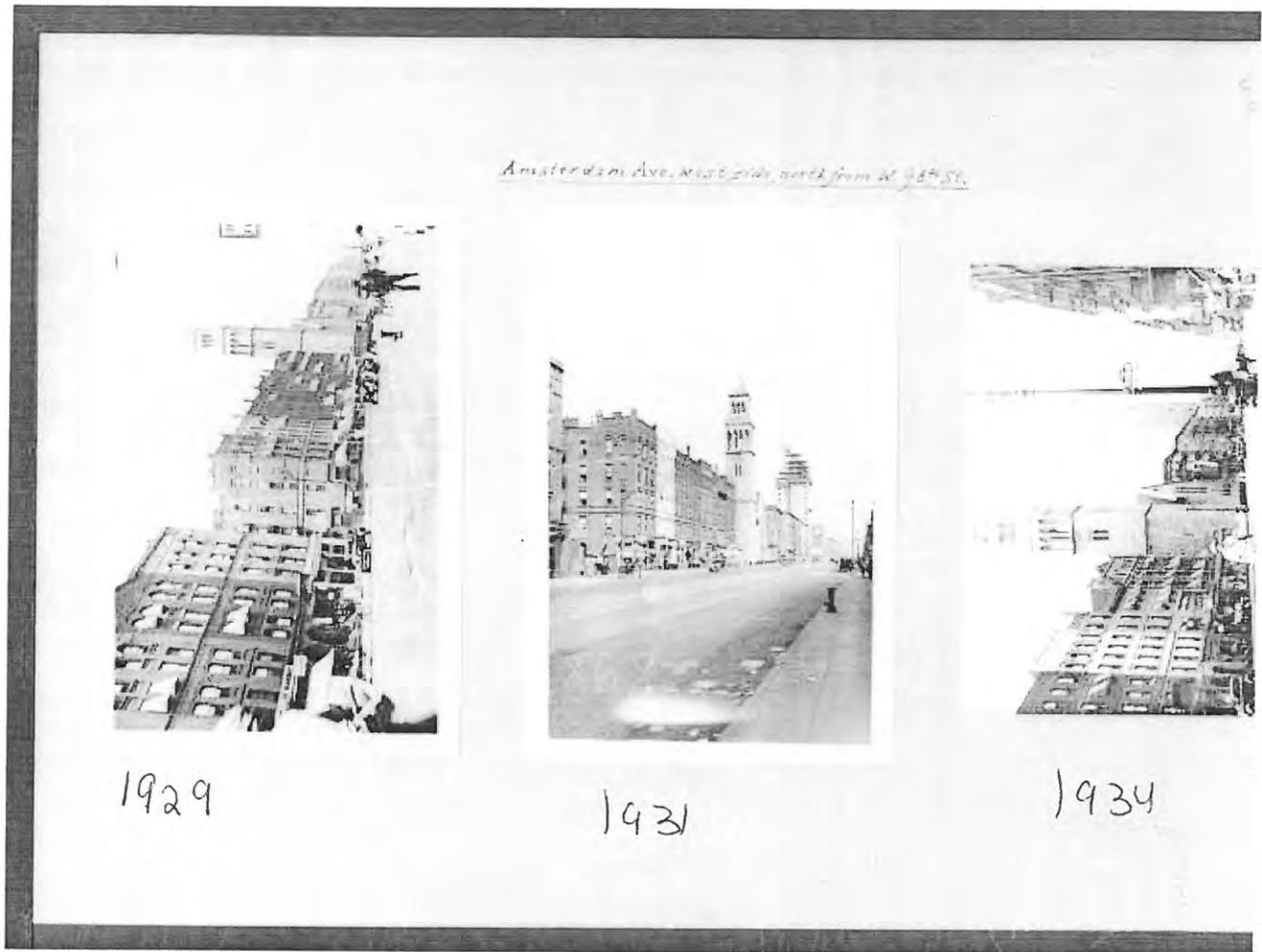
1870

CONDOMINIUM

NYPLDigitalGallery

Item 77 of 770

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Digital ID: 715968F

Creator(s): Sperr, Percy Loomis , 1890-1964 -- Photographer

Manhattan: Amsterdam Avenue - 98th Street

In: Photographic views of New York City, 1870's-1970's > Manhattan

Created Date: 1931

Library Division: Humanities and Social Sciences Library / Irma and Paul Milstein Division of United States History, Local Hi

Specific Material Type: Photographs

Subject(s): Butcher shops

Restaurants

Standard Reference: 0676-C1; 0676-B5

Digital Image ID: 715968F

Digital Record ID: 405766

*No photos in
Acker collection.*

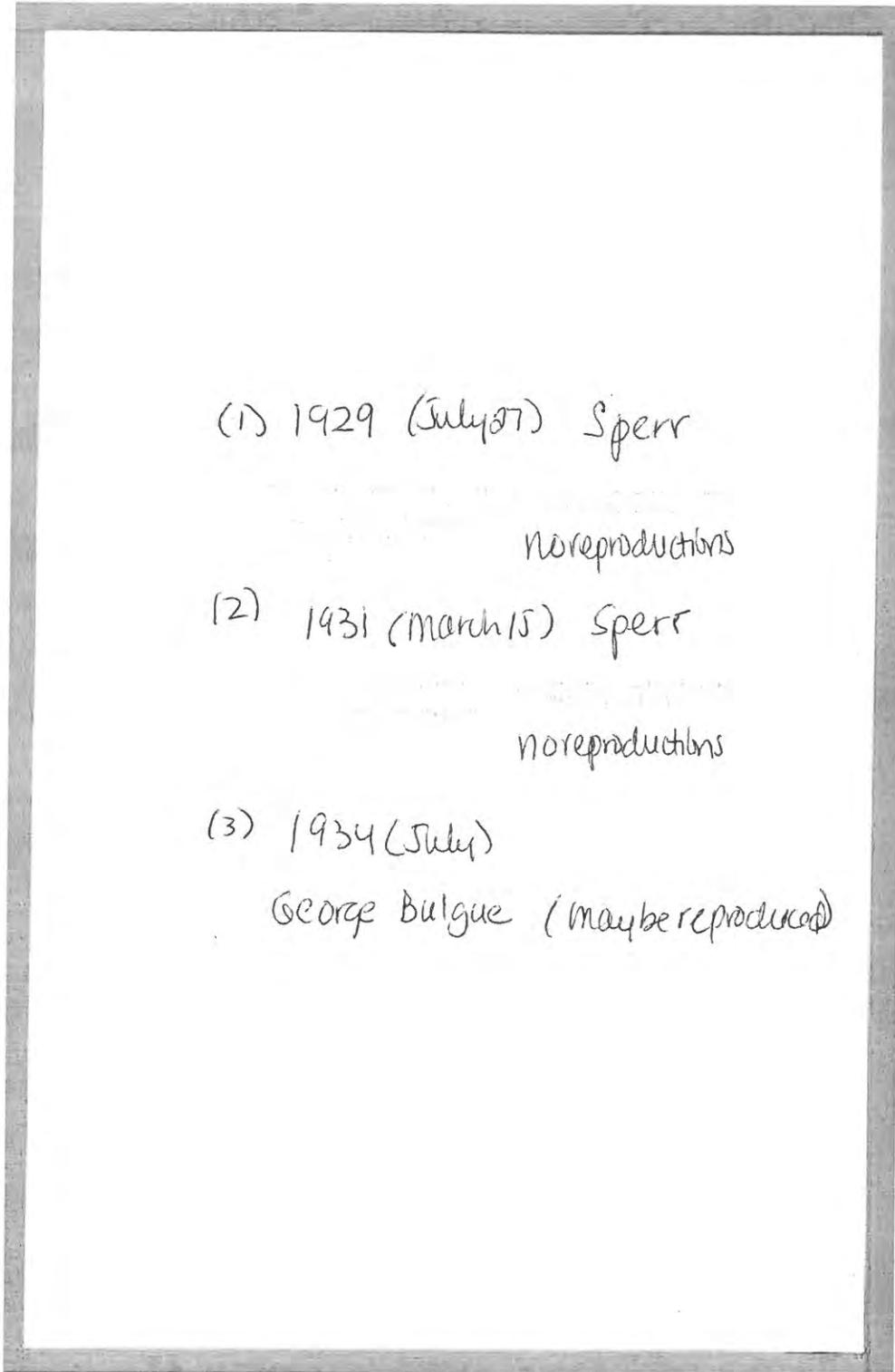
Item 77 of 770

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NYPL Digital Gallery

Item 1 of 1

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Digital Verso ID: 715968B

Creator(s) Sperr, Percy Loomis , 1890-1964 -- Photographer

Manhattan: Amsterdam Avenue - 98th Street

*Lot 24
Rectory*



NYC BUILDINGS

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NYC Department of Buildings Property Profile Overview

227 WEST 99 STREET
WEST 99 STREET

227 - 227

MANHATTAN 10025

Health Area : 3110
 Census Tract : 187
 Community Board : 107
 Buildings on Lot : 1

BIN# 1056461

Tax Block : 1871
 Tax Lot : 24
 Condo : NO
 Vacant : NO

[View DCP Addresses...](#) [Browse Block](#)

[View Certificates of Occupancy](#)

DOB Special Place Name:

DOB Building Remarks:

Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	Special Status:	N/A
Local Law:	NO	Loft Law:	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	TA Restricted:	NO
UB Restricted:	NO	DOB District:	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	Grandfathered Sign:	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	City Owned:	NO
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code:

M3-CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open	Elevator Records
Complaints	0	0	Electrical Applications
Violations-DOB	0	0	Permits In-Process / Issued
Violations-ECB	0	0	Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Jobs/Filings	2		Plumbing Inspections
PRA / ARA Jobs	0		Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Total Jobs	2		Facades
Total Actions	0		Marquee Annual Permits
			Boiler Records
			DEP Boiler Information

If you have any questions please review these [Frequently Asked Questions](#), the [Glossary](#), or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.



Nov 29 also different BIN



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**NYC Department of Buildings
Property Profile Overview**

201 WEST 99 STREET
WEST 99 STREET 201 - 201
AMSTERDAM AVENUE 800 - 812

MANHATTAN 10025
Health Area : 3110
Census Tract : 187
Community Board : 107
Buildings on Lot : 2

BIN# 1084034
Tax Block : 1871
Tax Lot : 29
Condo : NO
Vacant : NO

[View DCP Addresses...](#) [Browse Block](#)

[View Certificates of Occupancy](#)

DOB Special Place Name:

DOB Building Remarks:

Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	Special Status:	N/A
Local Law:	NO	Loft Law:	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	TA Restricted:	NO
UB Restricted:	NO	DOB District:	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	Grandfathered Sign:	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	City Owned:	NO
Historic Block:		Historic Lots:	
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code: M1-CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as that of the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open	Elevator Records
Complaints	0	0	Electrical Applications
Violations-DOB	7	7	Permits In-Process / Issued
Violations-ECB	0	0	Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Jobs/Filings	2		Plumbing Inspections
PRA / ARA Jobs	0		Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Total Jobs	2		Facades
Actions	1		Marquee Annual Permits
			Boiler Records
			DEP Boiler Information

OR Enter Action Type:

OR Select from List:

Select...

AND

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NYC BUILDINGS



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NYC Department of Buildings Actions

Premises: 201 WEST 99 STREET MANHATTAN

BIN: 1084034 Block: 1

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
SA 2234-09		00/00/1909
V 050498LL629104804	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	05/04/1998
V 031699LL629106360	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	03/16/1999
V 020700LL629106463	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	02/07/2000
V 022701LL629106259	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	02/27/2001
V 031903LL629106044	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	03/19/2003
V 013105LL629103830	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	01/31/2005
V 010606LL629103279	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	01/06/2006

Enter Action Type:

Or Select from List:

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NYC BUILDINGS

Lot 29 Church r. Parson House



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NYC Department of Buildings Property Profile Overview

225 WEST 99 STREET
WEST 99 STREET 225 - 225

MANHATTAN 10025
Health Area : 3110
Census Tract : 187
Community Board : 107
Buildings on Lot : 2

BIN# 1084035
Tax Block : 1871
Tax Lot : 29
Condo : NO
Vacant : NO

[View DCP Addresses...](#) [Browse Block](#)

[View Certificates of Occupancy](#)

DOB Special Place Name:

DOB Building Remarks:

Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	Special Status:	N/A
Local Law:	NO	Loft Law:	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	TA Restricted:	NO
UB Restricted:	NO	DOB District:	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	Grandfathered Sign:	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	City Owned:	NO
Historic Block:	1871	Historic Lots:	29
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code: M1-CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as that of the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open	Elevator Records
Complaints	0	0	Electrical Applications
Violations-DOB	16	11	Permits In-Process / Issued
Violations-ECB	0	0	Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Jobs/Filings	4		Plumbing Inspections
PRA / ARA Jobs	0		Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Total Jobs	4		Facades
Actions	40		Marquee Annual Permits
			Boiler Records
			DEP Boiler Information

OR Enter Action Type:

OR Select from List:

Select...

AND

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NYC BUILDINGS



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NYC Department of Buildings Actions

Premises: 225 WEST 99 STREET MANHATTAN

BIN: 1084035 Block: 1

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
ALT 8-02* ✓ <i>dwelling, parish house</i>	ALTERATION	00/00/0000
ALT 881-90* ✓ <i>church to be moved</i>	ALTERATION	00/00/0000
ALT 646-97* ✓ <i>Int alt - parish house</i>	ALTERATION	00/00/0000
ALT 1498-21 ✓ <i>alt int. balem church</i>	ALTERATION	00/00/1921
ALT 1498-21 ?	ALTERATION	05/23/1921
BN 1599-33	BUILDING NOTICE	00/00/0000
BN 1383-23	BUILDING NOTICE	00/00/1923
BN 183-59P	BUILDING NOTICE	00/00/1959
BN 1269-67P	BUILDING NOTICE	00/00/1967
CC 590-56	CURB CUT	00/00/1956

[Next](#)

Enter Action Type:

Or Select from List: [Select...](#)

[Refresh](#)

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NYC BUILDINGS



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NYC Department of Buildings Actions

Premises: 225 WEST 99 STREET MANHATTAN

BIN: 1084035 Block: 1

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
COM 5484-64	COMPLAINTS	00/00/1964
COM 7394-64	COMPLAINTS	00/00/1964
COM 7526-64	COMPLAINTS	00/00/1964
COM 5227-65	COMPLAINTS	00/00/1965
COM 1103-69	COMPLAINTS	00/00/1969
COM 1104-69	COMPLAINTS	00/00/1969
COM 1105-69	COMPLAINTS	00/00/1969 ✓
DP 175-12 <i>old rectory</i>	DEMOLITION PERMIT	00/00/0000 2-7
ER 1728-03	ELEVATOR REPORT	00/00/0000 3-4
FO 3902-47	OIL BURNER APPLICATION	00/00/1947

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

Enter Action Type:

Or Select from List:

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NYC BUILDINGS



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NYC Department of Buildings Actions

Premises: 225 WEST 99 STREET MANHATTAN

BIN: 1084035 Block: 1

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
MISC 468-86	MISCELLANEOUS	02/28/1986
NB 232-12P ✓ Rectory	NEW BUILDING	00/00/0000
NB 1533-90* ✓ present church	NEW BUILDING	00/00/0000
NB 898-96* ✓ Parish house	NEW BUILDING	00/00/1996
P 455-13*	PLUMBING	00/00/1913
PRS 3565-48	PLUMBING REPAIR SLIP	00/00/1948
PRS 141-59	PLUMBING REPAIR SLIP	00/00/1959
PRS 799-59	PLUMBING REPAIR SLIP	00/00/1959
SR 4380-12	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/0000
SR 397-65	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/0000

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

Enter Action Type:

Or Select from List:

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NYC Department of Buildings

Actions

Premises: 225 WEST 99 STREET MANHATTAN

BIN: 1084035 Block: 1

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
SR 241-13	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1913
SR 1531-20	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1920
SR 2976-44	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1944
SR 2521-50	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1950
SR 311-63	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1963
SR 429-64	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1964
SR 16-65	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1965
SR 289-65	SPECIAL REPORT	00/00/1965
UB* 1636-12		00/00/0000
UB* 3251-99*		00/00/0000

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

Enter Action Type:

Or Select from List: [Select...](#)

[Refresh](#)

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NYC BUILDINGS

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NYC Department of Buildings

Actions

Premises: 225 WEST 99 STREET MANHATTAN

BIN: 1084035 Block: 1

NUMBER

TYPE

FILE DATE

V* 3076=69

DOB VIOLATION DISMISSED

00/00/0000

DISMISSAL DATE:

AGENCY LICENSE:

BADGE NO.:

V* 3671-10

DOB VIOLATION DISMISSED

00/00/0000

DISMISSAL DATE: 04/07/2000

AGENCY LICENSE: AML

BADGE NO.:

V* 1938-12P

DOB VIOLATION DISMISSED

00/00/0000

DISMISSAL DATE: 04/07/2000

AGENCY LICENSE: AML

BADGE NO.:

V* 4541-12

DOB VIOLATION DISMISSED

00/00/0000

DISMISSAL DATE: 04/06/2000

AGENCY LICENSE: AML

BADGE NO.:

V 082995LL629105866

DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE

08/29/1995

V 021097LL629108595

DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE

02/10/1997

V* 091697LL6291189616

DOB VIOLATION DISMISSED

09/16/1997

V 050498LL629104868

DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE

05/04/1998

V 031699LL629106359

DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE

03/16/1999

V 020700LL629106462

DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE

02/07/2000

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

Enter Action Type:

Or Select from List:

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NYC BUILDINGS



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NYC Department of Buildings Actions

Premises: 225 WEST 99 STREET MANHATTAN

BIN: 1084035 Block: 1

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
V 022701LL629106258	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	02/27/2001
V 032602LL629106453	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	03/26/2002
V 031903LL629106045	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	03/19/2003
V 021304LL629103978	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	02/13/2004
V 013105LL629103876	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	01/31/2005
V 011907LL629103505	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	01/19/2007

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If you have any questions please review these Frequently Asked Questions, the Glossary, or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.









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