

East Harlem South / El Barrio

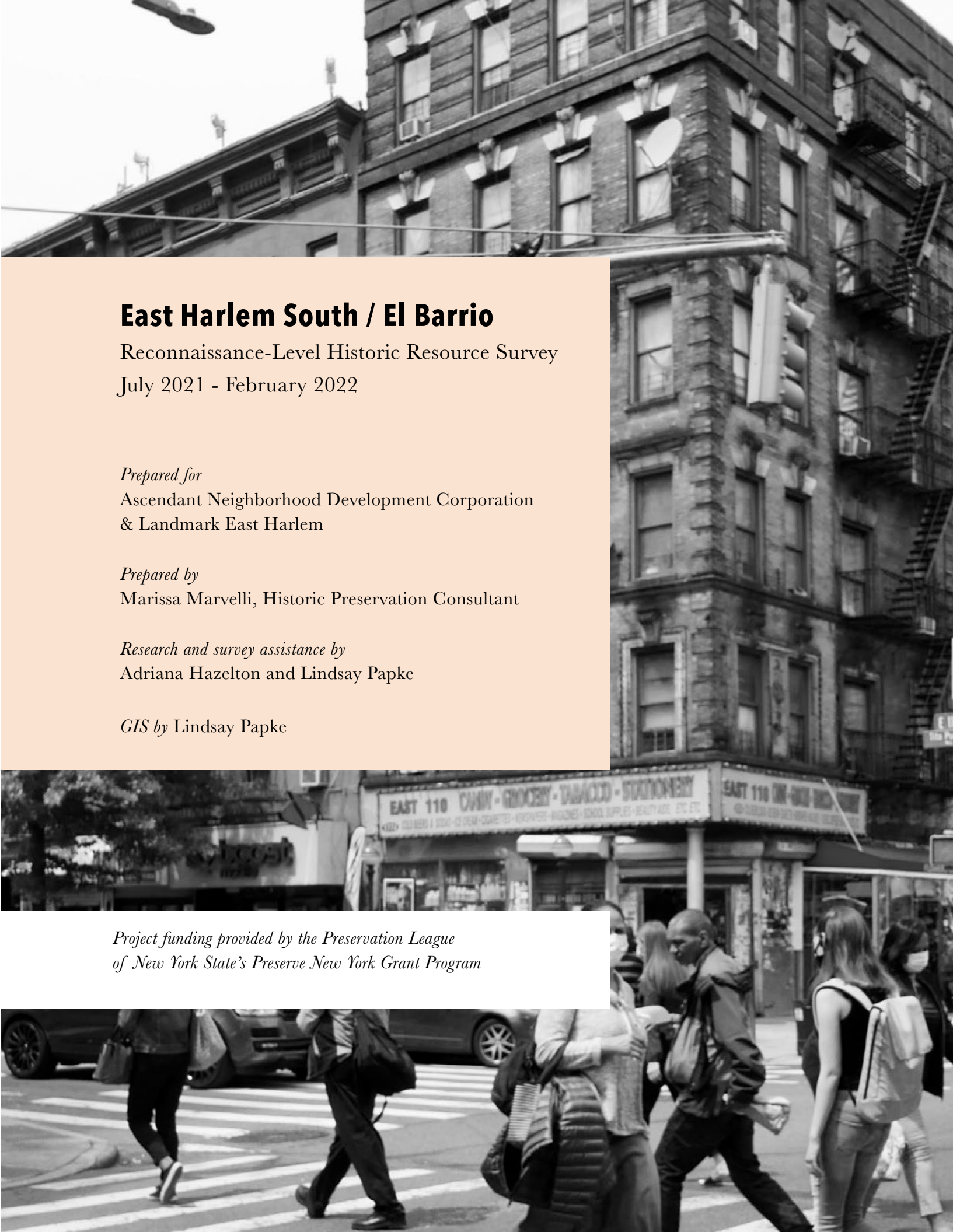
Reconnaissance-Level Historic Resource Survey

July 2021 - February 2022



Prepared for
Ascendant Neighborhood
Development Corporation
& Landmark East Harlem

Marissa Marvelli
Historic Preservation
Consultant



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of New York State's Preserve New York Grant Program*

Cover photo: View north on Lexington Avenue from
E. 102nd Street. By peeterv, 2019.

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East Harlem South/El Barrio Survey Area



Survey Area Outlined in Yellow

Project Overview

This reconnaissance-level historic resource survey was initiated by Ascendant Neighborhood Development Corporation, a Harlem-based community development corporation, and Landmark East Harlem, a coalition of organizations and individuals whose mission is to protect the special character of the neighborhood. The survey was largely funded with a grant from the Preservation League of New York State. In summer 2021, Ascendant contracted with Marissa Marvelli, an independent historic preservation professional, to conduct a reconnaissance-level resource survey of the southern half of East Harlem, also known as El Barrio. No comprehensive survey has ever been undertaken in this area of New York. Because of this, this survey should be considered an important first step in documenting its history and physical fabric and its primary purpose is to identify areas worthy of greater study. This survey did not comprehensively assess the integrity of individual resources as that is the purpose of an intensive-level survey.

Of the roughly 1,300 buildings and structures identified in the survey area, just five are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. There are nine locally designated individual landmarks—four of which are also listed. One building, the First Spanish United Methodist Church at 163 E. 111th Street, had been calendared for local designation but was removed from consideration in late 2018. There are no historic districts—locally designated or listed in the State/National Registers of Historic Places—in this survey area, with the exception of the northern tip of the listed Park Avenue Historic District, which includes a single building on the north side of 96th Street. Curiously, a draft nomination for an “El Barrio Historic District” was prepared in 1979 by a Tennessee-based preservation consultant. The boundaries of the proposed district mostly included the tenement and row house blocks between Third and Park avenues from 99th to 116th streets. It is not clear why the district was not listed at that time.

Impetus for this project comes from the increasing real estate pressure which is accelerating demographic and physical change

Locally Designated Buildings in the Survey Area
(* also Listed in National Register)

- 175 E. 104th St
Old Fire Engine Co. No. 53 Station
- 177 E. 104th St
Old 28th Police Precinct Station House
- 1220 Fifth Ave*
Museum of the City of New York
- 172 E. 110th Street
NYPL Aguilar Branch
- 116 E. 106th St*
St. Cecilia’s R.C. Church Convent
- 120 E. 106th St*
St. Cecilia’s R.C. Church
- 1674 Lexington Ave
Old P.S. 172
- 15 E. 97th St
Saint Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral and Rectory
- 215 E. 99th St*
Old P.S. 109

in the East Harlem community. A series of public workshops were held in 2015 and early 2016 in response to the city's plan to rezone the area to encourage the development of affordable housing. A goal of those workshops was to put the community at the center of the planning process so that their needs and values would not be overlooked by city agencies. Among the key objectives identified in the workshops was to preserve the cultural heritage of East Harlem by supporting artists and cultural organizations and by preserving buildings in the neighborhood that capture its unique historical and cultural significance. These objectives and others were published in a report titled "East Harlem Neighborhood Plan" (2016) which also included a map of select cultural sites valued by workshop participants. This survey builds on that list.

The National Park Service describes a reconnaissance survey as “a ‘once over lightly’ inspection of an area, most useful for characterizing its resources in general and for developing a basis for deciding how to organize and orient more detailed survey efforts.” Equally useful in guiding future study of an area is the input of the local community with its intimate familiarity and collective memory of place. Perspectives were solicited through a digital survey and phone conversations with community organizers, leaders of local institutions, and longtime residents. This outreach is described in greater detail later in this report. Landmark East Harlem provided a list of noteworthy resources in East Harlem, which has been referenced for this survey.

National Register Listed Buildings in Survey Area

(* also Locally Designated)

116 E. 106th St*
St. Cecilia's R.C. Church Convent

120 E. 106th St*
St. Cecilia's R.C. Church

215 E. 99th St*
Old P.S. 109

1172 Third Ave
Substation No. 7

**1240 Park Ave
The Vancortlandt
(Park Ave Historic District)**

Historic Context Statement

The southern half of East Harlem is a dynamic multi-ethnic, working-class neighborhood that has historically been an anchorage place for migrant and immigrant groups. Its physical character is defined by contrasting building scales: dense tenement blocks interrupted by large tower-in-the-park public housing complexes with the Park Avenue Railroad Viaduct a continuous north-south physical boundary. This juxtaposition is a testament to the extraordinary forces that for over a century and a half have shaped the neighborhood to address the needs of diverse, mostly diasporic communities—Irish, Germans, Russian Jews, Italians, Blacks, and Puerto Ricans. It is the last group with which the neighborhood is most closely associated today. El Barrio, as much of the area is commonly known, took root in the 1920s in a section of East Harlem that at the time straddled ethnic enclaves—Italian Harlem east of Third Avenue, Jewish Harlem west of Lexington Avenue, and Black Harlem on the northwest. By the late 1950s, Puerto Ricans constituted the largest ethnic group in El Barrio. They have made their imprint on the area's pre-existing physical fabric with restaurants, specialty stores, church parishes, murals and community gardens. Conversely, the physical fabric—its tenements, housing blocks, schools, settlement houses, and churches—was significant in shaping the Nuyorican experience in terms of political and cultural identity. Poor housing conditions, a lack of public services, top-down policymaking, and a host of other problems compelled collective action through protest and art. While El Barrio is also home to other Latinx groups, namely Mexicans, Cubans, and Dominicans, it remains the cultural heart of the Puerto Rican diaspora.

Methodology

This project is the first effort to undertake a comprehensive survey and assessment of historic and cultural resources in the southern half of East Harlem, also known as El Barrio. The goals of the survey are to: 1) create a baseline inventory of the existing resources in the area; 2) associate those resources within broader community development trends; 3) identify resources and subareas worthy of more in-depth research and surveying; 4) provide a starting point for documenting intangible cultural heritage; and 5) develop a working historic context statement that will guide future intensive-level study.

This survey encompasses the area bounded on the west by Fifth Avenue; the East River on the east; E. 96th Street on the south; and E. 115th Street on the north. Excluded from this area are portions of the blocks between Fifth and Park avenues and E. 96th and E. 99th streets, which lie within the northern ends of the Carnegie Hill and Park Avenue Historic Districts as well as Jefferson Park and three blocks in the recently listed East Harlem Historic District bounding the north side of this survey area. These boundaries were chosen because they encompass an area that has been under-surveyed and appears to represent the breadth of development patterns and building types that helped shape, and were shaped by, the ethnic communities that have called East Harlem home.

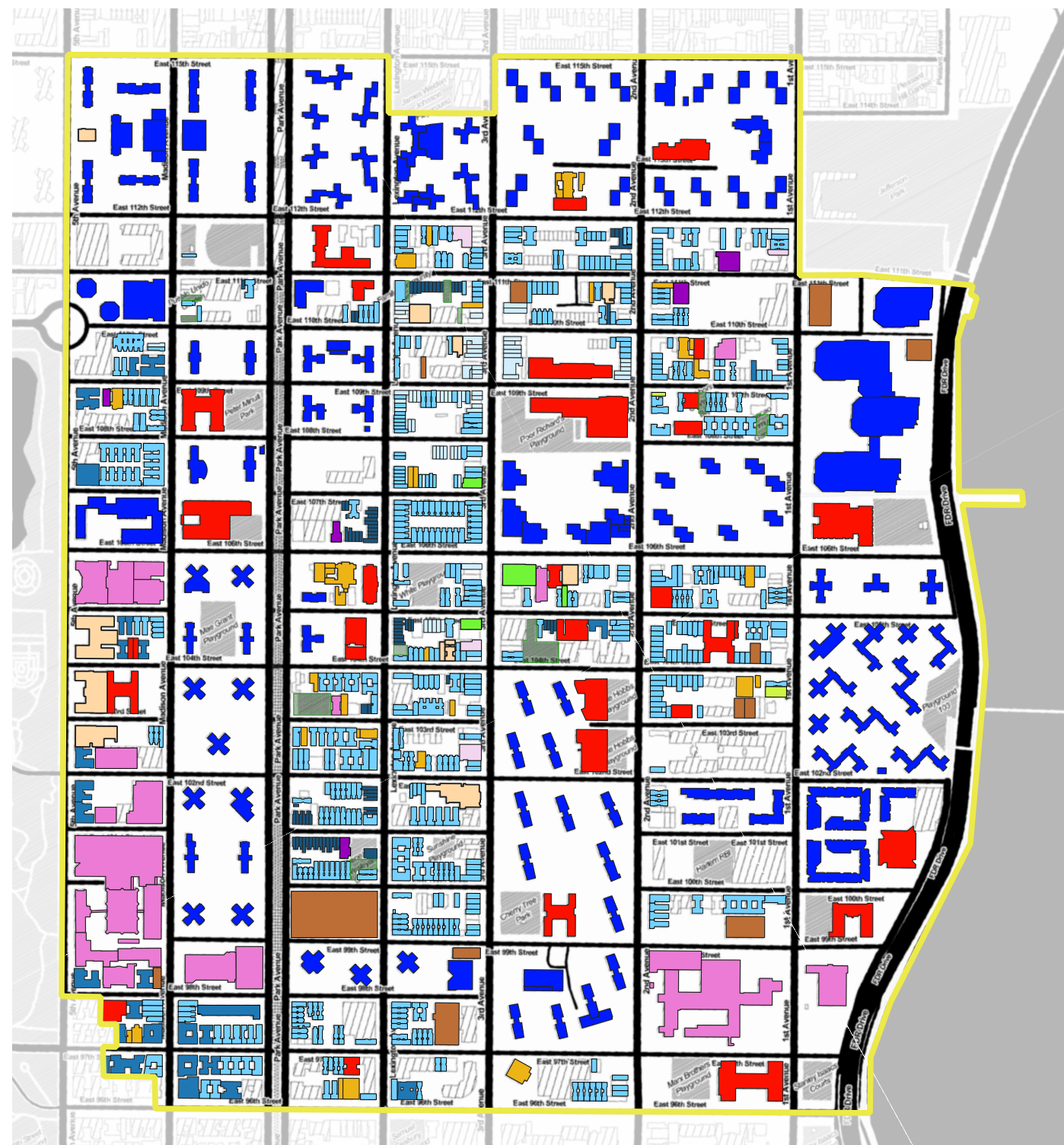
Survey work began in summer 2021 with walking every block in the area, taking note of the building types, conditions and block cohesiveness, and photographing resources. Remotely, every city parcel in this area was tabulated in a spreadsheet that includes the parcel address, the corresponding block and lot numbers, building type, and construction date range if a precise year is not already known. Some observations and research findings were recorded in a notes column of this spreadsheet. This data was then imported to the Google Maps application to aid with visualizing the physical composition of the area.

Resources that appear to be good representations of architectural and/or cultural trends were flagged for more extensive documentation using NY SHPO’s Trekker application. Resources















that may be anomalous to the area but have the potential to contribute to its narrative were also entered in Trekker. All churches, schools, theaters, and community facilities were entered, if they had not been already.

Each block was compared with historic fire insurance maps to identify development trends and the base level of integrity of individual blocks. Historical photos were sought from institutional archives, namely the New York City Department of Finance (tax photos), New York Public Library, and Museum of the City of New York. Select representative residential buildings were more exhaustively researched in terms of their design and history of occupancy in order to provide snapshots of the community evolution in particular sections of the survey area. The primary archival resources referenced include census records, newspaper articles, and the *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide*, all of which are available online.

The research team sought the input of local community members and other individuals knowledgeable about the area’s history. That said, the survey area contains a population that rivals that of many small cities, so obtaining input that reflects the diversity of East Harlem was a challenge. Interviews were sought with representatives of long-time neighborhood groups and organizations. More general feedback was solicited from community members with the use of a bilingual questionnaire published as an online Google survey. It was also distributed in paper form at an Open Streets event in October 2021 at which Ascendant Neighborhood Development had a booth. The survey yielded 70 unique responses. Community input is discussed in greater detail on page 15 and the questionnaire is included in the appendix of this report.



Buildings in Survey Area Categorized by Type

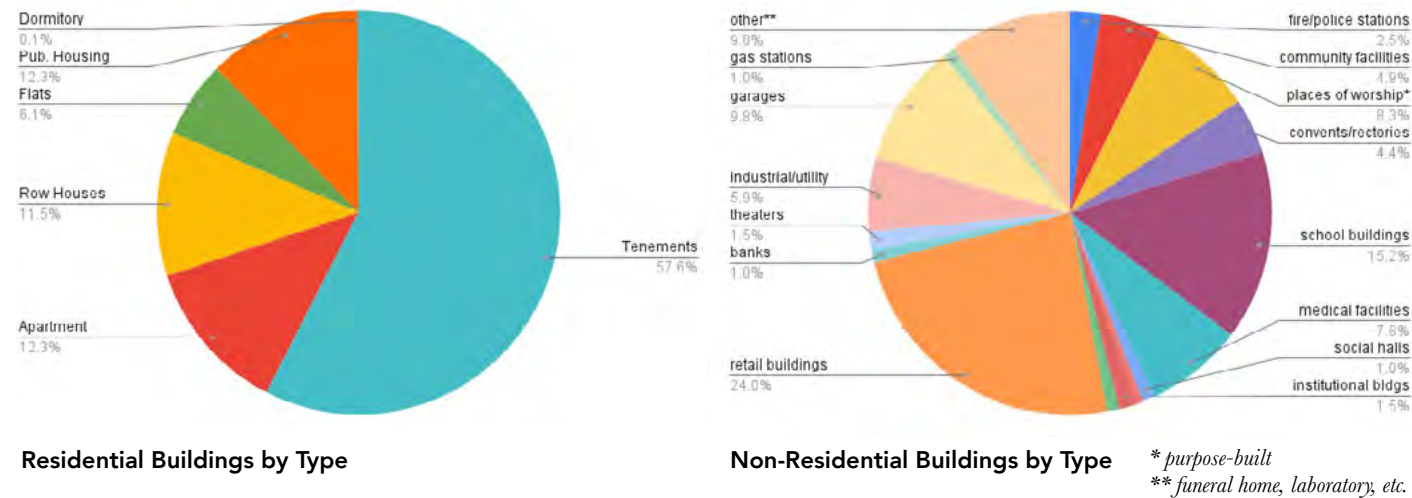
- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|  | <i>Tenement</i> |  | <i>Community Garden</i> |
|  | <i>Flats</i> |  | <i>House of Worship</i> |
|  | <i>Row House</i> |  | <i>Industrial/Utility Bldg</i> |
|  | <i>Apartment Bldg</i> |  | <i>Public Bldg</i> |
|  | <i>Superblock</i> |  | <i>School</i> |
|  | <i>Community Facility</i> |  | <i>Commercial Bldg</i> |
|  | <i>Medical Facility</i> |  | <i>Theater</i> |

Analysis of Survey Findings

This survey examined approximately 1,210 city parcels as defined by block and lot numbers. Some have multiple buildings on them, others have no buildings, but the vast majority of parcels have one building. To develop an understanding of the physical composition of the area, each parcel was categorized using building typologies common to New York City neighborhoods, i.e. tenement, row house, school, church, medical facility, etc. Examples of parcels with multiple buildings include housing superblocks, churches with associated rectories and schools, and Mount Sinai Hospital. For parcels without buildings, which roughly numbered 131, three general categories were identified: park/playground, community garden, or parking/vacant lot.

With some exceptions, buildings were defined by their original built intent. A school building later converted for apartments is still a school building; a decommissioned firehouse used as a community facility is still a firehouse. That said, some buildings defy easy categorization either because their original use or interior organization is not obvious from the street or they have come to have uses that are integral to the interpretation of the neighborhood. An example of this is the Heckscher Building at 1230 Fifth Avenue, which was built as a children's home but today houses a school, city government offices, and most notably El Museo del Barrio. This is all to say the numbers presented here are meant to provide a general quantitative understanding of the physical fabric of the survey area.

As the graphs on the following page illustrate, a large majority of residential buildings in the survey area are tenements, defined as a four- or five-story building that covers most of its lot, has multiple units per floor, and is expressly built to house people of lower economic station. Their number comes as no surprise for a historic tenement district. As discussed later in this report, much of the southern half of East Harlem was developed in the late 19th century for white ethnic immigrants, many of whom worked menial jobs. East Harlem came to rival the Lower East Side in terms of population density. The vast majority of these tenements were built before the passage of the 1901 Tenement House Act, which greatly impacted their design. This survey identified 79



surviving historic row houses. (An additional 34 row houses were built in the mid-1990s as part of a subsidized housing program.) Most are concentrated on or near Lexington Avenue. This survey also identified approximately 60 flats, a building type defined as a multiple dwelling with one unit per floor intended for middle-class families. Flats are easily confused with row houses due to their similar scale and three-bay facades. Most of the surviving examples can be found on or near Third Avenue. Of the 121 apartment buildings identified, 26 were built before World War II. While the New York City Department of Buildings classified some of these buildings as tenements, they were developed for families of means. All, with the exception of one, are located on or near Fifth Avenue. The exception is the Union Settlement Apartments at 250 E. 105th Street, which were developed in 1926 to house “white-collar men” in a bid to address the shortage of middle-class housing in the neighborhood.

Privately financed development of housing for working-class families in East Harlem ceased after 1910. Yet the population density continued to grow while building maintenance was neglected, factors that contributed to dire housing conditions and set the stage for the radical transformation of the physical fabric of the area. Between the late 1930s and early 1970s, government-funded slum clearance programs gutted more than 50 city blocks of tenements, stores, and industrial buildings in the southern half of East Harlem. On these blocks rose new, mostly low-income, housing towers set in park-like settings. A total of 17 complexes comprising 121 residential buildings were built using various

government financing structures; all survive today. They represent three major phases of subsidized housing development: the early pre-war WPA-funded phase (East River Houses); the ambitious post-war urban renewal phase (James Weldon Johnson Houses, Lexington Houses, George Washington Houses, Jefferson Houses, and others); and the community-driven redevelopment phase (Franklin Plaza, Gaylord White House, Metro North Plaza, 1199 Plaza, Schomburg Plaza). With the possible exception of the Metro North Apartments/Riverview complex which is currently undergoing an extensive exterior renovation, all of the complexes retain a remarkable degree of historic integrity in terms of their site plans and architecture.

Supporting the area’s residential character are schools and churches; both building types figure prominently in the history of East Harlem. This survey identified 31 school buildings and roughly 17 houses of worship. These numbers are not representative of all the religious organizations or schools in the area, some of which are tenants within non-associative buildings. The period spanning 1881 to 1964 saw the construction of 16 public school buildings in the survey area, many of them of substantial size and reflecting early 20th-century or mid-century design ideals. In addition to that there were at one time five Catholic parochial schools in operation, the oldest one was established by St. Cecilia’s Church in 1885. Twenty-four of these school buildings, if not the actual institution, remain today. All retain significant character-defining features.

The 17 houses of worship surveyed span the spectrum of architectural ambition from humble mid-block edifices to impressively designed landmarks, like St. Cecilia Roman Catholic Church, Saint Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral, and the SOM-designed mosque at the Islamic Cultural Center. Two significant Catholic churches have been demolished in recent years—Church of the Holy Agony and St. Lucy—while the future of a third is in question, Our Lady Queen of Angels. Nine associated rectories and convents were also counted.

Another building type significant to East Harlem is the community facility, most examples of which were developed and operated by a church or settlement house. Of the ten examples identified, five were built as part of a public housing complex—three operated

by the oldest settlement house organization in the city, Union Settlement, and the other two by the James Weldon Johnson Community Center. Union Settlement today and historically has operated from multiple buildings in the neighborhood. The Neighborhood Music School grew out of the Union Settlement, redeveloping a large portion of the Union Settlement block on 105th Street with three architecturally distinctive buildings; it is today Park East High School and is categorized as such. Other settlement house examples include the old Federation Settlement Community House at 115 E. 106th Street, today the Good Neighbor First Spanish Evangelical Presbyterian Church; the Elbridge T. Gerry Jr. Clubhouse of the Boys Club of New York at 321 E. 111th Street; and the Henry Meinhard Memorial Neighborhood House at 130 E. 101st Street. These three examples were built in the early 1920s when little else was being built in the area.

The substantial Odd Fellows Hall at 105 E. 106th Street, built in 1929, is the only surviving example of a purpose-built social hall in the survey area. Odd Fellows was far from the only fraternal club in East Harlem. Preliminary research suggests that another social club building could be the late 19th-century Peyser Building at 1950 Third Avenue, which was built with a commercial storefront.

In terms of public facilities, the survey identified one museum building (the Museum of the City of New York); the multi-use Heckscher Building; the Aguilar Branch of the New York Public Library; two post offices, one of which has been decommissioned; and the architecturally impressive New York Academy of Medicine, which like the Heckscher Building, is categorized as an institutional building. In addition to these buildings, there are three firehouses, one police station, and one combined fire and police station. One of the firehouses and the standalone police station, both on E. 104th Street, have been decommissioned for other uses.

There is a small number of commercial buildings worthy of mention, most notably La Marqueta located beneath the Park Avenue Viaduct and the Kress Department Store at the corner of Third Avenue and 106th Street. Most of the approximately four dozen retail buildings surveyed are nondescript one- or two-story structures. The vast majority of stores and restaurants are located in ground-floor storefronts of tenement buildings, and they are

a significant part of the pedestrian experience throughout the area. Two purpose-built banks, both built in the 1920s, were also identified. Historic fire insurance maps indicate that there were other banks in the area, perhaps not purpose-built.

As this report discusses, the blocks near the East River once hosted numerous industries which operated from open yards, factories, warehouses, and piers. Mid-century redevelopment, including the construction of FDR Drive along the East River, erased almost all evidence of the area’s industrial past. There are perhaps just four surviving warehouse buildings built when the Harlem Market was located on First Avenue. The other industrial buildings identified were built to support public services—phones, trains, gas, garbage, and sewage—which is not to diminish their importance. The Manhattan Grit Chamber near FDR Drive is a sewage processing facility disguised behind an elegant Art Deco facade.

Two notable structural resources are the late 19th-century Park Avenue Viaduct and the early 20th-century 107th Street Pier. Both represent significant facets of the area’s development in terms of transportation and sanitation infrastructure.

Prior to the television age, East Harlem had more than 20 motion picture theaters. Most were likely nickelodeons in small storefronts while at least a few operated in purpose-built theater buildings. This survey identified two surviving purpose-built examples on or near Third Avenue; neither of them are active theaters anymore. The Eagle Theater at 1852 Third Avenue is the most well-known example.

Two culturally significant but non-built resource types in East Harlem are the community garden and artist mural. Twelve community gardens were identified. At least two gardens have casitas, which are informal frame structures with porches unique to Caribbean farming cultures. Today these gardens serve as a vital gathering place for East Harlem residents. This survey identified more than two dozen artist murals that range in size, medium and subject but are culturally specific to El Barrio.

This survey identified 16 or so medical buildings, most of which are associated with one of two major institutions: Mount Sinai Hospital and New York Medical College. Mount Sinai operates

from more than a dozen buildings concentrated in the southwest corner of the survey area. The architecture of these buildings ranges from early 20th-century Neoclassical to mid- and late 20th-century Modern and Post Modern, and a contemporary modern building completed in 2012. It is expected that the hospital and its affiliated medical school will continue to expand its footprint in the area. New York Medical College has a foothold on two sides of the survey area: the former Fifth Avenue/Flower Hospital (now a long-term care facility), opened in 1921, on Fifth Avenue and the mid-century Modern style Metropolitan Hospital, opened in 1955, on Second Avenue.

Many blocks, including the subsidized housing superblocks, retain strong associations with themes significant to the history and development of East Harlem. Most buildings show common alterations, such as window replacement, new entrances, storefront assemblies, and cornice removal. The last decade has brought a spate of new development in the form of condominium buildings and private schools. Substantial examples of new residential buildings can be found in the northwest corner of the survey area along Madison and Park avenues. Most other large examples are along the wide avenues in the southern half of the area while smaller infill buildings can be found throughout. Large development activity is anticipated to continue, which adds urgency to this documentation effort and future preservation action.

Community Input

As mentioned in the Methodology section, the perspectives and knowledge of community members and leaders were solicited to provide greater depth and understanding to the field observations and research gathered for this survey. This input described here is not meant to imply community endorsement of the historic preservation measures recommended on the following pages.

Of 20 individuals approached, phone conversations (and one video conference) were conducted with 14 individuals in January and February 2022. They represent a range of community experiences and expertise, as leaders of community-based non-profits, as advocates for cultural and historic preservation, as former or active public servants, as artists and historians whose work is inspired by East Harlem, and for some, as longtime residents of the area. While most questions were tailored to the interviewee’s specific area of expertise, some general questions were asked of most, such as “what sets East Harlem apart from other New York neighborhoods?”; “what images first come to mind when you think of El Barrio?”; “what do see as the biggest challenges in East Harlem?” Just about everyone commented on the hardworking spirit and diversity of the East Harlem community as characteristics that set it apart from other neighborhoods. Most noted the community gardens, artist murals, and vibrant street life as defining images of the area. Affordable housing, youth violence and drugs, the survival of locally-owned businesses, and quality career opportunities continue to be among the biggest challenges faced by residents.

In the discussion of El Barrio as a historic place worthy of greater recognition as such, there was unanimous agreement that it is nationally significant as the cradle of the Puerto Rican diaspora. Some individuals noted the fact that East Harlem was the anchor place of the first and largest Latinx migrant/immigrant wave to the United States. Others also stressed the importance of other social groups, particularly Blacks, Italians, and German and Eastern European Jews, in the history of East Harlem. The tension and struggle among and between these groups at various points in the past were significant elements in the shaping of the community, both physically and symbolically.

Recommended Actions

True to the nature of reconnaissance, this survey focused a broad lens on a large urban district with hundreds of resources. cursory research of many of these resources hints at a rich, multi-layered story about urban development, immigration, class, community, faith, and self-determination. While the same could be said about many New York City neighborhoods, few exhibit it as vividly in terms of conveying important lessons about the past while continuing to be home to a mostly working-class, multi-ethnic population, the central facet upon which the area derives its significance as a place.

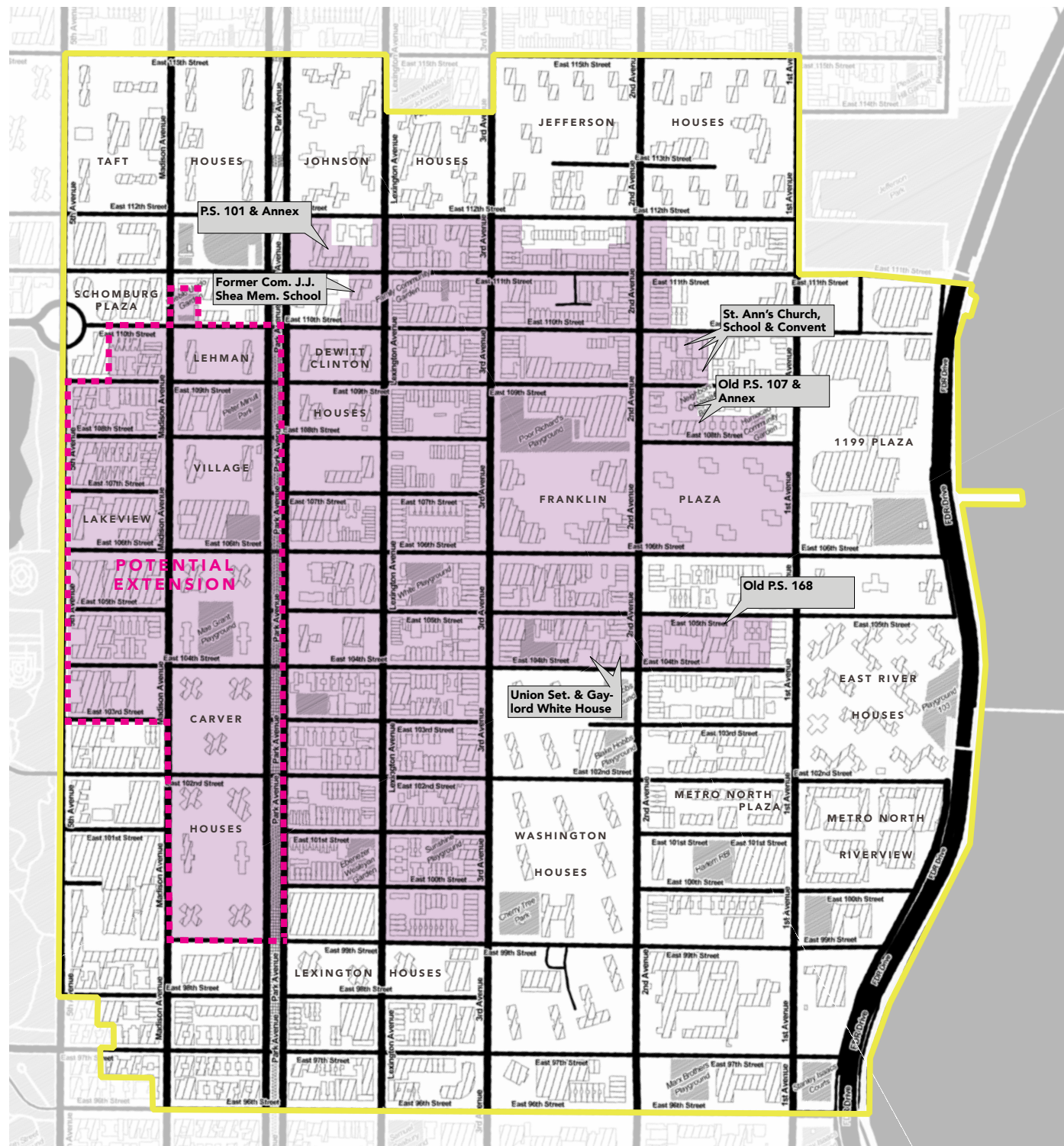
The built fabric of the survey area is not rife with architectural marvels though there are some. Most buildings are conventional in design and construction. Survey work focused on identifying resources associated with themes related to East Harlem’s social history with a limited effort expended on evaluating architecture beyond a building’s form. Some of the more significant buildings and structures identified have been repurposed for a variety of groups and uses. The Church of the Living Hope is an adapted tenement building; Odd Fellows Temple on E. 106th Street became an important film production facility after functioning as a fraternal clubhouse; the Park Avenue Viaduct houses La Marqueta; the Heckscher Building, today the home of El Museo del Barrio, began as a children’s home; and Park East High School was built for the Neighborhood Music School, a settlement house organization. The area’s hundreds of tenements, flats, and row houses have been home to successive waves of immigrant groups—Germans, Russians, Italians, Blacks, Puerto Ricans and others.*

The preliminary research presented in this report suggests that much remains to be documented and assessed in terms of cultural heritage, including that which is ephemeral or intangible but contributes to East Harlem’s sense of place. The following actions are recommended to further this important work.

** It is acknowledged that Southern Blacks and Puerto Ricans coming to East Harlem in the early and mid-20th century were U.S. citizens and not immigrants. However, they were immigrants in most other senses of the word considering their lived experience as foreigners to an urban environment vastly different from where they migrated from and who faced prejudice and animosity due to their “otherness.”*

1) Intensive Level Survey of an El Barrio Historic District for Potential Nomination

Considering El Barrio’s significance as the cultural heart of the Puerto Rican diaspora, this report strongly recommends an intensive-level survey and nomination of a historic district that recognizes this heritage, especially given how underrepresented it is to date in terms of designations or nominations in the mainland United States. It is imperative that intensive-level research delve more deeply into the social history of El Barrio, work that may take extra effort due to the historic disenfranchisement of minority communities by major newspapers and institutions. The district boundaries as proposed in the map on the following page are drawn to capture a fuller story of El Barrio, including the period of urban renewal as reflected in public housing superblocks and modernist schools. Lexington Avenue is the core of this proposed district given its importance as a commercial artery hosting many small businesses and the presence of a number of cultural institutions and community organizations active on or near the avenue. It is also the most cohesive section in terms of historic building fabric, retaining much of its late 19th-century scale and character as a tenement neighborhood. To the extent possible, the boundaries are drawn to capture both sides of a street since in reality that is how it is experienced. The northern boundary stops short of the Johnson and Jefferson Houses superblocks, which merit a separate multiple-property listing along with other superblocks in the area. The People’s Church/First Spanish United Methodist Church at the corner of Lexington Avenue and E. 111th Street—the most recognizable site of the Young Lords’ offensives—and P.S. 101 help anchor the northern boundary. The eastern boundary extends east of Second Avenue above 104th Street to include contributing streetscapes as well as the historically significant old P.S. 172 at 305 E. 108th Street, St. Ann’s Church complex, and Franklin Plaza. It also encapsulates the significant Union Settlement block between 104th and 105th streets. The zigzaggedness of the eastern boundary is a reflection of the inconsistency of the built fabric on these blocks; this boundary will need further study and justification. The southeastern and southern boundaries terminate at the Lexington and Washington Houses superblocks, which should be included in the aforementioned multiple-property listing. The historically significant Park Avenue Viaduct is a physical dividing line in the



Recommended El Barrio Historic District ILS Area

Recommended historic district
Potential district extension

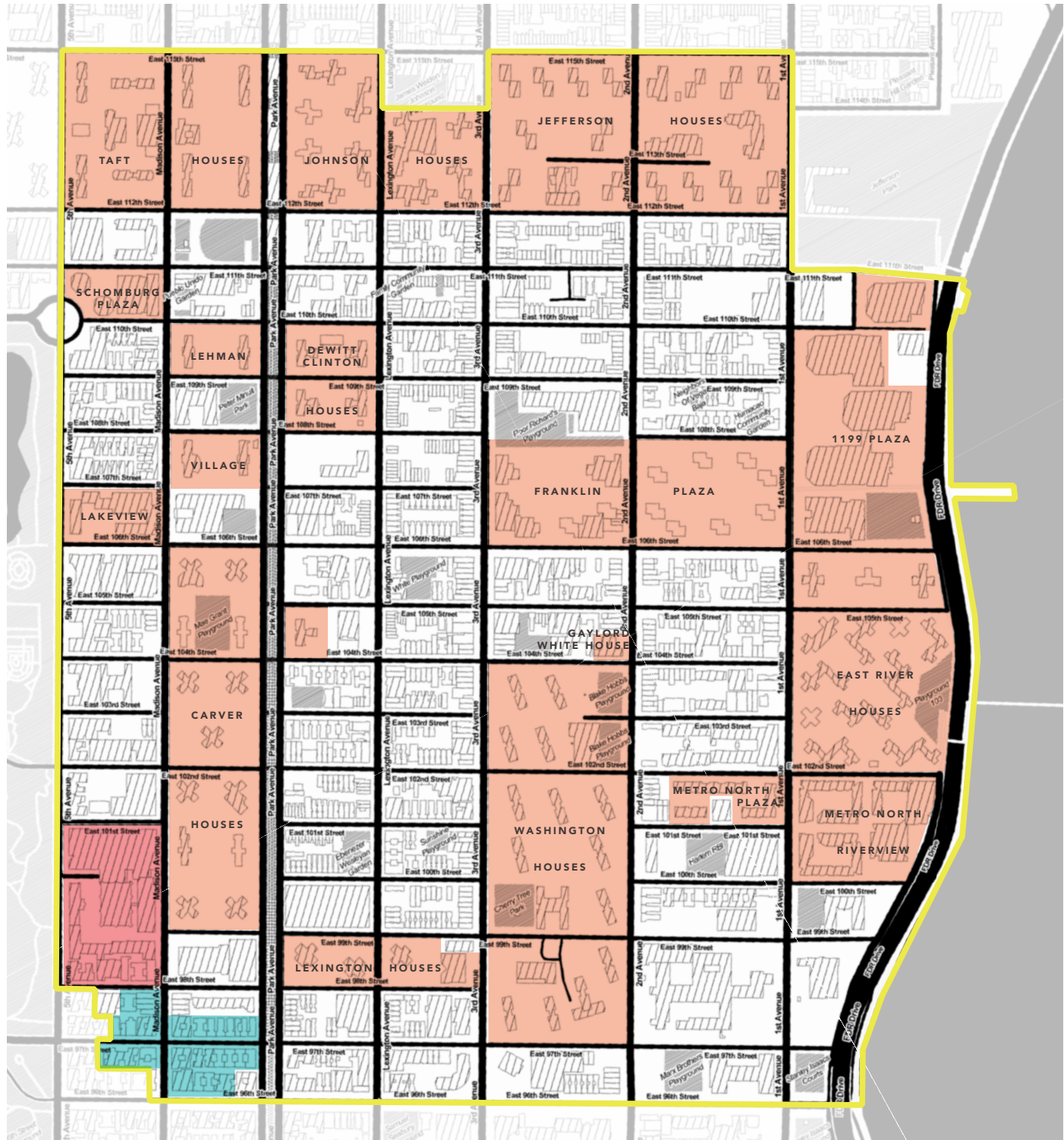
neighborhood and is suggested as a western boundary. However, buildings and institutions contributing to the significance of El Barrio are present west of the viaduct and therefore merit further study as a district extension. The boundaries of this potential extension reach to Fifth Avenue on the west and include blocks that historically had a high concentration of Puerto Rican residents with Tito Puente's childhood home at 53 E. 110th Street anchoring the northwest corner, and El Museo del Barrio and the Museum of the City of New York pinning the southwest corner. A significant benefit of listing is the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit and grant programs that are available to owners of eligible contributing buildings.

2) Intensive Level Survey of 17 Subsidized Housing Complexes for Potential Multiple Property Listing

East Harlem has one of the greatest concentrations of government-subsidized housing complexes in the country with 17 in the southern half alone. This number includes both New York City Housing Authority-owned projects and privately-owned, Mitchell-Lama-funded complexes. Their varied planning, design, and development model reflect the breadth of government approaches to improving housing conditions in the period spanning the Depression era to the late 1970s. Given the size and scope of this theme, the shared history and significance of these complexes would be better documented in a multiple property nomination. It is strongly recommended that the housing complexes north of this survey area also be included in this listing.

3) Intensive Level Survey of Mt. Sinai Hospital Campus

Mount Sinai Hospital's East Harlem campus on Fifth Avenue between 98th and 101st Streets contains eleven architecturally significant medical facilities, the earliest extant one built in 1921. Because the campus is both physically and thematically distinct from greater East Harlem, it is recommended that this campus be studied and evaluated separately for a potential National Register listing. While the Guggenheim Pavilion, designed by I.M. Pei, has not yet reached the 50-year threshold for consideration as a historic resource and another, the Skidmore, Owings and Merrill-designed Annenberg Building, is three years shy, both are still worthy of documentation.



Subsidized Housing Complexes, Mt. Sinai Hospital & Carnegie Hill HD Expansion

- Subsidized Housing Complex MPL
- Mt. Sinai Hospital Campus ILS
- Carnegie Hill HD Expansion

4) 96th-98th Street Blocks Between Park and Madison Avenues - Expansion of the Carnegie Hill Historic District

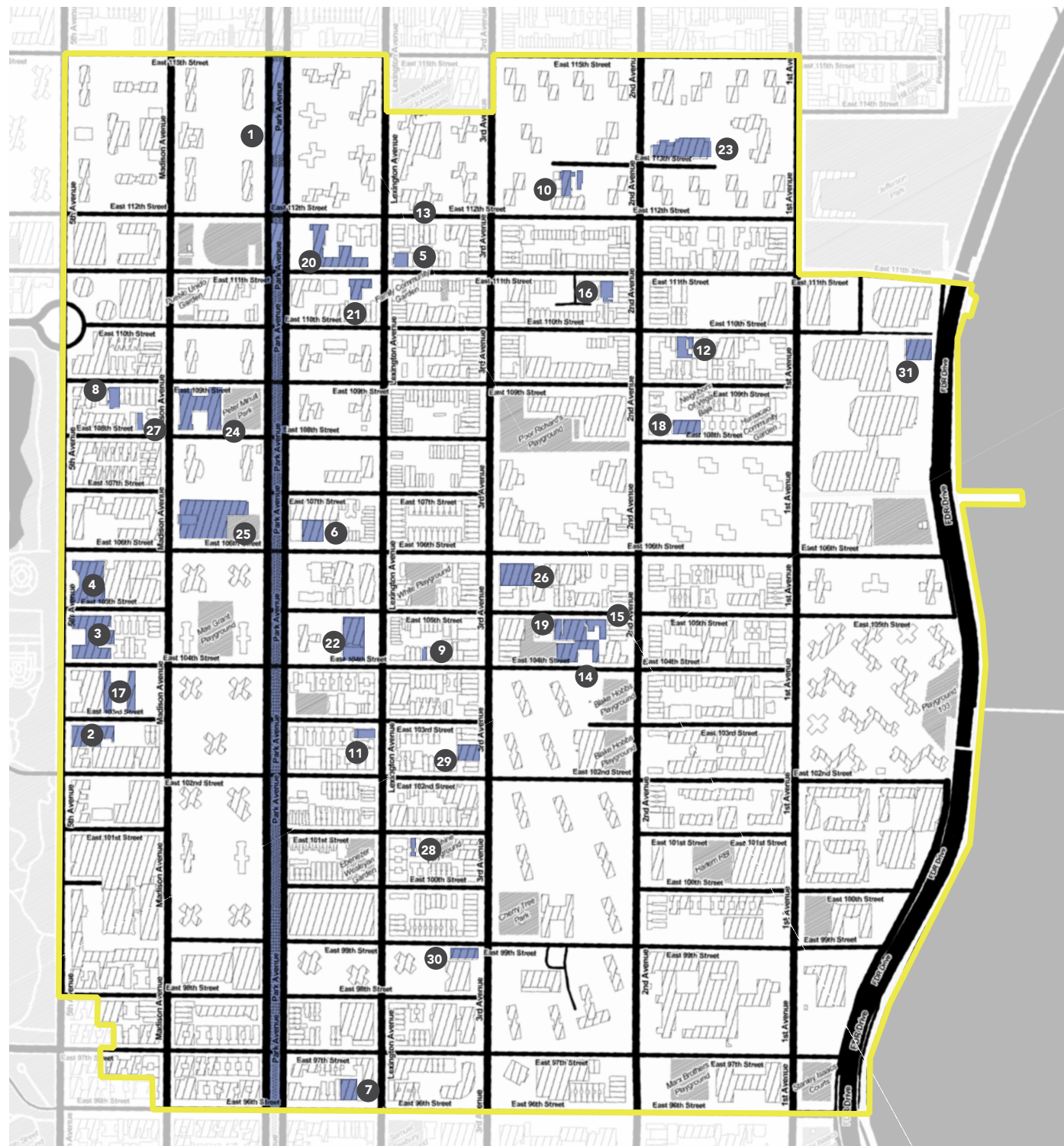
The southwest corner of this survey area bounds the northern extremity of the Carnegie Hill Historic District, which is also a certified district. The blocks between 96th and 98th streets along Madison Avenue contain mostly high-end apartment buildings that share many of the same historical and architectural associations as those within the district and therefore should be considered for inclusion.

5) Individual Resources Worthy of Consideration for Local Designation:

The following list of individual resources are worthy of consideration for designation as local landmarks because of their strong architectural or cultural associations. Local designation brings greater regulatory protection. All of these cited resources are worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which is largely honorific except where government funding is involved. As mentioned above, owners of a listed building may be eligible for historic rehabilitation tax credits and restoration grants.

1. Park Avenue Viaduct of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad
2. New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Ave
3. Heckscher Building, 1230 Fifth Ave
4. New York Medical College Flower/Fifth Avenue Hospital, 1240 Fifth Ave
5. The People's Church/First Spanish United Methodist Church, 163 E. 111th St
6. Odd Fellows Temple, 105 E. 106th St
7. St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church, 137 E. 96th St
8. Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr, 14 E. 109th St
9. Church of the Living Hope, 161 E. 104th St
10. Our Lady Queen of Angels Church & Convent, 228 E. 113th St
11. Sts. George & Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church, 1630 Lexington Ave
12. St. Ann Roman Catholic Church & Rectory, 306 E. 110th St
13. Christ Apostolic Church, 160 E. 112th St
14. Union Settlement Headquarters, 217 E. 104th St
15. Union Settlement Apartments, 250 E. 105th St
16. Engine No. 9 Fire Station, 242 E. 111th St

Designation-worthy resources are called out in this report with a ★



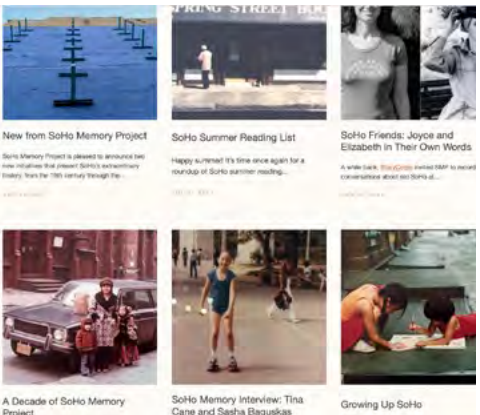
Individual Resources Worthy of Local Designation

Recommended designation

17. P.S. 171 Patrick Henry, 19 E. 103rd St
18. Former P.S. 172, 305 E. 108th St
19. Park East High School (former Neighborhood Music School), 234 E. 105th St
20. P.S. 101, 115 E. 111th St
21. Former Commander John J. Shea Memorial School, 140 E. 111th St
22. P.S. 72, 127 E. 104th St
23. P.S. 102 Jacques Carter School, 2188 Second Ave
24. P.S. 108, School of Authors, 1615 Madison Ave
25. Jackie Robinson Educational Complex, 1573 Madison Ave
26. Kress Department Store, 1915 Third Ave
27. Alice Neel home & studio, 21 E. 108th St
28. Cicely Tyson childhood home, 178 E. 101st St
29. Eagle Theater, 1852 Third Ave
30. Substation No. 7, 1782 Third Ave (*Listed*)
31. Manhattan Grit Chamber, 111th St and FDR Dr

6) El Barrio Memory Project

The Secretary of the Interior, the keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, and the New York City Landmarks program largely ascribe the significance of a place through its intact architecture, specifically that which has retained enough integrity in terms of historic details, like cornices and storefronts, and overall cohesiveness. This bar is often too high for places rich with cultural significance but short on architectural patrimony like East Harlem, and even when that's not the case, cultural heritage is often under-documented. While there are efforts underway to address this major shortcoming in the evaluation of significance, it may still be some time before new standards are adopted. Cultural significance is often embodied in the intangible facets of a place, such as the traditions of the community or social progress that was accomplished in response to injustice. Documenting the intangible or ephemeral is critical to capturing a fuller story of a place, and such work is best done by individuals directly connected to this heritage with their memories told through written accounts, photographs, oral histories, and other ephemera. An excellent example of place-based storytelling is the SoHo Memory Project, a blog started by an individual who grew up in that neighborhood and who wanted to share her experience of it in a specific period of time, the late 1960s to early 1980s. It has since grown into a crowdsourced repository of stories about a community that is



Screen capture of SoHo Memory Project website: <https://sohomemory.org/>

largely gone now. Such a tool would be invaluable to interpreting the significance of El Barrio while also celebrating its history.

7) Continue to Raise Public Awareness About El Barrio’s Cultural Significance

In recent years several successful initiatives have helped raise public awareness about the cultural heritage of El Barrio. One initiative has been co-naming certain sections of streets after notable individuals, such as 110th Street for Tito Puente, the Latin jazz musician; E. 111th Street at Third Avenue Machito Square for the Afro-Cuban musician; the block farther east on 111th Street is named Petra Allende Way for the Puerto Rican activist; and Cicely Tyson Way on 101st Street between Lexington and Third avenues. A more dynamic initiative is the ongoing city-sponsored artist mural program throughout the area that highlights aspects of the area’s Puerto Rican heritage often featuring notable Nuyoricans, including Tito Puente, the poet Julia de Burgos, writer Nicholasa Mohr, and others. More recently, a different type of public art has been mounted at sites connected to the Young Lords’ activism. Called “Mapping Resistance,” this installation by artist Miguel Luciano features enlarged historical photos of the group’s actions taken by their photographer Hiram Maristany with accompanying text providing context. Walking tours to the five sites were organized in conjunction with the exhibition. Such place-based storytelling strengthens awareness of and connection with the past upon which important lessons continue to be drawn. New walking tours, either led or self-guided, and installations similar to Luciano’s can delve into other significant historical themes, such as housing and education.



Mapping Resistance installation on the east elevation of P.S. 109 on E. 99th St. See <https://www.mappingresistance.com/>

Historical Overview of East Harlem South/ El Barrio & Its Resources

Early History

Prior to the settlement of Europeans in the early 17th century, much of the survey area was a large fluvial marshland with a hundred-foot-wide stream-fed creek that emptied into the East River. It ran roughly between present-day East 106th and 108th streets from what is today the northeast corner of Central Park. Today’s Harlem Meer, an artificial lake in the park, was formerly part of the freshwater creek network before it was drained and filled in the 19th century. The area’s flat plains constituted the most fertile agricultural lands in Manhattan. Members of the Wappinger band of the Lenni Lenape maintained farms here including Konykast in lower East Harlem and Muscoota in lower central Harlem. (Gill, 6) The creek and river shoreline were popular fishing areas in the spring. The lowland environs of the creek would come to be known as the Harlem Flats. It constituted forty percent of Manhattan’s total wetlands. (Sanderson and Brown, *Mannahatta*, 557 via Moga, 49)

By the time John Randel Jr. was surveying and plotting upper Manhattan for the creation of the Manhattan street grid in the first quarter of the 19th century, native Manhattanites had long been forced off the island. By 1640, their land had been divided into several large plantations owned by early European settlers, and not long after subdivided into smaller farms. The small Dutch village of New Harlem eventually took shape near present-day Third Avenue between 118th and 125th streets, centering on an old Indian footpath that had been widened and named the Eastern Post Road. The first federal census, taken in 1790, recorded only 803 people in all of Harlem, 189 of whom were slaves, whereas more than 33,000 people lived south of the city’s northern border of Houston Street. (Gill, 64) Epidemics of yellow fever, cholera, and smallpox, caused by poor water quality and sanitation, were a major threat to the population. People of means, including the city’s growing merchant class, established country estates in still bucolic Harlem.

Randel’s rigid grid of numbered avenues and streets ignored existing property lines, roads, structures. Even the natural features

that made Harlem attractive to visitors—the valleys, boulders, and the creek—were to eventually be wiped off the map. With Central Park having not yet been conceived, two parks were planned for Harlem, one being on 70 acres of marshland extending from Fifth Avenue to the East River between East 106th and 109th streets. (Gill, 79) By the 1830s there was a racecourse called the Red House on the south side of the creek east of Second Avenue near what would become East 106th Street. By 1860 it was the home turf of the Baltic baseball club (NYT 8/21/1860, 8) and it served as a mustering place for Union regiments in the Civil War. (NYT 12/10/1861, 1)

While the 1811 Commissioners’ Plan, as Randel’s Manhattan grid was known, extended as far north as 155th Street, it was assumed that development would not reach the Harlem Flats “for centuries to come.” (Gill, 79) However, that assumption was quickly proven wrong; it wasn’t long after Randel’s work was done that the tentacles of urban growth were reaching for Harlem. A c. 1837 map drawn by Joseph Colton shows Fourth (later renamed Park) and Third avenues cutting through sparsely developed Harlem by



Egbert Viele Topographical Map of Manhattan in 1865 showing detail of East Harlem with Harlem Creek and surrounding marshland. From David Rumsey Historical Map Collection.

that time with bridges spanning Harlem Creek.* Of the relatively small number of buildings depicted in East Harlem, most are situated along Third Avenue north of 106th Street, concentrated near the old village. The map also depicts a railroad, the New York and Harlem, running on Fourth Avenue from Chambers Street in lower Manhattan. Inaugurated in 1837, it was the country’s first horse-drawn railway, although north of 23rd Street trains were powered by a steam engine. (Gill, 85) In the 1850s omnibuses, or horse-drawn stagecoaches, began servicing Second and Third avenues. (Burrows and Wallace, 929) East Harlem was no longer a remote village.

By the Civil War, Yorkville around East 86th Street and East Harlem above 110th Street were growing exponentially whereas the area in between remained sparsely developed due to the marshy low terrain. A stereograph made about 1870 depicts the massive timber trestle works of the New York & Harlem Railroad spanning the still extant Harlem Creek. (The timber bridge was temporary while the present-day brownstone viaduct was constructed a short distance away.) The construction of Central Park, which was nearing completion by this time and had radically transformed hundreds of acres of land, demonstrated that no natural obstacle was insurmountable. With development pressure building, plans were made to bury the creek by routing it through a sewer beneath East 110th Street, which was carried out in 1872. The new combined sewer system drained a 700-acre area of upper Manhattan, funneling ancient springwater courses and human wastewater directly into the East River. (Moga, 40)

Before new buildings could be built, the marshland needed to be filled. In *Urban Lowlands: A History*, Steven Moga chronicles how the city, which for most of that time was controlled by the Tammany Hall political machine, directed large-scale earthfilling with loose oversight of the materials being dumped. Everything from animal manure and carcasses, wood and coal ash to privy waste and household garbage was hauled to the area by downtown collectors. The lack of quality control and the poor design of the sewer system immediately created dire consequences for public health and the environment. Some low-lying blocks comprised pools of stagnant contaminated water, which worsened during high tide. The stench of offal overwhelmed the local population. Those most

* See *Topographical Map Of The City and County Of New - York, and the adjacent Country: With Views in the border of the principal Buildings and interesting Scenery of the Island.* Published By J.H. Colton & Co. No. 4 Spruce St. New-York. 1836. Engraved & Printed by S. Stiles & Company, New-York. Entered ... 1836, by J.H. Colton & Co. ... New York.



A stereograph of the New York & Harlem Railroad in 1870 showing the temporary timber trestle over the Harlem Flats. From New York Public Library Digital Collection.

affected were shanty-dwelling immigrants already struggling to get by on the margins of the city. The travails of the Harlem Flats filling project was the subject of innumerable newspaper headlines, articles, and editorials in the 1870s.

The filling allowed for Madison Avenue to be extended from Yorkville through Harlem in 1874. Lexington Avenue followed a few years later, skipping over a large cattle stockyard on the elevated terrain between 98th and 102nd streets. Neither avenue was part of the original 1811 grid plan. By 1879, the Third Avenue elevated line had stops at 99th, 105th and 110th streets and the stockyard had been converted to a railyard. The Second Avenue elevated line was completed later that year. Its depot was located on the east side of Second Avenue between 96th and 97th streets. By the close of the decade, the Harlem Flats was primed for speculative residential real estate development.

Speculative Housing, 1860-1939

Before the large landfilling effort of the 1870s, one of the more prevalent housing types in the southern part of East Harlem, of the small number that existed there, was shanties. These were rudimentary houses built from scrap materials, mostly by immigrants living along the waterfront. The major city building projects of the mid-19th century, particularly the building of the New York & Harlem Railroad and the construction of Central Park, brought scores of Irish immigrants to East Harlem. At the time, the Irish made up a quarter of New York City’s total population. With housing options severely limited for the poor, many had little choice but to cobble together shelter on undesired land. As development interest in the area increased with the landfilling, the residents were displaced. No evidence of these shanties exists today.

Immigrants of greater means working in the area built wood-frame cottages and buildings in the villages of Yorkville and Harlem. South of 116th Street in East Harlem during this period, most development was concentrated on or near Third Avenue, which was serviced by omnibuses. The Dripps map of 1867 depicts a mix of individual residences and speculatively built rows of houses between Park and Second avenues with some small industry scattered east of Second Avenue, such as a gas works, rope walk, and quinine factory. Their noxious presence deterred development of middle-class housing. There are very few buildings depicted on the map west of Park Avenue, the blocks not yet parceled by large landowners. Today just one wood-frame building remains in the survey area: a three-story formerly Italianate style building at 2034 Third Avenue at the corner of 112th Street. It was built in the early 1860s with a storefront and what were probably two flats above. Its exterior details, still intact in 1940 when the tax photo was taken, have been removed and the building’s clapboards reclad with contemporary false stucco. Until recent years, there was also a pair of much-altered wood-frame houses with storefronts at 304-306 E. 109th Street from the same period.

By the 1870s, East Harlem was a “zone of emergence” for immigrants, mostly Germans and Irish, who had obtained enough wealth to move away from the crowded immigrant neighborhoods of lower Manhattan. Early speculative housing construction in East Harlem catered to this demographic in the form of brick or



Top: 2034 Third Ave as seen from 112th Street in 1934. Middle: The same building as seen from Third Ave in 2021. Bottom: 304-306 E. 109th St in 1934, no longer extant. Archival photos by P.L. Spurr, NYPL Digital Collection.

brownstone-fronted row houses and flats. The row houses were typically built on quieter side streets whereas the more economical flats were built on the trafficked avenues. In the years following the Civil War, society still frowned upon multi-family dwellings, particularly tenements in which multiple households shared a common bathroom or privy. Flats were considered an improvement in that one family occupied an entire floor within the building. With a scale and exterior design similar to that of a row house, it can be difficult to tell the difference between the two housing types. In many cases, they were initially built as row houses before being converted to flats. A notable example of the type in the southern half of East Harlem is the block front on the west side of Third Avenue between 109th and 110th streets. Originally a contiguous row of ten brick Italianate flats built in 1869 with storefronts, the surviving end buildings retain stone quoining with the street names inscribed in the lower stones. The second enumeration of the 1870 U.S. census shows some of these buildings with one household and others with two or four, all of middle-class station. An example of flats disguised as row houses can be found on the south side of 108th Street between Lexington and Third avenues. Built in 1882, this interrupted row of seven brownstone-fronted Italianate buildings (nos. 166-180) is four stories with a full-height raised basement and stoop.

With land values in East Harlem skyrocketing after the arrival of the elevated train lines and the costs associated with maintaining a traditional house beyond the means of many middle-class residents, flats became a prevalent building type in East Harlem, but mostly north of 116th Street. This survey found just 60 buildings that appear to have functioned early on as middle-class flats. Most are concentrated on or near Third Avenue between 107th and 111th streets with a much smaller number on Second and First avenues. None were found west of Lexington Avenue or south of 105th Street.

Unlike most other upper Manhattan neighborhoods, the southern half of East Harlem was never a magnet for row house development. The Bromley atlas of 1889 does show rows of brownstone- and brick-fronted row houses and to a lesser extent wood clapboard or shingle-clad row houses. Likely few of these houses were ostentatious in their design. The largest concentration of row houses appears on the blocks flanking the Park Avenue



Top: Flats at 1984-1986 Third Ave in 1912. Photo NYPL Digital Collection. Bottom: Same row in 2021. Google Map Image.

viaduct with more rows east of Third Avenue between 110th and 114th streets. Approximately 79 houses survive today, most on or off Lexington Avenue. A notable row house block is 101st Street at the viaduct, which retains 20 Queen Anne and neo-Romanesque style houses built in 1886 and 1890. The 1900 census enumerates mostly middle-class German, Russian and Irish families on this block. The houses on the south side of this block, which initially totaled 26, were developed by James Duffy, a Tammany Hall alderman for whom the nearby steep hill is named. Another surviving row at 1690-1708 Lexington Avenue between 106th and 107th streets is the most imposing in terms of its design with its heavy Italianate ornamentation and high stoops. However, according to the 1900 census, the residents of this row were again middle-class German, Russian, and Irish families, some having a live-in servant. Five household heads listed their occupation as physician, making it something of a doctors' row.

After 1890 developers all but ceased constructing row houses and flats in the southern part of East Harlem. Tenements were the rule. A tenement is typically a four- or five-story building that covers most of its lot and has multiple units per floor. It is expressly built to house people of lower economic station and the sanitary conditions of these buildings in the late 19th century lent the label a negative connotation. The breadth of tenement house design and regulation is showcased in East Harlem, particularly the southern half, and its quantity rivals that of the Lower East Side, New York's better-known tenement district. This survey identified 564 tenement buildings, roughly ranging in date from 1870 to 1910. Despite the wholesale redevelopment of many blocks, this area still retains to a remarkable degree the character of a tenement district with dense blocks of low-scale buildings and small storefronts.

As mentioned previously, the elevated train lines made East Harlem accessible to the masses. Developers, many of German background, saw quick profits in the construction of low-cost tenements. The 1880s was a boom-time for tenement construction in East Harlem, coinciding with the large influx of Eastern European and Italian immigrants to the city. For some, this area was their first place of settlement, bypassing the Lower East Side as their initial arrival place. Third Avenue was a dividing line between immigrant groups with Italians settling east of it, some blocks having a high concentration of residents from a certain town or



Top: Detail of a stoop of a row house on 101st Street developed by James Duffy. Bottom: Italianate row houses, 1690-1708 Lexington Ave.

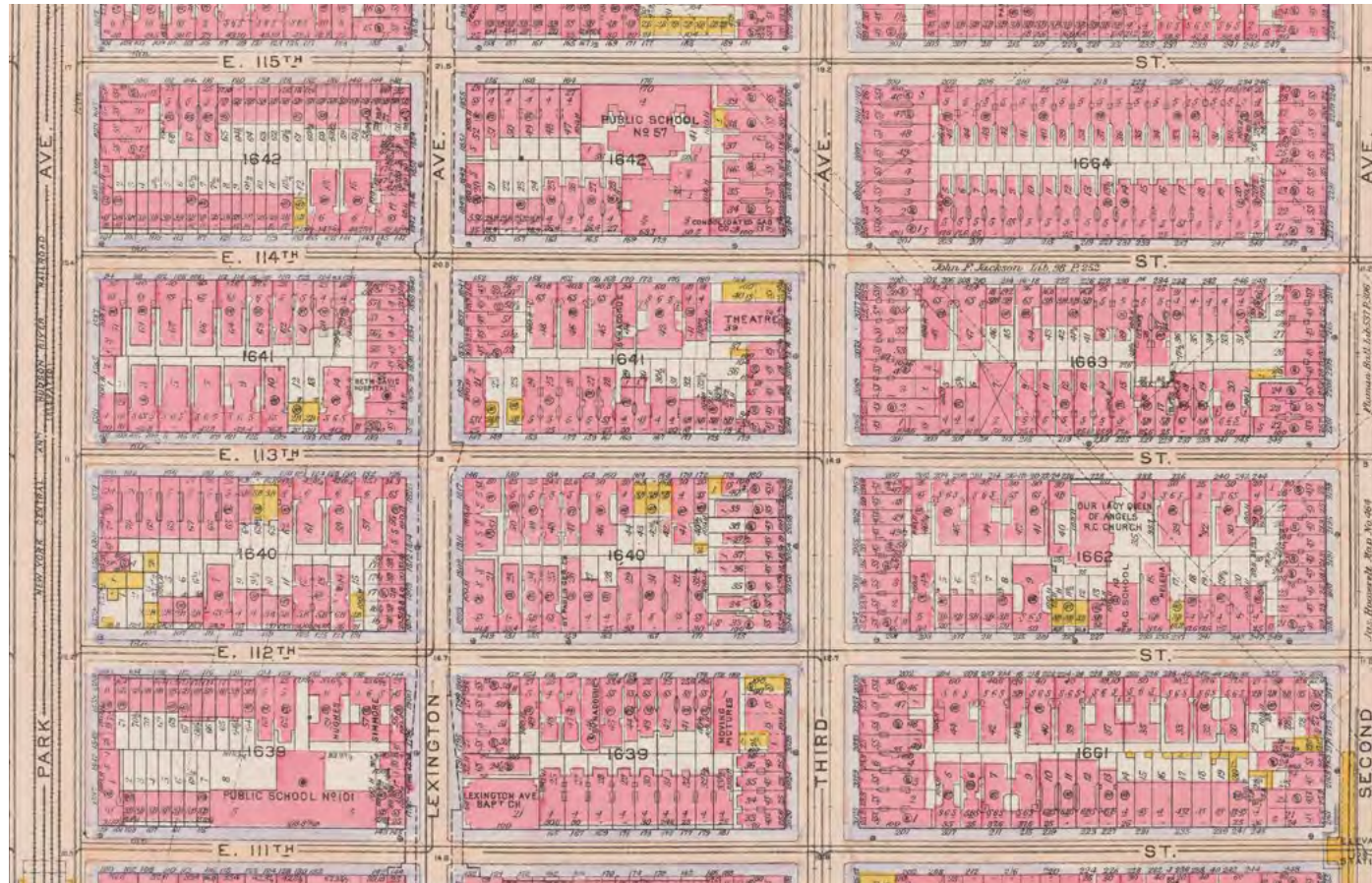


Plate 130 of the 1916 G.W. Bromley & Co. Atlas records the blocks between E. 111th and 115th streets between Park and Second avenues substantially built up with tenements. NYPL Digital Collection.

village. Low-skill jobs in stoneyards, stockyards, docks, breweries, and other factories near the river were a primary draw.

The vast majority of tenements in the southern half of East Harlem predate the Tenement House Act of 1901, which restricted building lot coverage to 70 percent or less and required courtyards for light and air. This act essentially outlawed the construction of tenements on lots less than 40 feet wide. These larger, airier buildings are commonly referred to as “New Law” tenements. There had been two serious attempts by the New York State legislature at regulating tenement house design prior to 1901. The first act, passed in 1867, mandated fire escapes, windows in every room (but they did not have to be exterior facing), and a water closet for every 20 tenants among other measures. Prior to this, developers seeking to maximize profits built to fill most of the lot resulting in many dark rooms. The second tenement act, passed in 1879, was another attempt to address the severe lack of air and light that still failed to reach most spaces within the building.

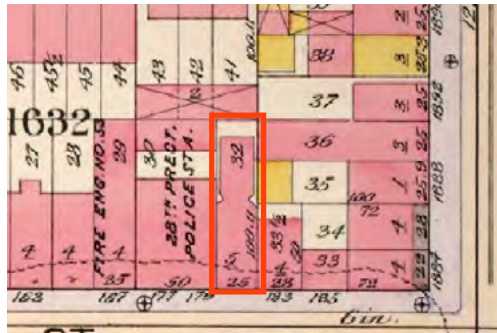
This regulation is responsible for the classic dumbbell-shaped building footprint resulting from the requirement of air shafts to theoretically allow light and air circulation to reach interior rooms. However, in practice, these air shafts exacerbated sanitary conditions when they became used as trash chutes.

By the early 1900s, the southern half of East Harlem had become a dense tenement district. Sanitation problems rooted in poor infrastructure and building design and exacerbated by inadequate public services would remain a central issue for the area in coming decades. Living conditions would become so acute that urban renewal planners in the 1940s envisioned a plan to clear all of East Harlem for new mega-developments. While that plan was not realized, East Harlem did become the nation’s largest laboratory for 20th century public housing development, a legacy that lives on in the 17 subsidized housing complexes that define the area today.

TENEMENT EXAMPLES



From left to right: 172 E. 104th St, one in a row of five tenements built in 1879. The four-bay facade is often a telltale detail of a tenement; 155 E. 103rd St is one in a now-combined row of five neo-Grec-style tenements called “The Sonyea,” built in 1880 and which fire insurance maps reveal have generously sized interior lightwells by the standards of the day; 169 E. 102nd St, one in a row of six tenements designed by architect John Hauser in 1892 with two units per floor and a bit of refinement in facade dressing; 1791 Lexington Ave, built in 1904 is an example of a new-law tenement on a lot less than 40 feet wide.



181 E. 104th Street

This dumbbell-plan tenement is one of the few in the survey area designed by an architect of note: John Hauser, who designed others nearby (see previous and following pages.) Built in 1894, the Queen Anne style facade with its orange brick and complementary terra cotta trim and ornamentation exhibits greater refinement than the typical tenement in the neighborhood. However, the tenement was still a tenement with ten units and little natural light reaching the interior rooms as the 1898 fire insurance map above indicates. (Building outlined in red.) The building fills most of its lot, reserving just a sliver of space on either side for light and air. Perhaps the relative safety that comes with being next door to a police precinct station, which was built two years earlier, was a perk.

Snapshot of tenants of No. 181 from 1900 to 1940 according to U.S. Census Records:

1900 census

Ten households with a total of 35 residents enumerated. Of that total, 14 were immigrants who had migrated in the past 20 years. Most of the residents were of Irish or German descent. Their occupations included machinist, builder, saloonkeeper, tailor, grocer, and janitor.

1910 census

Nine households enumerated, all comprising first or second-generation immigrants. By this year there was just one Irish and two German families in the building. The rest were from Eastern Europe or Russia with Yiddish speakers among them. Their occupations included clothing cutter, metal apprentice for signs, builder, clothing salesman, waiter, and laundry worker.

1920 census

The building does not appear to have been enumerated.

1930 census

Seven households were enumerated. There were three or four Irish families, one German Jewish family, one Russian Jewish family, one Italian family. (By this time a Cuban-Puerto Rican family was residing next door at No. 183.) The occupations of the residents included builder, office clerk, New York Railroad operator, and shoemaker.

1940 census

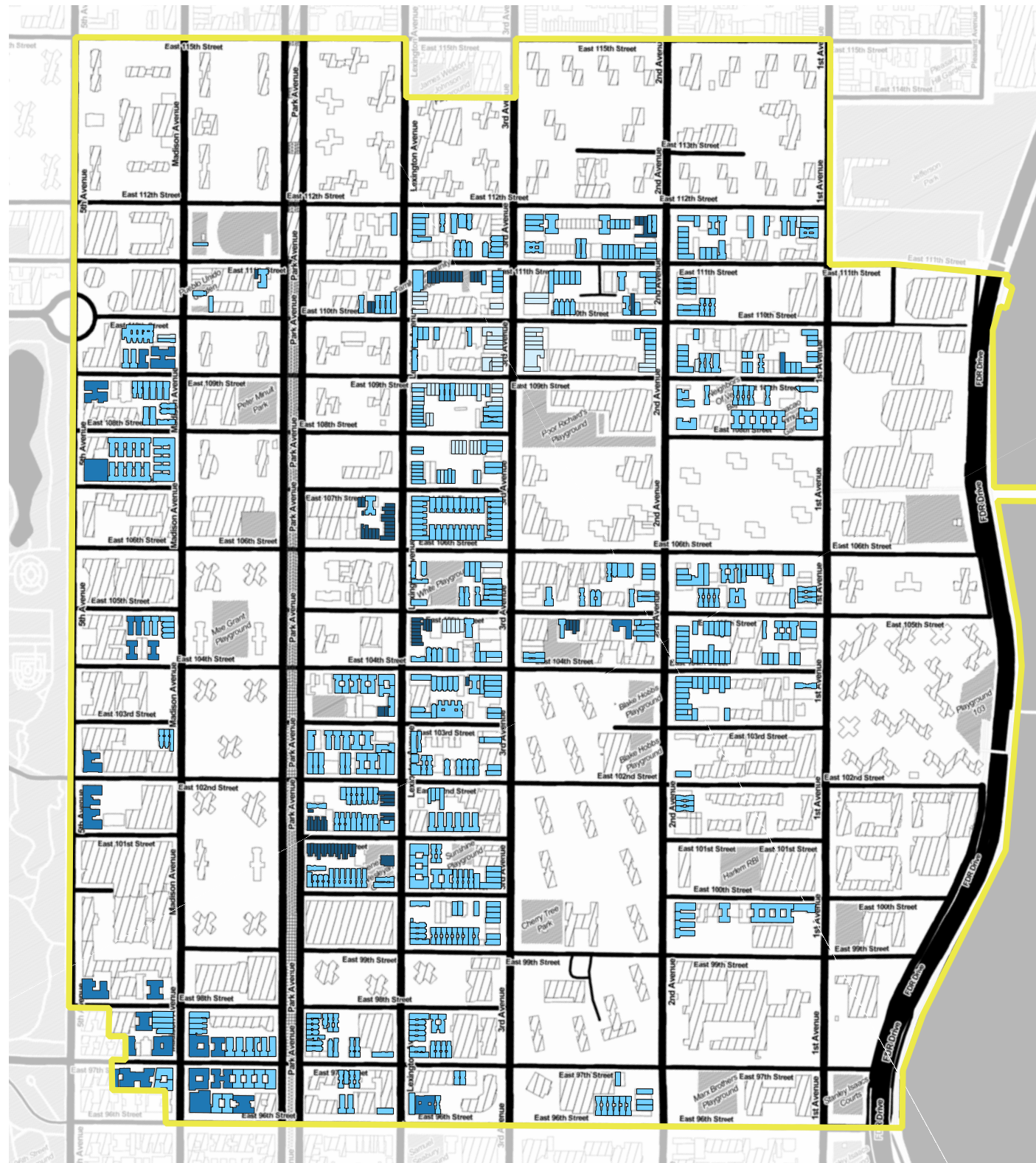
Eight households were enumerated. There were no Russians or Germans living in the building anymore. The occupants included Irish, English, Hungarian, and Italian families, a family of Greek (by way of Newark) restaurant workers, a Puerto Rican machinist in a razor factory, a Massachusetts man married to a Belfast woman whose occupation was elevator operator.



The tenement at 1922 Third Ave was built in 1887. "The Disken 1887" is featured in a panel in the center bay of the north elevation. According to a 2020 post on the Museum of the City of New York website, it was in 2006 home to a number of artists at the time. "After climbing a dark, narrow, staircase, tour participants were rewarded with visits to the studios of Puerto Rican artist Julio Valdez and Ghanaian artist Tafa Fiadzigbe as well as to what was then the workshop of Faustino J. Dujovne, a fine art restorer who had worked as a conservator for several arts institutions."



From left to right: 1565 Lexington Ave is one in a row 1896 tenements designed by architect John Hauser for developer William Hall. There were two units per floor. The distinctive facades feature coffers and bullnose brick. The original side stoop is intact on the end building; 312-318 E. 106th St are examples of new law tenements, built in 1904 between First and Second Ave; 9-13 E. 107th St are examples of new law tenements one block from Central Park.



19th-Century Residential Buildings By Type

- Tenement
- Apartment Building
- Row House
- Flats



Immigrant Communities of East Harlem

Fueling the tenement construction frenzy was the dire need for affordable housing by immigrants. By the latter part of the 19th century, New York’s population was ballooning as wave upon wave of immigrant groups sought a better life in the city. Between 1860 and 1910, the population increased from 813,669 to 4,766,883, a growth of almost 600%. East Harlem became what historian Jeffrey Gurlock calls “a safety-valve for excess East Side population.” (Gurlock) This period saw various immigrant groups predominate East Harlem in numbers and overlap with others before one group’s presence dissipated. Early groups in East Harlem included the Irish and German Jews followed by recently-arrived eastern European and Russian Jews. In the early part of the 20th century, they represented the single largest ethnic group in East Harlem; their population concentrated between Third and Fifth avenues. (Gurock) Their numbers were great enough in 1906

View south on First Avenue from 114th Street in 1908. First Avenue was a major commercial artery in Harlem’s “Little Italy.” Photo source unknown.

and 1908 that Morris Hillquit, a Socialist running for Congress, won a clear majority of votes in the East Harlem assembly district.

East Harlem was also home to the largest Italian neighborhood in the city. With a small group first arriving in 1875 as strikebreakers for the First Avenue omnibus line, Italians from southern Italy began settling in the area east of Second Avenue. In 1904 a near full-page feature article in the *New York Times* christened the area “the new East Side.” It notes the new Italian quarter above 108th Street and a Jewish quarter above and below 100th Street.* The principal commercial corridor of the new Little Italy was First Avenue which was busy with push-cart peddlers and included the large open-air Harlem Market centered at E. 103rd Street, which survived there until the mid-1930s when Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia forced its closure for sanitary reasons. This coincided with the 1935 construction of FDR Drive, then called East River Drive, a parkway along the East River.

The years following the end of the First World War was a major turning point in East Harlem as two simultaneous migrations to the city began. They were partially in response to labor shortages caused by Congress instituting severe emigration restrictions of certain groups. The first was the great migration of Blacks from the South, whose population soon outgrew the valley of Central Harlem. The second was that of Puerto Ricans, many of whom were small farmers forced off their land by large U.S. sugar and coffee monopolies. A series of hurricanes did not help matters. The Jones Act of 1917, which conferred Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship, opened a door. The 1920 census counted just 7,364 Puerto Ricans in the city, mostly confined to East Harlem and the Brooklyn Navy Yard. (Fitzpatrick, 53) According to a 1938 study by Lawrence Chenault about the then-nascent Puerto Rican experience in New York, the initial East Harlem colony was located in a group of old tenement buildings near 102nd Street and Third Avenue.** (Chenault, 91) This number grew to nearly 45,000 by 1930 with 80 percent of this population living in East Harlem.

By this time the Jewish population had already left East Harlem for more prosperous neighborhoods, particularly in the Bronx. Their exodus occurred suddenly and rapidly in the 1920s. For a time following the departure of Jewish residents, the Italian section



In 1914 members of the Anarchist Red Cross accidentally set off a bomb in the tenement of 1626 Lexington Ave. They were intending it for John D. Rockefeller's home in Westchester. Members of the group had held meetings at the Ferrer Center, which at the time was located at 63 E.107th St. No. 1626 is still standing today. Photo from Library of Congress.

* See “Another Cosmopolitan Colony Has Planted Itself in Eastern Harlem Within the Last Few Years—Its Population Already Is 250,000 Foreigners—A New Field of Usefulness for Social Workers,” *New York Times*, October 9, 1904, 32.

** Bernardo Vega, one of the earliest chroniclers of the Puerto Rican diaspora, recounts in his memoirs (posthumously published in 1984) how at the turn of the 20th century there were approximately 50 Puerto Rican and Cuban families living in the old “Jewish Ghetto” between Park and Madison avenues from 110th to 117th streets. (Vega, 9)

of East Harlem expanded west of Third Avenue where housing quality was somewhat improved. It is difficult to overstate the distressed conditions of the area’s tenements by 1930. In addition to the quality of construction not being high to begin with, there was a widespread lack of building maintenance which worsened during the Depression. It was not uncommon for small three- and four-room tenement units to be occupied by large Italian families and their boarders. By 1910, the population density of some East Harlem census tracts rivaled the Lower East Side.

While the Puerto Rican population in East Harlem declined during the Depression years as some residents returned to the island, it would rebound and grow after the Second World War as air travel became more affordable and the city’s garment industry actively recruited labor. For many rural families, the garment and needlepoint trades offered a significant economic improvement, especially for women, from what they could earn on the island. In 1947, more than 2,000 Boricuas—an appellation that recalls the aboriginal name for Puerto Rico—were arriving every month in New York, the vast majority of them settling in East Harlem. (Freeman, 219) This number would peak in 1953-1954. By 1930, the East Harlem settlement area had already expanded north to 110th Street and south to 98th Street, and was commonly referred to as El Barrio, or “the neighborhood.” Whereas many of the early Puerto Rican immigrants worked as tabaqueros (cigar makers), the 1950 census found that 37 percent of the city’s Puerto Rican adult population were semi-skilled factory workers and another 28 percent worked in the service sector as porters, cooks and elevator operators. (Glazer and Moynihan, 115) There was a strong entrepreneurial spirit in El Barrio with many newcomers opening bodegas, restaurants, botanicas (stores that sell religious devotions, candles, medicinal herbs), pharmacies, cafes and small theaters.

While disinvestment in housing was not a new problem when Blacks and Puerto Ricans started moving to East Harlem, racial prejudice exacerbated deteriorating conditions. In order to afford high rents, many families doubled up, creating significant densities on some blocks. Like their Italian neighbors, Boricuan families tended to be large. A 1937 mayoral report found that 10 percent of Manhattan’s population at the time was concentrated in East Harlem. (Zipp, 265) Even given that, vacancy rates were unusually

“There I found that at the last census there were 222,899 people living in that small district between 96th Street and 116th Street, and from Fifth Avenue to the East River. More than half of this number were foreign born, and 94.1 percent were of foreign origin. Italians, Poles and Russians were taking the place of Irish and Germans in that dramatic and kaleidoscopic shifting of national groups which has always made the East Side of New York so colorful and interesting.”

Janet Daniels Schenck, founder of the Neighborhood Music School, writing about her time in East Harlem in the 1920s, from her memoir *Adventure in Music*

high. Around this same time, the Home Owners Loan Corporation using Federal government guidelines redlined all of East Harlem as a hazardous slum, effectively shutting off private lending to the area for years to come. Deindustrialization of the city further impeded the economic welfare of East Harlem residents, many of whom were low-skill workers.

It was in this environment that political leaders, most notably Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who represented East Harlem as a U.S. congressman from 1922 to 1933 before becoming mayor, became outspoken advocates for slum clearance and social housing policies. In 1934, he oversaw the establishment of the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) after having successfully lobbied the state legislature to authorize it. LaGuardia’s protégé, Vito Marcantonio, who served in the same congressional seat from 1935 to 1937 and 1939 to 1951, was instrumental in building community support for new public housing and funneling government support to East Harlem. He backed LaGuardia in pressuring NYCHA to build the East River Houses, the fifth public housing project in New York and the first in East Harlem when completed in 1941 under the federal New Deal program. Located between First Avenue, FDR Drive, 102nd and 105th streets on three city blocks that formerly contained the Harlem Market, warehouses, and light industrial buildings, the project’s 1,170 units represented the first new housing construction of any kind in the area in years. It was also the first integrated public housing complex, though the initial population was overwhelmingly white.



El Barrio as a Nuyorican Community

As previously discussed, the postwar years saw a large uptick in the arrival of Puerto Ricans to the mainland, particularly to New York. By 1950, the city was home to eighty percent of this growing population with a vast majority of them residing in East Harlem. (Freeman, 220) The blocks east of Third Avenue, a longtime ethnic neighborhood boundary, saw a decreasing population of Italians, whereas the blocks to the west, El Barrio, were becoming increasingly crowded with Puerto Ricans with Lexington and Madison avenues serving as central commercial corridors. As happens with any large ethnic group within a concentrated area, a social and economic network forms to address the specific needs of the immigrant community. The public market formerly called the Park Avenue Market became La Marqueta, the nexus of the Puerto Rican community. Spanish-language newspapers included *La Prensa*, which became a daily paper in 1918; *Gráfica* which was purchased by the workers’ rights advocate Bernardo Vega in 1927; and *El Diario de Nueva York*, which was founded in 1947.

The 104th St elevation of 1645 Lexington Ave features one of El Barrio’s most famous murals, “The Spirit of East Harlem,” by Hank Prussing. It was commissioned by Hope Community in 1973 and depicts characters from the Puerto Rican neighborhood at the time. It was restored and updated by Prussing’s apprentice, Manny Vega, an acclaimed artist today.

Organizations were formed, such as La Liga Puertorriqueña e Hispánica in 1927 and the Porto Rican Brotherhood in 1923, to help promote collective interests and cultural identity. Asociación de Escritores y Periodistas Puertorriqueños, formed in 1930, brought together writers and intellectuals living in New York City. Individuals such as Antonia Pantoja and Pura Belprá worked through existing city institutions—Pantoja at the Union Settlement early in her career and Belprá at the New York Public Library—to reach Nuyorican youth.

El Barrio as a place fostered the development of new musical and dance genres—Latin jazz and mambo. The jazz percussionist Tito Puente still figures largely in the cultural memory of the neighborhood; East 110th Street was renamed in his honor. The Park Palace at 1332 Fifth Avenue, just west of the survey area, helped launch the careers of Latin music legends including Puente, Machito, Noro Morales, Joe Cuba, Charlie and Eddie Palmieri and others. El Barrio was also a source of inspiration for poets, writers and artists, including the poet Julia de Burgos, Piri Thomas, who wrote the novel *Down These Mean Streets*, the poet and playwright Pedro Pietri, and the author Nicholosa Mohr. The painter Alice Neel, while not Latin or Nuyorican, lived and worked in El Barrio for twenty years often drawing inspiration from the streets outside her studio.

Perhaps more significantly, El Barrio was essential to the development of cultural and political consciousness of the Nuyorican community and Puerto Ricans nationally. The 1960s were a period of great social unrest and collective action for civil rights. This spirit spread to El Barrio too. Numbering over a half million by this time, Nuyoricans were mobilizing for better housing, schools, economic opportunities, and in general as a constituency not to be overlooked anymore. Antonia Pantoja, mentioned above, was an instrumental figure in these efforts, having founded ASPIRA in 1961, an organization that promoted education and advancement for Puerto Rican youth in New York City by providing clubs within schools, career and college counseling, advocacy for bilingual education, and other services. It has been said that her efforts laid the groundwork for the militant activism of the Young Lords Party.*



La Marqueta in the 1960s. Photo credit unknown.



A mural on E. 110th St near Third Ave honoring the legendary percussionist Tito Puente and his hit song, “Oye Como Va.” The eastern stretch of E. 110th St has been renamed Tito Puente Way. His childhood home is located at 53 E. 110th St.



Today a church, the former Park Palace at 1332 Fifth Avenue is located immediately beyond the boundaries of this survey area. It is a significant cultural landmark worthy of preservation.

* See the Museum of the City of New York’s Notable New Yorkers website story, “Antonia Pantoja: Organizer and Activist for New York’s Puerto Rican Community” by Monxo López, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Post-Doctoral Curatorial Fellow, 2020.

Originally founded in Chicago, the New York chapter of the Young Lords sought to draw attention to the severely underserved Nuyorican communities of East Harlem, the South Bronx and Lower East Side. Between 1969 and 1972, the group organized a series of actions to do just that. To address the city’s unwillingness to collect garbage on a regular basis, members of the Young Lords seized brooms from the Department of Sanitation depot at 341 E. 99th Street, swept the accumulated garbage into Third Avenue at E. 111th Street and set it ablaze, hindering traffic in the area. Within days, sanitation trucks began making regular trips to the neighborhood. It was one of two “Garbage Offensives” they mounted in the summer of 1969. For eleven days beginning in December 1969, the group occupied the First Spanish United Methodist Church at Lexington Avenue and 111th Street, rechristening it the People’s Church, to provide an accessible free breakfast program for children and a clothing drive. This action, which was taken after attempts to work with the church were unfruitful, brought the Young Lords its biggest news headlines. Another offensive involved seizing a hospital truck to implement tuberculosis and lead poisoning testing programs, calling attention to inadequate health services provided to communities of color.

The Young Lord’s graphically compelling weekly newspaper, *Palante*, articulated the ideas of their movement while also serving as a major outlet for artistic expression, aided by the political print shop, El Taller Boricua, which was located on the same block as the Young Lords’ headquarters. Incorporated in 1970 as an artist collective, the mission of Taller Boricua “to establish a cultural and educational center for the Puerto Rican community in New York City” and to enhance the “aesthetic, cultural, historical, political, and economic experience of Puerto Ricans in New York.” One way they did this was through their outdoor pop-up art galleries that they set up in the community. The workshop moved to the Heckscher Building on Fifth Avenue in 1978, where members were involved in the development of El Museo del Barrio. Today Taller Boricua is located in the historic P.S. 72 school building on Lexington Avenue, now known as the Julia de Burgos Latino Cultural Center.

El Museo del Barrio was founded in 1969 by Raphael Montañez Ortiz as part of a coalition of artists and community members



Young Lords’ Garbage Offensive in July 1969 at Third Ave and E. 111th St. Photo by Hiram Maristany.



A poster for a 1971 Taller Boricua group show at their second location, a storefront at 2156 Second Ave. Their first location at 1673 Madison Ave was demolished. Print by artist Adrián García, an original member of the Puerto Rican Workshop.

fighting for representation in New York museums. Ortiz had been asked by parents and teachers to create a lesson plan for school children that highlighted the cultural heritage of Puerto Ricans. He organized a museum for the community instead. One of its first shows, “The Art of Needlework,” featured the crocheting techniques of Puerto Rican women. After multiple relocations within East Harlem—one of them being to the storefronts of Franklin Plaza on Third Avenue—the museum moved to the Heckscher Building in 1977, and in subsequent years, expanded its purview to include art by other Latin Americans. The museum also operated an arts and theater school for neighborhood youth at the former Engine Company 53 fire station at 175 E. 104th Street. For the past 45 years, El Museo has hosted the Three Kings Day Parade, a cherished procession through the streets of El Barrio featuring music, dancing, and *parrandas* (a Puerto Rican caroling tradition). El Museo continues to be a vital cultural bridge between El Barrio and the greater city.

As has been the story of East Harlem since its beginning, the community demographics are changing. In recent decades, the Puerto Rican population has declined—it is still the largest ethnic group in East Harlem—while the numbers of Mexican, Dominican, Cuban and Chinese have increased. Tellingly, the white population, according to the Furman Center, has doubled in size from 2000; as of 2019, it made up 14% of the total population of Community District 11, which encompasses East Harlem. Gentrification is a major force at play, evidenced by the growing number of new condo buildings in the neighborhood, the increased disparity in income levels as revealed in demographic data, among other signs. In the absence of major policy changes, it is a trend that is unlikely to abate in the near future.



El Museo del Barrio in 1973 when it was located in the E. 106th St storefronts of Franklin Plaza. Photo from El Museo del Barrio archive.



Housing the Masses, 1940-1979

The East River Houses was the first of 17 government-subsidized housing complexes that would rise in the survey area between 1941 and 1975. (A 1945 report by the Manhattan Development Committee anticipated all of East Harlem being redeveloped with “tower in the park” model subsidized housing. See Plunz, 245.) Today East Harlem has one of the greatest concentrations of public housing in the country. The East River complex became a template for subsequent projects in the area in terms of approach and design. The government obtained the deteriorated housing blocks through eminent domain, displacing existing residents. The blocks were then razed and some streets closed off so that superblocks could be created on which brick towers, some of varying heights, would rise. Ample studies have shown that this tower-in-the-park model of public housing often created more problems than it solved. Many of the original displaced tenants were not accommodated in the new development. Budget constraints, particularly those imposed by the federal Housing Act

Aerial view of East Harlem from E. 96th St near Second Ave in 2019. Eight superblock complexes are visible with the George Washington Houses in the foreground and Metropolitan Hospital at right. Photo from Wikipedia Commons.

of 1949, severely curtailed design ambition and building amenities, making some of them bland representations of Modernist ideals. While attempts were made early on to have integrated housing, over time the resident population became almost entirely low-income Blacks and Puerto Ricans. This socio-economic homogeneity combined with the loss of commercial street life had an isolating effect both for residents and outsiders, which was worsened by a high crime rate and the later crack epidemic.

While the East River Houses were originally mixed-income, most subsequent NYCHA projects in East Harlem were low-income only. In 1961 effective organizing by local community groups and residents led to the conversion of one NYCHA project, the Benjamin Franklin Houses (renamed Franklin Plaza), to a middle-income co-operative under the 1955 Mitchell-Lama law, which allows low-interest mortgages and tax abatements to flow to limited-profit housing entities with city or state oversight. However, it was not the first cooperative in the neighborhood. That distinction goes to the 14-story building at 1270 Fifth Avenue, completed in 1959 as the first middle-income cooperative in Manhattan built under section 213 of the National Housing Act. In 1964 the Metro North Citizens’ Committee, a local tenants’ group, organized a funeral march for four abandoned tenements on E. 100th and 101st streets to call attention to the poor housing conditions in their section of East Harlem. (NYT 4/26/1964, 44) By the mid-1960s, their agitation for affordable housing attracted a large private grant to help fund a federally subsidized housing project resulting in a block of 200 renovated rental units, utilizing a new financing model. In the 1970s, four new Mitchell-Lama projects would come to dominate the sight lines in El Barrio: Metro North Riverview along First Avenue between 100th and 102nd streets; 1199 Plaza at First Avenue between 107th and 110th streets; Lakeview Apartments on Fifth Avenue between E. 106th and 107th Streets, and Schomburg Plaza at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street.

In recent decades, local non-profit development corporations have had the most significant role in the creation of new affordable housing units in East Harlem, often in rehabilitated buildings. The most notable organizations have deep roots in the area—Union Settlement which was established in 1895; Hope Community, which grew out of Church of the Living Hope in 1968; and

Ascendant Neighborhood Development Corporation, which began in 1988 under the aegis of St. Francis de Sales Church on E. 96th Street. In the mid-1990s, the privately-financed New York City Housing Partnership developed 30 row house-scale houses for moderate-income buyers on 110th, 111th, and 112th streets between Second and Third avenues. The NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development, a city agency created in 1978, has been a frequent partner in the effort to maintain affordable housing. Early on it was responsible for facilitating the sale of city-owned abandoned properties, giving tenants the opportunity to own their apartments and become shareholders in limited-equity cooperatives organized as Housing Development Fund Corporation cooperatives (HDFC coops).

In the face of intensifying gentrification and displacement, there has been a reassessment of the impact of El Barrio’s large urban renewal-era projects. They were, and continue to be, an improvement in housing standards for most residents who live in them. Increased maintenance and investments in such things as landscaping and new elevators, often the result of tenant activism, have raised the quality of life in many of the complexes.

Union Settlement Apartments ★

53 units in one building
Architect: James C. Mackenzie Jr.
250 E. 105th Street
Completed 1926

This six-story, L-shaped apartment building likely represents the first slum clearance effort undertaken in East Harlem. It was developed by the Union Settlement with a low-interest loan from the Union Theological Seminary. Union Settlement, whose headquarters were and still are located on the south side of the block, owned this mid-block parcel, which previously had six row houses on it. Historic photos of the building show that the courtyard side of the building has more architectural treatment in a neo-Georgian style than the 105th Street facade. The apartments ranged in size from one to four rooms and included modern conveniences of the day, such as built-in bathtubs. Today the building is owned by Metro North Gardens HDFC. (NYT 10/24/1926, 96) This building is worthy of greater research.



View of rear of Union Settlement Apartments in 1929. Photo from NYPL Digital Collection.

East River Houses

1,158 housing units in ten buildings
Architect: Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith Architects, with Perry Coke Smith, Chief Architect
Landscape Architect: Alfred Geiffert, Jr.
Completed 1941

This group of ten buildings of varying heights (6, 10 and 11 stories) was designed by the distinguished New York firm Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith. It is the first public housing project in the city to incorporate “high-rises,” which addressed density goals on costly Manhattan real estate. “The buildings are set at 45 degrees to the street grid, to almost true North. Their layout forms a series of angled forecourts along public streets and various quads and smaller interstitial spaces on the site’s interior. Massing provides for optimal sunlight. This particular site plan layout became the model for 13 additional housing sites in Harlem (nine by NYCHA, four by others.) Building facades feature decorative concrete medallions and stars along with decorative brick.”* The East River Houses, while the last WPA-funded housing project in the city, was the first public housing project to rise in East Harlem. The three riverfront city blocks were formerly filled with garages, industrial yards, and the wholesale Harlem Market. While the initial tenant population was 89 percent white, it was just 36 percent white by 1956, a reflection of the dramatic demographic change Harlem underwent after the war. (Zipp, 313) A small park influenced by Parks Commissioner Robert Moses and recently updated with a new playground and landscaping buffers part of the complex from FDR Drive while also providing access to the National Register-listed Wards Island Pedestrian Bridge.

James Weldon Johnson Houses

1,307 housing units in ten buildings
Other buildings: James Weldon Johnson Community Center
Architect: Whittlesey, Prince & Reiley
Landscape Architect: Wiley & Recknagel
Completed 1948

Named in honor of the Harlem Renaissance writer and early civil rights leader, the James Weldon Johnson Houses was the first of four large contiguous housing complexes that today bisect East



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* See Lara Olinger, “East River Houses Determination of Eligibility,” January 19, 2016, submitted to NY State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Harlem from First to Lenox avenues between E. 112th and E. 115th streets. It was also the first East Harlem project sited on wholly tenement blocks, causing the displacement of 880 families from six city blocks. (Bloom and Lasner, 131) Located between Park and Third avenues, this twelve-acre superblock features ten Hudson River-brick towers, six and 14 stories in height with connected cruciform footprints and ample green space in between. As is the case with all four complexes in this band, the buildings are on axis with the Manhattan street grid. The Johnson Houses, a state-funded NYCHA project, was the first post-war public housing project in the city, and it reflects the modernist austerity that became the norm with low-income government housing built on a tight budget. To allow natural light into internal stairwells and corridors, the architects, Whittlesey, Prince & Reiley, employed vertical bays of glass block that also help distinguish the building entrance. The initial tenant population was 58 percent Black, 25 percent Puerto Rican, and 16 percent white, roughly mirroring the population that had been displaced by the project. (Bloom and Lasner, 132) A community center, staffed by Union Settlement and led by Mildred Zucker, a prominent social worker, was included in the base of one of the towers facing Lexington Avenue. The James Weldon Johnson Community Center was soon after independently incorporated and became a significant organization along with Union Settlement concerned with juvenile delinquency, early childhood education, mental health services, among other things. In recent years, the community center was expanded in a contextually appropriate manner.

Lexington Houses

488 housing units in four buildings
Architect: J.M. Berlinger
Landscape Architect: Alfred Geiffert Jr.
Completed 1951

The four 14-story buildings of the Lexington Houses stand on two separate city blocks between 98th and 99th streets, Park and Third avenues. The area was predominantly Puerto Rican at the time of their completion. No families were displaced for this project because the site was formerly used by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for train car garages and a power house. The brick and rough-faced stone substation that once provided power



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to the upper section of the Lexington Avenue subway survives on the Third Avenue side of this project. The buildings, built with city funds, have a cruciform footprint and are oriented so that the entrances, which are at the building core, all face Lexington Avenue. In 1954 the Queen Mother Elizabeth of Great Britain visited the nursery program that had been organized by residents of the Lexington Houses with help from the Union Settlement.

George Washington Houses

1,450 housing units in 14 buildings
Other buildings: Union Settlement-operated community center
Architect: Alfred Hopkins & Associates, Lester S. LaPierre, & Clarence B. Litchfield, Architects
Landscape Architect: Darling, Innocenti & Webel
Completed 1957

Seven densely built tenement blocks between 97th and 104th streets, Second and Third avenues were cleared and four cross streets demapped in the early 1950s for the George Washington Houses. The architectural team led by Alfred Hopkins designed a complex of 14 twelve- and 14-story slab-block towers—the first example of the type in East Harlem—oriented to true north so that the long sides have full east and west exposures. Each building comprises two long vaguely trapezoidal brick volumes connected by a hyphen circulation core. The typical floor plan is a double-loaded corridor with one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments. The slab tower resulted in a reduced building footprint size which lowered construction costs and eliminated the shadows cast by building wings common to cruciform-shaped buildings. The entrance to each building is on the inside corner adjacent to the circulation core. A fat threaded column adds a bit of whimsy to each entrance. As a result of the slab footprints, the project has ample green space with mature trees and curving pathways. A low-rise community center, operated by the Union Settlement, is located on E. 99th Street and is original to the complex. Across from it is the 1899 Collegiate Gothic style P.S. 109 (which has been repurposed as artist live-work spaces), providing a somewhat dramatic architectural juxtaposition. A second historic school building, P.S. 121, was also retained within the complex on what was E. 103rd Street. In 1955, Ellen Lurie of the Union Settlement interviewed residents of the George Washington Houses—the first



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six buildings had opened by then—to understand how new housing was impacting their lives. The findings of this study were among the earliest to identify the failings of the still-proliferating public housing projects.

Thomas Jefferson Houses

1,491 housing units in 18 buildings
Architect: Brown & Guenther
Landscape Architect: Leo A. Novick (original); Mayer, Whittlesey & Glass (1959 alteration)
Completed 1959

The Thomas Jefferson Houses, which faces Jefferson Park on its east side, is the eastern-most complex in a wide band of four contiguous housing projects stretching from First to Lenox avenues between 112th and 115th streets. It consists of 18 seven-, 13- and 14-story double-diamond towers clad with Hudson River red brick. While designed and funded at the same time as the Washington Houses, the new double-loaded corridor floor plan was not utilized here. Instead each building is essentially two separate towers touching corners; each tower has its own stair and elevator core servicing four apartments on each floor. Brick stringcourses at the building’s base emulate rustication, a simple but effective means of providing architectural interest to otherwise austere housing towers. Preserved within the large complex were the historic Our Lady Queen of Angels Church, Rectory, and Convent and the 1912 Collegiate Gothic style P.S. 102 building. A single-story community center run by Union Settlement faces First Avenue. The project’s architects, George D. Brown Jr. and Bernard Guenther, while working in the New York State Division of Housing during World War II. In 1959, Mildred Zucker of the nearby James Weldon Johnson Community Center convinced NYCHA to redevelop the landscaping to foster community life around the buildings. She recruited architect Albert Mayer who had long been active in the Housing Study Guild and Union Settlement Association. For the Jefferson Houses, he designed playgrounds, picnic areas, a fountain, bandstand, children’s sprinkler, and sitting areas for quiet contemplation. This multi-purpose landscape was named Gala East Harlem Plaza when it was completed in 1960. His work inspired NYCHA’s approach to landscaping for other projects,



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including Franklin Plaza in East Harlem which would also be designed by Mayer.

George Washington Carver Houses

1,246 housing units in 13 buildings
Architect: Kahn & Jacobs
Original Landscape Architect: Clarke Rapuano Holleran
Landscape Redesign: Pedro Friedberg (1960s)
Completed 1958

Like the George Washington Houses, the Carver Houses cut a long block-wide vertical swath through what had been densely developed residential blocks. Lining the west side of the Park Avenue viaduct from E. 99th to 106th streets, the state-financed complex consists of nine 14-story red brick cruciform towers and four six-story beige brick slab buildings. Seventy-two units were configured for elderly tenants. Built in two phases due to challenges with relocating tenants in existing tenements, the southerly half opened in late 1955. The buildings were designed by the prolific architecture firm Khan & Jacobs, who at the time was overseeing the completion of Mount Sinai Medical Center’s Klingenstein Pavilion across the street on Madison Avenue. In what was envisioned as a pioneering partnership between public and private agencies, Mount Sinai was to provide the qualifying residents of the Carver Houses with a family doctor. This clinic, first proposed in 1950 by the state housing commissioner Herman Stichman, became a source of great controversy within the medical establishment, some members of which charged that it would be a step towards socialized medicine. In the 1960s, landscape architect Pedro Friedberg was engaged by NYCHA to reimagine the grounds of the Carver Houses. He had the earth excavated to create an acclaimed terraced landscape featuring a wading pool and an amphitheater, the latter of which still survives.

Woodrow Wilson Houses

398 housing units in three buildings
Architect: Pomerance & Breines
Landscape Architect: Gilmore D. Clarke and Michael Rapuano
Completed 1961



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Rising on a single block immediately north of the East River Houses, the three 20-story cruciform and t-shape towers of the state-funded Woodrow Wilson Houses were built to accommodate larger families. Some units in these buildings have five bedrooms. Simon Breines of Pomerance & Breines, the firm who designed this complex, was committed to pedestrian-friendly design and human-scale architecture. The architect located one of the three towers close to First Avenue instead of recessing it within the block as was typical. The main entrance, which has no steps, is enlivened with decorative concrete relief panels. Breines later became the first president of the New York Landmarks Conservancy, a preservation advocacy organization.

Franklin Plaza

1,635 housing units in 14 buildings
Other buildings: retail storefronts
Architect: Holden, Egan, Wilson & Corser
Landscape Architect: Albert Mayer
Completed 1965

Four city blocks of tenements and garages stretching from First to Third avenues between E. 106th and 108th streets—the path of the buried Harlem Creek—were cleared for this large complex of fourteen 20-story double-diamond brick towers. Numerous small businesses, some with deep roots in the neighborhood, were lost as a result. The project’s architect, Arthur Cort Holden, who had long been active in city housing and often proposed community-based redevelopment, tried to address this loss by including storefront spaces on the avenues and E. 106th Street. (One storefront tenant is East Harlem Block Nursery, which was founded in 1965 as a parent-controlled daycare center, the first of its kind in East Harlem.) Franklin Plaza was initially conceived by NYCHA as the Benjamin Franklin Houses to address the dearth of middle-income subsidized public housing in East Harlem. However, partway through construction, NYCHA sold the project to a coalition of community groups and leaders organized by the Union Settlement and East Harlem Council for Community Planning. This group managed it as a private co-op under the 1955 New York State Limited-Profit Housing Companies, or Mitchell-Lama law. (Zipp, 334) It was for a time the largest middle-income housing project in the country. To attract buyers, the co-op advertised the project



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as “the new Upper East Side.” The urbanist Jane Jacobs, who for a time served on the board of Union Settlement, was involved in improving the project. She collaborated with architect Albert Mayer, who had recently completed East Harlem Plaza at the Jefferson Houses. Franklin Plaza was an opportunity for him to fully realize his Main Street concept of connecting gathering spaces, public event venues and recreation to generate festive street life. Elements of his design survive there today, including a lushly landscaped central public walkway that connects First and Third avenues, which appears to be fulfilling Mayer’s design intent. As of 2006, about a third of the residents in Franklin Plaza were Chinese. Poorly matched brick in recent masonry wall repairs give the buildings a patchwork appearance.

Sen. Robert A. Taft Houses

1,470 housing units in nine buildings
Other buildings: retail storefronts
Architect: de Young, Moscovitz & Rosenberg
Landscape Architect: Leo A. Novick
Completed 1962

The second middle-income housing project to rise in East Harlem was the city-funded Sen. Robert A. Taft Houses, comprising nine slab-block towers, each 19 stories tall. Named for the late Ohio Senator who had been instrumental in the passage of the Housing Act of 1949 despite being a conservative Republican, the project, which consolidated six city blocks into two on the west side of Park Avenue, completed a great wall of public housing from Jefferson Park to Lenox Avenue. The plans, which were prepared by the firm de Young, Moscovitz and Rosenberg and filed in 1956, largely repeat the layout of the earlier George Washington Houses with two brick volumes containing the apartments connected by a stair and elevator core, resulting in a very long double-loaded corridor. The apartments, mostly two bedrooms, are more generous in size than earlier ones and included a dining alcove. Each floor shares a communal balcony at the core, which is accentuated on the exterior with a paneled screen system and color glazed brick piers that extend the full height of the core. The entrance of each building, located at the stair core, is grander than those of other complexes with the wall faced with the same color glazed brick laid in a stack bond on the walls and a long stainless steel canopy.



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The project includes a low-rise building of retail storefronts on the west side of Madison Avenue. A community center, designed by the noted Modernist architect Edgar Tafel, was built in 1967 opposite the retail strip. A new school building, the Cooke Institute, replaced it in recent years. Also included in the complex, facing Fifth Avenue, is a modernist fire station for Engine 58/Ladder 26, completed in 1959.

Lehman Village

619 housing units in four buildings
Architect: Harry M. Prince
Landscape Architect: Leo A. Novick
Completed 1963

Originally called the James Madison Houses, Lehman Village, after Senator Herbert H. Lehman, consists of four 20-story slab-block towers on two city blocks separated by P.S. 108 on its own block. The complex is located between Park and Madison avenues, E. 107th and 110th streets. The architect, Harry M. Prince, was a veteran of city housing policy, having been appointed deputy commissioner of tenement housing by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia in 1934. The towers of the federally-funded Lehman Village have a double-loaded corridor plan. The austere design of the towers’ red-brick exteriors are relieved with special brickwork in the spandrel panels of the projecting center bay.



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Gaylord White Houses

248 housing units in one building
Other buildings: Union Settlement headquarters
Architect: Mayer, Whittlesey, Glass
Completed 1964

Located at Second Avenue and E. 104th Street, the Gaylord White complex was constructed from 1962 to 1964 and is among the last NYCHA projects built in East Harlem. The complex comprises two buildings: the 20-story Gaylord White Senior Center at the corner and the three-story Union Settlement on E. 104th Street, which also include the Leggett Memorial Children’s Center. This development replaced a typical late 19th-century residential block of row houses and tenements. In 1895, the Union Settlement



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opened in a row house on this block, eventually occupying six houses. Other community organizations were drawn to the block too. Union Settlement played a significant role in the development of the White Houses because they owned the land where New York State authorities wanted to construct what would become the first public housing building in the city intended exclusively for seniors. The vision was to “integrate the older folks into a normal neighborhood environment but to give them some degree of insulation from some of the noises, etc. and, at the same time, to provide readily accessible and economically administered necessary social and recreational facilities designed for the aged.” (NYT, “Housing Planned for Elderly Only,” July 3, 1957.) Located across the street from the George Washington Houses, the White Houses is distinguished by their amenities not typical to other public housing developments namely: non-skid bathroom tile, electric stoves, lower kitchen cupboards, and increased heat radiation. In exchange for the land, Union Settlement got a new building on the same site. The brown brick modernist complex was designed by Mayer, Whittlesey and Glass, whose principal, Albert Mayer, had a long relationship with Union Settlement and was actively working on landscape projects in the Jefferson Houses and Franklin Plaza. For the White Houses, the firm created an inverted S-shaped plan by designing the senior center as two interlocking volumes—eight and 20 stories tall—and connecting it with the Union Settlement with a single-story arcaded wing with a shady courtyard in between.

DeWitt Clinton Houses

750 housing units in four buildings
Other buildings: Theater Arts Center
Architect: Urbahn, Brayton, Burrows
Landscape Architect: Clarke Rapuano
Completed 1965

Four 18-story T-shape slab towers make up the Governor DeWitt Clinton Houses on the east side of Park Avenue below E. 110th Street. Considered a “vest-pocket project” when it was conceived by NYCHA, the complex was designed to be smaller and less disruptive to the street grid than earlier superblocks. The agency opted to keep E. 109th Street instead of merging two city blocks. However, members of the East Harlem Project and the East



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Harlem Council for Community Planning, led by Jane Jacobs, Ellen Lurie, Mildred Zucker, and William Peck, saw NYCHA’s plans for the site as just another street-life zapping development. In 1958 they recruited the architectural firm Perkins and Will to conceptualize a different design approach to present to NYCHA. Many of the elements of their proposed design, such as greater site coverage by low-rise buildings, went against federal housing requirements and local building codes. NYCHA ultimately built what was originally planned by the architects Urbahn, Brayton, Burrows. A new Theater Arts Center building was added to the complex, where classes in theater, dance, visual arts, and sound recording were offered by the nearby James Weldon Johnson Community Center (see James Weldon Johnson Houses.)

Metro North Plaza

268 housing units in three buildings
307 E. 101st Street
Architect: William Lescaze & Associates
Landscape Architect: M. Paul Friedberg
Completed 1971

Originally conceived as a much larger complex for the area east of Second Avenue between 99th and 103rd streets, Metro North Plaza comprises three tan and brown brick slab buildings that rise 7, 8, and 11-stories on a single block at E. 101st Street. They are among the last buildings that the acclaimed Swiss-American architect William Lescaze designed before his death in 1969. Metro North Plaza represents the first significant attempt by NYCHA to work with the community in East Harlem in the project development, which partly came about because of the newly established US Department of Housing and Urban Development and the advocacy of the Metro North community. Lescaze’s three buildings, none of which touch, are sited near the street on three sides of the block, creating an internal courtyard. The landscape plan was by another venerable designer, M. Paul Friedberg, who was responsible for the much-praised 1965 revamp of Jacob Riis Plaza in the Lower East Side. Until 2006 the Church of the Resurrection occupied a small modernist church designed by Victor Lundy, which Metro North Plaza surrounded on its block.



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Lakeview Apartments

446 housing units in four buildings
1250 Fifth Avenue / 4 E. 107th Street
Architect: ?

Landscape Architect: ?

Completed 1974

Situated on a full city block on Fifth Avenue, this Brutalist style complex consists of four connected beige concrete buildings ranging from ten to 24 stories that overlook the Harlem Meer in Central Park. Some of the buildings are elevated on piloti. Lakeview was built in 1974 under the state’s Mitchell-Lama program and over time, became plagued by financial and physical distress. It was bought out of the program in recent years but it remains affordable housing through the Section 8 program. This complex is worthy of more in-depth research.



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Metro North Riverview Apartments / (now) River Crossing

761 housing units in three buildings
Other buildings: New York Center for Autism Charter School, parking garage
Architect: Conklin & Rossant
Landscape Architect: ?
Completed 1976

The Brutalist style Metro North Riverview Apartments was a Mitchell-Lama project of the Harlem Urban Development Corporation, completed at the behest of the Metro North Association, a community planning agency composed of East Harlem residents that had been involved in the NYCHA project of the same name across the street on First Avenue. Three residential buildings, varying in height between three and 13 stories, are located on two formerly industrial city blocks between 100th and 102nd streets and First Avenue and FDR Drive. The development includes a school building (P.S. 50 Vito Marcantonio), a daycare center, parking garage, and street-level retail along First Avenue. Mayor Lindsay was present at the October 1972 groundbreaking. The project’s architects, Conklin & Rossant, were also responsible for painting the Wards Island Pedestrian Bridge, which spans the East River north of Metro North, in a cheerful color palette in



Top: Center pathway within complex to school. Bottom: EIFS being applied over the original ribbed-concrete block. Nov. 2021

1976. Riverview was taken out of the Mitchell Lama program in 2005. It was recently renamed River Crossing. The new owners have replaced the ribbed-concrete block skin with a smooth stucco-like finish.

1199 Plaza

1,600 housing units in four buildings
Architect: Thomas H. Hodne, Hodne/Stageberg
Landscape Architect: ?
Completed 1975

The four large U-shape red brick towers of 1199 Plaza define the skyline of the eastern part of East Harlem. They are staggered on the 12-acre parcel bounded by E. 107th Street, First Avenue, E. 111th Street and FDR Drive. The towers rise to 33 stories on the northwest corner of the U, while the arms rise to 11 stories before stepping down closer to the river. Jutting balconies and chamfered corners with cut-throughs add to the sculptural effect, truly setting the development’s architecture apart from other housing projects. The complex is fronted on First Avenue by a large circular stepped terrace shaded by trees, and a grocery store is located in the south-most building on First Avenue. This project was initially conceived through a 1963 middle-income housing design competition jointly sponsored by the Ruberoid Company and the NYC Housing and Redevelopment Board with the intent of exploring new approaches to slum removal. The project site was among the last remaining industrial stretches on the East River. Thomas H. Hodne, an architect in Minneapolis, won the competition with his proposal of five- and six-story contextual buildings throughout the site and four slender 20-story towers near FDR Drive, rejecting the isolated towers-in-the-park approach. Remarkably, the city retained Hodne for the project but it would take years to realize due to difficulties with finding a fiscal sponsor. The Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers’ Union signed on in 1968, taking advantage of the Mitchell-Lama low-interest mortgage program and tax abatements available for middle-income cooperative developments. (Stern, 866) The project design was substantially amended to meet the wishes of the union and community representatives, who had concerns about safety and equal access to river views. 1199 Plaza remains a Mitchell-Lama cooperative today.



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Schomburg Plaza / (now) The Heritage

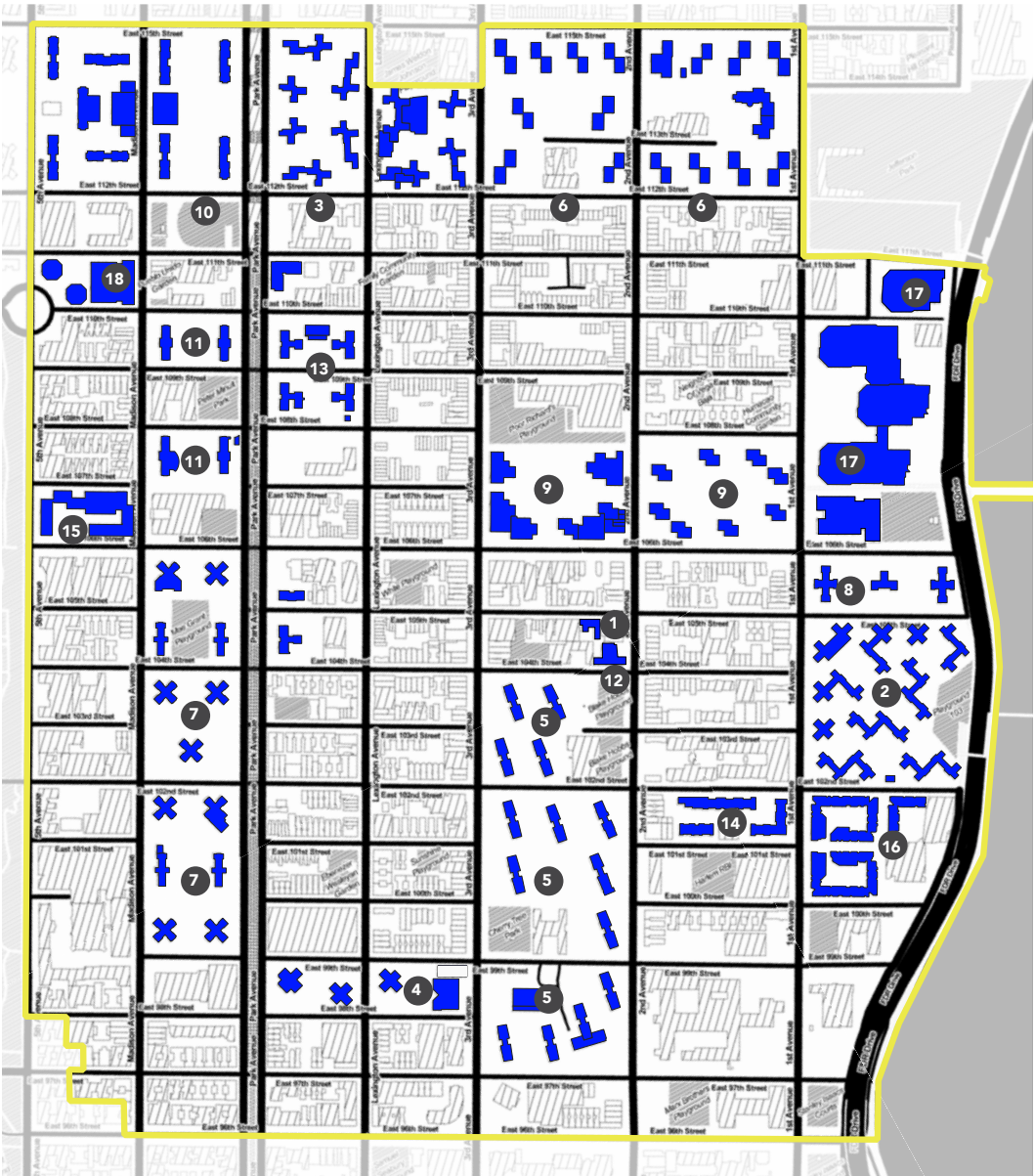
600 housing units in three buildings
Other buildings: parking garage
Architect: Gruzen & Partners with Castro-Blanco, Piscioneri & Feder
Landscape Architect: ?
Completed 1975

Like 1199 Plaza, the twin 35-story octagonal towers of Schomburg Plaza define the skyline of Harlem at the northeast corner of Central Park at Frawley Circle, now called Duke Ellington Circle. Now called The Heritage, the plaza was named in honor of Arthur A. Schomburg, the Afro-Puerto Rican historian, bibliophile, activist and a key figure in the Harlem Renaissance. The naming was also symbolic of the demographic balance that project organizers had hoped to achieve with the new development—low- and middle-income Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and whites. Planning for Schomburg Plaza began in 1964 under the leadership of Mamie Phipps Clark and Kenneth Clark, trailblazing child psychologists who had founded the Northside Center for Child Development which at the time was located on W. 110th Street near the circle (see “Settlement Houses and Other Social Service Organizations.”) The Clarks recognized the failures of the new NYCHA projects all around them, particularly how they isolated residents along racial lines. They and a group of local allies teamed with Modernist architect Edgar Tafel to strategize a better, more community-driven development approach for the area between Fifth and Lexington avenues from E. 107th to 112th streets. Their planning occurred at a critical juncture for subsidized housing as a new mayor came to office, the federal Model Cities Program was established, and the 1968 establishment of the state Urban Development Corporation which channeled funding including Mitchell-Lama loans for innovative mixed-use and mixed-income projects. Challenges forced the group to downsize the complex to a single block on the east side of Fifth Avenue between E. 110th and 111th streets. In addition to the towers, the complex includes an eleven-story slab building along Madison Avenue and a single-story mid-block garage that doubles as a podium for outdoor activities. In many ways, Schomburg Plaza is an architectural rebuttal to the area’s ubiquitous red brick towers with its non-rectangular forms, corduroy concrete block, storefronts, and active plaza. The lead



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architect, Gruzen & Partners, had ample experience with housing, while David Castro-Blanco, a Colombian architect, brought an important Hispanic voice to the project. In 2005 Schomburg Plaza was bought out of the Mitchell-Lama program. Just recently the Northside Center moved to a new building at 1475 Park Avenue.



- 1 Union Settlement Apts
- 2 East River Houses
- 3 Johnson Houses
- 4 Lexington Houses
- 5 Washington Houses
- 6 Jefferson Houses
- 7 Carver Houses
- 8 Wilson Houses
- 9 Franklin Plaza
- 10 Taft Houses
- 11 Lehman Village
- 12 Gaylord White House
- 13 DeWitt Clinton Houses
- 14 Metro North Plaza
- 15 Lakeview Apts
- 16 Metro North Riverview Apts
- 17 1199 Plaza
- 18 Schomburg Plaza

Subsidized Housing Complexes

Non-Residential Buildings & Other Resources
Organized by Theme

Settlement Houses and Other Social Service
Organizations

In the late 19th century, East Harlem’s ballooning population of immigrants, crammed into tight tenement quarters, gave rise to a host of urban problems: poor sanitation, inadequate health care, lack of educational opportunities, and crime. In England, similar urban growth problems led reformers and philanthropists there to establish in 1884 Toynbee Hall, the first settlement house. “Originally distinguished by the commitment of educated upper and middle-class volunteers to ‘settle’ in working-class communities in order to understand their problems first-hand, the settlement model was imported to the United States in 1886 when Neighborhood Guild was established on New York’s Lower East Side. American settlement houses were in the vanguard of efforts to provide social services in their neighborhoods through such programs as kindergartens, daycare, hot lunches, health clinics, visiting nurses, camps, playgrounds and arts education. In addition, the settlements joined Progressive-era reform movements for improved housing, public health, and sanitation.”*

The settlement house movement was particularly active in East Harlem, where it crystallized and evolved to address the needs of a constantly changing multi-ethnic neighborhood. While early on these organizations were heavily focused on delivering basic social services to underserved immigrant populations, new programs were created to address specific community challenges, such as child truancy, poor housing conditions, mental health, and drug addiction. As urban woes deepened in the post-war years, the most prominent of these East Harlem organizations, through its close ties with philanthropic and political leaders, came to have significant roles in shaping the physical context and cultural identity of the neighborhood in terms of new programs, schools and subsidized housing projects. This hasn’t been without tension within the community as top-down decision-making has at times been seen as paternalistic and racist. Today, East Harlem has a large number of non-profits that deliver community-based services

* From Columbia University Libraries’ “Union Settlement Association records, 1896-1995” collection webpage: http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/eresources/archives/rbml/Union_Settlement/main.html

in all fields—education, health care, senior services, housing, business development and more.

Union Settlement ★

Headquarters at 237 E. 104th Street
Opened 1895; current headquarters built 1964

Union Settlement is one of the oldest and largest settlement house organizations still active in New York. Its history and evolution are deeply entwined in that of East Harlem’s. Columbia University Libraries best summarizes its history on its “Union Settlement Association records, 1896-1995” collection webpage: In 1893 members of the Alumni Club of Union Theological Seminary decided to establish a settlement house, and chose the growing neighborhood of East Harlem as the site for their work. In May of 1895, Seminary alumni William McCord and William T. Holmes moved into a second-floor tenement at 202 East 96th Street. Within a year the settlement moved to larger quarters at 237 East 104th Street, where it remains to this day.”

“With McCord as its first headworker, Union Settlement established a kindergarten and penny provident bank, maintained a public playground, and hosted clubs for adults and children. McCord was succeeded in 1901 by Gaylord S. White, who oversaw an expansion of activities to include summer camps, housing and health investigations, a music school, and the hosting of a nursing center operated by Henry Street Settlement. With its growing programs, the settlement was soon cramped for space; a new building was erected and opened in 1913 [at 229-233 E. 104th Street]. [In 1926 the settlement completed construction of a six-story subsidized apartment house at the rear of its headquarters, making it the earliest slum clearance project in East Harlem (see Housing the Masses, 1940-1979.)] During the 1920s and 1930s East Harlem’s demography began to change as African-Americans and Puerto Ricans moved into the neighborhood. A significant number of Italian families remained in the area as well. This predominantly working-class community was hit hard by the Depression, and Union Settlement responded by establishing such programs as aid for the unemployed, a cooperative grocery, and a nursery school. The settlement was led during this period by Helen Harris, who later served as Director of United Neighborhood



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Houses. Harris was succeeded in 1940 by Clyde Murray, who worked during his tenure for the integration of an increasingly diverse East Harlem community through leadership in such organizations as East Harlem Council for Community Planning (originally founded at Union Settlement in 1912 as South Harlem Neighborhood Association); by expanding settlement programs to include consumer education, senior citizen activities; and through the incorporation of the formerly independent Sunnyside Day Nursery into Union Settlement. Under the leadership of William Kirk, Union Settlement developed new programs to serve the changing community, such as a credit union, College Readiness (later federally funded as Upward Bound), Head Start, and services based in public housing facilities such as the Union-Washington Community Center at George Washington Houses. Established programs were expanded as well, including senior services and music education, the latter run during this period by the dynamic Blake Hobbs.”

“Once again the growth of settlement activities demanded additional space. As part of a complex including the Leggett Memorial Children’s Center and Gaylord White House, a new Union Settlement building was completed in 1964. In addition to expanding programs and services, Union Settlement led efforts to involve East Harlem residents in planning of urban development in the area. The East Harlem Project, run jointly with James Weldon Johnson Community Centers Inc., fostered citizen participation in urban planning around such issues as housing and schools. The settlement also worked with community organizations like the Metro-North Association and Massive Economic Neighborhood Development to plan additional social services and housing development in East Harlem.”

LaGuardia Memorial House

Headquarters on E. 116th Street just beyond the survey area

Founded in 1898 by Anna C. Ruddy, a Canadian who after doing missionary work in East Harlem for the previous eight years decided to establish a settlement house in the neighborhood. Ruddy opened the Home Garden in a tenement on E. 115th Street but soon moved to 322 Pleasant Avenue where the settlement was legally incorporated in 1901. The settlement’s work focused on

naturalizing immigrants, healthcare, and children’s programs. In 1916, it was renamed Haarlem House. Italian American Edward Corsi served briefly as executive director of the settlement before going on to a political career that included positions as U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and New York State Industrial Commissioner. He returned to the position after 1955. The following year Haarlem House was re-named LaGuardia Memorial House in honor of the former East Harlem congressman and New York Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia. During this period the settlement operated a music school and worked to improve relations between Puerto Rican and Italian-American youth in the area. In 1967, following a similar arrangement for Union Settlement, LaGuardia Memorial House transferred title of its E. 116th Street property to NYCHA, which built new housing for senior citizens on the site as well as a new community center facility which has since been operated by the settlement.

Good Neighbor Federation/Harlem Federation Settlement Community Center

115 E. 106th Street
Built 1921

The Harlem Federation Settlement was established in 1905 by the Sisterhood of Personal Service of Temple Israel. The sisterhood was one of many founded by middle-class Jewish women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to overcome “the estrangement of one class of the Jewish population from another.” The Harlem Federation Settlement Center opened 1908 in a pair of repurposed row houses at 238-240 E. 105th Street, in close proximity to the Union Settlement headquarters. (After hosting the Jewish Guild for the Blind for a time, the old row houses on E. 105th Street were torn down in 1926 for the Neighborhood Music School.) In the early years, it provided social services to Jewish residents of East Harlem with special focus on youth programs. Originally called the Harlem Federation for Jewish Communal Work, it was later renamed Federation Settlement. In 1921, having outgrown the row houses, the center moved to a new building at 115 E. 106th Street, designed by Rouse & Goldstone. It contained a gymnasium, game rooms, club rooms, a teaching kitchen, and an auditorium. In 1945, having become a non-sectarian entity, it changed its



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name again to the Good Neighbor Federation, a reflection of the organization’s expanded mission, which, like others in the area, served Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Italians, Hungarians, Irish, Portuguese, Spanish, and others. After closing in 1947 due to a lack of funds, the settlement leased the building to the city as a youth center managed by the Board of Education. The prominent Puerto Rican community leader Joseph Monserrat worked at the Federation Settlement for a time. In 1951, the building was acquired by the New York Mission Society, which leased it that year to the First Spanish Evangelical Church. The church had been displaced from its home at 52 E. 102nd Street to make way for the Carver Houses. Today the building is known as the Good Neighbor First Spanish Evangelical Presbyterian Church and Community Center.

Henry Meinhard Memorial Neighborhood House

130 E. 101st Street
Built 1923

A Jewish settlement founded in 1914 by a wealthy textile manufacturer, Morton Henry Meinhard (1872-1931), in honor of his father. Meinhard also founded Stuyvesant Neighborhood House in the East Village. In 1923, after initially operating from a row house at 100 E. 101st Street, the settlement moved down the block into a new purpose-built neo-Georgian style building designed by architect Charles B. Meyers. It provided standard settlement services and programs, including English language classes, an employment bureau, legal aid, health clinics, club rooms for children, athletics, and more. It served a majority Jewish population in the 1920s. In 1932, a year after Meinhard’s death, the NYC Department of Health became a tenant in the building where it operated a tuberculosis clinic. Today it is the East Harlem Center operated by the Children’s Aid Society.

Neighborhood Music School / Manhattan School of Music (now Park East High School) ★

234 E. 105th Street
1928 with expansions in 1939, 1954 and 1958

The Neighborhood Music School was founded in 1917 by Janet



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Daniels Schenck, a music teacher at the Union Settlement. She established an independent board of directors after the Union Settlement notified her that it could no longer fund her music program, which she had developed as a way to connect with new Italian, Russian and Eastern European immigrants in the neighborhood. In 1921 the board purchased a pair of row houses at 238 E. 105th Street, which had formerly been the Federation Settlement before becoming a location of the Jewish Guild for the Blind. Five years later the old buildings were demolished for a new four-story Moderne school building, designed by the architect Hardie Phillip of the firm Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Associates. A library and reading room were added two years later. In 1938, with the completion of the new Hubbard Auditorium, the school was renamed the Manhattan School of Music. Four years later the school began conferring bachelor degrees in music. According to historian Christopher Bell, jazz drummer Max Roach was a student and numerous acclaimed musicians and composers performed or taught here. A library wing was added in 1954, and in 1958, two additional stories were added to the auditorium wing to accommodate a new dining hall, recital hall, studios, and practice rooms. With more space still needed in 1963, the school relocated to its present location on Claremont Avenue, formerly occupied by the Julliard School. The NYC Department of Education purchased the property in 1972 and it became the Park East High School, an experimental pilot school at the time.

Northside Center for Child Development

302 E. 111th Street
Previously at Schomburg Plaza aka The Heritage (1975-2020)
Founded in 1946

Founded in 1946 by two pioneering Black social psychologists, Drs. Mamie Phipps Clark and Kenneth B. Clark, the Northside Center for Child Development provides mental health, counseling and other social services to children. Before 1975, their center was located immediately west of Fifth Avenue on 110th Street. The Clarks were deeply invested in improving race relations and community welfare in Harlem, and saw mixed-use redevelopment as a vehicle for achieving that. They led a years-long effort to redevelop the block at the northeast corner of Central Park, Fifth Avenue and 110th Street. It resulted in the 1975 opening of



Top: The first wing of the Neighborhood Music School in 1921. Image from Manhattan School of Music Archive.
Bottom: The expanded facility in Feb. 2022, home of Park East High School.

Schomburg Plaza, a twin-towered development with 600 mixed-income residential units and ground floor retail spaces built with Mitchell-Lama subsidies. The corrugated concrete complex was designed by Gruzen & Partners in association with Castro-Blanco and Piscioneri & Feder. The Northside Center operated here until 2021, when it relocated to its new headquarters in a new building at 1475 Park Avenue. The Center also operates a Head Start program at 302 E. 111th Street.

Boys Club of New York Elbridge T. Gerry Jr. Clubhouse

321 E. 111th Street
Built 1927

This clubhouse is one of three still in operation by the Boys Club of New York. Built in 1927 on a lot that was previously developed as a creamery facility and before that a coal yard, the architect was John J. Jackson, who also designed more than 70 buildings for the YMCA including the landmark designated 135th Street Branch, built in 1918-1919. The Boys Club of New York (BCNY) was founded in 1876 by railroad magnate E.H. Harriman (1848-1909), who conceived the idea after visiting the Wilson Mission School, a charitable institution on Manhattan’s Lower East Side that trained poor girls in the neighborhood for industrial employment. From its initial enrollment of only a handful of boys, Harriman’s organization grew into the largest and oldest boys’ club in the country. In the early years, Harriman aimed chiefly to provide recreation for the boys, a physical place that would entice them off the streets and into supervised activities. In 1901, with money advanced by Harriman, BCNY opened its own, purpose-designed building at Avenue A and 10th Street, called the Tompkins Square Building and later renamed the Harriman Clubhouse. Reflecting the influence of the settlement house movement, this six-floor building featured amenities designed to foster a sense of community and help immigrant boys assimilate to American values. A program of further expansion began in the 1920s, led by then President Charles Sabin, who wanted to establish BCNY branches all over the city. The first additional branch, the Jefferson Park Clubhouse—renamed the Elbridge T. Gerry, Jr. Clubhouse in 2007—opened in 1927 at 321 E. 111th Street. Selected on the basis of extensive demographic research, this neighborhood was



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* This summary is an abridged version of the New-York Historical Society’s “Guide to The Boys’ Club of New York Records 1876-2002” Collection biographical note. <http://dlib.nyu.edu/findingaids/html/nyhs/boysclub/bioghists.html>)

targeted to serve the large influx of Italian immigrants, who at the time made up more than 90 percent of the community.*

F.P. McMahon Memorial Temporary Shelter for Children

124 E. 112th Street
Built 1930

Designed by William Whitehill for the Catholic Charities Ladies of Charity, this six-story stone and white brick building was the F.P. McMahon Memorial Temporary Shelter for Children. The shelter took in young children from homes that had been broken up because of death or destitution. A 1940 municipal tax photo shows a glassed-in loggia at the sixth floor with a rooftop playground. Until recently the building featured a three-story apse-like wing on its west elevation. The building is currently being converted to affordable housing by NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development. It has been heavily altered and is obscured by construction netting.



2017 Google Map Street View

Casita Maria

Originally located at 78 E. 110th Street (1934-1946); 61 E. 107th Street (1946-1961)
Opened 1934

While today headquartered in a modern facility in the South Bronx, Casita Maria was established in East Harlem in 1934 by Claire and Elizabeth Sullivan, relatives of TV personality Ed Sullivan, as the first charitable organization to serve Latinos in New York City. Operating from a five-room tenement apartment at 78 E. 110th Street, the Sullivan sisters were public school teachers whose primary mission was to offer after school enrichment and recreational activities for the children of newly arrived families from Puerto Rico. In 1946 the organization, which was affiliated with the Catholic Charities, moved to larger facilities at 61 E. 107th Street where it remained until construction of the Lehman Village complex forced its relocation to the Bronx in 1961. According to East Harlem historian Christopher Bell, it maintained a location in the community center of the Carver Houses after its move to the Bronx.

James Weldon Johnson Community Center

Located in the James Weldon Johnson Houses
Opened 1948

Located in the base of one of the housing towers facing Lexington Avenue, the James Weldon Johnson Community Center was established in 1948 by a coalition of community service organizations and settlement houses, including Community Service Society and the Union Settlement, to provide social services to residents of James Weldon Johnson Houses. Its founding organizer was Mildred Zucker, a social worker who shaped the settlement’s mission and program in its first twenty years. In 1952 the agency became a member of United Neighborhood Houses of New York, an umbrella organization of settlement houses. By the late 1950s the agency offered programs for all East Harlem residents, including daycare, English classes, athletics, theater arts, and a mental health clinic with special focus on juvenile delinquency and gang activity. The expansion of cultural programs was a major focus of the agency’s work during the 1960s. It co-sponsored outdoor concerts and dance performances at East Harlem Plaza, a nearby public space designed by architect Albert Mayer with input from Zucker. During the 1970s and 1980s several programs were discontinued or were taken over by other agencies. In the mid-1990s the agency offered day care, Head Start, referral services and a small library. In recent years, the center has been expanded with contextually-appropriate modern additions.



Aug. 2021. Bottom photo is new wing.

Houses of Worship

This survey identified 26 buildings constructed or heavily adapted for houses of worship. Not included in this count is a number of small storefront churches, which may need to be revisited in future studies of the area. Of the 26 churches, eight of them have active congregations that pre-date World War II. As is common in a historic immigrant neighborhood, some of its most architecturally ambitious buildings were built for earlier ethnic groups who have long since migrated away from the area. These buildings become a form of inherited heritage for new groups. A notable example of this can be found in a modest edifice at 160 E. 112th Street, which was originally built about 1879 for a German Baptist congregation, then served as a synagogue for eighty years before becoming the home of a Pentecostal organization. The Hellenic Orthodox Church of Sts. George and Demetrios at the corner of Lexington Avenue and E. 103rd Street was built in 1891 as the Blinn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church for German-speaking Methodists. Farther north on Lexington Avenue, the First Spanish United Methodist Church, also called the People’s Church, is a hybrid of new and old heritage: the building base was built in 1880 for the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, which the present congregation repurposed for a Modernist sanctuary after a 1964 fire gutted the building. Of the three active Catholic churches in the area—which until recent years numbered six—the demographic changes of the congregations largely mirror those of the neighborhood. For example, the original congregation of St. Cecilia’s on E. 106th Street was largely Irish; today it primarily serves Latinx and Blacks. There are a number of edifices built by younger congregations, most of which are small with the exception of the Skidmore, Owings and Merrill-designed mosque of the Islamic Cultural Center on Third Avenue at E. 97th Street.

Many of these churches have historically been the bedrock of the community they serve, providing much more than spiritual nourishment. For recent immigrants, they provide crucial orientation and a sense of community. Social services form the core of their outreach work—health clinics, daycare, English classes, meal programs, employment aid and more. Five of the six Catholic churches operated parochial schools. A number of East Harlem churches were among the first groups to call attention to the dire housing conditions in East Harlem, and were later major stakeholders in the government’s efforts to improve them. However,

diminishing congregations and reduced budgets have forced some churches to scale back their programs or close altogether, as was the case with Our Lady Queen of Angels Church on E. 113th Street, St. Lucy’s on E. 104th Street and the Church of the Holy Agony on Third Avenue, all of which are or were owned by the Catholic Archdiocese. The buildings of Church of the Holy Agony and St. Lucy’s have been demolished.

People’s Church / First Spanish United Methodist Church ★

163 E. 111th Street (at Lexington Avenue)
Opened 1881

This church has strong associations with the Young Lords organization, which in 1969 and 1970 occupied the building to protest the treatment of New York’s Puerto Ricans and Latinx. During their 11-day occupation, they rechristened the First Spanish United Methodist Church the “People’s Church” and organized free breakfast and clothing programs, health services, a day-care center, and a liberation school. Their action ignited debates about the role of churches in the community and profoundly shaped Nuyorican cultural and political identity. The NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission has weighed designation of the building as a landmark.

The building’s cornerstone was laid in 1880 for the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, which was originally organized in 1867 as the Second Baptist Church of Harlem. At the time of the stone laying, it was one of just four churches in East Harlem—the other three being Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist churches. In 1905, the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Savior relocated here from nearby. A fire in 1964 gutted most of the building. The First Spanish United Methodist Church repurposed fragments of the original building into a modern edifice, the architect of which remains unknown.

St. Cecilia Roman Catholic Church

120 E. 106th Street
Opened 1887
Individual Landmark & Listed



June 2021



NYC Tax Photo, c. 1939

One of the most architecturally distinctive churches in East Harlem, St. Cecilia’s is a simplified basilica designed by Napoleon Le Brun & Sons in the neo-Italian Romanesque style. It was built over a four-year period beginning in 1883 with the congregation worshipping in the basement by 1884. St. Cecilia’s was founded in 1873 with early Masses held in the old Red House near E. 106th Street. The congregation was predominantly Irish at the time. Saint Cecilia, the patron saint of music, is depicted in terracotta relief in the central gable playing the organ. The church’s parochial school, the largest in the country in the 1940s, was staffed by the Redemptionist Fathers, an order with ties to Puerto Rico, and had a majority of Puerto Rican students. Today the church primarily serves Latinx and Blacks. The Regina Angelorum—originally two buildings united behind a single facade in 1906—housed a convent and a home for working girls. It houses a daycare today. The church and Regina Angelorum were designated NYC Landmarks in 1976.

Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr ★

14 E. 109th Street
Opened 1886

This parish was organized in 1883 for well-to-do German and English residents of the area with a specialized focus on Anglo-Catholic worship. Built in 1887, the small red brick Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr was designed by architect George A. Bagge in the Gothic Revival style. The church was expanded in 1903 by J.B. Snook & Sons architects. With a percentage of its congregation being Hispanic, the church today celebrates a weekly Spanish Mass.

Our Lady Queen of Angels Church & Convent ★

228 E. 113th Street
Opened 1886

Our Lady Queen of Angels was established in 1886 to serve German Catholic immigrants. The neo-Romanesque style church, designed by William Schickel & Co, opened that same year and was staffed by Capuchin friars of the Franciscan order. The church expanded with a rectory, convent and a parochial school, which



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Photo taken in 2020 by PR artist Marco Santini who created the mural on the rear wall of the church’s parish hall.



Convent at left. Aug. 2021

is still in operation in a separate building at 229 E. 112th Street, directly behind the church. The block itself is drastically altered from its early days; today the church is located on a cul-de-sac within the Jefferson Houses superblock. The church was one of dozens closed by the Archdiocese in 2007 despite sustained protests by members of the congregation.

Hellenic Orthodox Church of Sts. George & Demetrios ★

Previously Blinn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (1891-1930)
1630 Lexington Avenue
Opened 1891

The building that now houses the Hellenic Orthodox Church of Sts. George and Demetrios at the corner of Lexington Avenue and E. 103rd Street was built in 1891 as the Blinn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church for German-speaking Methodists. Architect Franklin Baylies designed it in a German Rundbogenstil variant of the Romanesque Revival style. In 1931 the new Greek Orthodox Church of St. George took over the sanctuary and was joined by the parish of St. Demetrios in 1934; the latter was founded in 1927. It remains a Greek Orthodox Church today. However, it is not clear if the congregation is still active. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission has identified this building as worthy of designation.

St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church ★

137 E. 96th Street
Opened 1896

The parish of St. Francis de Sales, the patron saint of the Catholic press and writers, was established in 1894 on E. 100th Street. The cornerstone of this Italian Baroque style church was laid in 1895 with the lower part of the church opened for worship in 1896. It took another seven years to complete the rest of the building, which was designed by O'Connor & Metcalf. A rectory and parochial school were also built. (The school is now part of Marymount School.) The church, like others in East Harlem, has been very active in community affairs, including real estate development for affordable housing. Originally this work was done under the



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aegis of SFDS Development Corporation; it is today known as Ascendant Neighborhood Development Corporation.

Saint Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral

15 E. 97th Street
Opened in 1902
Individual Landmark

This Moscow Baroque style cathedral is the diocesan seat of the Russian Orthodox Church. The architect, John Bergesen of Russian descent, also designed the rectory next door (15 E. 97th Street). The congregation was established in 1894. Funds for building the church were collected from throughout the Russian empire. The church became the diocesan seat in 1903, shortly after its completion. It was designated a NYC Landmark in 1973.



Photo Wikipedia Commons

St. Ambrose Italian Mission Church (closed)

236 E. 111th Street
Opened 1905

In 1905 an Episcopal mission to East Harlem's then-booming Italian population commissioned Renwich, Aspinwall & Tucker to alter a row house into a small chapel, called St. Ambrose, which lasted until the 1940s. It is a private residence today.



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St. Ann Roman Catholic Church / St. Ann and St. Lucy R.C. Church ★

306 E. 110th Street
Opened 1911

The formerly Italian-speaking parish of St. Ann's was established in 1911 after separating from the Church of Mount Carmel on E. 115th Street. After worshiping for a brief time in a chapel on E. 112th Street, the congregation moved to this brick Renaissance Revival style church designed by Italian-American architect Nicholas Serracino. A rectory was built next door. In 1926, St. Ann's opened a parochial school on the same block. In 2015 the parish was merged with the nearby parish of St. Lucy.



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Good Neighbor Presbyterian Church / First Spanish Evangelical Church

Previously Federation Settlement (1921-1948)

115 E. 106th Street

Built in 1921; converted to a church in 1951

In 1951 the former home of the Federation Settlement on E. 106th Street was acquired by the New York Mission Society, which leased it that year to the First Spanish Evangelical Church. The church had been displaced from its home at 52 E. 102nd Street to make way for the Carver Houses. Today it is known as the Good Neighbor First Spanish Evangelical Presbyterian Church and Community Center. See Federation Settlement for photo.



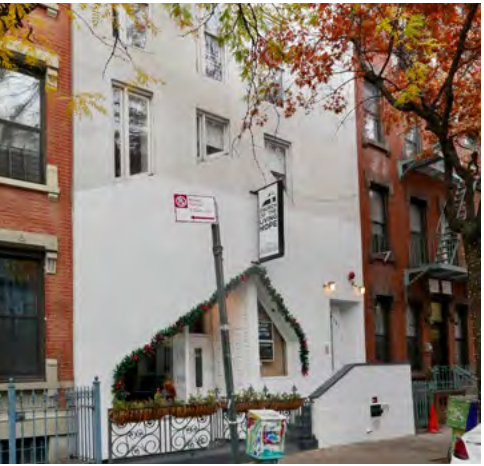
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Church of the Living Hope ★

161 E. 104th Street

Founded in 1964; opened in 1967

According to the Church of the Living Hope’s website, this “grass-roots family church” began in living rooms in East Harlem in 1961 and was incorporated in 1964 when, under the leadership of Rev. George Calvert, it purchased and moved into an abandoned building at 161 E. 104th Street where it has worshiped and served for more than fifty years. The church building was fully renovated in 1967. The strikingly bright Modernist intervention within its historic masonry context makes it a literal beacon. Since its inception, the church has been deeply invested in the social welfare of the neighborhood.



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Iglesia Pentecostal Macedonia

Previously the Presbyterian Church of the Ascension (1912-?)

340 E. 106th Street

Built in 1913

This Romanesque sanctuary designed by Ludlow & Peabody was built in 1912 to serve the Italian mission of the Presbyterian Church of the Ascension. In 1958 the only practicing female Presbyterian minister, Rev. Letty Mandeville, led this church, which by that time largely ministered to residents of the East River



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Houses. In the 1980s the church was acquired by the Macedonia Church of the Assemblies of God, founded in 1939 by Rev. José Belén Hernandez of Puerto Rico. A Permastone veneer has been applied to the facade in recent decades.

Christ Apostolic Church ★

Previously Congregation Tikvath Israel (1909-1970s)

Previously Congregation Anshe Chesed (ca. 1890-1909)

Previously First German Baptist Church of Harlem (ca. 1879-ca. 1888)

160 E. 112th Street

Built ca. 1879

In recent decades this row house-scaled Romanesque Revival edifice has served as the home of Christ Apostolic Church, an indigenous African Pentecostal organization. The 1879 Bromley map depicts a church on the lot without specifying the name. The Robinson map of 1889 annotates it as the First German Baptist Church of Harlem, even though the congregation had moved to a new building at 220 E. 118th Street by 1888. By 1891 the 112th Street building was being used by the Congregation Ansche Chesed as it prepared for the construction of a much grander synagogue in West Harlem. Congregation Tikvath Israel would take over in 1909, becoming the last active shul in East Harlem in the 1970s and perhaps the last remnant of Jewish life in Harlem.



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Concilio Gethsemani Pentecostal

Previously Second Spanish Baptist Church (1950-1965)

112 E. 104th Street

Built in 1950

Founded in 1928, the Puerto Rican congregation that built this simple red brick church, Second Spanish Baptist Church, could possibly have been the first to build a home of their own in El Barrio. More research is needed to verify this. The congregation moved to a newer building a couple blocks away in 1965. Today Concilio Gethsemani Pentecostal worships here.



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Life Changers Church

1578 Lexington Avenue
Located to address in 1957

This small Pentecostal church was founded in 1934 in East Harlem. Life Changers moved several times within the neighborhood before relocating to these three combined row houses originally built in 1880 for single families. Previously the church had been located where the George Washington Houses are today. The church has locations in Kenya and Haiti, and co-hosts a Spanish service at Ebenezer Wesleyan Methodist Church next door at 1572 Lexington Avenue. Prior to 1957, the buildings housed a synagogue and Hebrew school. Buildings were demolished late 2021.



Google Map street view from Aug. 2021

Second Spanish Baptist Church

163 E. 102nd Street
Opened 1965

The Puerto Rican congregation of Segunda Iglesia Bautista Hispana had this Modernist church built in 1965. The decade saw a number of overtly Modernist church buildings built in El Barrio. This one predates the Brutalist bunker-like police and fire department building at the corner of the block.



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Bethany Christian Church

131 E. 103rd Street
Opened 1976

This Modernist building was built in 1976 for Bethany Christian Church, a member of the Assemblies of God.

Greater Highway Deliverance Temple

Previously Commander John J. Shea Memorial School (1943-?)
Previously Uptown Talmud Torah School (1906-?)
140 E. 111th Street

The Greater Highway Deliverance Temple was founded in 1964 as an African American Pentecostal church by South Carolina native Bishop Liston Page, Sr. It relocated to the Memorial building in

1982, which today serves as the flagship location of the church. A charter school is located on the upper floors of the building, which was formerly St. Cecilia’s Commander John J. Shea Memorial School. See Commander John J. Shea Memorial School for photo.

East Ward Missionary Baptist Church

Previously Chase National Bank (1924-?)
2011 First Avenue

This Baptist church was founded in 1980. It is located across from the East River Houses in what was formerly a Chase National Bank branch building, built in 1924. See Chase National Bank for photo.

Jehovah’s Witness Kingdom Hall

2160 Second Avenue
Opened 1966?

This branch of the Jehovah’s Witness, referred to as the Jefferson Park unit, is located in a one-story former taxpayer building. The building was renovated in 2014.

Islamic Cultural Center of New York

1711 Third Avenue
Opened 1991

Designed by the renowned architectural firm Skidmore Owings and Merrill, this post-Modern mosque and cultural center which features a large domed prayer hall and a soaring minaret involved years of planning as the first purpose-built mosque in the city. The center was previously located in a townhouse on Riverside Drive. Like all mosques, it is oriented towards Mecca which means the building is rotated 29 degrees from Manhattan’s orthogonal street grid.



Sept. 2021

Lost church buildings:

Madison Avenue United Methodist Church

1723 Madison Avenue

Built in 1967

Demolished in 2019, a modestly-sized brown brick building with clerestory windows and a mansard roof was the former location of the Upper Madison Avenue United Church. It was designed by the noted Modernist architect Edgar Tafel, a protégé of Frank Lloyd Wright. The building was part of the community center built in 1967 at the center of the Taft Houses superblocks. At the time, Tafel was collaborating with Drs. Mamie Phipps Clark and Kenneth B. Clark of the Northside Center for Child Development to visualize the redevelopment of 15 blocks of East Harlem.



Photo by Frampton Tolbert from his Mid-Century Mundane blog. Taken in 2012.

Church of the Resurrection

325 E. 101st Street

Opened 1965

The Church of the Resurrection was founded in 1960 when three local churches, supported by the East Harlem Protestant Parish, merged into a community church. Those churches were 100 Street Church, Church of the Son of Man and Church of the Redeemer. While the Church of the Resurrection was led initially by the East Harlem Protestant Parish, it joined the United Church of Christ for denominational support in 1965. That same year, the congregation commissioned the acclaimed Modernist architect Victor Lundy to design a small church that could be built on a tight budget. The result was a highly sculptural, brick-colored concrete block building nestled between old tenement buildings that were soon after demolished for the William Lescaze-designed Metro North Plaza. The church was demolished in 2006 for an eight-story, mixed-use building, which accommodates the congregation and the affiliated Booker T. Washington Learning Center.



Photo taken in 1966. Credit unknown.

Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Agony

1828-1834 Third Avenue

Opened 1952

The parish was established in 1930 as a mission church of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal in Central Harlem, the first church established by the Archdiocese to serve the Puerto Rican community of Harlem and the Bronx. The Holy Agony was a significant place of worship for blue-collar Puerto Rican Catholics, who raised the funds for the construction of this church. It and the rectory designed by architect Robert J. Reiley in an austere modernist manner. The parish was staffed by the Vincentian Fathers. In November 2014, the Archdiocese announced that the Church of the Holy Agony was one of 31 neighborhood parishes that would be merged into other parishes. Holy Agony was to be merged into the Church of St. Cecilia at 125 E. 105th Street. The church was deconsecrated in 2017 and subsequently demolished.



Google Map street view from July 2019.

St. Lucy Roman Catholic Church and School

342 E. 104th Street

Founded in 1901; present building opened in 1915

The parish of St. Lucy was founded in 1899 to serve Italians in the southern part of East Harlem. A chapel built in 1901 on a former stoneyard was replaced by a neo-Gothic church and settlement house, designed by architect Thomas J. Duff. The church merged with nearby St. Ann’s in 2015. The building was demolished in 2021.



Tax photo c. 1939. Rectory is left of church.

East Harlem Protestant Parish

Last address: ? E. 104th Street

Founded 1948

Founded in 1948 by a group of Union Theological Seminary graduates, East Harlem Protestant Parish (EHPP) was an interdenominational ministry seeking to provide leadership in the development of community life. “EHPP chose that, instead of spending money on expensive buildings, the money should go towards personnel. EHPP would rent vacant stores in the areas and use them for worship and youth centers. The storefronts would be

* From The Burke Library Archives, Columbia University Libraries, Union Theological Seminary Archives Finding Aid, "East Harlem Protestant Parish Records, 1942–2007," https://library.columbia.edu/content/dam/libraryweb/locations/burke/fa/uts/ldpd_4492445.pdf



EAST HARLEM SOUTH / EL BARRIO

RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

85

Julia de Burgos Latinos Cultural Center / P.S. 72

Formerly P.S. 107 (1941-1967)
Formerly P.S. 72 (1881-1941)
1680 Lexington Avenue
Built 1879-1881
Individual Landmark & Listed

This is the oldest extant school building in El Barrio, built in 1879-1881. Originally built as Grammar School P.S. 72, this was one of the first public schools built in East Harlem. David Stagg, the Superintendent of Public School Buildings, designed it in the neo-Grec style. Its advantageous full block-front location gives the building unusual visibility. The school was crowded from the start; by 1911 construction started on a rear annex designed by C.B.J. Snyder, the superintendent of school building construction from 1891 to 1923. In 1924 a second annex, also designed by C.B.J. Snyder, was opened across the street on E. 105th Street. Twenty years later, with the school population comprising many Puerto Rican newcomers, the decision was made to create two separate primary schools. The old P.S. 72 became P.S. 107; the newer annex remained P.S. 72. In 1967 the Board of Education adopted a resolution calling for the replacement of P.S. 107 with a new public school, designated as P.S. 74, that was constructed on the entire block bounded by Lexington and Park avenues and E. 107th and 108th streets. The original P.S. 72 was closed in 1975 due to falling enrollment numbers. From 1980 to 1987, the building was leased to Touro College, a private liberal arts school, and the East Harlem Council for Community Improvement. After plans for redeveloping the site for transitional housing were defeated, the NYC Economic Development Corporation rehabilitated the building for community use. It was designated a NYC Landmark in 1996. It has been renamed the Julia de Burgos Latinos Cultural Center, in honor of the Puerto Rican poet. The Center is an initiative led by artists of Taller Boricua, a multidisciplinary workshop in El Barrio founded in 1969 to promote the arts and culture of the Puerto Rican community. The Heritage School, a middle school, is also a tenant in the building.



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Amber Charter School of East Harlem

Formerly St. Cecilia Parish School (1885-1991)
218 E. 106th Street
Built 1884-1885

This five-story Renaissance Revival style building was built in 1884 to serve as a parochial school of St. Cecilia’s Roman Catholic Church, which was under construction two blocks west on E. 106th Street. The prolific New York architecture firm Neville & Bagge designed a wedding cake-like building that originally had a large crucifix mounted atop the center of the parapet. The school was operated by the Sisters of Mercy, who also operated a kindergarten and daycare in a trio of row houses on E. 105th Street behind the school building. The Archdiocese closed the parish school in 1991 due to declining enrollment. The Amber Charter School took occupancy of the building in 2000. Founded by the Community Association of Progressive Dominicans, a community-based organization, Amber is the first Latino-led charter school in New York State.



Nov. 2021

I.S./P.S. 171 / Patrick Henry Preparatory School ★

19 E. 103rd Street
Built 1899

This five-story Collegiate Gothic style school is a classic work of Charles B.J. Snyder, the superintendent of school building construction from 1891 to 1923. He oversaw the construction of over 400 new Progressive-era school structures during his tenure. This school was one of nine public schools built in the southern half of East Harlem at the turn of the century to serve the area’s growing immigrant population. Of them, P.S. 171, P.S. 109 on E. 99th Street, and P.S. 168 on E. 104th Street are among the earliest to employ Snyder’s novel H-plan arrangement, which improved light and ventilation throughout the building. In 1917 this school was the site of a riot by local children against the Gary Plan education model, which sought to “Americanize” school children of immigrant parents through a work-study-play system that taught technical skills. Students feared they were being trained for factory labor.



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P.S. 172 / (First) Benjamin Franklin School ★

305 E. 108th Street
Built 1900

This elegant Renaissance Revival-style building, rendered in red brick and matching terra cotta, was built as P.S. 172 in 1900. It exemplifies architect Charles B.J. Snyder’s deftness with a wide range of architectural styles. A four-story detached annex was built behind P.S. 172 in 1906-1907 containing 15 classrooms, a kindergarten, and eight “shower baths.” By 1931 P.S. 172 had become one of five annexes of DeWitt Clinton High School, a boys’ high school in the Bronx that at the time was the largest in the country with an enrollment of over 9,000 students. Leonard Cavello, an Italian immigrant and teacher at DeWitt Clinton, led efforts to organize a community-based boys’ high school for East Harlem. In 1934 after much grass-roots organizing and with help from recently elected Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who represented East Harlem as a congressman, the old P.S. 172 became Benjamin Franklin School until 1942 when a newer building was opened nearby on Pleasant Avenue. For eight years the building on E. 108th Street was a laboratory for Covello’s philosophy of a school serving as a social center for families, mostly Italian, living in the vicinity. In 1989 the old P.S. 172 was converted to apartments and medical offices. The Poet’s Den Theater is located in the school’s ground-level auditorium.



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P.S. 109 / Now El Barrio’s Artspace PS109

215 E. 99th Street
Built 1899
Individual Landmark / Listed

This Landmark-designated, Charles B.J. Snyder-designed school was built as P.S. 109 in 1899. This five-story Collegiate Gothic style school is identical to P.S. 171 on E. 103rd Street and P.S. 168 on E. 104th Street. All are early examples of Snyder’s novel H-plan arrangement, which improved light and ventilation throughout the building. Today the school is devoid of its original block context of tenements; instead it is located mid-block within the George Washington Houses. The school ceased functioning in 1996, and for years was threatened with demolition. In 2010 with a host of public and private funding entities, Minnesota-based developer of



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affordable artist spaces, called Artspace, rehabilitated the school for artists’ live-work spaces, which was completed in 2015. It is called El Barrio’s Artspace PS109.

East River Family Center / Formerly P.S. 168

325 E. 104th Street
Built 1899

This is one of three identical Charles B.J. Snyder-designed schools in El Barrio. This five-story Collegiate Gothic style school is identical to P.S. 171 on E. 103rd Street and P.S. 109 on E. 99th Street. All are early examples of Snyder’s novel H-plan arrangement, which improved light and ventilation throughout the building. The school was closed in the 1980s and later reopened as a homeless shelter.



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Harbor Science & Arts Charter School ★

Formerly Commander John J. Shea Memorial School (1943-?)
Formerly Uptown Talmud Torah School (1906-?)
140 E. 111th Street
Built 1906

This five-story Renaissance Revival style building was originally built as a Hebrew school called the Uptown Talmud Torah School. It was acquired by St. Cecilia’s Church in 1943 and remodeled as a parochial school called the Commander John J. Shea Memorial School after a U.S. airman who died in the South Pacific. It was the second school building the church opened, the other being at 218 E. 106th Street. The school enrollment at the time was 1,400. It is now owned by the Greater Highway Deliverance Temple (see Churches) with a charter school leasing the upper floors.



Nov. 2021

P.S. 101 / Mosaic Preparatory Academy, Harlem Success Academy 3 ★

115 E. 111th Street
Built 1910

This large Beaux Arts style school building was built in 1910. It was designed by Charles B.J. Snyder. It originally had a rooftop

playground; decorative piers that once supported an iron trellis still survive at the parapet. Expansion plans drawn in 1923 by Snyder’s successor, William H. Gompert, show that a new wing extending to E. 112th Street included classrooms for “crippled” children. The 112th Street facade is more austere compared to its E. 111th Street counterpart, exhibiting Italian Romanesque influences. Of note are the pair of stone lions holding shields above the single-story annex. The building now houses the Mosaic Preparatory Academy, Harlem Success Academy 3, and a District 75 program for disabled students.

P.S. 102 Jacque Cartier School ★

2188 Second Avenue
Built 1912

This five-story Collegiate Gothic school, designed by Charles B.J. Snyder, is located on a cul-de-sac near the center of the Thomas Jefferson Houses and half a block from Jefferson Park. When it was built in 1912, it was surrounded by row houses and old law tenements with mostly Italian tenants. It is currently shrouded by construction netting.

St. Bernard’s School

4 E. 98th Street
Built 1915

St. Bernard’s School is a private boys’ school. Originally a four-story building with a one-story gymnasium wing designed by the prestigious New York firm Delano & Aldrich, the school has been greatly expanded since 1915.

(Second) P.S. 72 / The Lexington Academy

127 E. 104th Street
Built 1923-1924

The Collegiate Gothic style school was originally built as an annex building to the crowded P.S. 72 around the corner on Lexington Avenue. It was designed by Charles B.J. Snyder. The first-floor windows feature a human face, called a mascarón, in the drip



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Google Map street view from July 2019



Wikipedia Commons, July 2019

molding. In 1945 with the school population comprising many Puerto Rican newcomers, the decision was made to create two separate primary schools. The old P.S. 72 became P.S. 107; the 1924 annex remained P.S. 72. A playful sculptural sundial by artist Marina Gutierrez and architect James Comejo (2004) is mounted on the windowless east elevation of the building (see Murals and Community Gardens).

Marymount School

Formerly St. Francis de Sales Parochial School (1923-2007)
116 E. 97th Street
Built 1923

This four-story school designed in a simplified Collegiate Gothic style was built in 1923 as a parochial school of St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church, which is located on E. 98th Street behind the school. The school was one of many parochial schools built or expanded in East Harlem at the time. For a time it merged with that of St. Lucy’s on E. 104th Street, which was recently demolished. Before the school closed in 2007, it largely served Hispanic families of modest means who desired a private school education for their children. The building is currently part of the campus of Marymount School, an independent Catholic girls’ day school, which is currently constructing a new building across the street.

P.S. 121 / DREAM Charter School, Harlem Prep Middle School

227 E. 102nd Street
Built 1923

This five-story Collegiate Gothic school may have been among the last designed by Charles B.J. Snyder, the superintendent of school building construction who retired in 1923. While today it is located on a cul-de-sac within the George Washington Houses, the school was originally surrounded by tenements. P.S. 121 was closed in the mid-1990s. Today DREAM Charter School and Harlem Prep Middle School use the building. A new contemporary school building is located across from the old P.S. 121 on 103rd Street.



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P.S. 99 / M.S. 224 Manhattan East School for Arts & Academics, Success Academy and Innovation Charter High School
410 E. 100th Street
Built 1924

This five-story, U-shaped school near the East River is likely the design of William H. Gompert, who succeeded Charles B.J. Snyder as superintendent of school buildings in 1923. It features a double-story portico on the north elevation facing 100th Street. The site was formerly a large lumber yard. Today three schools are located in the building: M.S. 224 Manhattan East School for Arts & Academics, Success Academy (K-4), and Innovation Charter High School.



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St. Ann Parochial School / Academy of St. Paul & St. Ann
314 E. 110th Street
Built 1926

This small parochial school, located next to the church rectory, was built in 1926, a time when many churches were opening or expanding schools. St. Ann’s is one of at least four in the survey area. This building was designed by Edward F. Fanning, who also designed the Annunciation Parochial School in West Harlem around the same time. In the early years St. Anne was operated by Pallotine priests and Filippini sisters. The school merged with St. Paul in 2020, becoming the Academy of St. Paul & St. Ann.



Nov. 2021

Park East High School ★
Formerly Neighborhood Music School/Manhattan School of Music (1928-1963)
234 E. 105th Street
1928 with expansions in 1939, 1954 and 1958

See Neighborhood Music School in “Settlement Houses and Other Social Service Organizations.” Park East High School was opened in 1971.

School of Cooperative Technical Education
Formerly Machine and Metal Trades High School
1860 Second Avenue
Built 1941-1942

Colloquially called Coop Tech, this four-story WPA Moderne style school is a half-day vocational program that offers trades education for students 17 to 21 years of age. Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia was present for the laying of the cornerstone in 1941. The school, originally called the Machine and Metal Trades High School, was intended to train students for the defense industries in addition to traditional vocational training. The school opened in 1942 on the former site of the massive brick car barn of the Second Avenue Railroad. Coop Tech was established in the building in 1984. Redevelopment plans have been considered for this block in recent years.



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P.S./M.S. 108 School of Authors
Assemblyman Angelo Del Toro Educational Complex ★
1615 Madison Avenue
Built 1951

Located at Madison Avenue and E. 109th Street, this three-story WPA-esque school was opened in 1951 to serve East Harlem’s rapidly growing Puerto Rican population, which was heavily concentrated in this area. Within a few years the school was overcrowded and underfunded. In recent years the school has been renamed the Assemblyman Angelo Del Toro Educational Complex. As a lifelong East Harlem resident, Del Toro represented the 68th Assembly District and served as the first Hispanic chairman of the Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus. He was also chairman of the social services and education committees. The building is currently shrouded in construction netting.



Google Map street view from July 2019

Our Lady Queen of Angels Parochial School
229 E. 112th Street
Built 1954-1955

This mid-century Modern school building is the second edifice built for Our Lady Queen of Angels Parochial School which was

founded six years after the establishment of the parish to serve German Catholic immigrants. The first building appears to have been a series of repurposed row houses. The 1954 reconstruction coincided with the redevelopment of its block for the Thomas Jefferson Houses, which was completed in 1959. The church, one of dozens closed by the archdiocese in 2007, is still standing at the rear of the school.



Aug. 2021

Tito Puente Education Complex

Formerly Jefferson Park Junior High School 117
2095 Second Avenue (alt address 240 E. 109th Street)
Built 1958

Comprising much of the block between Second and Third avenues at 109th Street, this large low-rise mid-century Modern school was designed by Eggers & Higgins. The plans were originally filed with the Department of Building in 1954. The building’s north elevation on E. 109th Street is a long metal-and-glass curtain wall bookended by three-story brick wings. A block full of mostly old-law tenements was cleared for the school. In 2004 the school building was renamed the Tito Puente Education Complex in honor of the illustrious “King of Latin Music” and East Harlem native, Tito Puente. Three schools currently share the building.



Nov. 2021

Jackie Robinson Educational Complex ★

1573 Madison Avenue
Built 1958

This four-story mid-century Modern school complex consists of two long rectangular brick masses with a courtyard and connector building in between. The courtyard entrance on Madison Avenue is framed by an arching concrete canopy. Decorative concrete relief panels distinguish a part of the Madison Avenue elevation. The architecture firm that designed this school, Katz Waisman Blumenkranz Stein & Weber, employed similar panels at their 1956 William Grady Vocational School on Coney Island. Three schools are located within the complex: Central Park East High School, Central Park East I, and East Harlem Scholars Academy. The complex’s schoolyard at Park Avenue is the location of the Graffiti Hall of Fame, which was “established by community activist Ray



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Rodriguez ‘Sting Ray’ as both a place for graffiti artists to display their skills and to provide neighborhood youth with a constructive medium to showcase their talent. Due to space constraints, a loosely knit group of painters has annually competed for a place on the walls since the 1990s. The walls are currently maintained by TATS CRU, a group of Bronx-based artists turned professional muralists.” (From HDC “East Harlem Six to Celebrate.”)



Decorative relief panels on west facade,
Nov. 2021

P.S. 83 & 182 Luis Munoz Rivera Complex

205 E. 109th Street
Built 1964

This long, low-rise three-story brick and precast concrete school was designed by Arthur G. Paletta, an in-house architect for the NYC Department of Education. It faces the Tito Puente Education Complex on E. 109th Street. The school is named in honor of Luis Muñoz Rivera (1916–2006), a senator of Puerto Rico and the last surviving delegate of Puerto Rico’s Constitutional Convention, which met in 1951 and 1952.



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P.S. 146 Ann M. Short School

421 E. 106th Street
Built 1964

This three-story Modern Movement school was designed by architect J. Stanley Sharp, a noted school architect during this era. He was previously with the firm Ketchum, Gina & Sharp until they separated in the early 1960s. Located one block from the East River, the beige brick-and-concrete building features full-height projecting bays that appear to function as brise-soleil. Prior to the school’s construction, the block comprised mostly one-story garages. The Woodrow Wilson Houses, completed in 1961, is across the street.



Sept. 2021

P.S. 50 Vito Marcantonio School / New York City Autism Charter School

Part of Metro North Riverview complex
430 E. 100th Street
Opened 1975

This cast-concrete school building, located at the far east end of the Metro North Riverview Apartments (recently renamed River Crossing), was originally P.S. 50 Metro North School and later renamed in honor of the esteemed congressman, Vito Marcantonio. The architects, Conklin & Rossant, were also responsible for the design of the apartment complex. In 2005 the school became the first home of the New York City Autism Charter School, a public charter school devoted solely to children with autism, the first of its kind in New York state.



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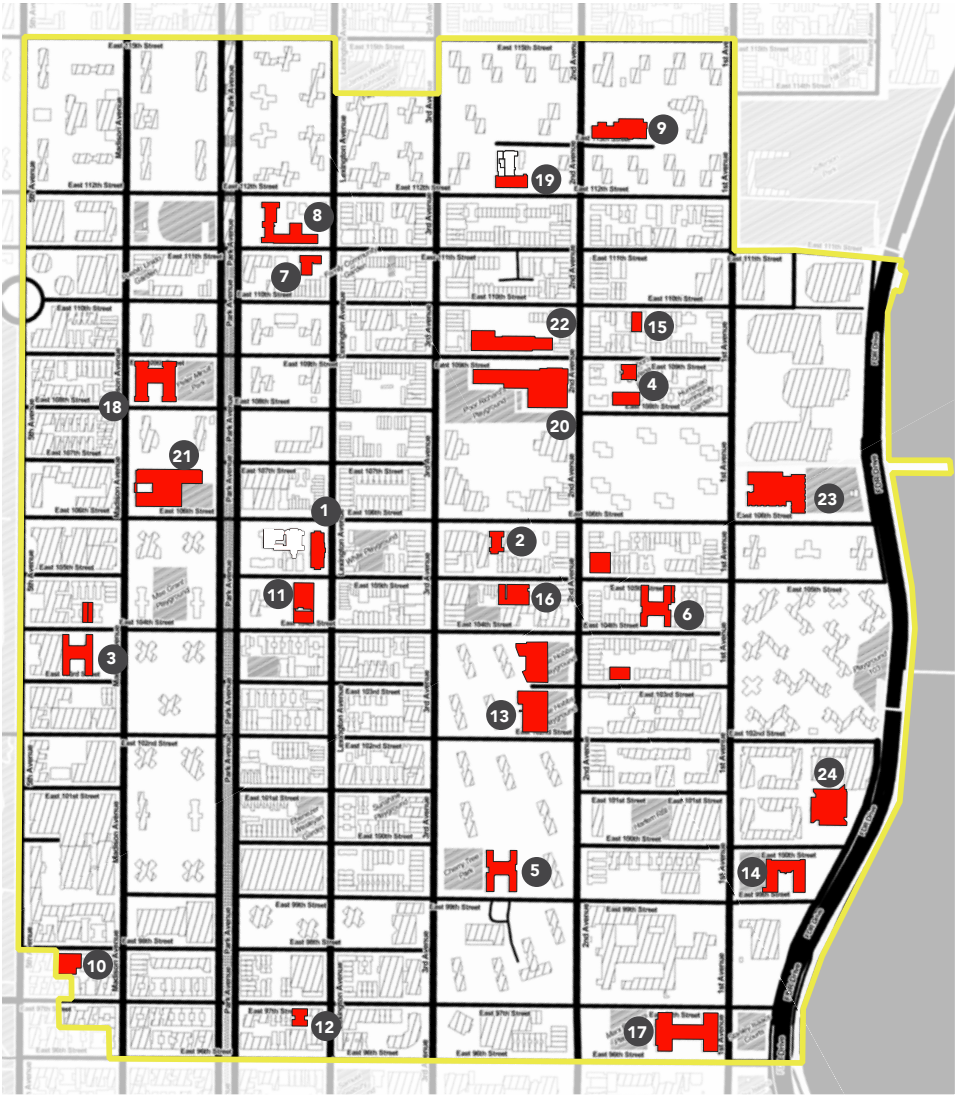
Baruch College and CUNY Hunter Residence Life Building

1768 Third Avenue
Built 1973

This is a 14-story privately operated dormitory building for students of Baruch College and CUNY Hunter. It includes a library, gym, screening room, and lounge. Designed by William N Breger Associates, it was originally built as a long-term care facility called the Florence Nightingale Nursing Home. It was converted to a dormitory in 2009.



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Schools

- 1 Julia de Burgos Latinos Cultural Center (old P.S. 72)
- 2 Amber Charter School (St. Cecilia School)
- 3 P.S. 171 Patrick Henry
- 4 P.S. 172 (first Benjamin Franklin)
- 5 P.S. 109 now ArtSpace
- 6 P.S. 168 now East River Family
- 7 Former Commander John J. Shea Memorial School
- 8 P.S. 101
- 9 P.S. 102 Jacque Cartier School
- 10 St. Bernard School
- 11 (Second) P.S. 72 / The Lexington Academy
- 12 Marymount School (old St. Frances de Sales School)
- 13 P.S. 121
- 14 P.S. 99/M.S. 224
- 15 St. Ann Parochial School
- 16 Park East High School
- 17 School of Cooperative Technical Education
- 18 P.S./M.S. 108 School of Authors
- 19 Our Lady Queen of Angels Parochial School
- 20 Tito Puente Education Complex
- 21 Jackie Robinson Educational Complex
- 22 P.S. 83 & 182 Luis Munoz Rivera Complex
- 23 P.S. 146 Ann M. Short School
- 24 P.S. 50 Vito Marcantonio School
- 25 Baruch College and CUNY Hunter Residence Life Building

Hospitals & Other Medical Facilities

Terence Cardinal Cooke Harlem Nursing Home and Short Term Rehab Archcare ★

Formerly Fifth Avenue Hospital and later New York Medical College's Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital
1240 Fifth Avenue
Opened 1921

Facing the entrance to Central Park's Conservatory Garden between 105th and 106th streets, this ten-story hospital building has a distinctive X-shape floor plan with an octagonal tower at its core. The Spanish tile roof with exposed rafters lends a Mediterranean feel to the Beaux-Arts style building. Supposedly the interior architecture broke new ground in being a hospital without wards, only private rooms. Originally called the Fifth Avenue Hospital, it was designed by York & Sawyer, the same firm that would design the New York Academy of Medicine on the next block and the New-York Historical Society across Central Park. Prior to the completion of the building, the hospital, which was the result of a 1920 merger of the Hahnemann Hospital and Laura Franklin Delano Free Hospital for Children, had operated from a collection of buildings on the block. The Flower Free Surgical Hospital was established by New York Medical College in 1889 in a purpose-built building on York Avenue with funds given largely by Congressman Roswell P. Flower who later became governor of New York. It was the first teaching hospital in the country to be owned by a medical college. In 1935 the Flower Hospital opened in the Fifth Avenue Hospital, both hospitals run by the medical college, and would remain here until 1971 when they relocated to Westchester County. In 1978 the College became affiliated with the Archdiocese of New York through the efforts of then-Archbishop of New York Terence Cardinal Cooke with building ownership transferred to the Archdiocese. It was converted to a long-term residential care and short-term rehabilitation facility and renamed the Terrance Cardinal Cooke Health Care Center while remaining affiliated with the New York Medical College School of Medicine.



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Mount Sinai Hospital East Harlem Campus

The East Harlem campus of Mount Sinai Hospital is situated on a superblock along Fifth Avenue that spans from E. 98th to 101st streets with additional buildings on nearby blocks. It is one of the oldest and largest teaching hospitals in the country. Founded in 1852 as the Jews' Hospital, its first facility was located on W. 28th Street until 1872 when it relocated to Lexington Avenue and E. 66th Street and changed its name to Mount Sinai. The hospital established a school for nursing in 1888, which operated until 1971. The city's rapid population growth brought a surging demand for hospital services. In 1904 it relocated again to its present location. Architect Arnold W. Brunner designed a suite of Neoclassical-style buildings for the hospital, the earliest ones concentrated on the northernmost block which have since been replaced by more modern facilities. By 1916 the hospital was expanding on its middle block where the Annenberg Building now rises and by 1930, the campus would have 15 buildings. In subsequent years 99th and 100th streets would be closed. The 1963 establishment of the Mount Sinai School has necessitated additional campus expansions. None of the original 1904 buildings survive today. The hospital has been a long-time institutional partner in the East Harlem community.

Kravis Children's Hospital

1184 Fifth Avenue
Opened 1921

This is the oldest surviving building on the Mount Sinai campus. Designed by Arnold W. Brunner, this seven-story Neoclassical building was constructed as a pavilion for private patients, known as the Guggenheim Pavilion. In 1916 the Guggenheim brothers, looking to build a memorial to their parents, donated the funds to Mount Sinai Hospital to enable the construction of a 122-bedroom pavilion for private patients.



Ca. 1922 photo by Wurts Bros. Photo from Museum of the City of New York

Marie-Josée and Henry Kravis Center for Advanced Medicine

Originally the 102nd Street Garage
3-17 E. 102nd Street
Built 1925

Today a medical center, this eight-story brick and steel building began as a commercial auto garage designed by Emery Roth for the real estate developer Arthur Brisbane. It is the first garage to be built in Manhattan using the d’Humy Motoramp patent which established a more efficient ramp system eliminating the need for elevators. The New York Medical College took ownership of the garage in the late 1960s. Mount Sinai acquired it in 2000 and subsequently renovated the building for use as a medical center.



Google Map street view from 2018

Mount Sinai Doctors Faculty Practice

Originally the Mount Sinai School of Nursing
5 E. 98th Street
Opened 1925

This 14-story Neoclassical brick and limestone building was built for the Mount Sinai School of Nursing. It was designed by architects Robert D. Kohn and Charles Butler with Dr. S. Goldwater, M.D. consulting on the design. The lower portion of the building was devoted to the nursing school while the upper floors housed a dormitory and sitting rooms for student nurses with an infirmary and gymnasium on the 14th floor. The building was renovated for medical offices in 1987.



Google Map street view from 2018

19 E. 98th Street

Opened 1928

The Department of Buildings categorized this building as a tenement when it issued the certificate of occupancy in 1928. This technicality aside, this nine-story brick residential building with a penthouse was designed by the prolific upscale apartment house architect Rosario Candela. The building’s entrance exhibits a flare of the Viennese Secessionist Movement. The building was converted in 1970 to a medical facility with doctors’ offices, examination, waiting and treatment rooms.



Google Map street view from 2019

Magdalene and Charles Klingenstein Pavilion (Fifth Avenue wing)

1176 Fifth Avenue
Opened 1952

This ten-story mid-century Modern medical facility was designed by Kahn & Jacobs as the hospital’s maternity pavilion. It today houses the Kravis Women’s Center. This building is one of three connecting buildings designed by the firm for Mount Sinai in the late 1940s. (The Fifth Avenue wing is connected to the four-story Berg Institute at the rear.) The design was an abrupt departure from the Neoclassical aesthetic of the hospital’s earlier buildings. Magdalene Klingenstein, the widow of Charles Klingenstein, a prosperous silk merchant, donated funds to the construction of the building. The lobby features a 20-foot-long painted ceramic tile mural by Henry Varnum Poor depicting children and scenes of Central Park. The mural, dedicated in 1954, was a gift of Cecil Wertheim as a memorial to her late husband, Maurice Wertheim, a former hospital trustee.



1990. Mt. Sinai Hospital Archives

Klingenstein Clinical Center (Madison Avenue wing)

1450 Madison Avenue
Opened 1957

This mid-century Modern medical building was designed by the prolific architecture firm Kahn & Jacobs as part of an interconnecting complex of patient buildings and laboratories, all designed by the firm. The facade of the Madison Avenue wing of the Klingenstein Pavilion has a different architectural treatment than that of the Fifth Avenue wing. It features alternating ribbons of white brick and aluminum casement windows interrupted by sky-blue enameled metal panels. The horizontality of the design gives emphasis to its 111-foot-long street elevation. Kahn & Jacobs were also responsible for the design of the George Washington Carver Houses, which faces this building from the east side of Madison Avenue. In what was envisioned as a pioneering partnership between public and private agencies, Mount Sinai was to provide the qualifying residents of the Carver Houses with a family doctor. This clinic, first proposed in 1950 by the state housing commissioner Herman Stichman, became a source of great controversy within the medical establishment, some members



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of which charged that it would be a step towards socialized medicine. Eli Jacques Kahn of Kahn & Jacobs died in 1972 at the age of 88 in the hospital building he designed.

Atran Berg Laboratory Building

1428 Madison Avenue

Opened 1952

This mid-century Modern medical facility comprises two wings: the Atran Laboratory Building and a rear four-story laboratory wing called the Berg Institute of Research. It was designed by Kahn & Jacobs, who also designed the neighboring Klingenstein Pavilion in a similar modernist aesthetic. The eight-story white brick Atran Laboratory Building is named for a Russian Jew refugee and textile manufacturer, Franz Atran, who donated \$1 million to Mount Sinai in 1950 for its construction. The building included laboratories for the study of virology, bacteria, and radioactive elements. The top two floors were for animal testing. At the time of its completion, the building provided space for one of the largest non-university research programs in medical science. The Berg Institute is named in honor of Dr. Henry W. Berg, the brother of Dr. A.A. Berg, who in 1944 donated the funds for the building. He was the president of the International College of Surgeons and a consulting surgeon to Mount Sinai. (NYT “Russian Immigrant Gives Million for Mt. Sinai Hospital Laboratory,” 11/13/1950, 1, 15)

Baum-Rothschild Staff Pavilion

1249 Park Avenue

Opened 1968

This 17-story residential tower for hospital staff at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and E. 97th Street was designed by the firm Pomerance & Breines, who also designed the three-building Woodrow Wilson Houses on the north side of the East River Houses. It is clad in dual-tone beige brick and features five bays of concrete paneled balconies. Albert Baum was a consulting mechanical and electrical engineer for skyscrapers, hospitals, and schools, and was also a trustee of the hospital.



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Annenberg Building

1440 Madison Avenue

Opened 1974

Perhaps the most strikingly Modern building in the Mount Sinai Hospital complex is the skyscraping Annenberg Building, which is clad in rust brown-black steel, a material that further sets it apart from its neighbors. It rises at the core of the hospital’s superblock. When it opened in 1974, the Annenberg Building housed the six-year-old Icahn School of Medicine and advanced medical facilities. It was designed by the international design firm Skidmore Owings & Merrill, which later designed a second building for the school, the Hess Center for Science and Medicine at 1410 Madison Avenue.



2008 photo by James Estrin

Jane B. Aron Residence Hall

50 E. 98th Street

Opened 1984

Jutting masses, glass cylindrical bays and a large entrance canopy give architectural interest to the long brick facade of this Mount Sinai residential hall. It was designed by the noted architectural firm, Davis Brody Bond, which later designed the East Building across the street.



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Guggenheim Pavilion

1190 Fifth Avenue

Built in two phases: 1989 & 1991

Perhaps the most architecturally sophisticated building on the Mount Sinai Hospital campus, the large Guggenheim Pavilion consolidated under one roof a host of medical facilities that were previously scattered in multiple buildings. Its construction required the demolition of ten or so existing buildings, many of which were original to the 1904 complex. The pavilion was designed by I.M. Pei of Pei Cobb Freed & Partners and features some of his signature architectural elements, such as soaring atriums and pyramidal skylights. The main entrance on Fifth Avenue was designed to be the primary portal to the hospital campus. One drawback of Pei’s design is the mostly solid street walls along



Date unknown. Pei Cobb Freed and Partners

101st Street and Madison Avenue, which zaps street life and can be interpreted as cold shoulder treatment to the surrounding East Harlem community.

East Building, Icahn Medical Institute

1425 Madison Avenue

Opened 1997

This 18-story brown brick-clad tower was designed by Davis Brody Bond for the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. It houses both education and treatment spaces, and it was meant to help distinguish the school as a distinct entity. It was the first core facility not built directly on the hospital’s campus block. The hospital’s three-level parking garage is located behind this building.

Leon and Norma Hess Center for Science and Medicine

Part of Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

1410 Madison Avenue

Opened 2013

An eleven-story medical school building designed by Skidmore Owings & Merrill. The vertical-stack brick exterior was designed to be more embracing of the outside community with greater transparency.

Metropolitan Hospital

1901 First Avenue

Opened 1955

At the time of its dedication in 1955, the Metropolitan Hospital on the east side of Second Avenue between E. 97th and 99th streets was the third largest of the state’s 28 municipal hospitals with Kings County Hospital and Bellevue being larger. The hospital was founded in 1875 the same year it began its affiliation with the New York Homeopathic Medical College (now known as the New York Medical College). It is the oldest medical college-hospital affiliation in the United States. (Metropolitan history) Nearby Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals were also affiliated with the college. Metropolitan’s first location was on Ward’s Island

in the East River. Housed in a building originally constructed in 1867 for the Inebriate Asylum, it was later known as the Ward’s Island Hospital. In 1894 the hospital moved to Blackwell’s Island (later known as Welfare Island and currently Roosevelt Island). It occupied the former New York City Asylum for the Insane and was renamed Metropolitan Hospital. Architect Charles B. Meyers designed the present 18-story white brick building on First Avenue. Meyers designed about a dozen hospitals and health buildings over the course of his 60-year career, including the NYC Department of Health Building in Lower Manhattan and the Psychiatric Hospital at Bellevue in Kips Bay, both in the 1930s, and the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center in the early 1940s. He utilized a wide variety of mostly traditional architectural styles, such as the neo-Georgian style for the Henry Meinhard Memorial Neighborhood House on E. 101st Street in the survey area. Metropolitan appears to be his stridently Modern work. The hospital was officially designated a Hospital Center in 1965. A year later its Mental Health Building was built, an adjoining 14-story pavilion housing the hospital’s psychiatric services. The complex still appears much as it did when it opened.

Former John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic, later Lobenstine Clinic

125 E. 103rd Street

Opened 1916

This somewhat austere four-story red brick building was designed by the firm Snelling & Metcalf to function as a maternity clinic. According to Matthew X. Kiernan, the John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic was originally organized in 1902 by obstetrician Dr. I.L. Hill as the Free Out-door Maternity Clinic, popularly known as Dr. Hill’s Clinic. It emphasized home delivery and nurse-midwife training. When it was deemed desirable to build a permanent home for the clinic, funds were obtained from John E. Berwind, a coal magnate who lost his first wife to childbirth in 1893. The clinic became associated with the Cornell University Medical College in 1922. It remained so for the next twenty years until the Maternity Center Association, an influential maternal healthcare advocacy organization, acquired the building for its Lobenstine Clinic and School, which was dedicated to nurse-

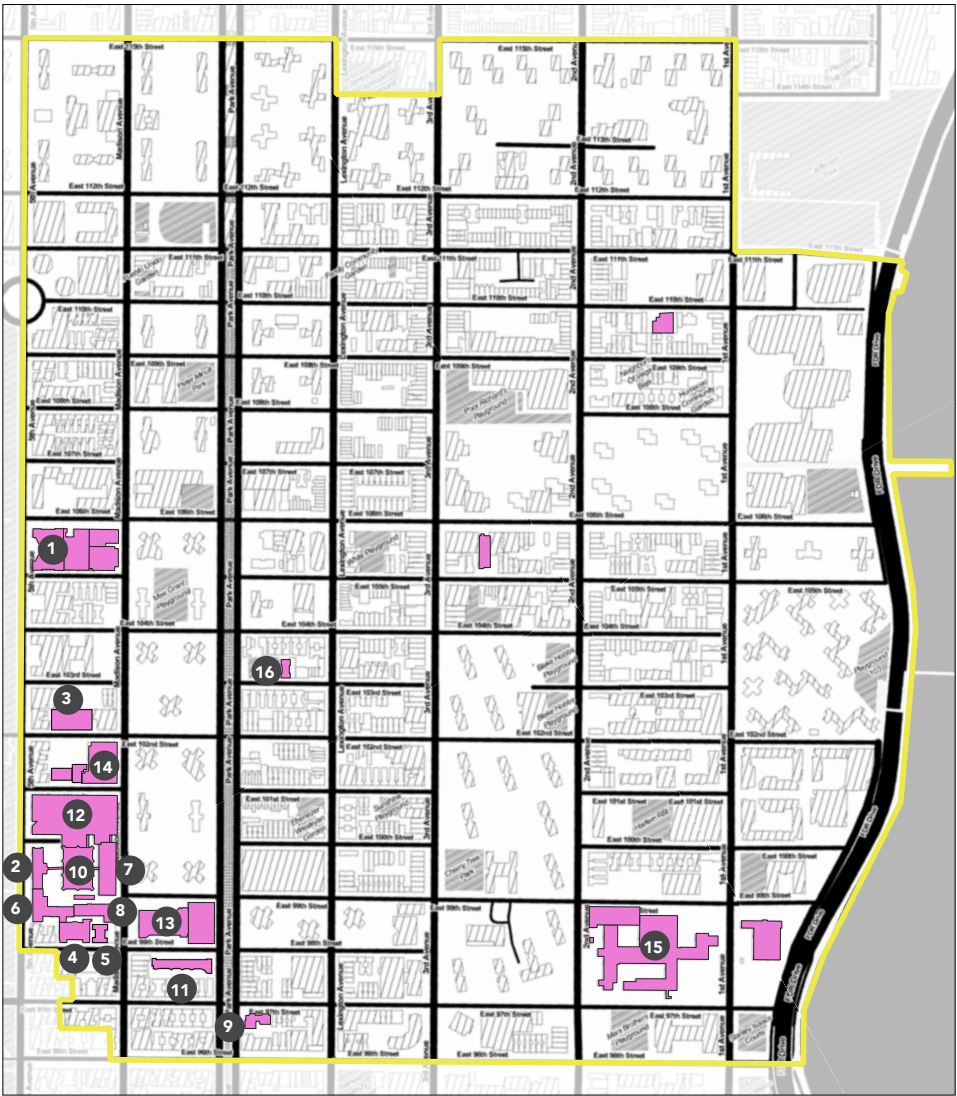


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midwife training. Lobenstine relocated to the association’s headquarters on E. 92nd Street in 1953. In recent years the building has served as a residence for the Christian Brothers of Ireland; the building is owned by the Archdiocese of New York.



Hospitals & Other Medical Facilities

- 1 Terence Cardinal Cooke Harlem Nursing Home (former Fifth Ave/ Flower Hospital)
- 2 Mt. Sinai Kravis Children's Hospital
- 3 Mt. Sinai Kravis Center for Advanced Medicine (former 102nd St Garage)
- 4 Mt. Sinai Doctors Faculty Practice (former School of Nursing)
- 5 Mt. Sinai 19 E. 98th Street
- 6 Mt. Sinai Klingenstein Pavilion (Fifth Avenue wing)
- 7 Mt. Sinai Klingenstein Clinical Center (Madison Avenue wing)
- 8 Mt. Sinai Atran Berg Laboratory Building
- 9 Mt. Sinai Baum-Rothschild Staff Pavilion
- 10 Mt. Sinai Annenberg Building
- 11 Mt. Sinai Jane B. Aron Residence Hall
- 12 Mt. Sinai Guggenheim Pavilion
- 13 East Building, Icahn Medical Institute
- 14 Icahn School Hess Center for Science and Medicine
- 15 Metropolitan Hospital
- 16 John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic (later Lobenstine Clinic)

Public and Institutional Buildings

New York Public Library Aguilar Branch

172 E. 110th Street
Opened 1899; altered 1905
Individual Landmark

Designed by the architectural firm Herts & Tallant in the Classical Revival style, the Aguilar Branch of the New York Public Library was initially built for the Aguilar Free Library Society, which was founded in 1886 as a privately funded library to provide circulating books for Jewish immigrants. The society was named after Grace Aguilar, a popular British novelist and essayist of Sephardic Jewish descent. The library merged with the New York Public Library in 1903. In the 1930s, the renowned Puerto Rican author and storyteller Pura Belpré (1903-1982) worked here as a librarian where she organized special programming for Spanish-language patrons including bilingual story hours, often with puppets. Belpré was the first Latina librarian in the New York Public Library system. The building was designated a New York City Landmark in 1996.



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Museum of the City of New York

1220 Fifth Avenue
Opened 1930
Individual Landmark

The 1967 designation report—totaling one page—for this NYC Landmark dotes on the “dignified” appearance of this late Georgian revival style civic building, designed by architect Joseph Freedlander in a design competition for the Museum of the City of New York. Indeed, the building’s Classical details and strict symmetry, with a large forecourt open to Central Park, are meant to convey the importance and legitimacy of New York’s past. The museum was founded in 1923 “with a vision for a populist approach to the city.” Its original location was at Gracie Mansion. The building underwent a renovation and expansion in 2006.



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Heckscher Building / El Museo del Barrio ★

1230 Fifth Avenue

Opened 1922 / Museo relocated here in 1977

This six-story H-plan building was originally built as a children’s home jointly operated by the Heckscher Foundation and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Generous funding and the site were donated by the German industrialist and financier August Hecksher and his wife Anna Atkins. Designed by the prolific Manhattan firm Maynicke & Frank, the institution was reportedly the largest of its kind at the time of its completion in 1922. It included classrooms, dormitories, a rooftop playground, a motion picture theater, and supposedly the largest indoor swimming pool ever built. Eventually the City Welfare Department took ownership of the building. The City of New York still owns the property today, now known as the Heckscher Building. It is home to multiple East Harlem arts and education organizations, including El Museo del Barrio, which relocated here in 1977, the Capital Preparatory Harlem Charter School, as well as offices of the New York City Parks Department.

New York Academy of Medicine ★

1216 Fifth Avenue

Opened 1926

Listed

Founded in 1848, the New York Academy of Medicine is a non-profit organization devoted to public health policy and research. While not a public building per se, it is an active institution in the East Harlem community and it also provides educational programming for the general public. Its architecturally distinctive Italian Romanesque style headquarters facing Central Park was designed by the noted bank architects, York & Sawyer, who formerly worked in the office of McKim, Mead & White. The building is faced with limestone block and features Byzantine details. Notable interior spaces include the Entrance Hall, Hosack Hall Auditorium, and the Reading Room.



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Manhattan Odd Fellows Temple ★

105 E. 106th Street

Opened 1929

This eleven-story Romanesque Revival style building was built for the Manhattan chapter of the Odd Fellows fraternal organization. Designed by Hugo Taussig and built at a cost of \$1.2 million, the temple included a 2,000-seat auditorium, a bowling alley, dining rooms, and club and lodge rooms. Its lavish construction, funded by members and completed right before the Great Depression, represented the apogee of fraternal club building. The building was foreclosed upon in the fall of 1930, selling at half its construction value at auction. Odd Fellows continued to occupy the building into the 1930s if not later. In the fall of 1945 RKO-Pathe News and Pathe Industries, Inc., a newsreel company, purchased the building for a motion-picture studio and film laboratory with projection rooms, recording rooms, and offices. The building was expanded with a two-story side addition and a four-story rear annex. By the late 1940s shows were being produced there, including (according to its current owner) the beloved children’s program “The Howdy Doody Show” and a Friday night variety show hosted by Dave Garroway of the “Today Show.” Pathe rented spaces in the building to other tenants. One of those tenants was Burnetta “Bunny” Jones, who in 1971 founded Astral Recording Studios and rented out the fifth floor for her label Gaiee Records. The studio and label provided a much-needed platform for recording artists and engineers throughout Harlem. Jones was also known for employing members of the LGBTQ+ community stating that she wanted her label “to give gay people a label they can call home.” Astral Studios is reportedly the first Black, woman-owned recording studio in the United States. By 1986 a portion of the building was used as a healthcare facility. In 2000 Phil Mancino purchased the building and opened Metropolis Studios, the only fully-digitized recording studio in Manhattan at the time. It hosted the production of music videos featuring Michael Jackson, Mariah Carey, and Ringo Starr. Cable TV cooking shows, game shows, and judge shows were also filmed there. Many remember it as the original home of the BET show “106th and Park” before BET was purchased by Viacom and moved the show to its own studios downtown. Today the building also hosts the Young Women’s Leadership School, an all-girls high school established in 1996. Summary (abridged) by Landmark East Harlem.*



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* This building summary is an abridged version of a blog post about the building on the website of Landmark East Harlem. <https://landmarkeastharlem.org/2021/10/01/>

USPS Post Office Hell Gate Station

153 E. 110th Street
Opened in 1957

This utilitarian post office station is named for the narrow tidal strait in the East River that separates Ward’s Island from Astoria, Queens. The strait is notorious for dangerous currents created by the confluence of the New York Upper Bay, Long Island Sound, and the Hudson River via the Harlem River.



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Decommissioned Post Office

230 E. 106th Street
Opened 1923

This decommissioned post office houses the Legal Aid Society Harlem Community Law Office’s Community Development Project, HIV/AIDS Representation Project, Housing Development Unit, and Low Income Taxpayer Clinic.



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Engine No. 53 Fire Station

175 E. 104th Street
Built 1884
Individual Landmark

Designed by New York’s preeminent firm of the day, Napoleon LeBron & Sons, this mid-block fire station served the entire community of East Harlem during its initial years of operation beginning in 1884. LeBron’s use of ornate cast iron, terra cotta, and fancy brickwork heightens the architectural interest of its tenement block. Two other stations in Manhattan, built in the same decade, have identical facades. After the city decommissioned this station in 1974, the building was leased to Amigos del Museo del Barrio, which is associated with El Museo del Barrio. They used the building for community art and theater classes. The City almost auctioned off the building in 1979 without notifying the museum. Petitions and community protests stopped the sale. The organization used the space until 2007. Today the building is the Manhattan Neighborhood Network El Barrio Firehouse Community Media Center, which offers youth and adult educational programs, community activities, and television



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production training in both English and Spanish. MNN is a non-profit public access television broadcaster. The Fire Station was designated a landmark in 2008.

28th Police Precinct Station House / Hope Hall Community Center

177 E. 104th Street
Built 1892
Individual Landmark

According to the 1999 landmark designation report, this station house was built in 1892-1893 to serve the East Harlem area from E. 96th to 116th streets between Central Park and the East River as well as Ward’s Island. The five-story brick and grey granite building, which is located next to the Engine No. 53 Fire Station, features a combination of *Rundbogenstil* (German “round-arch” style) elements with Renaissance Revival and neo-Grec details. It was designed by Nathaniel Bush, the appointed architect to the New York City Police Department, and it served as a prototype for other station houses. Construction included a separate two-story prison and lodging house at the rear of the lot. The precinct was renumbered multiple times over the years—29th (1898), 39th (1908), 13th (1924), and 23rd (1929). In 1974 both Fire Engine No. 23 and the 23rd Police Precinct relocated to a new combined building at E. 102nd Street and Third Avenue. The old station house was sold at auction to Hope Community, a non-profit housing organization founded in 1968 with strong roots on the block. They used it as a community center until 1993. The building is awaiting rehabilitation.



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23rd Precinct Police Department, Engine Co. No. 53, Ladder Co. No. 43, 4th Division

1836 Third Avenue
Built 1972-1974

This bunker-like combined police and fire station reflects the attitudes of the era in which it was built. Completed in 1974, the Brutalist complex is sited on a steep hill across from the George Washington Houses on Third Avenue at 102nd Street and features jutting brown brick and sandstone cube forms. It was designed by



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Milton F. Kirchman who designed another precinct station around the same time in Sunset Park, Brooklyn. Both the fire engine and police precinct station were previously located on E. 104th Street west of Third Avenue.

Engine No. 9 Fire Station ★

242 E. 111th Street
Built 1911

Designed by Hoppin & Koen, this three-bay-wide Renaissance Revival style fire station is one of 18 stations built in the city based on a standardized modular design by the firm, and just one of only three carried out with a wider, three-bay facade. One of these three identical stations, located in Far Rockaway, was designated a landmark in 2018. Engine No. 9 continues to serve East Harlem.

Engine Co. 58, Ladder Co. 26 Fire Station

1367 Fifth Avenue
Built 1957

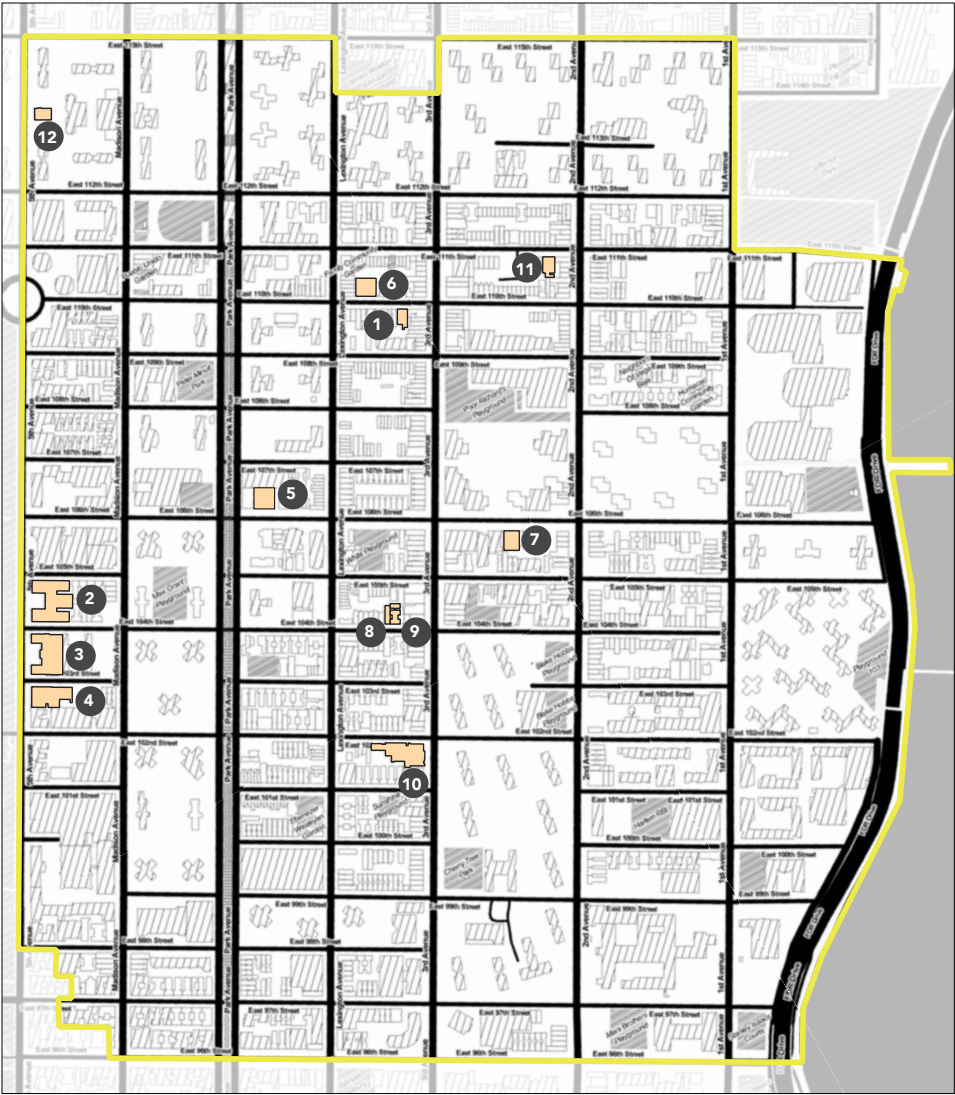
This small two-bay, yellow brick fire station is dwarfed by the surrounding towers of the Taft Houses, which share the superblock and were built around the same time. The Austrian-born architect Gustave Iser, who was responsible for this Modernist facility, was involved in the design of Sunnyside Gardens and Phipps Gardens in Queens as well as churches and other institutional buildings.



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Google Map street view from 2019



Public & Institutional Buildings

- 1 New York Public Library Aguilar Branch
- 2 Museum of the City of New York
- 3 Heckscher Building / El Museo del Barrio
- 4 New York Academy of Medicine
- 5 Manhattan Odd Fellows Temple
- 6 USPS Post Office Hell Gate Station
- 7 Decommissioned Post Office
- 8 Engine No. 53 Fire Station
- 9 28th Police Precinct Station House / Hope Hall Community Center
- 10 23rd Precinct Police Department, Engine Co. No. 53, Ladder Co. No. 43, 4th Division
- 11 Engine No. 9 Fire Station
- 12 Engine Co. 58, Ladder Co. 26 Fire Station

Places of Commerce

Family-run stores and restaurants have long been the cornerstone of East Harlem, no matter the ethnic group. The area’s many tenement buildings with small street-level storefront spaces were important stepping stones for entrepreneurial immigrants. For neighborhood residents, they were places to buy culturally relevant goods and find familiar connections. The presence of certain types of stores often defined the character and community of a particular block, such as an Italian butcher or a Puerto Rican botanica selling herbal remedies, incense and spiritual objects. A 1930 street map of the 300 block of East 108th Street between First and Second avenues, created for Leonard Covello’s community-based education program, identifies a barber, butcher shop, two grocery stores, a candy store, bakery, bank, pizzeria and theater—all owned by Italians. (Johneke and Puckett, 110) In this age of globalization and mass-market consumption, East Harlem, and specifically El Barrio, perhaps more than any other Manhattan neighborhood, retains a remarkable percentage of immigrant-owned small businesses. Historically and now, commercial activity is scattered throughout the area on side streets as well as on the busier avenues.

Historically, many immigrant merchants began with a pushcart. In Italian East Harlem, there was a large open-air pushcart market along First Avenue from 104th to 116th streets. Another large open-air market catering to the wholesale trade, called Harlem Market, was located on the east side of First Avenue between 102nd and 103rd streets. It operated from 1891 through 1935 when construction of FDR Drive began nearby. It was during this period that Mayor LaGuardia led a major campaign to remove pushcarts from the streets, citing the poor sanitary and traffic conditions they created. In their stead, he established indoor public markets with low-rent vendor stalls. Examples of retail markets include Essex Street Market on the Lower East Side and La Marqueta in El Barrio, both of which were built with WPA funds.

In general, El Barrio does not have many purpose-built commercial buildings. The most notable example is the 1924 Kress Department Store building on the southeast corner of Third Avenue and 106th Street, the busiest cross street in El Barrio. There are a number of examples of former tenement buildings on First, Second and Third avenues that have reduced to one or



A botanica at 316 E. 104th St.

two stories to serve a single commercial tenant, effectively making them taxpayers. This was often done in the 1930s and 40s when economic times were difficult.

La Marqueta ★ *(as part of the Park Avenue Viaduct)*

1590 Park Avenue

Beneath the Park Avenue Viaduct between 111th and 116th streets.

Opened 1936

Perhaps the most iconic landmark of El Barrio today, La Marqueta is the first public market to open under Mayor LaGuardia. Opened in 1936, it was originally called the Park Avenue Retail Market and comprised five shed-like buildings with over 400 vendor stalls beneath the Metro North viaduct. Prior to 1936, this area was a major open-air pushcart market. In the postwar years, the indoor market became a nexus of the Puerto Rican community where everything from tropical fruits to socks could be purchased with Saturday being the busiest shopping day. Market activity began declining in the 1970s as new superblocks curtailed foot traffic in the area. A portion of the market was damaged by fire in 1977. In recent years, the vendors have been consolidated into a single building, with another building functioning as a public venue space and a commercial incubator kitchen in another. By virtue of its prominent location, the market continues to be an important gateway to El Barrio.



Top: La Marqueta in 1986, photo by Dith Pran. Bottom: Aug. 2021

Kress Department Store ★

1915 Third Avenue

Built 1924

Today a Duane Reade, this distinctive two-story white brick and terra-cotta commercial building at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and 106th Street was built for S.H. Kress & Co, a national chain of five-and-dime department stores. The company founder, Samuel H. Kress, valued architecture and its contribution to the cityscape, which is evident in the level of detail invested in this building’s two facades. “Kress” appears in relief in the decorative pediment panels, ideally positioned to advertise to passengers on the Third Avenue El before it was taken down. (There was a station



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at this intersection.) There were at least five Kress stores in the city at one time; the nearest one being on W. 125th Street. The Kress company was liquidated in 1980; it is not clear when this location closed.

Greenberg Building

1896 Third Avenue
Built 1923

Located one block south of the Kress Department Store, this simple two-story brick commercial building appears much as it did when it was originally constructed. It is not clear why the building was named Greenberg, which is depicted in relief in a concrete inset panel at the parapet. The building permit, which was filed in late 1922, identifies the owner as “the estate of Thos. Barret.” The New Progress Theater was located next door on Third Avenue.

Peyser Building

1950 Third Avenue
Built 1892

This five-story Romanesque Revival style building was commissioned by H.M. Peyser. Old fire insurance maps identify it as the Peyser Building. For a time it was likely one of the most substantial non-industrial commercial buildings in the southern half of East Harlem. By 1898 the Harlem Lyceum ran a dance hall on the upper floors. The two-story storefront housed a dry goods store. The building sustained fire damage in 1899. By 1940 the dry goods store had become a bargain department store known as Rosenfelds. Until recent years, the building’s crown featured flat gables at the end bays. The second-story storefront has been altered with glass blocks.

Harlem Bank of Commerce / City Trust Co.

2118 Second Avenue
Built 1924

According to Ephemeral New York*, the original occupant of this four-story brick commercial building was an Italian bank owned by



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* Ephemeral New York, “A mystery copper-topped building in East Harlem,” Feb. 2, 2019: <https://ephemeralnewyork.wordpress.com/2019/02/04/a-mystery-copper-topped-building-in-east-harlem/>

F.M. Ferrari and his partner, Giuseppe D’Onofrio. They catered to the large Italian population that was east of Third Avenue. There was a bank vault in the basement and the street-level banking floor had a mezzanine with offices. The exterior of the building features a large round arch window at the third floor and distinctive copper lintels, columns and cornices at the fourth floor. It is not clear when the bank closed.

Chase National Bank (now East Ward Baptist Church)

2011 First Avenue
Built 1924

This brick and stone temple-fronted building was constructed in 1924 for the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, two years before it consolidated with Chase National Bank. Its location near the wholesale Harlem Market was not coincidental. The bank was designed by prominent society architects, Delano & Aldrich, who also designed St. Bernard School on E. 98th Street in the survey area. The bank has been the home of East Ward Baptist Church since 1980.



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Theaters

In the early 20th century, dense Manhattan neighborhoods like East Harlem supported numerous theaters—vaudeville, first-run motion pictures, and smaller nickelodeons, which ran film shorts. The fire insurance maps of 1911 depict twelve theaters in the survey area, most of which appear to be small storefront theaters for “moving pictures.” By 1914 there were over 20 theaters in operation. Most were located on the avenues which have greater foot traffic. The largest was the 2,300-seat New Star Theatre (later shortened to Star) on E. 107th Street with the lobby located in a narrow building on Lexington Avenue. A related casino was located next door. Early on the Star Theatre hosted vaudeville shows and later, when it was known as Teatro Boricua, live performances by Latin artists. The building was demolished in the 1960s and today is the site of Lexington Gardens, a subsidized housing complex. By the 1940s many of the still operating theaters were showing Mexican films. (Mexico City was a major center for cinema production during the war.) Other notable theaters included the Madison Theatre at 1490 Madison Avenue, later known as the Azteca; Progress Theatre at 1892 Third Avenue; the Verona at 2096 Second Avenue, which began as an open-air theater on an empty lot; the Paraiso Theatre at 1714 Madison Avenue, previously known as the New Madison Theatre. Of the 20-plus theaters that once existed in the neighborhood, just a few survive today, none of which are in operation. The most significant surviving example—and the most fondly remembered by local residents—is the Eagle Theatre at 1852 Third Avenue. It began in 1914 as a small theater showing motion pictures. The building was replaced with a larger capacity theater in 1927 that could accommodate live performances. Today it is a retail store; its facade has been painted with a large mural of sneakers.

Select list of major theaters in 1914:

- Madison Theatre (later The Azteca), 1490 Madison Ave
- New Madison Theatre (later The Paraiso) 1714 Madison Ave
- Eagle Theatre, 1852 Third Ave
- New Progress Theatre, 1892 Third Ave
- Harlem 5th Avenue Theatre (later The Borinquen), 1310 Fifth Ave
- North Star Theater at Fifth Av and E. 106th St
- Madrid Theatre, 1945 Third Ave
- “Open air moving pictures” at 2086 Second Ave
- Star Theatre, E. 107th St at Lexington Ave



Eagle Theatre, 1852 Third Ave ★



174-178 E. 112th St. This theater, called The Regun for a time, was possibly built as early as 1906. The lobby was located in a small building around the corner at 2028 Third Ave. The stage was directly behind the 112th St facade. The building functions as a church today.



2157 First Ave. This loft building is annotated on the 1911 Sanborn map—the first two floors were devoted to a “moving pictures” theater and the third floor was a factory. The theater appears to have operated into the 1930s.

Community Gardens & Public Art

In a city where land value is exorbitant, community gardens and public art installations are often the only opportunities for community members to directly mold the physical fabric to reflect their values and culture. A key example of this are the wood-frame garden structures called casitas, which are typically painted vibrant colors and feature pitched roofs and covered porches. They are tradition of rural Caribbean Island communities, especially in Puerto Rico, and were historically a place of refuge and connection. In New York community gardens, they have served a similar function and are perhaps the most tangible link to the cultural roots of the community. This survey did not closely examine community gardens and their features due to their limited hours of operation. At least two casitas identified in the survey area, one within the Humacao Community Garden at 335 E. 108th Street, which was established in 1994 by residents from the Puerto Rican city of the same name. This casita is likely one of just a small number still surviving in all of El Barrio.

This survey counted twelve community gardens, one or two of which may not be active. About half were likely founded by block residents in the 1980s and early 1990s on abandoned city lots where the building had been demolished. Five or six were founded or improved in the 2000s with financial support from large entities, such as ConEdison, Mount Sinai Hospital, and Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia. Most of the gardens receive administrative support from one of the dominant city-wide environmental programs: GrowNYC, New York Restoration Project, and GreenThumb, which is affiliated with the NYC Parks Department.

Gardens:

- Hope Comm. Modesto “Tin” Flores Garden, 1655 Lexington Ave
- Humacao Community Garden, 335 E. 108th St
- Neighbors of Vega Baja, E. 109th St between First and Second Ave
- Herb Garden, 176 E. 111 St
- Pa’lante Community Garden, 1651 Madison Ave
- Pueblo Unido, 1659 Madison Ave
- Maggie’s Magic Garden, 123 E. 100th St & 1574 Lexington Ave
- 103rd Street Community Garden, 101 E. 103 St
- El Cataño Community Garden, 171 E. 110th St
- Family Community Garden, 156 E. 111th St



Humacao Community Garden, 335 E. 108th Street. The casita is located at the rear of the garden, not very visible in this photo.



Example of a casita in NYC in 1988. Photo by Martha Cooper.

El Sitio Feliz, 203 E. 104th St
Garden for Living, George Washington Carver Houses, E. 100th St
& Madison Ave

Public Art

Adding depth and meaning to the streetscape throughout El Barrio are the many murals and sculpture art, most of which reflect themes relevant to the area or individuals connected to it. The oldest and most well-known mural is on the north elevation of a tenement at the corner of Lexington Avenue and 104th Street. Called “the Spirit of East Harlem” and painted by Hank Prussing, it features residents of the neighborhood at the time of its creation from 1973 to 1978. The mural was commissioned by the local housing organization, Hope Community, which is headquartered on the block. It was later restored by the artist Manny Vega, who had apprenticed with Prussing. Vega, whose principal medium is mosaics, is responsible for a number of murals in El Barrio, including one that is an homage to Julia de Burgos, the Puerto Rican poet, and another one at the corner of 105th Street, called “Espiritu,” which recalls the diasporic roots of the community. Another accomplished artist and East Harlem native is James de la Vega, whose murals in the area include one on E. 104th Street of Reverend Pedro Pietri, the poet laureate of the Nuyorican Movement and founder of the Nuyorican Poets Cafe, and another on E. 103rd Street that commemorates the Cuban-American singer Celia Cruz, known as the “Queen of Salsa.” Many of the murals are temporary as part of a city-wide mural program and are regularly painted over with new murals. The Graffiti Hall of Fame, located on two long walls in the schoolyard of the Jackie Robinson Educational Complex, features a rotating mix of graffiti art organized by the Bronx-based artist collective TATS CRU. The most distinctive example of sculptural art in El Barrio is the sundial sculpture by artist Marina Gutierrez and architect James Comejo. Installed in 2004, this solar clock or helio-chronometer spans 100 feet of the east elevation of P.S. 72, overlooking the schoolyard on Lexington Avenue.



“Remember Julia” mosaic mural (2006) by Manny Vega at the northeast corner of Lexington Ave and E.106th St.



“El Regalo Mágico/The Magic Gift” (2015) featuring Nuyorican writer Nicholasa Mohr by artists Celso Gonzalez and Roberto Biaggi. It’s on the east elevation of P.S. 101 overlooking Lexington Ave.



Sundial by Marina Gutierrez and James Comejo on the east elevation of P.S. 72, also overlooking Lexington Ave.

Infrastructure, Utility & Industrial Buildings

A true testament to the scale of East Harlem’s redevelopment in the 20th century is the absence of surviving industrial structures and buildings. As previously discussed, East Harlem’s riverfront industries are what attracted many immigrants to the area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The blocks east of Second Avenue, particularly east of First Avenue, were dominated by food supply warehouses, factories, iron foundries, wood and coal yards, and numerous stone works which employed many Italian men. For years the tallest structures in the area were a pair of gas tanks that towered over the corner of First Avenue and E. 110th Street. The development of 1199 Plaza across the street in the early 1970s cleared the last significant vestiges of East Harlem’s industrial past. Today only a handful of buildings survive, all of which are listed below. Also listed are other utilitarian buildings of note, most of which were not built for industrial purposes.

Park Avenue Viaduct ★

Park Avenue from E. 98th to 132nd Street
Built ca. 1874, 1894-1897

One of the oldest structures in this survey area is also its most defining feature. The Park Avenue Viaduct of the New York Central and Harlem Railroads, which begins at East 98th Street and continues to E. 132nd Street before crossing the Harlem River into the Bronx, comprises four parallel tracks constructed in four distinct segments: a sunken, open-cut segment with squared stone retaining walls running from E. 98th to 101st streets; an elevated stone viaduct from E. 102nd to 110th streets with archways at each street crossing; and a steel viaduct beginning at E. 111th Street. The stone sections were built in 1874; the steel viaduct was built in 1894-1897. The shelter provided by the steel section became a magnet for pushcart merchants. In 1936 to address the sanitary issues created by this informal market, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia established a public market with vendor stalls in five shed-like buildings. La Marqueta operates today in one of the buildings at 115th Street (see Places of Commerce). In its determination of eligibility, the New York State Historic Preservation Office states that the viaduct “appears to meet National Register criteria A and C in the areas of transportation and engineering as a major



Top: The beginning of the steel viaduct at E. 111th St; bottom: the stone viaduct at E. 106th St. Nov. 2021

railroad construction project that played a significant role in the history of New York City’s transportation network. The viaduct was constructed between ca. 1874-1897 as part of a major reconstruction of the main lines of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad due to the need for a new and much higher crossing over the Harlem River.”

Factory buildings

327-347 E. 103rd Street
Built 1901-1903

This row of four brick factory and garage buildings was built in the first years of the 20th century. Given their close proximity to the location of Harlem Market which was east of First Avenue, they were likely built for a food business, which would make these buildings the sole surviving remnants of the Harlem Market. A 1940 tax photo shows a sign for Dwarf brand pickles and sauerkraut. Another photo, taken in 1929, shows that the first story of the buildings on this block was covered by a deep awning typical of market buildings. The facades of these buildings appear to be new.



Top: Nov. 2021; bottom: the buildings as two of them (in the far distance) appeared in 1929 (NYPL Digital Collection)



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Loft building

345 E. 104th Street
Built 1911

This five-story brick and stone building, which until recently faced the now-demolished St. Lucy’s Roman Catholic Church, is a rare example of a loft in East Harlem. Due to its close proximity to the lost Harlem Market, it was likely built to house multiple market-related food suppliers. The architect of the Renaissance Revival style building was Thomas Style who designed it for builder John Jordan.

Consolidated Edison Co. Warehouse

2140 First Avenue
Built 1913

This ten-story brick warehouse across from the southwest corner

of Jefferson Park was built by Con Edison to house their meter and stove repair factory. In addition to machine shops, it had laboratory spaces and offices. While Con Edison no longer owns this building, the company still owns much of the block across the street where two large gas towers once loomed over the neighborhood since the 1860s.

New York Telephone Co. Building

151 E. 97th Street
Built 1922

This eleven-bay-wide, six-story brick building was built as a telephone exchange for the New York Telephone Company, which is now part of Verizon. Every floor accommodated switchboards where operators would connect callers. The building’s entrance is distinguished with a stone surround featuring festoons and ribbons in relief and “Telephone Building” is spelled in the lintel above the doors. Today the building is used for telecommunications equipment storage.



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Substation No. 7 ★

1782 Third Avenue
Built 1901
Listed

This stone and brick building was one of seven that provided power to the elevated trains operated by the Manhattan Railway Company on Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth avenues. No. 7 was the primary supply of power for the upper portion of the Lexington Avenue subway from 1918 into at least the late 1970s, when other substations were constructed underground. The M.T.A. New York City Transit still uses this building for system-related work. “While there are numerous retired substations that were built solely for the subways, and many that date from the days of direct-current utility power for residential and commercial customers,” according to Joseph Cunningham, an engineering historian, “No. 7 is the only Manhattan substation that dates from the electrification of the pre-subway elevated system and also retains its original appearance.” (NYT FYI column 9/20/2013)



Sept. 2021. From Wikipedia Commons

Until the 1940s, the block this building is located on was filled with train car sheds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. They were demolished for the Lexington Houses, completed in 1951.

Manhattan Grit Chamber ★

FDR Drive at E. 110th Street

Built 1937

Art Deco architecture conceals the highly utilitarian purpose of this building which houses four parallel grit channels to strain solids from much of Upper Manhattan’s sewage as it flows underground to a wastewater treatment plant on Wards Island. It is one of two grit chambers the city built in 1937, the other one being in the Bronx. (The Bronx grit chamber is a designated landmark.) Its presence near where the Harlem Creek once met the East River is a reminder of the area’s fraught past with sanitation and refuse removal. It is also a record of the new challenge of climate change: the East River’s high water mark during Superstorm Sandy in 2012 is memorialized on the building’s exterior.



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Pier 107 CVII

East River at 107th Street

Built 1931

Completed in 1931 by the Department of Docks on a former dump site, the 107th Street Pier was built for a markedly different function and neighborhood than it serves today. In the mid-1930s, it was one of seven East River piers between 102nd and 110th streets, and catered to a teeming industrial district between the waterfront and First Avenue. Warehouses, garages, auto shops, poultry concerns, marble yards, and small factories filled these blocks, which were also home to larger enterprises such as the Harlem Market, located between 102nd and 103rd streets, the Burns Brothers Coal Company on 107th Street, and the Knickerbocker Ice Company on 108th Street. West of First Avenue, streets were packed solid with five- and six-story tenement buildings. Description from NYC Parks Department.

Weprin & Glass Garage

2013 Third Avenue

Built 1924

This garage was one of a chain of garages on the east side of Manhattan built by a pair of Russian immigrants, Harry Weprin and Jacob Glass. This two-story brick building replaced an older stable on the site. The garage originally filled its full lot with a similar facade on Third Avenue. The 1940 municipal tax photo shows a drive-in gas station with pumps in the first level with a full second floor above, a feature likely to make a fire marshal’s heart rate spike. In July 1969, this intersection was the site of the Young Lords’ Garbage Offensive in which they barricaded the street with garbage to protest the city’s neglect of East Harlem in terms of public services.



Top: Google Map street view from 2021;
bottom: ca. 1939 tax photo

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Notable Individuals Connected To the History of East Harlem South/El Barrio

The following individuals, not listed in any particular order, were noted in the course of research for this survey as significant in the history of El Barrio. Given the preliminary nature of this survey, this list should not be seen as complete or extensive, particularly as it pertains to its musical legacy which merits much greater research. It is intended to be a starting place.

Cicely Tyson (1924-2021)

Actress

An acclaimed, award-winning stage, television and movie actress. A daughter of West Indian immigrants, Tyson grew up in East Harlem in three different tenements with the one at 178 E. 101st Street being the most significant in her life. Her father was a pushcart merchant in the neighborhood. She and her sisters attended P.S. 99 on First Avenue and saw films at the Eagle Theater.

Alice Neel (1900-1984)

Painter

An American painter whose work has received posthumous recognition and praise. Neel lived and worked at 21 E. 108th Street for 24 years from 1940 to 1964. Many of her portrait sitters were from the neighborhood.

Marian Anderson (1897-1993)

Singer

Considered one of this country’s legendary voices, Marian Anderson was a renowned singer of a wide range of music, most notably opera. In 1939 she performed before an audience of 75,000 at the Lincoln Memorial after the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to allow her to perform at Constitutional Hall in Washington on account of her race. In later years she was a delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Committee and a Goodwill Ambassador for the U.S. State Department. She lived in an apartment at 1200 Fifth Avenue in East Harlem from 1958 to 1975.

Odetta Holmes (1931-2008)

Singer

Known as “The voice of the Civil Rights Movement,” Odetta was a key figure in the mid-20th century revival of folk music and influenced Harry Belafonte, Mavis Staples, Joan Baez, Bob Dylan and others. She is remembered for singing the widely beloved song, “This Little Light of Mine.” Odetta lived for many years at 1270 Fifth Avenue, an early integrated co-op building in East Harlem.

Fiorello LaGuardia (1882-1947)

Politician

The first Italian American mayor of NYC, in office from 1934 to 1945. LaGuardia rose to power as a U.S. congressman representing the 20th Congressional District which at the time comprised much of East Harlem. He was living at 23 E. 109th Street when he ran for mayor in 1929, and he later moved to 1274 Fifth Avenue, both addresses being apartment buildings in the survey area. As mayor, he was responsible for the creation of the NYC Public Housing Authority and the public market under the Park Avenue viaduct known today as La Marqueta.

Vito Marcantonio (1902-1954)

Politician

Born in a tenement at the corner of First Avenue and 112th Street to Italian parents, Vito Marcantonio was a lawyer and campaign manager for Fiorello LaGuardia when he ran for Congress in 1924. After LaGuardia became mayor, he himself was elected to seven terms as a U.S. Representative of East Harlem, serving from 1935 to 1937 and from 1939 to 1951. For most of that time he was widely supported by Democrats and Republicans alike and had the ardent support of his Puerto Rican constituents. He was strong advocate for the poor, labor rights, and public housing. The area’s first complex, the East River Houses, was largely due to his work.

Joseph Monserrat (1921-2005)

Government Official

Joseph Monserrat migrated with his family from Puerto Rico in 1924. For a time they lived on E. 108th Street in East Harlem. He had a long and distinguished career in public service. He is mostly recognized for his leadership as director of the Migration Division (1951-1969), an agency of the Government of Puerto Rico that played a significant role in the migration and settlement of Puerto

Ricans in the U.S. He also served as member and president of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

Antonia Pantoja (1922-2002)

Community leader

Antonia Pantoja was an iconic leader in the Puerto Rican community, helping cultivate a collective Nuyorican identity and voice. To that end, she was a key figure in the founding of several seminal Puerto Rican institutions: best known for the inception and creation of ASPIRA; the Puerto Rican Association for Community Affairs (PRACA); the Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center; Boricua College; the Graduate School for Community Development; and Producir, Inc. In her early years, she worked at the 110th Street Community Center and the Union Settlement.

Pura Belpré (1899-1982)

Librarian and Folklorist

Pura Belpré was a renowned Puerto Rican author and storyteller. In the 1930s she worked in the Aguilar Branch of the New York Public Library on E. 110th Street as a librarian where she organized special programming for Spanish-language patrons including bilingual story hours, often with puppets. In addition to writing her own children’s stories, she collected Puerto Rican folktales and translated them into English. Belpré was the first Latina librarian in the New York Public Library system.

Mildred Zucker (?-?)

Social worker

Mildred Zucker was the founding organizer of the James Weldon Johnson Community Center at the Johnson Houses. As its executive director, she shaped the settlement’s mission and program in its first twenty years and worked with Albert Mayer to create East Harlem Plaza, which sought to bring positive street life to the austere superblock of the Jefferson Houses.

Ellen Lurie (1931-1978)

Social Worker

Ellen Lurie was a volunteer social worker at Union Settlement House who led a pivotal study in 1955 of the George Washington Houses that identified increased racial segregation, social dislocation, and anomie as a new “mass way of life.” With help from Preston Wilcox, Mildred Zucker, William Kirk, and Jane

Jacobs, she started a comprehensive community organizing endeavor to help East Harlemites address the impacts of public housing.

Albert Mayer (1897-1981)

Architect and Planner

An architect, planner, and committed modernist, Mayer became disillusioned with the realities of modern “superblock” and “tower in the park” urban design. He was a principal at the architecture firm Mayer, Whittlesey, Glass. In 1959 he was recruited by Mildred Zucker of the James Weldon Johnson Community Center to weave public life into the landscape design of the Jefferson Houses. There he designed playgrounds, picnic areas, a fountain, bandstand, children’s sprinkler, and sitting areas for quiet contemplation. It was known as East Harlem Plaza. In the early 1960s he had the opportunity to fully realize his Main Street concept at Franklin Plaza, connecting gathering spaces, public event venues, and recreation to generate festive street life. His firm was also responsible for designing the Gaylord White House complex with Union Settlement House.

Maryal Knox (1879-1956)

Social Worker

Despite being educated as a mathematician, Maryal Knox spent most of her life providing child care in East Harlem. In 1920 she organized the 110th Street Neighborhood Club which she operated for over 32 years and she also worked with Union Settlement for 14 years. She advocated for public housing projects in the area and provided general support to Puerto Rican, Black, and Italian families in East Harlem.

Julia de Burgos (1914-1953)

Poet

According to her belated obituary in the *New York Times*, Julie de Burgos “is now considered one of the literary foremothers of Puerto Rico and the Nuyorican movement in New York. ‘She already envisioned an idea of Puerto Rico and Puerto Rican identity that was much broader than what was being articulated on the island at the time,’ said Vanessa Pérez Rosario, an associate professor of Latino Studies at Brooklyn College.” de Burgos was an ardent advocate for Puerto Rican nationalism. She collapsed and died on a street in El Barrio in 1953.

Bernardo Vega (1885-1965)

Newspaper Publisher & Activist

Bernardo Vega migrated to New York from Puerto Rico in 1916 to work as a tabaquero. By then he was already an advocate for workers’ rights and he continued his activism by buying *Gráfico*, a Spanish language newspaper in 1927. Vega used this newspaper to bring together the Hispanic community that was scattered in New York at the time. His most well-known work, *Memoirs of Bernardo Vega*, is considered a seminal book about the Puerto Rican immigrant experience in the first half of the 20th century.

Pedro Canino (?-?)

Community Organizer

Known affectionately as “el Alcalde del Barrio,” Pedro Canino was a Puerto Rican businessman who helped found the Civic Orientation Center in 1951 as an outgrowth of the P.S. 108 PTA. Its main activity was running a housing clinic. He also organized the East Harlem Small Businessmen Association which advocated for store merchants displaced by the housing projects. He lived on the third floor of a walk-up tenement at 20 E. 109th Street.

Leonard Covello (1887-1982)

Educator and Community Organizer

Born in Italy and raised in East Harlem, Leonard Covello was a French and Spanish teacher at DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx who went on to found Benjamin Franklin High School, a pioneering model of community-centered schooling. He served as its first principal from 1934 to 1956. The school first operated in the old P.S. 172 at 309 E. 108th Street. For eight years the building was a laboratory for Covello’s philosophy of a school serving as a social center for immigrant families. Racial integration was important to him. He also helped organize sanitation and housing campaigns with his students.

Edward Corsi (1892-1965)

Government Official and Writer

Like Covello, Edward Corsi was an Italian American who immigrated to East Harlem as a boy in 1906. After serving as director of the Haarlem Settlement House (later renamed LaGuardia Memorial House), he began a long career in government service in roles that mostly pertained to immigrant services and social welfare.

Rafael (1892-1965) and Victoria Hernández (1897-1998)

Musicians and Business Owners

Siblings Rafael and Victoria Hernández opened the first Latin music store in New York City in 1927. Almacenas Hernández was originally located at 1735 Madison Avenue where the Taft Houses are today. Rafael and his brother Jesús were recruited by James Reese Europe to play in the U.S. Army’s 369th Infantry Regiment band. After the war, he moved to New York where he formed the music band Trio Boricano for which he composed music. Victoria, a musician in her own right, gave music lessons to legends Tito Puente and Loco Esteves. She also started her own recording label in 1927 and was a booking agent for Rafael. Needing more space, the Hernández family moved the store to 1724 Madison Avenue where they remained until they sold the business in 1939.

Tito Puente (1923-2000)

Musician

Tito Puente was an influential jazz percussionist, a significant figure in the cultivation of mambo, Latin jazz, and Afro-Cuban jazz, and a beloved son of East Harlem. He was raised in El Barrio—his family lived for a time at 53 E. 110th Street which is still extant—and learned piano from the music store owner Victoria Hernández. His iconic hit song, “Oye Como Va,” is memorialized in a mural on E.110th Street near Third Avenue, aka Tito Puente Way.

Augusto Coen (1895-1970)

Musician

Trumpeter Augusto Coen was an educated musician from a Jewish and Afro-Puerto Rican family. He moved to East Harlem after serving in World War I and worked as a pit musician for Black performances, playing for bandleaders Duke Ellington, Fletcher Henderson, and others. In 1934 he formed Augusto Coen Y Sus Boricuas, the first true Latin-style big band thus making Coen the first important Puerto Rican band leader in the New York scene.

Machito (1909-1984)

Musician

Born in Havana, Machito was a Latin jazz musician who helped refine Afro-Cuban jazz and create both Cubop and salsa music. Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, and other jazz greats were greatly influenced by him. Machito formed the Afro-Cubans in 1940, and with Mario Bauzá as musical director, brought together Cuban

rhythms and big band arrangements in one group. He made numerous recordings from the 1940s to the 1980s, many with his sister Graciela as singer. The intersection of E. 111th Street and Third Avenue in El Barrio was renamed “Machito Square” by Mayor Ed Koch in 1985.

Graciela (1915-2010)

Musician

Graciela was an Afro-Cuban singer and the foster sister of Machito. She immigrated to New York in 1943 to perform in Machito’s band after he was called to serve in the Army. She performed as a lead singer alongside her brother until their split in 1975. They frequently performed at the Park Palace in East Harlem.

Mario Bauzá (1911-1993)

Musician

Mario Bauzá was an Afro-Cuban and Latin jazz musician. He was among the first to introduce Cuban jazz to the United States. “While Cuban bands had popular jazz tunes in their repertoire for years, Bauzá’s composition ‘Tangá’ was the first piece to blend jazz harmony and arranging technique with jazz solos and Afro-Cuban rhythms. It is considered the first true Afro-Cuban jazz or Latin jazz tune.”

Nicholasa Mohr (1938-)

Writer

Nicholasa Mohr is one of the first Nuyorican writers to have work published by a major commercial publishing house. Her literary works, which include novels, short stories and plays, often center on the female experience in Puerto Rican communities of New York with much of the writing containing semi-autobiographical content. She was raised in East Harlem.

Petra Allende (1920-2002)

Community Activist

Known as the “La Alcaldesa del Barrio,” Petra Allenda was a Puerto Rican factory worker and clerk who became an activist in El Barrio. In the 1960s she began working to overturn voter suppression laws that required literacy. She later campaigned for daycare facilities for working mothers, support for the poor, and elder rights. She lived on E. 111th Street.

Pedro Pietri (1944-2004)

Poet and Playwright

Pedro Pietri was a Nuyorican poet and playwright. Upon returning from service in the Vietnam War, Pietri joined the Young Lords. In the early 1970s, he co-founded the Nuyorican Poets Café with Miguel Piñero, Miguel Algarín, and others. It was at this time that he wrote his most well known poem, “Puerto Rico Obituary,” about the unfulfilled dreams of five Puerto Ricans in the U.S. Pietri’s funeral was held at the First Spanish Methodist Church in El Barrio, which was the site of a Young Lords offensive in 1969-1970.

Hiram Maristany (1945-2022)

Photographer

Hiram Maristany was the official photographer of the Young Lords organization. His photographs eloquently documented the mood and actions of the group. He has spent over 50 years photographing the communities of El Barrio as a fellow resident. In recent years his photographs have been exhibited by major museums including the Smithsonian and MoMA P.S. 1. He was born and raised on E. 111th Street.

Raphael Montañez Ortiz (1934-)

Artist and Educator

Raphael Montañez Ortiz founded El Museo del Barrio in 1969. His motivation for doing so came after Black and Puerto Rican parents in Central and East Harlem sought a school curriculum that addressed their diverse cultural heritages. Ortiz was approached by a superintendent to create materials that highlighted Puerto Rican art, history, folklore and culture. Instead he created a community museum that continues to address the cultural disenfranchisement of Puerto Rican and other Latin cultures.

Iris Morales (1948-)

Community Activist

Iris Morales is an activist, educator, attorney, filmmaker, and author. She was one of the first women to join the Young Lords when it opened a chapter in East Harlem and her voice was a significant one within the organization. She was also responsible for spearheading the opening of a community media center for the Manhattan Neighborhood Network in the old Engine No. 53 Fire

Station on E. 104th Street.

Sylvia Rivera (1951-2002)

Queer Activist

Sylvia Rivera was a Nuyorican queer activist and member of the Young Lords organization and Gay Liberation Front. She was instrumental in advocating greater representation for drag queens and the transgender population within the larger push for gay and lesbian rights after the Stonewall uprising. In 1970 she co-founded (with Marsha Johnson) Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries (STAR) to provide food and shelter for homeless trans youth.

George “Bill” Webber (1920-2010)

Minister

In 1948 Bill Webber and two fellow Union Theological Seminary graduates founded East Harlem Protestant Parish, an interdenominational ministry seeking to provide leadership in the development of community life in a decentralized manner. In an effort to bring its ministry closer to the people, the parish opened a number of storefront churches that doubled as youth centers. The East Harlem churches that were originally involved with the group ministry were Elmendorf Reformed Church, Church of the Resurrection, 100th Street Church, East Harlem Interfaith, Church of Our Redeemer, Church of the Son of Man, and Church of the Ascension. Webber and his family lived in an East Harlem public housing complex for more than sixty years. He also served as the president of the New York Theological Seminary from 1969 to 1983.

George Calvert (1929-2005)

Minister

Rev. George Calvert and his wife Elizabeth “Buffy” moved to East Harlem in 1954 to work for the East Harlem Protestant Church Project (see previous entry.) They lived in the George Washington Houses. In the 1960s, Rev. Calvert established The Church of the Living Hope and was one of the founders Hope Community, a pioneering affordable housing organization in East Harlem that rehabilitated dilapidated buildings for housing.

**El Barrio/East Harlem Community Survey
About Historic and Cultural Resources
Questionnaire**

This survey is to solicit public input regarding historic and cultural resources in El Barrio/East Harlem. This input will help inform a grant-funded survey to identify sites and buildings of community importance in the area.

The survey is being directed by a professional historic preservationist working for Ascendant Neighborhood Development Corporation, an East Harlem-based community development corporation. The study is expected to be published and shared with the public in early 2022.

What three (3) words come to mind when you think of El Barrio/East Harlem?

Are there any specific neighborhood features that set El Barrio/East Harlem apart from other neighborhoods in the city?

Examples: “more/less family-owned stores”, “more/less street life”, “more/less park space”

What places do you like to frequent when you’re in El Barrio/East Harlem?

Examples: a church, a particular store or restaurant or intersection, a community garden, etc.

Do you agree with the following statement: “El Barrio/ East Harlem is a historic place and its history is important to understanding the history of New York City.” Choose one

- Strongly Disagree
- Somewhat Disagree
- No Opinion
- Somewhat Agree
- Strongly Agree

This survey was published in English and Spanish. It was made available online as well as on paper forms handed out at the 2021 Halloween Open Streets event in East Harlem.

Do you agree with the following statement: “There are places in El Barrio/East Harlem that are important to the community and therefore should be preserved or recognized.” Choose one

- Strongly Disagree
- Somewhat Disagree
- No Opinion
- Somewhat Agree
- Strongly Agree

Are there any specific places that come to mind as worthy of preservation or recognition?

List any individuals, organizations or events that you see as important to understanding El Barrio/East Harlem:

List any community organizations with whom you are affiliated:

In recent years, El Barrio/East Harlem has been undergoing a lot of change in terms of new building construction and new residents moving to the neighborhood. On a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being very harmful and 10 being very helpful to the existing community, how would you rate this change to date?

- Select 1-10
- Neutral/No opinion

What is your relationship with El Barrio/East Harlem? Are you a:

- Current resident
- Former resident
- Person who works in the area
- Member of a church/organization in the area
- Frequent visitor
- Other. Explain:
- Choose all that describe your relationship with East Harlem

If you are a resident or a former resident, what type of building do or did you live in:

- Row house
- Old tenement or apartment building

Multi-building housing complex
Contemporary condominium
Other. Explain:
Choose all housing types you have lived in

How many years have you lived in, worked in, and/or frequented El Barrio/East Harlem?

What is your cultural heritage?

Hispanic/Latino/Spanish
Black
Asian/Pacific Islander
South Asian
Native American/Indigenous
White
Self-describe:
You can choose more than one.
(Once checked, another box pops up):
Feel free to add more specific national/cultural identity markers.
E.g. Puerto Rican, African American, Cherokee, Chinese, Russian, etc.

Is there anything you would like to add about El Barrio/East Harlem or historic preservation in general?

Are you interested in being contacted further about this survey or Landmark East Harlem’s work in East Harlem?

Yes
No
(If yes, Name and Email are prompted)
Enter Your Name
Enter Your Email Address

SUBMIT

Tabulated Field Survey Data

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1602	20	49 EAST 96 STREET	apartment bldg			1929	1920-1939			1	19
1602	25	53 EAST 96 STREET	tenement		The Margate	1906	1900-1919			1	6
1602	27	59 EAST 96 STREET	tenement		The Arthema	1906	1900-1919			1	6
1602	38	72 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1602	40	68 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1602	42	64 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1602	44	60 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1602	46	52 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg			1922	1920-1939			1	6
1602	50	1391 MADISON AVENUE	apartment bldg	The Ambassador	The Ambassador	1904	1900-1919	eligible		1	6
1602	57	1392 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1910	1900-1919			1	6
1602	58	1396 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1910	1900-1919			1	6
1602	60	12 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg			1924	1920-1939	eligible		1	11
1602	66	6 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg			1928	1920-1939	listed		1	6
1602	7501	65 EAST 96 STREET	apartment bldg	The Gatsby	The Gatsby	1924	1920-1939			1	16
1602	7502	21 EAST 96 STREET	apartment bldg			2005	2000-2020			1	13
1603	9	9 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg	Hortense Court	Hortense Court	1903	1900-1919	eligible		1	6
1603	11	15 EAST 97 STREET	church	Saint Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral	Saint Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral	1902	1900-1919	listed	Individ.	2	3
1603	14	17 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg	The Mannados	The Chalfonte	1904	1900-1919			1	6
1603	20	51 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg	The Chalfonte		1904	1900-1919	eligible		1	6
1603	25	53 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg	Farnham Apartments	Farnham Apartments	1903	1900-1919	eligible		1	6
1603	27	57 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1909	1900-1919			1	6
1603	29	61 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1909	1900-1919			1	6
1603	31	65 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1909	1900-1919			1	6
1603	33	67 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1603	34	69 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1603	35	71 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1603	39	50 EAST 98 STREET	apartment bldg	Jane B. Aron Residence Hall	Jane B. Aron Residence Hall	1984	1980-1999			1	15
1603	50	1413 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1899	1900-1919			1	5
1603	51	1411 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1899	1900-1919			1	5
1603	52	1409 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1899	1900-1919			1	5
1603	53	1407 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1899	1900-1919			1	5
1603	57	1408 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1603	58	1410 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1603	59	1414 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1603	60	16 EAST 98 STREET	apartment bldg	Carnegie Hill Apartments	Carnegie Hill Apartments	1924	1920-1939	eligible		1	10
1603	63	4 EAST 98 STREET	school	St. Bernard School	St. Bernard School	1918	1900-1919	eligible		1	7
1603	158	1412 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1604	6	1440 MADISON AVENUE	hospital	Mt. Sinai Klingenstein Clinical Center (Madison Avenue wing)		1904	1900-1919			7	14
1604	6	1184 MADISON AVENUE	hospital	Mt. Sinai Kravis Children's Hospital		1921	1920-1939	eligible		1	
1604	6	5 EAST 98 STREET	hospital	Mount Sinai Doctors Faculty Practice		1925	1920-1939	eligible		1	
1604	6	1176 5 AVENUE	hospital	Magdalene and Charles Klingenstein Pavilion		1952	1940-1959	listed		1	
1604	6	1468 MADISON AVENUE	hospital	Mt. Sinai Annenberg Building		1976	1960-1979			1	
1604	6	1190 5 AVENUE	hospital	Mt. Sinai Guggenheim Pavilion		1989	1980-1999			1	
1604	13	19 EAST 98 STREET	apartment bldg	Mt. Sinai building		1928	1920-1939	eligible		1	10
1604	17	1420 MADISON AVENUE	garage			1969	1960-1979			1	1
1604	23	1425 MADISON AVENUE	library	Mt. Sinai School of Medicine Icahn Medical Institute		1997	1980-1999			1	17
1605	24	65 EAST 99 STREET	superblock	George Washington Carver Houses		1954	1940-1959	eligible		6	15
1607	3	3 EAST 101 STREET	apartment bldg	Mt. Sinai Building		1962	1960-1979			1	12
1607	5	1470 MADISON AVENUE	museum	Leon and Norma Hess Center for Science and Medicine		2012	2000-2020			1	11

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1607	7501	1200 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1928	1920-1939	eligible		1	17
1607	7502	1212 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1925	1920-1939	listed		1	16
1607	7503	10 EAST 102 STREET	apartment bldg			2013	2000-2020			1	43
1608	1	1215 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg	Louis Brisbane Apartments	Louis Brisbane Apartments	1929	1920-1939	eligible		1	16
				Mt Sinai Marie-Josée and Henry Kravis Center for Advanced Medicine							
1608	5	5 EAST 102 STREET	garage		102nd Street Garage	1925	1920-1939	listed		1	8
1608	17	1490 MADISON AVENUE	store			1922	1920-1939			1	2
1608	23	55 EAST 102 STREET	superblock	George Washington Carver Houses		1954	1940-1959	eligible		3	15
1608	56	1514 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1608	57	24 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1608	58	22 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1608	59	20 EAST 103 STREET	parking lot							0	0
1608	61	16 EAST 103 STREET	parking lot							0	0
1608	62	14 EAST 103 STREET	parking lot							0	0
1608	69	1216 5 AVENUE	school	New York Academy of Medicine	New York Academy of Medicine	1926	1920-1939	listed		1	6
				Museum of the City of New York	Museum of the City of New York						
1609	1	1220 5 AVENUE	other	P.S. 171 Patrick Henry	P.S. 171	1930	1920-1939	listed	Individ.	1	4.5
1609	7	19 EAST 103 STREET	school			1898	1870-1899	listed		1	5
1609	14	1516 MADISON AVENUE	playground							0	0
1610	1	1230 5 AVENUE	other	Heckscher Building		1921	1920-1939	listed		1	6
1610	9	21 EAST 104 STREET	apartment bldg			1925	1920-1939	eligible		1	6
1610	11	25 EAST 104 STREET	stable	Reece School		2005	2000-2020			1	5
1610	12	27 EAST 104 STREET	stable	Reece School		2005	2000-2020			1	0
1610	13	29 EAST 104 STREET	apartment bldg			1925	1920-1939	eligible		1	6
1610	15	1534 MADISON AVENUE	parking lot							0	0
1610	16	1536 MADISON AVENUE	parking lot							0	0
1610	17	1542 MADISON AVENUE	parking lot							0	0
1610	23	1545 MADISON AVENUE	superblock	George Washington Carver Houses		1954	1940-1959	eligible		4	15
1610	55	1544 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5
1610	56	1546 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5
1610	57	1548 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5
1610	58	1550 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5
1610	59	26 EAST 105 STREET	utility bldg			1906	1900-1919	eligible		1	6
1610	60	22 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919	eligible		1	6
1610	62	18 EAST 105 STREET	apartment bldg			1905	1900-1919	listed		1	6
1610	64	16 EAST 105 STREET	apartment bldg			1905	1900-1919	eligible		1	6
1610	116	1538 MADISON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1610	160	1565 MADISON AVENUE	playground	Mae Grant Playground		1958	1940-1959			0	0
				Terence Cardinal Cooke Harlem Nursing Home and Short Term Rehab Archcare	New York Medical College/Fifth Avenue Flower Hospital						
1611	1	1240 5 AVENUE	hospital			1921	1920-1939	listed		3	11
1611	15	1560 MADISON AVENUE	garden			1973	1960-1979			1	6
1612	1	1250 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg		Lakeview Apartments	1974	1960-1979			1	24
				Jackie Robinson Educational Complex							
1612	50	1587 MADISON AVENUE	store			1958	1940-1959			1	4
1612	101	5 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1613	6	21 EAST 107 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			3	6
1613	23	1595 MADISON AVENUE	superblock	Lehman Village		1961	1960-1979			3	20
1613	70	1261 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1998	1980-1999			1	14
1613	7501	1255 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1926	1920-1939	eligible		1	8
1614	1	1270 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1958	1940-1959	listed		1	14
1614	12	19 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	5
				Alice Neel Residence & Studio							
1614	13	21 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	5
1614	14	1618 MADISON AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1614	15	1620 MADISON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1614	16	1622 MADISON AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1614	17	1624 MADISON AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1614	21	1615 MADISON AVENUE	school	PSMS 108 School of Authors Peter Minuit Playground	P.S. 108	1951	1940-1959			1	3
1614	30	1480 PARK AVENUE	parking lot							1	0
1614	57	26 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	5
1614	58	24 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	5
1614	60	22 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	5
1614	61	20 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1889	1900-1919			1	5
1614	62	18 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1890	1870-1899			1	5
1614	63	16 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1890	1870-1899			1	5
1614	64	14 EAST 109 STREET	church	Episcopal Church of St Edward the Martyr New York Common Pantry	Episcopal Church of St Edward the Martyr Church of St. Edward School	1886	1870-1899	eligible		1	4
1614	66	8 EAST 109 STREET	convent			1960	1960-1979			1	2
1614	69	1274 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1924	1920-1939	listed		1	6
1614	7501	1630 MADISON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2003	2000-2020			1	5
1615	9	11 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1615	10	15 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1615	11	19 EAST 109 STREET	apartment bldg			1922	1900-1919			1	6
1615	14	1632 MADISON AVENUE	apartment bldg			1920	1920-1939			1	6
1615	23	1641 MADISON AVENUE	superblock	Lehman Village		1961	1960-1979			2	20
1615	55	1642 MADISON AVENUE	bank			2009	2000-2020			1	6
1615	56	1644 MADISON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1615	57	1646 MADISON AVENUE	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1615	59	1650 MADISON AVENUE	vacant							2	0
1615	60	18 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1615	7501	1280 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg	One Museum Mile		2008	2000-2020			1	19
1616	1	1309 5 AVENUE	superblock	The Heritage	Schomburg Plaza	1974	1960-1979			3	34
1616	20	1657 MADISON AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1616	21	1655 MADISON AVENUE	vacant							1	8
				Pa'lante Community Garden							
1616	23	1651 MADISON AVENUE	garden							0	0
1616	24	55 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg	Lovina House		2004	2000-2020			1	5
1616	30	71 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg			2014	2000-2020			1	7
1616	33	81 EAST 110 STREET	store			1957	1940-1959			1	2
1616	34	83 EAST 110 STREET	store			1957	1940-1959			1	2
1616	35	85 EAST 110 STREET	store			1957	1940-1959			1	1
1616	36	1516 PARK AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1616	39	88 EAST 111 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1616	49	64 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2011	2000-2020			1	12
1616	50	1665 MADISON AVENUE	store			1955	1940-1959			1	1
1616	51	1663 MADISON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2010	2000-2020			1	7
1616	52	1661 MADISON AVENUE	store			1955	1940-1959			1	1
1616	53	1659 MADISON AVENUE	garden	Pueblo Unido Garden Tito Puente Childhood Home						0	0
1616	123	53 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	5
1616	141	86 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1879	1870-1899			2	3
1616	7501	77 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg			2013	2000-2020			1	9
1617	1	1325 5 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1989	1980-1999				
1617	7	1680 MADISON AVENUE	apartment bldg			1982	1980-1999			1	7
1617	20	60 EAST 112 STREET	vacant							0	0
1617	21	1679 MADISON AVENUE	theater			1921	1920-1939			1	4
1617	34	91 EAST 111 STREET	vacant							0	0
1617	120	MADISON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1617	125	1673 MADISON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1617	140	EAST 111 STREET	vacant							0	0
				Sen. Robert A. Taft Houses							
1618	1	1337 5 AVENUE	superblock			1959	1940-1959			8	19
				Engine Co. 58, Ladder Co. 26 Fire Station	Engine Co. 58, Ladder Co. 26 Fire Station						
1618	14	1367 5 AVENUE	flats			1958	1940-1959			1	2
				Sen. Robert A. Taft Houses							
1620	23	1735 MADISON AVENUE	superblock			1959	1940-1959			4	19

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1620	40	1713 MADISON AVENUE	store	Cooke Center for Learning and Development		2020	2000-2020			1	
1624	1	1245 PARK AVENUE	apartment bldg			1962	1960-1979			1	18
1624	7	115 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1898	1870-1899			1	6
1624	9	119 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1898	1870-1899			1	6
1624	10	135 EAST 96 STREET	row house	St. Francis de Sales Church Rectory		1896	1870-1899			1	5
1624	11	137 EAST 96 STREET	church	St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church	St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church	1896	1870-1899			1	2
1624	14	1488 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1888	1870-1899			1	5
1624	15	1490 LEXINGTON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2002	2000-2020			1	22
1624	20	151 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1888	1870-1899			1	5
1624	21	155 EAST 96 STREET	apartment bldg			1936	1920-1939			1	5
1624	25	161 EAST 96 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1624	33	1710 3 AVENUE	apartment bldg	The Monterey Apartment	The Monterey Apartment	1990	1980-1999			1	29
1624	41	158 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg			1945	1940-1959			1	5
1624	43	156 EAST 97 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1624	44	154 EAST 97 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1624	45	1501 LEXINGTON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2001	2000-2020			1	12
1624	60	116 EAST 97 STREET	school	Marymount School	St. Francis de Sales Parochial School	1923	1920-1939			1	4
1624	63	114 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1624	64	112 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1624	66	108 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1624	69	1247 PARK AVENUE	apartment bldg			1962	1960-1979			1	17
1624	7501	110 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg			2005	2000-2020			1	6
1625	1	1255 PARK AVENUE	garage			1923	1920-1939			1	3
1625	2	1257 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1625	3	1259 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1625	4	1261 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1902	1900-1919			1	5
1625	5	103 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1897	1870-1899			1	5
1625	6	105 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1901	1900-1919			1	5
1625	7	115 EAST 97 STREET	parking lot	Marymount School grounds						1	0
1625	9	119 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1890	1870-1899			1	5
1625	10	121 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1890	1870-1899			1	5
1625	13	1504 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	16	1510 LEXINGTON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	18
1625	20	1509 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	21	1507 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1625	22	1505 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	23	1503 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	24	143 EAST 97 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1625	25	145 EAST 97 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1625	26	147 EAST 97 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1625	27	149 EAST 97 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1625	28	151 EAST 97 STREET	utility bldg	Verizon	New York Telephone Co. Building	1922	1920-1939			1	0
1625	33	1768 3 AVENUE	school	Baruch College and CUNY Hunter Residence Life Building	Florence Nightingale Nursing Home	1973	1960-1979			1	19
1625	46	148 EAST 98 STREET	apartment bldg			2012	2000-2020			1	6
1625	47	146 EAST 98 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1625	48	142 EAST 98 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1625	50	138 EAST 98 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	51	1515 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	52	1513 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	53	1511 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1625	67	114 EAST 98 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1625	68	112 EAST 98 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1625	69	1269 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1897	1870-1899			1	5
1625	70	1267 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1897	1870-1899			1	5
1625	71	1265 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1897	1870-1899			1	5
1625	72	1263 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1897	1870-1899			1	5
1625	101	101B EAST 97 STREET	garage			1925	1920-1939			1	2
1625	102	101C EAST 97 STREET	garden			2011	2000-2020			1	4
1625	168	104 EAST 98 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1626	1	1281 PARK AVENUE	superblock	Lexington Houses		1951	1940-1959			2	14
1626	21	1539 LEXINGTON AVENUE	superblock	Lexington Houses		1951	1940-1959			2	14
1626	40	1782 THIRD AVENUE	utility bldg	Substation No. 7 NYC Transit Tuskegee Airmen Bus Depot	Substation No. 7	1901	1900-1919	listed		1	0
1627	1	1301 PARK AVENUE	garden			2000	2000-2020			1	4
1627	20	1557 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1627	21	1555 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1627	22	1553 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1627	23	153 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1627	24	155 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	25	157 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	26	159 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	27	161 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	28	163 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	29	165 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	30	167 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	31	169 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	32	171 EAST 99 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1627	33	1786 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			2	4
1627	34	1788 3 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1627	37	1794 3 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	7
1627	38	1796 3 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1627	39	1798 3 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1627	40	1800 3 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1627	41	170 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1887	1870-1899			1	5
1627	42	168 EAST 100 STREET	apartment bldg			2016	2000-2020			1	8
1627	43	166 EAST 100 STREET	apartment bldg	Howard Amron House		2008	2000-2020			1	7
1627	44	164 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1887	1870-1899			1	5
1627	45	162 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1887	1870-1899			1	5
1627	46	160 EAST 100 STREET	apartment bldg			2001	2000-2020			1	6
1627	48	156 EAST 100 STREET	park			1971	1960-1979			1	1
1627	49	154 EAST 100 STREET	vacant							0	0
1627	50	1565 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1627	51	1563 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							1	0
1627	52	1561 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1627	53	1559 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1627	7501	158 EAST 100 STREET	apartment bldg			2004	2000-2020			1	6
1627	7502	1790 3 AVENUE	bank			2016	2000-2020			1	13
1628	1	101 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	2	103 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	4	1325 PARK AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	6	111 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	10	119 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			2	5
1628	12	123 EAST 100 STREET	garden	Maggie's Magic Garden						0	0
1628	13	1570 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1628	14	1572 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1628	15	1574 LEXINGTON AVENUE	garden	Maggie's Magic Garden Maggie's Magic Garden						0	0
1628	16	1576 LEXINGTON AVENUE	garden							0	0
1628	20	1569 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1628	22	1567 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1628	24	179 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1628	26	183 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1628	28	187 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1628	29	189 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1628	30	191 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1628	31	193 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1628	32	195 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	4
1628	33	1802 3 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1628	34	1804 3 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1628	35	1806 3 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1628	36	1808 3 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1628	39	1814 3 AVENUE	store			1940	1940-1959			1	2
1628	42	192 EAST 101 STREET	playground	Sunshine Playground			1980-1999			1	0
1628	43	190 EAST 101 STREET	playground	Sunshine Playground			1980-1999			1	0
1628	44	188 EAST 101 STREET	playground	Sunshine Playground			1980-1999			1	0
1628	45	186 EAST 101 STREET	playground	Sunshine Playground			1980-1999			0	0
1628	46	184 EAST 101 STREET	playground				1980-1999			0	0
1628	47	182 EAST 101 STREET	vacant							0	0
1628	48	180 EAST 101 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	49	178 EAST 101 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	50	1575 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1628	52	1571 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1628	57	1578 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1628	58	1584 LEXINGTON AVENUE	playground	Children's Aid Society: East Harlem Center Boys & Girls Club						0	0
1628	60	134 EAST 101 STREET	playground	East Harlem Community Center Playground						1	0
1628	62	130 EAST 101 STREET	community center	East Harlem Community Center	Henry Meinhard Memorial Neighborhood House	1923	1920-1939			1	3
1628	64	124 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	4
1628	65	122 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	66	118 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	67	116 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	68	112 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	69	110 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	70	106 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	71	104 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	72	100 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	103	107 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	159	138 EAST 101 STREET	parking lot	Children's Aid Society East Harlem Center Boys & Girls Club						0	0
1628	163	126 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	165	120 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	167	114 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	169	108 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	171	102 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1890	1870-1899			1	3
1628	7501	105 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	7502	109 EAST 100 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1628	7503	1810 3 AVENUE	apartment bldg	The Art House		2005	2000-2020			1	12
1629	1	101 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1886	1870-1899			1	3
1629	2	105 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1886	1870-1899			1	3
1629	3	109 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1886	1870-1899			1	3
1629	4	113 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1886	1870-1899			2	3
1629	6	117 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1629	8	121 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1629	9	123 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1629	10	125 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1629	11	127 EAST 101 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	12	129 EAST 101 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	13	131 EAST 101 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	14	1590 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1629	16	1600 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1629	24	169 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1910	1900-1919			1	6
1629	25	171 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1910	1900-1919			1	6
1629	27	173 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1910	1900-1919			1	6
1629	28	175 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1910	1900-1919			1	6
1629	30	177 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1910	1900-1919			1	6
1629	33	1834 3 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2020	2000-2020			1	0
1629	40	1836 3 AVENUE	flats	23rd Precinct Police Department, Engine Co. No. 53, Ladder Co. No. 43, 4th Division		1972	1960-1979			1	2
1629	47	162 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1629	48	160 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1629	49	158 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	57	1602 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1629	58	1606 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1629	59	1612 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1629	60	124 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	61	122 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1887	1870-1899			1	5
1629	62	120 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1887	1870-1899			1	5
1629	63	118 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	64	116 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	65	114 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	66	112 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1629	72	1353 PARK AVENUE	garage			1964	1960-1979			1	1
1629	101	103 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1886	1870-1899			1	3
1629	102	107 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1886	1870-1899			1	3
1629	103	111 EAST 101 STREET	row house			1886	1870-1899			1	3
1629	115	1596 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1629	116	1598 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1629	150	1599 LEXINGTON AVENUE	hospital	Shell Gas Station		1954	1940-1959			1	1
1629	157	1604 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1629	158	1608 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1629	159	1610 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1629	172	1351 PARK AVENUE	tenement			1893	1870-1899			1	5
1629	7501	119 EAST 101 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	5
1629	7502	1595 LEXINGTON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2007	2000-2020			1	8
1630	1	101 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1630	2	103 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1630	3	105 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1630	5	109 EAST 102 STREET	apartment bldg			2003	2000-2020			1	7
1630	7	113 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1630	8	115 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1630	10	119 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	12	123 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	14	127 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	16	1620 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1630	20	1625 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1630	21	1621 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	5
1630	22	159 EAST 102 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			2	5
1630	25	163 EAST 102 STREET	church	Second Spanish Baptist Church		1965	1960-1979			1	2
1630	27	167 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1630	29	171 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1630	31	175 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1630	32	177 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1630	33	1848 3 AVENUE	tenement		The Bracklyn	1883	1870-1899			2	5
1630	35	1852 3 AVENUE	utility bldg	The Eagle Theater	The Eagle Theater	1928	1920-1939			1	1
1630	38	1862 3 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			5	5
1630	41	160 EAST 103 STREET	apartment bldg			1983	1980-1999			7	6
1630	52	150 EAST 103 STREET	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1630	53	148 EAST 103 STREET	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5
1630	56	1626 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1902	1900-1919			1	6
1630	59	1630 LEXINGTON AVENUE	church	Hellenic Orthodox Church of Sts. George & Demetrios	Blinn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church	1891	1870-1899			1	1
				Sts. George & Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church Parsonage	Blinn Memorial Church Parsonage	1891	1870-1899			1	3
1630	60	140 EAST 103 STREET	playground				1900-1919			1	6
1630	61	126 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	63	124 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	65	122 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	67	118 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	69	112 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	70	108 EAST 103 STREET	community center	Iglesia Cristiana Espiritu Santo		2005	2000-2020			1	2
1630	72	102 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1630	7501	169 EAST 102 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			2	5
1630	7502	117 EAST 102 STREET	apartment bldg			2006	2000-2020			1	6
1631	1	101 EAST 103 STREET	garden	103rd Street Community Garden						0	0
				103rd Street Community Garden and Playground						0	0
1631	2	105 EAST 103 STREET	police station	Bethany Christian Church		1976	1960-1979			1	1
1631	11	131 EAST 103 STREET	church	Ortiz Funeral Home		1960	1960-1979			1	2
1631	12	139 EAST 103 STREET	garage			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1631	14	143 EAST 103 STREET	row house			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1631	16	1634 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1631	22	1633 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1631	23	1631 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1631	24	153 EAST 103 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1631	25	155 EAST 103 STREET	tenement		Sonyea	1880	1870-1899			1	4
1631	30	163 EAST 103 STREET	vacant							2	0
1631	31	165 EAST 103 STREET	church	Living Grace Worship Center		1947	1940-1959			1	1
1631	32	167 EAST 103 STREET	vacant							0	0
1631	33	1868 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	2
1631	34	1870 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1631	35	1872 3 AVENUE	store			1977	1960-1979			1	1
1631	37	1876 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1631	38	1878 3 AVENUE	store				1870-1899			1	2
1631	39	1880 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	2
1631	40	1882 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1631	41	180 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	43	178 EAST 104 STREET	row house			1870s	1870-1899			1	4
1631	44	174 EAST 104 STREET	store	Hope Community		1899	1870-1899			1	4
1631	45	172 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1631	46	170 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1631	47	168 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1631	48	166 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1631	49	164 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1631	50	160 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1631	51	1643 LEXINGTON AVENUE	store			1953	1940-1959			1	1
1631	56	1642 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	60	130 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	62	126 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	63	122 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	65	118 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	66	114 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	68	112 EAST 104 STREET	church	Concilio Gethsemani Pentecostal	Second Spanish Baptist Church	1950	1940-1959			1	3
1631	102	EAST 103 STREET	garden	103rd Street Community Garden						0	0

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1631	108	125 EAST 103 STREET	hospital		John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic	1916	1900-1919			1	4
1631	115	147 EAST 103 STREET	row house			1883	1870-1899			1	3
1631	133	169 EAST 103 STREET	vacant							0	0
1631	140	186 EAST 104 STREET	tenement		The Bailey	1885	1870-1899			1	5
1631	156	1636 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1631	7501	1635 LEXINGTON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2013	2000-2020			1	8
1631	7502	1399 PARK AVENUE	apartment bldg			2016	2000-2020			1	23
1632	1	1405 PARK AVENUE	superblock	Dewitt Clinton Houses (Second) P.S. 72 / The Lexington Academy		1963	1960-1979			1	18
1632	11	127 EAST 104 STREET	school	P.S. 72 Annex		1924	1920-1939			2	5
1632	15	1650 LEXINGTON AVENUE	post office	P.S. 72 Playground						0	0
				Modesto "Tin" Flores Garden						0	0
1632	20	1655 LEXINGTON AVENUE	garden							0	0
1632	22	1651 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1888	1870-1899			1	5
1632	23	155 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1888	1870-1899			1	5
1632	24	157 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1632	25	159 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1632	26	161 EAST 104 STREET	church	Church of the Living Hope	Church of the Living Hope	1881	1870-1899			1	4
1632	27	163 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1632	29	175 EAST 104 STREET	fire station, police station	Engine No. 53 Fire Station	Engine No. 53 Fire Station	1884	1870-1899	eligible	Individ.	1	4
					28th Police Precinct Station House						
1632	30	177 EAST 104 STREET	rectory	Hope Community Hall		1893	1870-1899	eligible	Individ.	1	5
1632	32	181 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5
1632	33	1884 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1632	34	1886 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1632	35	1888 3 AVENUE	store				1900-1919			1	3
1632	37	1892 3 AVENUE	store		New Progress Theater	1958	1940-1959			1	1
1632	40	1896 3 AVENUE	store	Greenberg Building	Greenberg Building	1923	1920-1939			1	2
1632	41	174 EAST 105 STREET	garage			1937	1920-1939			1	2
1632	42	170 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	6
1632	44	168 EAST 105 STREET	flats			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1632	45	166 EAST 105 STREET	flats			1880	1870-1899			1	5
1632	46	162 EAST 105 STREET	flats			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1632	47	160 EAST 105 STREET	flats			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1632	48	156 EAST 105 STREET	garage			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1632	50	154 EAST 105 STREET	row house				1870-1899			1	3
1632	51	150 EAST 105 STREET	row house				1870-1899			1	3
1632	52	1671 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	53	1665 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	133	183 EAST 104 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1632	145	164 EAST 105 STREET	flats			1880	1870-1899			1	5
1632	150	152 EAST 105 STREET	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	151	1673 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	152	1669 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	153	1667 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1632	154	1663 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	155	1661 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	156	1659 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1632	7501	165 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	5
1633	1	101 EAST 105 STREET	superblock	Dewitt Clinton Houses		1963	1960-1979			2	9
				St. Cecilia's Church Rectory							
1633	10	121 EAST 105 STREET	row house	Julia de Burgos Latinos Cultural Center		1928	1920-1939			2	4.75
1633	13	1680 LEXINGTON AVENUE	school		P.S. 72, P.S. 107	1880	1870-1899	eligible	Individ.	1	5
1633	13	129 EAST 105 STREET	school		P.S. 72 Annex	1912	1900-1919			1	4
1633	19	1675 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	5
1633	20	1677 LEXINGTON AVENUE	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	8
1633	28	167 EAST 105 STREET	post office							0	0
1633	29	169 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	5
1633	30	171 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	5

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1633	31	173 EAST 105 STREET	vacant							0	0
1633	32	175 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1633	33	1904 3 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1633	34	1906 3 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1633	36	1910 3 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1633	37	1912 3 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1633	38	1914 3 AVENUE	store			1935	1920-1939			1	2
1633	39	1916 3 AVENUE	store			1978	1960-1979			1	1
1633	40	1922 3 AVENUE	flats	The Disken	The Disken	1887	1870-1899			1	5
1633	41	174 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1885	1870-1899			2	5
1633	51	154 EAST 106 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1633	52	152 EAST 106 STREET	vacant							0	0
1633	53	150 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1633	54	1683 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1633	61	120 EAST 106 STREET	church	St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church	St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church	1883-1887	1870-1899	eligible	Individ.	1	1
1633	66	116 EAST 106 STREET	convent	St. Cecilia's Convent	St. Cecilia's Convent	1907	1900-1919	eligible	Individ.	3	4
1633	7501	170 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1633	7502	1908 3 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1634	1	101 EAST 106 STREET	park		RKO-Pathe News Film Lab	1947	1940-1959			1	2
1634	3	105 EAST 106 STREET	store	Odd Fellows Temple	Odd Fellows Temple	1929	1920-1939	eligible		1	11
1634	8	113 EAST 106 STREET	vacant							0	0
1634	9	115 EAST 106 STREET	community center	Good Neighbor Presbyterian Church	Federation Settlement	1921	1920-1939			2	5
1634	12	123 EAST 106 STREET	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	13	125 EAST 106 STREET	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	14	129 EAST 106 STREET	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	15	1690 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1634	16	1694 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	17	1698 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	21	1697 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	22	1695 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	23	1693 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	24	1691 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	25	153 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	26	155 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	27	157 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	28	159 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	29	161 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			2	4
1634	31	165 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	32	167 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	33	1924 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	34	1926 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	35	1928 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	36	1930 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	37	1932 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	38	1934 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	39	1936 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	40	1938 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1634	41	170 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	42	168 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	43	166 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	44	164 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	45	162 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	46	160 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	47	158 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	48	156 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	49	1705 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	4
1634	50	1703 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	4
1634	51	1701 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1634	52	1699 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1634	56	1702 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	57	1706 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	59	130 EAST 107 STREET	apartment bldg			2011	2000-2020			1	4
1634	60	124 EAST 107 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1634	62	120 EAST 107 STREET	row house				1870-1899			3	3
1634	65	110 EAST 107 STREET	park		Odd Fellows Temple	1947	1940-1959			1	4
1634	111	121 EAST 106 STREET	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	113	127 EAST 106 STREET	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	115	1692 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	116	1696 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	117	1700 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	132	169 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1634	140	172 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1634	156	1704 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	157	1708 LEXINGTON AVENUE	row house			1880	1870-1899			1	3
1634	158	1710 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1635	17	127 EAST 107 STREET	apartment bldg			1985	1980-1999			1	8
1635	21	1721 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	22	1717 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	23	1713 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	24	1711 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1635	25	155 EAST 107 STREET	church	Iglesia Alianza Cristiana y Misionera		2003	2000-2020			1	2
1635	26	159 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1635	27	163 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			2	4
1635	28	167 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	29	171 EAST 107 STREET	vacant							0	0
1635	30	175 EAST 107 STREET	vacant							0	0
1635	31	177 EAST 107 STREET	vacant							0	0
1635	32	179 EAST 107 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	33	1950 3 AVENUE	superblock		Peyser Building	1892	1870-1899			1	5
1635	35	1954 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1635	36	1956 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1635	37	1958 3 AVENUE	store				1980-1999			1	2
1635	38	1960 3 AVENUE	superblock				2000-2020			1	1
1635	39	1962 3 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1635	40	1964 3 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1635	41	178 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	42	176 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	43	174 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							1	0
1635	44	172 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	45	168 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	46	162 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							1	0
1635	48	156 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1635	49	152 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1635	50	1729 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	51	1725 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1635	52	1723 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							1	0
1635	121	1719 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	122	1715 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	124	153 EAST 107 STREET	community center	Iglesia Alianza Cristiana y Misionera		2003	2000-2020			1	2
1635	126	161 EAST 107 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	127	165 EAST 107 STREET	apartment bldg			2018	2000-2020			1	4
1635	128	169 EAST 107 STREET	vacant							0	0
1635	129	173 EAST 107 STREET	vacant							1	0
1635	132	181 EAST 107 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	140	182 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	141	180 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	144	170 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	145	166 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	149	1733 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							0	0

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1635	150	1731 LEXINGTON AVENUE	vacant							1	0
1635	151	1727 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1635	7501	1465 PARK AVENUE	apartment bldg			2018	2000-2020				
1636	1	1481 PARK AVENUE	superblock	Dewitt Clinton Houses		1963	1960-1979			3	18
1636	21	1745 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1636	22	1741 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1636	23	1737 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1636	24	153 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1636	25	157 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1636	26	159 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1636	27	163 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							1	0
1636	28	165 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							1	0
1636	29	169 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1636	30	171 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							1	0
1636	31	175 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1636	33	1966 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1636	34	1968 3 AVENUE	tenement			1890	1870-1899			1	5
1636	35	1970 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1636	36	1972 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1636	37	1974 3 AVENUE	flats				1870-1899			1	4
1636	38	1976 3 AVENUE	flats				1870-1899			1	4
1636	39	1980 3 AVENUE	flats				1870-1899			1	4
1636	40	1982 3 AVENUE	flats				1870-1899			1	4
1636	41	182 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1636	42	180 EAST 109 STREET	flats			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1636	43	176 EAST 109 STREET	flats			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1636	44	174 EAST 109 STREET	flats			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1636	45	166 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1883	1870-1899			1	5
1636	47	162 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1883	1870-1899			2	5
1636	48	160 EAST 109 STREET	flats				1870-1899			1	4
1636	49	156 EAST 109 STREET	flats				1870-1899			1	4
1636	50	154 EAST 109 STREET	flats				1870-1899			1	4
1636	51	1751 LEXINGTON AVENUE	flats			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1636	52	1747 LEXINGTON AVENUE	flats			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1636	121	1743 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1636	122	1739 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1636	123	1735 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1636	124	155 EAST 108 STREET	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1636	126	161 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1636	128	167 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							1	0
1636	130	173 EAST 108 STREET	vacant							0	0
1636	132	181 EAST 108 STREET	warehouse				1870-1899			1	4
1636	138	1978 3 AVENUE	store				1870-1899			1	2
1636	139	188 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	3
1636	140	186 EAST 109 STREET	funeral home				1870-1899			1	4
1636	141	184 EAST 109 STREET	flats			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1636	142	178 EAST 109 STREET	flats			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1636	148	158 EAST 109 STREET	garage				1870-1899			1	4
1636	150	1753 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1636	151	1749 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1637	1	1505 PARK AVENUE	superblock	Dewitt Clinton Houses		1965	1960-1979			4	18
1637	21	1759 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1637	22	153 EAST 109 STREET	vacant							0	0
1637	23	155 EAST 109 STREET	apartment bldg			2012	2000-2020			1	6
1637	24	157 EAST 109 STREET	vacant							0	0
1637	25	159 EAST 109 STREET	vacant							0	0
1637	26	161 EAST 109 STREET	warehouse	Ross Tile & Terrazzo		1937	1920-1939			1	1.5
1637	28	169 EAST 109 STREET	apartment bldg			2003	2000-2020			1	6
1637	33	1984 3 AVENUE	flats			1869	1850-1869			5	4
1637	35	1990 3 AVENUE	apartment bldg				1980-1999			1	4
1637	36	1992 3 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2018	2000-2020			1	9

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1637	37	1994 3 AVENUE	flats			1869	1850-1869			1	4
1637	38	1998 3 AVENUE	flats			1869	1850-1869			1	4
1637	40	2002 3 AVENUE	flats			1869	1850-1869			1	4
1637	42	170 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1637	43	160 EAST 110 STREET	store			1951	1940-1959			2	1
1637	48	158 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1637	50	154 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1637	51	152 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1637	52	150 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1891	1900-1919			1	5
1637	137	1996 3 AVENUE	flats			1869	1850-1869			1	4
1637	141	172 EAST 110 STREET	offices	NYPL Aguilar Branch	NYPL Aguilar Branch	1899	1870-1899	eligible	Individ.	1	4
1638	1	100 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			2001	2000-2020			1	6
1638	8	121 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	7
1638	11	127 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1638	12	129 EAST 110 STREET	store & loft			2001	2000-2020			1	2
1638	13	133 EAST 110 STREET	row house				1870-1899			1	5
1638	14	135 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1638	15	137 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1638	16	139 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1638	17	141 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1896	1870-1899			1	6
1638	21	1783 LEXINGTON AVENUE	flats			1885	1870-1899			1	4
1638	22	1779 LEXINGTON AVENUE	flats			1885	1870-1899			1	4
1638	23	1775 LEXINGTON AVENUE	flats			1885	1870-1899			1	4
1638	24	153 EAST 110 STREET	row house	USPS Hell Gate Station El Catano Community Garden		1957	1940-1959			1	3
1638	32	171 EAST 110 STREET	garden (vacant?)							0	0
1638	33	2004 3 AVENUE	flats		Newport	1876	1870-1899			4	4
1638	36	2010 3 AVENUE	church	Iglesia Pentecostal La Casa de Dios			1870-1899			1	2
1638	37	2012 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			2	4
1638	38	2016 3 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1638	39	2018 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			2	4
1638	40	186 EAST 111 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1638	41	182 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	3
1638	42	178 EAST 111 STREET	garden	New York Restoration Project Herb Garden		2006	2000-2020			0	0
1638	43	174 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	3
1638	44	172 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1638	45	170 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1638	46	168 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1638	47	164 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1638	48	162 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1881	1870-1899			1	3
1638	49	158 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1881	1870-1899			1	3
1638	50	156 EAST 111 STREET	gas station	Family Community Garden						0	0
1638	52	150 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	6
1638	56	144 EAST 111 STREET	parking lot							0	0
1638	57	140 EAST 111 STREET	school	Harbor Science & Arts Charter School	Uptown Talmud Torah School; Commander John J. Shea Memorial School	1906	1900-1919			1	4
1638	62	128 EAST 111 STREET	parking lot							0	0
1638	63	122 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1638	66	116 EAST 111 STREET	parking lot							0	0
1638	112	131 EAST 110 STREET	row house				1870-1899			1	6
1638	121	1781 LEXINGTON AVENUE	flats			1885	1870-1899			1	4
1638	122	1777 LEXINGTON AVENUE	apartment bldg			1979	1960-1979			1	4
1638	140	184 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	3
1638	141	180 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	3
1638	142	176 EAST 111 STREET	gas station	Herb Garden						0	0
1638	146	166 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1879	1870-1899			1	3
1638	148	160 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1881	1870-1899			1	3
1638	7501	161 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg			2007	2000-2020			1	8

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1639	1	111 EAST 111 STREET	rectory	P.S. 101 playground						0	0
				P.S. 101 / Mosaic Preparatory Academy, Harlem Success Academy 3							
1639	3	115 EAST 111 STREET	school		P.S. 101	1910	1900-1919			1	5
1639	17	143 EAST 111 STREET	rectory	P.S. 101 playground						0	0
1639	21	163 EAST 111 STREET	church	The People's Church	First Spanish United Methodist Church	1880	1870-1899			1	1
1639	27	167 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2004	2000-2020			1	6
1639	28	169 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2009	2000-2020			1	6
1639	29	171 EAST 111 STREET	tenement		The Melville	1884	1870-1899			1	4
1639	30	173 EAST 111 STREET	tenement		The Melville	1884	1870-1899			1	4
1639	31	175 EAST 111 STREET	tenement		Sterling	1880	1870-1899			1	4
1639	34	2022 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			2	4
1639	35	2024 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1639	36	2026 3 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1639	38	2030 3 AVENUE	store				1870-1899			1	1
1639	39	2032 3 AVENUE	store				1870-1899			1	1
1639	40	2034 3 AVENUE	park			pre-1867	1850-1869			1	3
1639	41	174 EAST 112 STREET	utility bldg			1906	1900-1919			2	1
1639	42	172 EAST 112 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1639	43	168 EAST 112 STREET	apartment bldg			2012	2000-2020			1	7
1639	45	164 EAST 112 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
					Congregation Tikvath Israel (1909-1970s); Congregation Anshe Chesed (ca. 1890-1909); First German Baptist Church of Harlem (ca. 1879-ca. 1888)						
1639	46	160 EAST 112 STREET	church	Christ Apostolic Church			1870-1899			1	4
1639	47	158 EAST 112 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1639	48	156 EAST 112 STREET	store & loft			2002	2000-2020			1	1
1639	49	154 EAST 112 STREET	store & social hall			2002	2000-2020			1	1
1639	50	1801 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1639	51	1797 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1639	52	1795 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1639	56	144 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1639	57	138 EAST 112 STREET	apartment bldg			2005	2000-2020			2	7
					F.P. McMahon Memorial Temporary Shelter for Children						
1639	62	124 EAST 112 STREET	park			1930	1920-1939			1	7
1639	124	1791 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1904	1870-1899			1	6
1639	133	181 EAST 111 STREET	tenement		Sterling	1880	1870-1899			1	4
1639	137	2028 3 AVENUE	store				1900-1919			1	1
1639	150	1799 LEXINGTON AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	5
1640	1	1844 LEXINGTON AVENUE	superblock	James Weldon Johnson Houses		1947	1940-1959			6	14
1640	21	1833 LEXINGTON AVENUE	superblock	James Weldon Johnson Houses		1947	1940-1959			10	14
				Islamic Cultural Center of New York							
1646	1	1711 3 AVENUE	other			1989	1980-1999			1	4
1646	15	223 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	5
1646	16	225 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	6
1646	17	227 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	6
1646	18	229 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	6
1646	19	231 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	6
1646	20	233 EAST 96 STREET	tenement			1889	1870-1899			1	6
1646	22	1867 2 AVENUE	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	5
1646	23	1869 2 AVENUE	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	5
1646	24	1871 2 AVENUE	store			1966	1960-1979			1	1
1646	25	1873 2 AVENUE	tenement			1878	1870-1899			1	4
1646	28	1875 2 AVENUE	vacant			2016	2000-2020			1	4
1646	30	232 EAST 97 STREET	apartment bldg			1982	1980-1999			1	6

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1646	31	230 EAST 97 STREET	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1646	7501	1865 2 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1989	1980-1999			1	10
1646	7502	215 EAST 96 STREET	apartment bldg			2006	2000-2020			1	41
1647	1	1761 3 AVENUE	superblock	George Washington Houses		1954	1940-1959			7	12
1649	1	1785 3 AVENUE	superblock	George Washington Houses		1954	1940-1959			7	14
1649	9	213 EAST 99 STREET	school	El Barrio ArtSpace P.S. 109	P.S. 109	1899	1900-1919	listed	Individ.	1	5
1652	1	1851 3 AVENUE	superblock	George Washington Houses		1954	1940-1959			4	14
1652	16	227 EAST 102 STREET	school	Harlem Middle Prep and DREAM Charter School	P.S. 121	1923	1920-1939			1	5
				Dream Charter School / Yomo Toro Apartments							
1652	7501	222 EAST 104 STREET	store			2014	2000-2020			1	11
1654	1	1883 3 AVENUE	tenement			1883	1870-1899			1	5
1654	2	1885 3 AVENUE	tenement			1883	1870-1899			1	5
1654	3	1887 3 AVENUE	store			1983	1980-1999			1	2
1654	4	1889 3 AVENUE	store			1983	1980-1999			1	2
1654	5	203 EAST 104 STREET	hospital	El Sitio Feliz / Union Settlement Garden						0	0
1654	11	217 EAST 104 STREET	apartment bldg	Gaylord White House	Gaylord White House	1963	1960-1979			2	3
1654	25	2033 2 AVENUE	tenement			1878	1870-1899			1	5
1654	26	2035 2 AVENUE	tenement			1878	1870-1899			1	5
1654	27	2037 2 AVENUE	tenement			1878	1870-1899			1	5
1654	28	2039 2 AVENUE	tenement			1877	1870-1899			1	4
1654	29	250 EAST 105 STREET	apartment bldg		Union Settlement Apartments	1925	1920-1939			1	6
				Neighborhood Music School; Manhattan School of Music							
1654	33	234 EAST 105 STREET	school	Park East High School		1928	1920-1939			1	5
1654	39	222 EAST 105 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	2
1654	40	218 EAST 105 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	2
1654	41	216 EAST 105 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	3
1654	42	210 EAST 105 STREET	hospital							0	0
1654	45	1891 3 AVENUE	store			1970	1960-1979			1	1
1654	128	256 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1654	139	220 EAST 105 STREET	row house			1878	1870-1899			1	2
1654	141	212 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1907	1900-1919			1	6
1655	1	1905 3 AVENUE	store				1920-1939			1	2
1655	3	1911 3 AVENUE	store			1950	1940-1959			1	1
1655	5	207 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1655	7	212 EAST 106 STREET	mosque			1998	1980-1999			1	3
1655	9	221 EAST 105 STREET	apartment bldg			2020	2000-2020			1	7
1655	11	225 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1655	12	227 EAST 105 STREET	store			1927	1920-1939			1	1
1655	13	229 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1655	14	231 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1655	15	235 EAST 105 STREET	apartment bldg			2004	2000-2020			1	7
1655	19	249 EAST 105 STREET	vacant							0	0
1655	20	251 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1655	22	2049 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1655	23	2051 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1655	24	2053 2 AVENUE	store			1983	1980-1999			1	2
1655	26	2057 2 AVENUE	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	4
1655	27	2059 2 AVENUE	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	4
1655	28	2061 2 AVENUE	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	4
1655	29	242 EAST 106 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1655	31	238 EAST 106 STREET	apartment bldg			2014	2000-2020			1	8
1655	32	236 EAST 106 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1655	33	234 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1655	34	232 EAST 106 STREET	tenement		The Eiffel	1889	1870-1899			1	5

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1655	35	230 EAST 106 STREET	rectory		USPS Post Office	1923	1920-1939			1	2
1655	38	218 EAST 106 STREET	school	Amber Charter School of East Harlem	St. Cecilia's Parochial School	1895	1870-1899			1	5
1655	45	1915 3 AVENUE	store	Kress Department Store	Kress Department Store	1924	1920-1939			1	2
1655	102	1909 3 AVENUE	store				1980-1999			1	1
1656	1	211 EAST 106 STREET	superblock	Franklin Plaza		1959	1940-1959			12	20
1656	50	1967 3 AVENUE	rectory							1	0
1656	100	2095 2 AVENUE	school	Tito Puente Education Complex		1958	1940-1959			1	4
1659	1	1985 3 AVENUE	flats			1882	1870-1899			1	9
1659	12	205 EAST 109 STREET	school	P.S. 83 & 182 Luis Munoz Rivera Complex		1964	1960-1979			1	3
1659	21	2121 2 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1659	22	2125 2 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1659	23	2127 2 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1659	24	2129 2 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1659	25	2131 2 AVENUE	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1659	26	2133 2 AVENUE	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1659	27	2135 2 AVENUE	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1659	28	2137 2 AVENUE	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1659	29	246 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1659	31	242 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1659	45	2001 3 AVENUE	flats			1884	1870-1899			1	4
1659	46	1999 3 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1659	47	1997 3 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1659	48	1993 3 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1659	105	203 EAST 109 STREET	garage			1946	1940-1959			1	1
1659	121	2123 2 AVENUE	garage				1870-1899			1	4
1659	128	252 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1659	130	244 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1659	132	240 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1659	144	204 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	6
1659	147	1995 3 AVENUE	flats			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1660	1	2005 3 AVENUE	store			1972	1960-1979			1	1
1660	3	2009 3 AVENUE	flats			1884	1870-1899			1	3
1660	4	2011 3 AVENUE	flats			1873	1870-1899			1	3
1660	5	207 EAST 110 STREET	garage			1885	1870-1899			1	2
1660	6	209 EAST 110 STREET	tenement		Sunnyside	1881	1870-1899			1	4
1660	7	211 EAST 110 STREET	tenement		Sunnyside	1881	1870-1899			1	4
1660	8	213 EAST 110 STREET	tenement		Sunnyside	1881	1870-1899			1	4
1660	9	215 EAST 110 STREET	tenement		Sunnyside	1881	1870-1899			1	4
1660	10	221 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	19	245 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1660	20	251 EAST 110 STREET	row house				1870-1899			1	4
1660	22	2143 2 AVENUE	superblock			2008	2000-2020			1	1
1660	23	2145 2 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1660	24	2147 2 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2011	2000-2020			1	9
1660	25	2149 2 AVENUE	tenement			1870	1870-1899			1	4
1660	26	2151 2 AVENUE	tenement			1870	1870-1899			1	4
1660	27	2153 2 AVENUE	tenement			1870	1870-1899			1	4
1660	28	2155 2 AVENUE	tenement			1870	1870-1899			1	4
1660	29	EAST 111 STREET	vacant							0	0
1660	30	242 EAST 111 STREET	flats	Engine No. 9 Fire Station	Engine No. 9 Fire Station	1911	1900-1919	eligible		1	3
1660	31	238 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1904	1870-1899			1	6
1660	33	232 EAST 111 STREET	garage			1947	1940-1959			1	1
1660	35		vacant								
1660	38	222 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2014	2000-2020			1	8
1660	39	220 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1660	40	218 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1660	41	216 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1660	42	214 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1660	43	212 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1660	44	210 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1660	45	2013 3 AVENUE	garage	Weprin Glass Garage	Weprin Glass Garage	1924	1920-1939			1	2
1660	110	223 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	111	225 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	112	227 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	113	229 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	114	231 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	115	233 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	116	235 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	117	237 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	118	239 EAST 110 STREET	row house			1996	1980-1999			1	3
1660	120	253 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1660	7501	2141 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1660	7502	236 EAST 111 STREET	church		St. Ambrose Italian Mission Chapel	1905	1900-1919			1	3
1661	2	2027 3 AVENUE	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1661	4	2031 3 AVENUE	store			1954	1940-1959			1	1
1661	10	221 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			2	7
1661	15	231 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1874	1870-1899			1	6
1661	16	233 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1874	1870-1899			1	4
1661	17	235 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1874	1870-1899			1	4
1661	18	237 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1874	1870-1899			1	4
1661	19	239 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1874	1870-1899			1	4
1661	20	241 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1874	1870-1899			1	4
1661	21	2161 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1661	22	2163 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1661	23	2165 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1661	24	2167 2 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	10
1661	27	258 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1661	28	256 EAST 112 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	4
1661	29	250 EAST 112 STREET	row house				1870-1899			3	4
1661	30	246 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	31	244 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	34	238 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	35	236 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1661	36	228 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	37	226 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	38	224 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	41	218 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	43	214 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	44	204 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	6
1661	45	212 EAST 112 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	46	2039 3 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1661	47	2037 3 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1661	48	2035 3 AVENUE	tenement			1884	1870-1899			1	5
1661	105	207 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	106	209 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	107	211 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	108	213 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	109	215 EAST 111 STREET	row house			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	110	217 EAST 111 STREET	school			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	121	245 EAST 111 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1661	131	242 EAST 112 STREET	school			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	132	240 EAST 112 STREET	school			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	139	222 EAST 112 STREET	school			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	140	220 EAST 112 STREET	school			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	141	216 EAST 112 STREET	school			1997	1980-1999			1	3
1661	7501	227 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2003	2000-2020			1	7
1661	7502	2025 3 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2004	2000-2020			1	5

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1661	7503	225 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2011	2000-2020			1	7
1662	1	2055 3 AVENUE	superblock	Thomas Jefferson Houses		1958	1940-1959			7	7
1662	10	229 EAST 112 STREET	school	Our Lady Queen of Angels School		1955	1940-1959			1	4
1662	16	2185 2 AVENUE	superblock	Thomas Jefferson Houses		1963	1960-1979			1	14
1662	35	228 EAST 113 STREET	church	Our Lady Queen of Angels Church	Our Lady Queen of Angels Church	1886	1870-1899			1	4
1662	35	232 EAST 113 STREET	convent	Our Lady Queen of Angels Convent	Our Lady Queen of Angels Convent		1900-1919			1	
1662	40	224 EAST 113 STREET	row house	Our Lady Queen of Angels Church Rectory			1870-1899			1	4
1668	1	1860 2 AVENUE	school	School of Cooperative Technical Education	Machine and Metal Trades High School	1942	1940-1959			1	4
1669	1	1880 2 AVENUE	hospital	Metropolitan Hospital		1955	1940-1959			4	14
1671	1	301 EAST 99 STREET	apartment bldg			2014	2000-2020			1	10
1671	3	1924 2 AVENUE	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1671	20	341 EAST 99 STREET	garage	DSNY Garage	DSNY Garage		1920-1939			1	2
1671	23	1933 1 AVENUE	parking lot							0	0
1671	25	1937 1 AVENUE	parking lot							0	0
1671	27	1943 1 AVENUE	parsonage							0	0
1671	30	1949 1 AVENUE	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1671	31	326 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1671	39	314 EAST 100 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1671	51	1932 2 AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			2	6
1671	52	1928 2 AVENUE	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1672	1	1952 2 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1985	1980-1999			1	10
1672	10	313 EAST 100 STREET	parking lot	Stanley Isaacs Playground		2005	2000-2020			0	0
1672	17	1951 1 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2005	2000-2020			1	7
1672	101	311 EAST 100 STREET	pier							0	0
1673	1	1968 2 AVENUE	other			1994	1980-1999			1	2
1673	4	1974 2 AVENUE	other				1870-1899			1	1
1673	6	307 EAST 101 STREET	superblock	Metro North Plaza		1970	1960-1979			3	7
1673	49	1982 2 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2003	2000-2020			1	5
1673	50	1980 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1673	51	1978 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1673	52	1976 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1673	7501	325 EAST 101 STREET	apartment bldg			2009	2000-2020			1	8
1674	1	1984 2 AVENUE	tenement			1886	1870-1899			1	5
1674	10	315 EAST 102 STREET	apartment bldg			2011	2000-2020			1	9
1674	49	1986-1996 2ND AVENUE	vacant							1	0
1674	104	303 EAST 102 STREET	vacant							0	0
1674	7501	333 EAST 102 STREET	apartment bldg			2003	2000-2020			1	8
1675	1	2000 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	2	2002 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	3	2004 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	4	2006 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	5	303 EAST 103 STREET	store	East Harlem School at Exodus House		2007	2000-2020			1	5
1675	9	311 EAST 103 STREET	vacant							1	0
1675	10	313 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1675	11	315 EAST 103 STREET	apartment bldg			1972	1960-1979			2	6
1675	17	327 EAST 103 STREET	fire station			1903	1900-1919			1	2
1675	19	331 EAST 103 STREET	fire station			1903	1900-1919			1	3
1675	21	345 EAST 103 STREET	garage			1901	1900-1919			1	2
1675	22	347 EAST 103 STREET	garage			1920	1920-1939			1	1
1675	23	2001 1 AVENUE	store	White Castle		1995	1980-1999			2	1
1675	27	2011 1 AVENUE	church	East Ward Baptist Church	Mechanics & Metals National Bank / Chase	1924	1920-1939			1	1
1675	29	2015 1 AVENUE	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1675	30	2017 1 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1675	31	346 EAST 104 STREET	vacant							0	0

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1675	32	344 EAST 104 STREET	row house			1900	1900-1919			1	4
1675	33	342 EAST 104 STREET	church		St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church	1915	1900-1919			1	3
1675	43	322 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1675	44	320 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1675	45	318 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1675	46	316 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1675	47	314 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1675	48	312 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1675	49	2018 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	50	2016 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	51	2014 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	52	2012 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1675	104	301 EAST 103 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1675	148	302 EAST 104 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1676	1	2024 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	2	2026 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	3	2028 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	4	2030 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	5	305 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	6	307 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	7	309 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	9	313 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	10	315 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	11	325 EAST 104 STREET	school	East River Family Center	P.S. 168	1899	1900-1919			1	5
1676	17	337 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1676	18	339 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1676	19	341 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1676	20	345 EAST 104 STREET	offices			1911	1900-1919			1	5
1676	22	347 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	26	2025 1 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	6
1676	28	2029 1 AVENUE	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	2
1676	30	2033 1 AVENUE	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	6
1676	31	346 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1676	32	344 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1904	1870-1899			1	6
1676	34	340 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1904	1870-1899			1	6
1676	35	336 EAST 105 STREET	vacant							0	0
1676	36	334 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1676	43	314 EAST 105 STREET	tenement		Lambert	1882	1870-1899			1	4
1676	44	312 EAST 105 STREET	tenement		Lambert	1882	1870-1899			1	4
1676	45	310 EAST 105 STREET	tenement		Lambert	1882	1870-1899			1	4
1676	48	304 EAST 105 STREET	vacant							0	0
1676	49	2038 2 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1676	50	2036 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	51	2034 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	5
1676	52	2032 2 AVENUE	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	104	303 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	123	349 EAST 104 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	148	302 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	7501	311 EAST 104 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1676	7502	308 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	7503	306 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1881	1870-1899			1	4
1676	7504	2019 1 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	11
1676	7505	2027 1 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2006	2000-2020			1	9
1677	1	2050 2 AVENUE	store	East Harlem Scholars Academy		2016	2000-2020			1	6
1677	5	305 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1677	8	311 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1677	9	315 EAST 105 STREET	apartment bldg			2004	2000-2020			1	7
1677	14	335 EAST 105 STREET	apartment bldg			1995	1980-1999			1	10
1677	22	347 EAST 105 STREET	tenement			1893	1870-1899			1	5

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1677	23	2035 1 AVENUE	store			1941	1940-1959			1	1
1677	24	2037 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	6
1677	25	2039 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	6
1677	26	2041 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	6
1677	29	2043 1 AVENUE	hospital			1938	1920-1939			2	1
1677	31	346 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1677	32	344 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1880	1870-1899			1	4
1677	33	340 EAST 106 STREET	church	Iglesia Pentecostal Macedonia	Presbyterian Church of the Ascension	1912	1900-1919			1	4
1677	35	338 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1891	1870-1899			1	5
1677	36	336 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1887	1870-1899			1	4
1677	37	334 EAST 106 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1677	38	332 EAST 106 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1677	39	330 EAST 106 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1677	40	328 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1887	1870-1899			1	5
1677	41	318 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	6
1677	42	314 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	6
1677	44	312 EAST 106 STREET	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	6
1677	45	310 EAST 106 STREET	vacant							0	0
1677	46	308 EAST 106 STREET	vacant							1	8
1677	47	306 EAST 106 STREET	garage			1952	1940-1959			1	1
1677	49	2062 2 AVENUE	store			1882	1920-1939			2	2
1677	50	2060 2 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1677	51	2058 2 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1677	52	2056 2 AVENUE	tenement			1882	1870-1899			1	4
1677	7501	307 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1677	7502	309 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1677	7503	319 EAST 105 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	11
1678	1	2086 2 AVENUE	superblock	Franklin Plaza		1957	1940-1959			8	20
1680	1	2100 2 AVENUE	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1680	2	2 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1680	3	2 AVENUE	playground							0	0
1680	11	315 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1680	13	321 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1680	15	323 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1680	17	327 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1680	19	331 EAST 108 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1680	21	335 EAST 108 STREET	garden	Humacao Community Garden		1994	1980-1999			1	0
1680	23	2105 1 AVENUE	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1680	25	2109 1 AVENUE	tenement			1904	1900-1919			1	6
1680	27	2113 1 AVENUE	store			1999	1980-1999			1	1
1680	30	2119 1 AVENUE	tenement			1890	1870-1899			2	5
1680	32	334 EAST 109 STREET	store			1950	1940-1959			1	1
1680	37	332 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1680	40	326 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1680	41	324 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1680	42	322 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1680	43	320 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1892	1870-1899			1	5
1680	44	EAST 109 STREET	garden				1980-1999			0	0
1680				Carter Burden/Leonard Covello Senior Program							
1680	45	314 EAST 109 STREET	community center		P.S. 172 Annex	1907	1900-1919			1	4
1680	48	310 EAST 109 STREET	tenement			1894	1870-1899			1	5
1680					Harlem Bank of Commerce / City Trust Co.						
1680	49	2118 2 AVENUE	church			1924	1920-1939			1	4
1680	50	2112 2 AVENUE	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1680	52	2108 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1680	148	308 EAST 109 STREET	apartment bldg			2014	2000-2020			1	8
1680					P.S. 172 / Benjamin Franklin School						
1680	7501	305 EAST 108 STREET	school			1900	1900-1919			1	6

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1680	7502	330 EAST 109 STREET	apartment bldg			2010	2000-2020			1	8
1681	1	2122 2 AVENUE	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1681	2	2124 2 AVENUE	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1681	3	2126 2 AVENUE	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1681	4	2128 2 AVENUE	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1681	5	305 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	6
1681	6	307 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1900-1919			1	6
1681	7	311 EAST 109 STREET	theater				1900-1919			1	6
1681	11	317 EAST 109 STREET	fire station	St. Ann's Convent Academy of St. Paul & St. Ann	St. Ann's Convent School	1955	1940-1959			1	3
1681	11	314 EAST 110 STREET	school			1926	1920-1939			1	3
1681	13	325 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			2	4
1681	14	327 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			2	4
1681	15	329 EAST 109 STREET	vacant							0	0
1681	16	331 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	5
1681	20	341 EAST 109 STREET	apartment bldg			1891	1870-1899			1	3
1681	21	343 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	22	345 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	23	2121 1 AVENUE	tenement			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1681	24	2123 1 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1681	25	2125 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	26	2127 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	27	2129 1 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1681	28	2131 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	29	2133 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	30	2135 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	31	344 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg			2013	2000-2020			1	12
1681	35	336 EAST 110 STREET	other			2004	2000-2020			1	2
1681	36	334 EAST 110 STREET	other				1980-1999			1	2
1681	37	326 EAST 110 STREET	institution	Animal Care Center of NYC		1991	1980-1999			1	2
1681	41	323 EAST 109 STREET	garage			1939	1920-1939			1	1
1681	42	320 EAST 110 STREET	superblock			1909	1900-1919			1	2
1681	45	312 EAST 110 STREET	row house	St. Ann's Church Rectory		1911	1900-1919			1	3
1681	46	306 EAST 110 STREET	church	St. Ann Roman Catholic Church	St. Ann Roman Catholic Church	1911	1900-1919			2	1
1681	52	2130 2 AVENUE	tenement			1879	1870-1899			1	4
1681	104	303 EAST 109 STREET	garage				1870-1899			1	3
1681	123	347 EAST 109 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	149	304 EAST 110 STREET	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1681	7501	2132 2 AVENUE	apartment bldg			2006	2000-2020			1	9
1681	7502	342 EAST 110 STREET	apartment bldg			2010	2000-2020			1	8
1681	7503	333 EAST 109 STREET	apartment bldg			2011	2000-2020			1	8
1682	1	2146 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1682	2	2148 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1682	3	2150 2 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1682	4	2152 2 AVENUE	store			1947	1940-1959			1	1
1682	5	305 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1682	6	307 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1899	1870-1899			1	5
1682	7	309 EAST 110 STREET	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1682	11	EAST 110 STREET	utility bldg			1983	1980-1999			2	0
1682	46	302 EAST 111 STREET	community center	Northside Center for Child Development			1940-1959			1	2
1682				Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall Jefferson Park Unit							
1682	49	2160 2 AVENUE	church			1965	1960-1979			1	1
1682	50	2158 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1682	51	2156 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1682	52	2154 2 AVENUE	tenement			1885	1870-1899			1	5
1683	1	2162 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1683	2	2164 2 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1683	3	2166 2 AVENUE	tenement			1871	1870-1899			1	4

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1683	4	2168 2 AVENUE	tenement			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1683	5	305 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1683	6	307 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1683	7	309 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1883	1870-1899			1	4
1683	8	311 EAST 111 STREET	tenement			1906	1900-1919			1	6
1683	10	315 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2009	2000-2020			1	6
				Boys Club of New York Elbridge T. Gerry Jr. Clubhouse	Boys Club of New York Elbridge T. Gerry Jr. Clubhouse						
1683	13	321 EAST 111 STREET	community center			1927	1920-1939			1	6
1683	18	2153 1 AVENUE	apartment bldg			1969	1960-1979			1	6
1683	26	2157 1 AVENUE	superblock				1900-1919			1	3
1683	27	2159 1 AVENUE	tenement			1900	1900-1919			1	6
1683	29	2163 1 AVENUE	tenement				1870-1899			1	4
1683	30	2165 1 AVENUE	flats			1877	1870-1899			1	3
1683	31	344 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1683	33	340 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1683	34	336 EAST 112 STREET	vacant							0	0
1683	36	334 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1683	39	328 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1895	1870-1899			1	3
1683	43	318 EAST 112 STREET	apartment bldg			2016	2000-2020			1	8
1683	44	314 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1683	45	310 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1905	1900-1919			1	6
1683	47	306 EAST 112 STREET	vacant			1999	1980-1999			1	4
1683	49	2176 2 AVENUE	tenement			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1683	50	2174 2 AVENUE	vacant							0	0
1683	51	2172 2 AVENUE	tenement			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1683	52	2170 2 AVENUE	tenement			1871	1870-1899			1	4
1683	104	303 EAST 111 STREET	garden				1960-1979			1	1
1683	130	356 EAST 112 STREET	flats			1883	1870-1899			1	3
1683	149	304 EAST 112 STREET	tenement			1872	1870-1899			1	4
1683	7501	324 EAST 112 STREET	apartment bldg			2006	2000-2020			1	7
1683	7502	317 EAST 111 STREET	apartment bldg			2008	2000-2020			1	7
1684	1	310 EAST 115 STREET	superblock	Thomas Jefferson Houses		1959	1940-1959			11	14
1684	101	2188 2 AVENUE	school	P.S. 102 Jacque Cartier	P.S. 102	1912	1900-1919			1	5
				Stanley Isaacs Playground			1940-1959			1	1
1690	1	1860 1 AVENUE	park							0	0
1691	1	422 EAST 99 STREET	playground							0	0
1691	2	1918 1 AVENUE	hospital	Metropolitan Hospital		1960	1960-1979			1	14
1691	3	1880 1 AVENUE	playground							0	0
				P.S. 99 / M.S. 224 Manhattan East School for Arts & Academics, Success Academy and Innovation Charter High School							
1693	1	410 EAST 100 STREET	school		P.S. 99	1924	1920-1939			1	5
				P.S. 50 Vito Marcantonio School / New York Center for Autism Charter School							
1694	1	430 EAST 100 STREET	social hall		P.S. 50 Vito Marcantonio School	1974	1960-1979			1	4
1694	3	455 EAST 102 STREET	tenement	River Crossing	Metro North Riverview Apartments	1974	1960-1979			2	13
1694	5	1962 1 AVENUE	superblock	River Crossing	Metro North Riverview Apartments	1974	1960-1979			1	13
1694	7	1940 1 AVENUE	tenement	River Crossing	Metro North Riverview Apartments	1974	1960-1979			1	13
1696	1	1980 1 AVENUE	superblock	East River Houses		1941	1920-1939	eligible		11	11
1696	100	FDR DRIVE	parking lot	East River Houses Playground 103 CIII						0	0
1699	1	2040 1 AVENUE	superblock	Woodrow Wilson Houses		1961	1960-1979			3	20
1700	1	421 EAST 106 STREET	school	PS 146 Ann M. Short School	P.S. 146	1964	1960-1979			3	3
1700	58	275 FDR DRIVE	playground	107th Street Pier Park	107th Street Pier	1937	1920-1939	eligible		1	1

Block	Lot	Address	Bldg Type	Currently Bldg Name	Historic Bldg Name	Year built, if known	Const. Period	NR Status	Ldmk	# bldgs	# floors
1701	1	2070 1 AVENUE	tenement	1199 Plaza		1974	1960-1979			4	31
				Manhattan Grit Chamber	Manhattan Grit Chamber						
1701	29	F D R DRIVE	warehouse			1937	1920-1939	eligible		1	0
1702	22	F D R DRIVE	vacant							0	0
1703	128	F D R DRIVE	vacant							0	0
					Consolidated Edison Co. Warehouse						
1704	1	2140 1 AVENUE	warehouse			1913	1900-1919	eligible		1	13
1704	2	1 AVENUE	warehouse							0	0
1704	8	EAST 110 STREET	warehouse							0	0
									TOTAL	1292	

