ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL (Military).

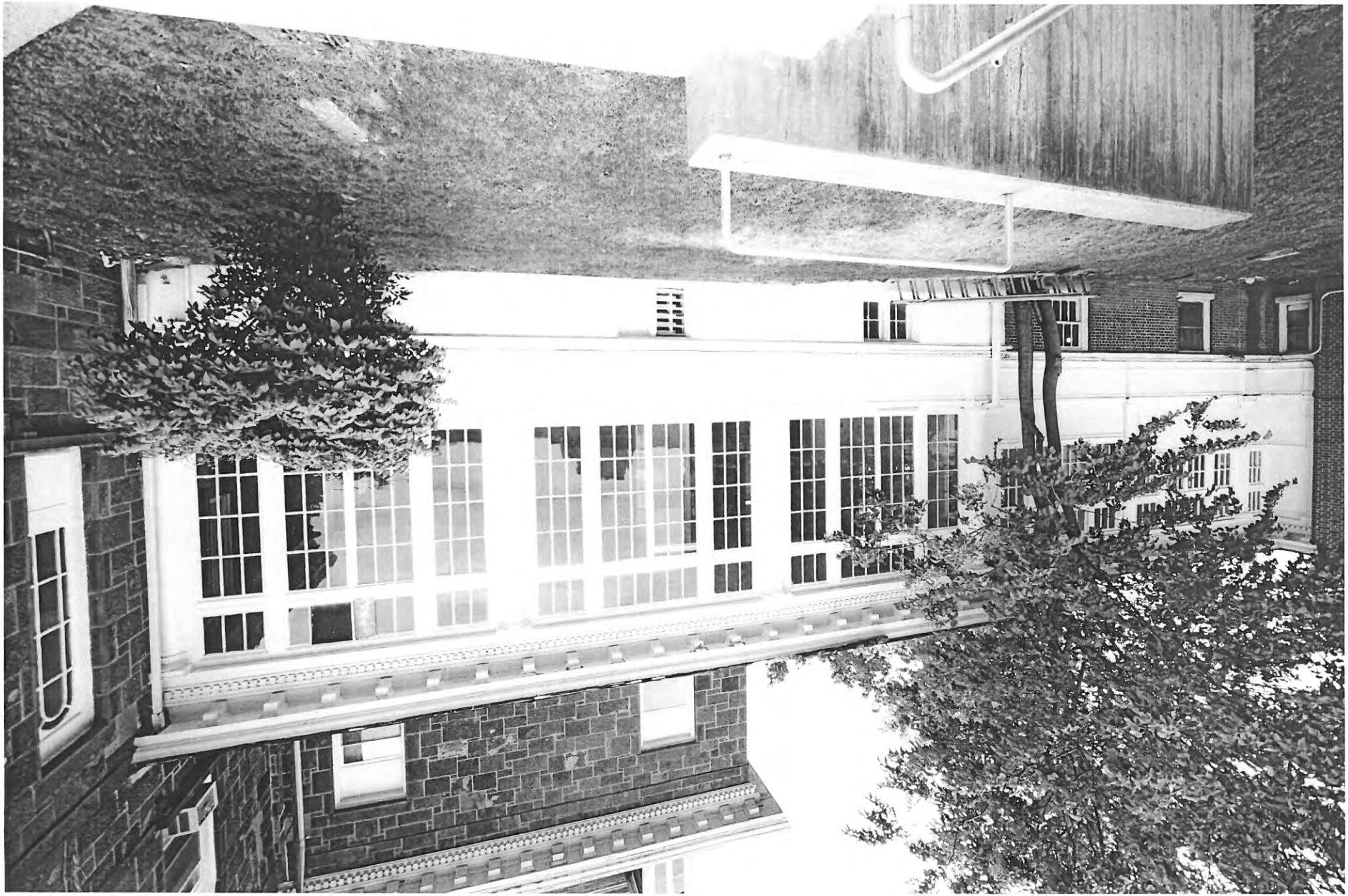
PH1 West New Brighton: Residences Garner Mansion 1893 St Austen School
PH1.41 G 11.2N PH Box 304

PHI West New Brighton: Businesses/Institutions: St Vincents Hospital PH 80 x 309

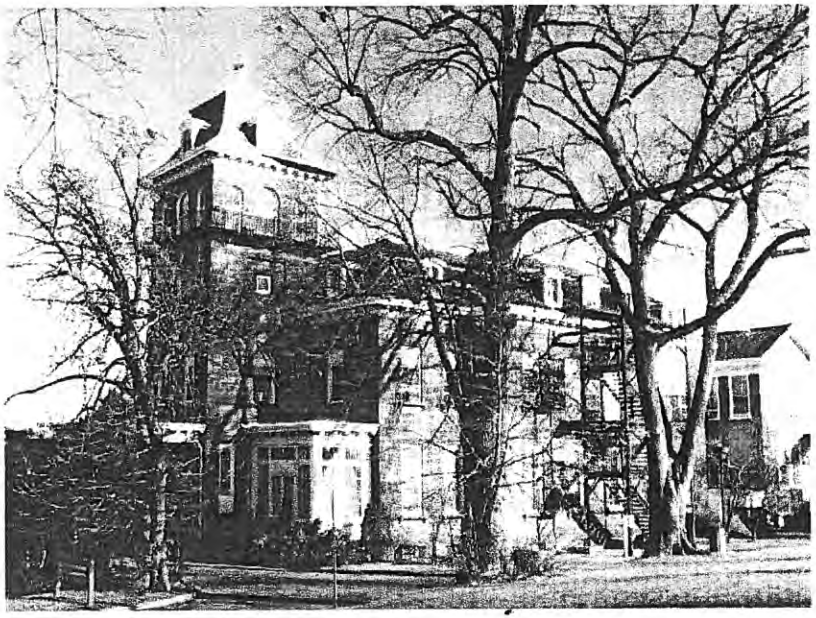
G11.3

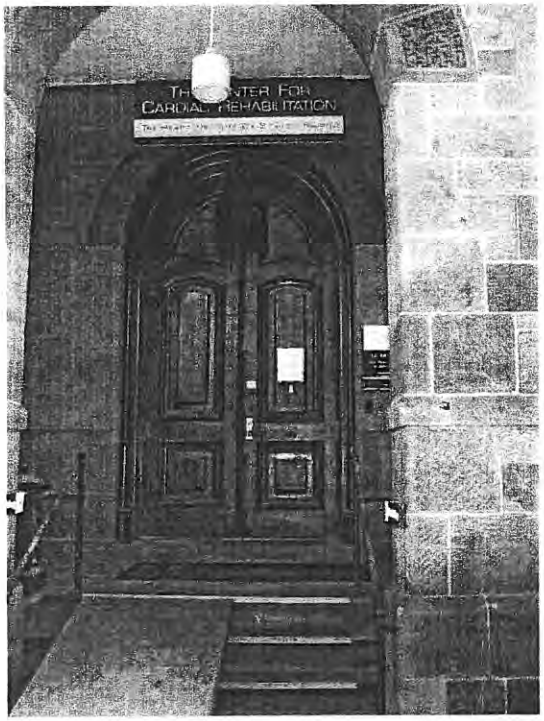
G11.5

PHI West New Brighton: Residences: Garner Mansion c 1870
G11.7 78 Dec 31 PH BOX 304



FIRE LANE





Garner Mansion, November 24, 2002. Photos by Linda Jones.

18th century, when John Kane (O'Kane), DeLancey's grandfather, had migrated to this country from Ireland. Members of the following generations had married into the Codwise, Hone, Brevoort, and Morris families of New York and Philadelphia. DeLancey Kane (c.1816-1874) himself was the son of Oliver Kane[74] and Ann Eliza Clark, daughter of a former governor of Rhode Island. Like so many sons of prosperous merchants, he turned to the law[75]; he was listed as a practicing attorney in *Longworth's City Directory of 1841*, the year he eloped with Louisa Dorothea Langdon. She was a daughter of Walter Langdon, of the Langdons of New Hampshire[76], and, on her mother's side, a granddaughter of John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States. As a result of her elopement, Louisa was read out of the family by her father, and Mr. Astor changed his will. In due course, however, all was forgiven and her grandfather presented the Kanes with a townhouse at 676 Broadway[77]. (In 1873, this was replaced by a store and loft building, designed by Lienau for the Kane estate, which still stands today.) While Mrs. Kane's share in the Astor estate was less than those of others in her family[78], the prestige attached to the Langdon name and financial backing from the Astor estate helped establish Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kane among the leaders of New York and Newport Society, a position which was retained by their children.

The eight Kane children, for whom Lienau provided a large nursery in the attic of Beach Cliffe, were well known in social and sporting circles of the '70s and married into the Iselin, Jay, and Schermerhorn families. Of the eight, two are of special importance and will be mentioned again. Colonel DeLancey Astor Kane, who married Eleanor Iselin, was a leader of the "horsey set" of the '70s, with headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick in New York[79]. A founder of the Coaching Club, he was famous as the owner of the Tally-ho (preserved at the Museum of the City of New York), which he had imported from England, and whose name became generic of the coach-and-four. Kane introduced the practice—in imitation of the Marquis of Blanford—of taking paying passengers on regularly scheduled runs between the Hotel Brunswick and the Westchester Country Club. His country house in New Rochelle was designed by Gilman. A reliable index to their social standing is the inclusion of Mr. Kane in that select group

of twenty-five gentlemen known as the Patriarchs, organized in 1872 by Ward McAllister ("Mr. Make-a-Lister"). An invitation to one of the Patriarch's cotillion balls at Delmonico's was the open sesame to high Society. Other members of this distinguished coterie were Walter Langdon, Theodore Roosevelt, and two gentlemen whose names we shall encounter again later, Louis Colford Jones and William Colford Schermerhorn.

Figure 46. Chateau-sur-mer, Newport, RI (1852). 1852-54 SCH. BRADFORD

As is clearly apparent from even so brief a biographical sketch, the Kanes were eminently well suited to their role as leaders in the development of Newport. Grandson of a governor of Rhode Island, DeLancey Kane had been a visitor to Newport for many years before he decided to build there; one of his sons, DeLancey Astor Kane, was born in Newport in 1844. The records show that, in 1846, Kane began buying property on Bath Road (now Memorial Boulevard)[80]. The first lot was purchased from Robert J. Johnson, the son of the Robert Johnson mentioned previously. Over a period of years, DeLancey gradually acquired more land until, by 1852, he had accumulated a large tract bounded by Bath Road, Cliff Avenue, and Merton and Annandale Roads. This property had originally been part of Robert Easton's farm, known familiarly as "the Old Easton Farm" or simply "Beach Farm"[81]. The main building on the property was an old farmhouse that in 1776 had served as the headquarters of Lord Percy, commander of British troops in Newport during the Revolutionary War. This was moved to another site by the Kanes and replaced by a small frame house. The needs of a growing family, however,

BUSINESS TROUBLES.
New York Times (1857-1922); Aug 10, 1901;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2007)
pg. 10

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Judgment for $26,727 was obtained here yesterday by default against the St. Austin's School of West New Brighton, S. I., in favor of Joseph D. Beekman on an assigned claim of George E. Quaile for money advanced from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 1, 1901, and for use of school furniture. The money was paid out for the erection of the schoolhouse, for expenses, teachers' wages, and supplies. The summons was served on George Quaile, Secretary at 396 Broadway

NYT
May 27, 1901 p 6
"Mayoralty Nomination Talk"

The Rev. Mr. Quaile Resigns.

The Rev. George Emerson Quaile, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church and head master of St. Austin's School, at West New Brighton, S. I., whose resignation as rector was reported some weeks ago, but was denied soon afterward, has now made formal announcement of his retirement from the rectorship and of his removal to Connecticut, where the school is to be re-established.

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THE

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A

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OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

ELEVENTH EDITION

VOLUME XXIV

SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE to SHUTTLE

NEW YORK
THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA COMPANY
1911

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SALISBURY, THOMAS DE MONTACUTE, 4TH EARL OF (1388–1428), was son of John, the third earl, who was executed in 1400 as a supporter of Richard II. Thomas was granted part of his father's estates and summoned to parliament in 1409, though not fully restored till 1421. He was present throughout the campaign of Agincourt in 1415 and at the naval engagement before Harfleur in 1416. In the expedition of 1417–18 he served with increasing distinction, and especially at the siege of Rouen. During the spring of 1419 he held an independent command, capturing Fécamp, Honfleur and other towns, was appointed lieutenant-general of Normandy, and created earl of Perche. In 1420 he was in chief command in Maine, and defeated the Maréchal de Rieux near Le Mans. When Henry V. went home next year Salisbury remained in France as the chief lieutenant of Thomas, duke of Clarence. The duke, through his own rashness, was defeated at Baugé on the 21st of March 1421. Salisbury came up with the archers too late to retrieve the day, but recovered the bodies of the dead, and by a skilful retreat averted further disaster. He soon gathered a fresh force, and in June was able to report to the king "this part of your land stood in good plight never so well as now." (*Foedera*, x. 131). Salisbury's success in Maine marked him out as John of Bedford's chief lieutenant in the war after Henry's death. In 1423 he was appointed governor of Champagne, and by his dash and vigour secured one of the chief victories of the war at Cravant on the 30th of July. Subsequent operations completed the conquest of Champagne, and left Salisbury free to join Bedford at Verneuil. There on the 17th of August, 1424, it was his "judgment and valour" that won the day. During the next three years Salisbury was employed on the Norman border and in Maine. After a year's visit to England he returned to the chief command in the field in July, 1428. Against the judgment of Bedford he determined to make Orleans his principal objective, and began the siege on the 12th of October. Prosecuting it with his wonted vigour he stormed Tourelles, the castle which protected the southern end of the bridge across the Loire, on the 24th of October. Three days later whilst surveying the city from a window in Tourelles he was wounded by a cannon-shot, and died on the 3rd of November 1428. Salisbury was the most skilful soldier on the English side after the death of Henry V. Though employed on diplomatic missions both by Henry V. and Bedford, he took no part in politics save for a momentary support of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, during his visit to England in 1427–1428. He was a patron of John Lydgate, who presented to him his book *The Pilgrim* (now Harley MS. 4826, with a miniature of Salisbury, engraved in Strutt's *Regal Antiquities*). By his first wife Eleanor Holand, daughter of Thomas, earl of Kent, Salisbury had an only daughter Alice, in her right earl of Salisbury, who married Richard Neville, and was mother of Warwick the Kingmaker. His second wife Alice was grand-daughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, and after his death married William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk.

The chief accounts of Salisbury's campaigns are to be found in the *Gesta Henrici Quinti*, edited by B. Williams for the Eng. Hist. Soc. (London, 1850) in the *Vita Henrici Quinti* (erroneously attributed to Thomas of Elmham), edited by T. Hearne (Oxford, 1727); the *Chronique* of E. de Monstrelet, edited by L. D. d'Arcq (Paris, 1857–1862); the *Chroniques* of Jehan de Waurin, edited by W. and E. L. C. P. Hardy (London, 1864–1891); and the *Chronique de la Pucelle* of G. Cousinot, edited by Vallet de Viriville (Paris, 1859). For modern accounts see Sir J. H. Ramsay, *Lancaster and York* (Oxford, 1892); and C. Oman, *Political History of England*, 1377–1485 (London, 1906). (C. L. K.)

SALISBURY, WILLIAM LONGSWORD (or LONGESPÉE), **EARL OF** (d. 1226), was an illegitimate son of Henry II. In 1198 he received from King Richard I. the hand of Isabella, or Ela (d. 1261), daughter and heiress of William, earl of Salisbury, and was granted this title with the lands of the earldom. He held many high offices under John, and commanded a section of the English forces at Bouvines (1214), when he was made a prisoner. He remained faithful to the royal house except for a few months in 1216, when John's cause seemed hopelessly lost. He was also a supporter of Hubert de Burgh. In 1225 he went on an expedition to Gascony, being wrecked on the Isle of Ré on the return voyage. The hardships of this adventure undermined his health, and he died at Salisbury on the 7th of March 1226, and was buried in the cathedral there. The eldest of Longsword's four sons, William (*c.*1212–1250) did not receive his father's earldom, although he is often called earl of Salisbury. In 1247 he led the English crusaders to join the French at Damietta and was killed in battle with the Saracens in February 1250.

SALISBURY, a township of Litchfield county, in the north-western corner of Connecticut, U.S.A. Pop. (1910) 3522. Area, about 58 sq. m. Salisbury is served by the Central New England, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railways. In the township are several villages, including Salisbury, Lakeville, Lime Rock, Chapinville and Ore Hill. Much of the township is hilly, and Bear Mountain (2355 ft.), near the Massachusetts line, is the highest elevation in the state. The Housatonic river forms the eastern boundary. The township is a summer resort. In it are the Scoville Memorial Library (about 8000 volumes in 1910); the Hotchkiss preparatory school (opened in 1892, for boys); the Salisbury School (Protestant Episcopal, for boys), removed to Salisbury from Staten Island in 1901 and formerly St Austin's school; the Taconic School (1896, for girls); and the Connecticut School for Imbeciles (established as a private institution in 1858). Among the manufactures are charcoal, pig-iron, car wheels and general castings at Lime Rock, cutlery at Lakeville, and knife-handles and rubber brushes at Salisbury. The iron mines are among the oldest in the country; mining began probably as early as 1731.

The first settlement within the township was made in 1720 by Dutchmen and Englishmen, who in 1719 had bought from the Indians a tract of land along the Housatonic, called "Weatogue"—an Indian word said to mean "the wigwam place." In 1732 the township was surveyed with its present boundaries, and in 1738 the land (exclusive of that held under previous grants) was auctioned by the state at Hartford. In that year the present name was adopted, and in 1741 the township was incorporated.

See Malcolm D. Rudd, *An Historical Sketch of Salisbury, Connecticut* (New York, 1899); and Ellen S. Bartlett, "Salisbury," in *The Connecticut Quarterly*, vol. iv. No. 4, pp. 345 sqq. (Hartford, Conn., 1898).

SALISBURY, a city and municipal and parliamentary borough, and the county town of Wiltshire, England, 83¾ m. W. by S. of London, on the London and South-Western and Great Western railways. Pop. (1901) 17,117. Its situation is beautiful. Viewed from the hills which surround it the city is seen to lie among flat meadows mainly on the north bank of the river Avon, which is here joined by four tributaries. The magnificent cathedral stands close to the river, on the south side of the city, the streets of which are in part laid out in squares called the "Chequers." To the north rises the bare upland of Salisbury Plain.

The cathedral church of St Mary is an unsurpassed example of Early English architecture, begun and completed, save its spire and a few details, within one brief period (1220–1266). There is a tradition, supported by probability, that Elias de Derham, canon of the cathedral (d. 1245), was the principal architect. He was at Salisbury in 1220–1229, and had previously taken part in the erection of the shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. The building is 473 ft. in extreme length, the length of the nave being 229 ft. 6 in., the choir 151 ft., and the lady chapel 68 ft. 6 in. The width of the nave is 82 ft. and the height 84 ft. The spire, the highest in England, measures 404 ft. (For plan, see ARCHITECTURE: *Romanesque and Gothic in England.*). The cathedral, standing in a broad grassy close, consists of a nave of ten bays, with aisles and a lofty north porch, main transepts with eastern aisles, choir with aisles, lesser transepts, presbytery and lady chapel. The two upper storeys of the tower and the spire above are early Decorated. The west front, the last portion of the original building completed, bears in its rich ornamentation signs of the transition to the Decorated style. The perfect uniformity of the building is no less remarkable within than without. The frequent use of Purbeck marble for shafts contrasts beautifully with the delicate grey freestone which is the principal building material. In the nave is a series of monuments of much interest, which were placed here by James Wyatt, who, in an unhappy restoration of the cathedral (1782–1791), destroyed many magnificent stained-glass windows which had escaped the Reformation, and also removed two Perpendicular chapels and the detached belfry which stood to the north-west of the cathedral. One of the memorials is a

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advertising as St. Austens school in SI in Sept, 1901

A Brief History of Salisbury School

Archived Photo of Main Building

The School's Founding

The Rev. Dr. George E. Quaile founded Salisbury School in 1901 after serving as headmaster of St. Austin's School on Staten Island in New York from 1894 to 1901. Dr. Quaile was a rare man of moral leadership and broad vision. He purchased the orginal tract of land amid the rolling Berkshires for the present site of Salisbury School, selecting property that was originally a farm. The existing Main Building was constructed under Dr. Quaile's direction and was the start of Salisbury School in 1901 as an independent college preparatory school.

After his death in 1934, Dr. Quaile was succeeded by his son, Emerson B. Quaile, a Salisbury graduate who was a Master of Latin at neighboring Hotchkiss at the time of his appointment. The Depression years stalled the growth of the School as Emerson Quaile had the arduous task of maintaining traditional academic standards in a lean era when student enrollment sharply declined. His untimely death in 1942 ended the impressive career of this dedicated headmaster.

Campus Expansion

The Rev. George D. Langdon succeeded Emerson Quaile in 1942. With the blessing of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Langdon initiated an expansion program which resulted in a complex of school buildings. A greatly increased enrollment and a maturing of the academic program accompanied this development of the physical plant. After Mr. Langdon's retirement in 1965, growth continued under his successor, the Rev. Edwin M. Ward.

Traditions and Values

During the sixteen years of Rev. Ward's headmastership, Salisbury adhered to its traditions and values during a period of turbulence in American education and emerged as one of the finest all-male schools in America. Upon Rev. Ward's departure in 1981, the Reverend Peter W. Sipple was appointed Salisbury's fifth headmaster in its eighty-year history. During the 1981-1982 academic year, the Reverend Raymond Nelson served as interim headmaster until Mr. Sipple had completed his tenure at Oregon Episcopal School.

Centennial Celebrated

Mr. Richard T. Flood, Jr., dean of the school at Noble and Greenough School, was appointed Salisbury's sixth headmaster in 1988. Under Mr. Flood's fifteen years at the School, Salisbury celebrated its Centennial (in 2001) and saw extensive building in conjunction with that celebration. Most notable were the building of the Wachtmeister Mathematics and Science Building, the Centennial Humanities Building (which also includes the Phinny Library, the Ruger Fine Arts Center, and the Tremaine Art Gallery), and athletic fields on the north side of Route 44.

Salisbury Today

In November of 2002, Mr. Chisholm S. Chandler was appointed to succeed Mr. Flood. Having served the Salisbury School admissions and college offices successfully after he graduated from Brown University, Mr. Chandler became the seventh headmaster in July of 2003. Under his leadership, recent additions to campus include Ward House, housing 44 students and six faculty families (fall 2004), four single-family faculty homes (fall 2006), Wachtmeister Turf Field (fall 2007), a new boathouse (spring 2008) and a state-of-the-art athletic center (winter 2009).

St. Austin's Military School

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the school in Texas, see St. Austin Catholic School.

St. Austin's Military School is a defunct military academy formerly located in the West Brighton section of Staten Island, New York. The school was founded in 1883 with the name St. Austin's Episcopal School for Boys. The name of the school was soon changed to St. Austin's Military School. In 1898 it moved to Connecticut.

While on Staten Island the school was housed in the former Garner Mansion on St. Austin's Place. The building still exists as part of the campus of Richmond University Medical Center.

Sources:

- Staten Island Advance, February 21, 2008, page C-2.
- Staten Island Historical Society library.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Austin%27s_Military_School"
Categories: Defunct United States military academies | Education in Staten Island | Educational institutions established in 1883 | New York school stubs

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Leng & Davis vol. 5

guerite, born October 26, 1901, married Raymond Cullinan. 4. Lucille Elizabeth was born on June 18, 1907. 5. Jacob William, on June 12, 1909.

CHARLES OTIS WINANT—Peter Winant, the progenitor of this branch of the Winant family in America, was the first to settle on the Island. Charles O. Winant of Port Richmond is a present day descendant, and prominently identified, as is his wife, Ella L. (Hunt) Winant, in religious and civic activities. He is associated with the Sawyer Biscuit Company in charge of the territory near Syracuse, New York. He is a son of Captain Alexander J. and Martha Dongan (Wood) Winant, who lived in Rossville. The elder Winant for years was the operator of an oyster boat that plied between Staten Island and Virginia. In politics he was a staunch member of the Republican party. His death occurred December 17, 1910, and he was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Castleton Corners. His wife, Martha Dongan Wood, who died about the same time as her husband, had six sisters and a brother, all of whom were descendants of Governor Thomas Dongan. Walter Dongan, a nephew of Governor Dongan and the Earl of Limerick, married Ruth Floyd and they had a son, Richard. The latter was born in 1719 and married Cornelia Shanks. They were the parents of one son, Walter. The latter married and had a daughter, Johanne, who married Charles Wood. Next in line comes Ezekiel Wood, the father of Martha Dongan (Wood) Winant. Her mother was Eliza Jones.

Besides Charles O. Winant, six other children were born to Captain Alexander J. Winant and his wife. They are mentioned elsewhere in these historical volumes.

Following his education in the local schools, Charles O. Winant was employed at first as a bookkeeper and later as a cashier by the National Biscuit Company. Some time after his appointment as a branch manager for this vast enterprise he received an offer of a position as salesman with the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company. Accepting this post and filling it capably for some years, he later became branch manager for this concern. Afterward he was successively connected with the Patent Cereal Company, the B. Westergard Company and Jersey Biscuit Company, until joining the employ of the Sawyer Biscuit Company where he has since worked as manager of a territory in New York State.

Mr. Winant is a member of Council No. 61, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and various civic associations. He is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and active in church work, being connected with the board of stewards and the men's Bible class of that institution.

His marriage took place on June 23, 1909, to Ella Louise Hunt, daughter of Charles and Mary (Musgrove) Hunt. Her father was born in Birmingham, England, and her mother in Yorkshire, England. Mrs. Winant had the following brothers and sisters: 1. Hannah Martha, who married Charles W. Mesier, deceased. 2. Thomas Alfred, who married Joan Winant and became the father of five children. 3. Mary. 4. William, who married Victoria O'Neil and they had one son. 5. Eliza Everett. 6. Charles Musgrove. 7. Lillian Musgrove. Their father was a prosperous farmer residing near Port Richmond and the owner of a large floral establishment. At the present time two sons, Thomas A. and William, are proprietors of the florist shops.

Mr. and Mrs. Winant reside at No. 71 New Street, Port Richmond. Mrs. Winant, like her husband, is active as a church worker in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and is superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Winant are the parents of one son, Charles Otis H., Jr., born August 13, 1915.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL—Though Staten Island's population is yet small compared to the neighboring boroughs of Greater New York, it is not without modern hospitalization, well advanced to care for the physically afflicted. The historical chapters of these volumes contain descriptions of our various institutions in the field of medicine which justly reflect the civic progress of the Island. Despite the limited growth of our population every effort has been made during the last quarter-century to enlarge our hospitals and to have available the most skilled medical aid. Such undertakings, in general, have encountered financial and other difficulties, but the tenacity of purpose of those directing hospital work and the unselfish coöperation of our citizens have done much to make this community stand out in matters of public health. This review contains especially a description of St. Vincent's Hospital in West Brighton, and alludes to those responsible for the splendid work done toward its development.

St. Vincent's Hospital was founded in 1903. On Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1903, the institution opened its doors to the sick under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul from Mt. St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson. The site chosen for the hospital was at Castleton and Bard avenues, West New Brighton, where originally the old Garner homestead had stood. After William T. Garner, wealthy mill owner, had vacated the mansion it became the property of T. F. McCurdy and still later it was inhabited by Henry M. Taber. After Mr. Garner's death, however, the house was offered to President Ulysses S. Grant, but during the latter part of the nineteenth century it was somewhat remodeled and became St. Austin's School. This indeed was an ideal choice for the founders of St. Vincent's Hospital, for the estate consisted of a spacious building available as a headquarters, and extensive grounds, both attractive and in readiness for cultivation purposes if desired.

The new hospital, during its formative period, was under the supervision of St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan, being known as a branch of the latter institution. Sister Clement Maria, a patient and efficient organizer, was appointed to the superintendency and it is not difficult to visualize the numerous obstacles that she and her small group of devoted Sisters encountered in their early work. They labored steadfastly, however, with the result that after less than three years time substantial headway had been made.

In 1906 the first extensive and costly improvements were made on the original hospital building. The basement was entirely remodeled, a modern pharmacy and a dispensary were built and a large modern kitchen included in the improvements. Two other additions, a laundry and a power house, begun in 1909, were completed in 1911 and later an elevator was built and porches were enclosed. The latter innovation gave rise to sun parlors and added much-needed space for offices, thus practically transforming an old-fashioned building into an up-to-date institution. Where formerly there had been room for but one hundred beds at the most, the number was steadily increased during the passing years, but still was not adequate for the many demands of service.

All concerned realized that the erection of a more commodious hospital was imperative.

During the very latter part of 1929 ground was broken for this larger and finer edifice. Early in 1930 the corner-stone was laid by His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York. Leading churchmen throughout New York State and a large number of Staten Island residents and supporters of the hospital were in attendance. The new structure occupies land to the north of the old building and in the direction of Henderson Avenue. Its entrance, which leads from Bard Avenue, is graced by a wide, rock driveway and its general location is one of the most attractive and restful on Staten Island, surrounded as it is by well kept lawns and stately trees.

The new hospital was opened to the public early in September, 1930, at which time impressive ceremonies were conducted by His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes. In attendance were noted personages representing religious, medical and civic bodies on Staten Island and elsewhere. The new building, which stands five stories high, is a brick, fireproof structure. It combines size and spaciousness with scrupulous neatness. Its equipment is of the very finest known to modern medical science. Contained in the new hospital are two hundred and fifty beds placed in general wards, private wards and both semi-private and private rooms. Operating rooms, X-ray and physiotherapy departments, emergency rooms and a newly-established clinic are available for public use. The clinic, finely equipped and supervised, has been of immeasurable value to Staten Island residents.

At the present time the original building is now used as the nurses' residence. After considerable renovation, commodious sleeping apartments, a large, cheerful dining room, demonstration and class rooms have developed quite readily on the old site. There is also a chapel for religious services.

While in the old building with its limitations, the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons. During its first year of activity in the new building, it has received due recognition from the American Medical Association, being rated as a grade A hospital, thus qualifying for membership in that association.

As befits St. Vincent's Hospital, now the largest medical institution opened to the public on Staten Island, a numerous and capable surgical and medical staff has been obtained. A number of the Island's best known resident surgeons and physicians serve as staff members.

The superintendency of the hospital is vested in Sister Laurentia, who has acted in that capacity since 1923. Everyone suffering from a physical affliction, regardless of social status, racial heritage or creed, is admitted to the best of care at St. Vincent's, now in the thirtieth year of service.

The development of the new hospital is, in a sense, a fitting tribute to the workers who have given whole-heartedly of their efforts and their time, so that St. Vincent's might take its rightful place as a most worthy and serviceable hospital. In the rise of any institution of this character, the spirit of self-sacrifice is of vital importance and must necessarily be sustained throughout its whole existence. St. Vincent's has been especially fortunate in this instance, largely through the work of its auxiliary corps.

The first hospital building was not long open to the public before a group of enthusiastic women, most of them prominent in social and philanthropic work on the Island, saw the need of organizing an auxiliary unit. Consequently one was formed under the name of "The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital of the borough of Richmond" and its purpose was "to promote the interests of the hospital by assisting, under direction of its manager, in care of the destitute sick."

This new organization met regularly and was known principally for the vast work it accomplished and for the faithful attendance of its members. During the first year of the auxiliary's existence the annual summer lawn fete and the annual ball and reception, both of which have become features of the social season on Staten Island, were begun. The first lawn fete was held on the hospital grounds while the first ball took place at the old Castleton Hotel, St. Mark's Place, New Brighton. Both resulted in the raising of substantial funds for the hospital's needs. Monthly card parties held there are of fairly late origin, having been inaugurated at the time of the World War and have met with reassuring success.

An opportunity for the ladies' auxiliary to increase the scope of its work came with the entrance of the United States into the World War. A number of service men came back from the war after having been wounded or suffering from sickness, many of them being classed as incurable. Consumptive patients composed the majority of this group, the boys being visited every day by women of the auxiliary, many of whom had sons fighting in France, or in army cantonments in this country. Having as their watchword "to give all and give again" these ladies brought books, candy and cigarettes to the boys and helped to cheer them considerably.

At the present time as never before there is most urgent need for the strong support of the auxiliary at St. Vincent's. The economic depression which has levied a vast toll on Staten Island has brought sickness and suffering to many of our residents and has taxed the facilities of our medical centers. Suffice to relate, however, the new hospital at St. Vincent's has proved adequate for the task and the work of supervision and of actual medical treatment coupled with an augmented auxiliary bids fair to take care of its full quota of patients for years to come.

THE MARTIN FAMILY—The Martins are of ancient Celtic origin and for generations the County Fermanagh, Ireland, has been the native heath of the particular family described in this review. Its members, generally, from early times to the present day, have been staunch in their religious adherence to the Roman Catholic Church and numbered among its most zealous supporters. In the duties of life and citizenship representatives of the Martins have led active careers in professional, commercial and civil spheres while others have been landowners and agriculturists.

James Martin, a native of Fermanagh and member of the family given herein, was the first to come to America. He was the father of Thomas J., and the grandfather of the Misses Anna M. and Mary L. Martin of Stapleton, the Martins having been well known and importantly identified on Staten Island for more than eighty years.

James Martin, after acquiring a sound schooling in Ireland, began an apprenticeship in the building trade and learned the rudiments of construction work. As time passed he saved enough capital to engage in his own business. He married Ann Fitzpatrick, also of Irish parentage and about 1845 they

Hospital's former tenants were rich and famous

continued from page three

storm, the piano slid against the entrance of the stateroom where the family was dining, blocking their escape from the sinking vessel.

The rites for the Garners — six in all including the children had drowned in the tragic accident — was the largest mass funeral St. Mary's Episcopal Church had witnessed in its up to then 28-year history. The Garners had been regular parishioners at St. Mary's just one block west of their home, and now it was the Church which saw both an end to one era of Martindale and which, a few years later, would serve to initiate another. The Reverend Alfred G. Mortimer, Rector fo St. Mary's, saw great potential in the now abandoned property and by 1885 his dream to purchase the estate for his St. Austin's School for Boys, begun two years earlier in a West New Brighton meeting hall, became a reality. So successful was the institution that a combined classroom-gymnasium was constructed

attention, however, were already taking shape across the bay, inspired, at least in part, by the advice of a young curate. Transferred from St. Joseph's Parish in Greenwich Village, home territory of St. Vincent's Hospital in the City, to Sacred Heart Church in West New Brighton, the priest one day went to Greenwich Village to see St. Vincent's Superior, Sister Louis Gonzaga McEvoy, expressing his difficulty at locating the Catholic dying at the Island's only general hospital, Smith Infirmary, (now Staten Island Hospital), and suggesting how much he felt a Catholic hospital for this new borough of New York—Greater New York had existed only since 1898—was needed.

No stranger to growth and change, Sister Louis Gonzaga had as assistant to St. Vincent's previous Superior, Sister Mary Laurentia, seen the institution grow out of rented quarters on West 11th St. into one of the best designed hospital facilities in the City. But now as St.

Ferry Terminal past the proposed site for the new borough hall, down Bay St.—there was talk of widening it in some sections—up Richmond Turnpike (now Victory Blvd.) past the turrets of the Smith Infirmary and then on up to Castleton Ave.

Lined with lush, green, sprawling family estates and stately homes, Castleton Ave. had come to be known as something of a Millionaire's Row, though the Crash of 1898 had depleted the area's select residents somewhat. For a moment the stone wall bordering the property of Sailors Snug Harbor which extended back to the Terrace, obscured the Sisters' view of the Garner estate, but then there it was, the mansion, carriage house, all just as the Davenports had described it in their letters.

Initially attracting Sister Louis Gonzaga's attention was the open porch which decked the old mansion's ground floor, ideal, she thought, for her convalescent patients to take advantage of the Island's tonic air. This

needed before this old house would serve as a hospital — a steam heating system would have to be installed, an operating room created, space found for a pharmacy, dispensary—but the potential was there.

While the Davenports took St. Vincent's Sister Superior to survey the rest of the property and its structures, the carriage house which could serve as a garage for a hospital ambulance, and the old boys school gymnasium which a year later would become a tubercular ward, Sister Clement Maria remained in the mansion to do some exploring on her own. She once again ascended the heavy mahogany staircase to the third floor, then through a door up a much narrower flight of stairs into the mansion's cupola where a panoramic vista of West New Brighton awaited her. A diversity of industry had once given the area the name of Factoryville and much of it could still be seen jutting out beyond St. Mary's steeple

immigrant on the lower west side, she had come to realize that medical care was a universal need whose borders did not end at the Battery.

"St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond" was opened on Nov. 26 of that year by Sister Clement Maria, Sister Mary Henrietta Flanagan, Sister Loretto Gonzaga McGown and Sister Mary Claudia Carolan. At that dedication, Judge Reynaurd stressed the new facility's role as "an institution of Staten Island, in Staten Island and for Staten Island."

Believed to be St. Vincent's first benefactor was Mrs. Richard Pigott, mother of

Msgr. Richard Pigott of the New York Archdiocese, Reverend Cornelius Pigott of Brooklyn, and Helen Pigott, who extended assistance to the Sisters with a gift of cows "to keep the grass short."

Of the nine Sisters of Charity who have served as administrators of St. Vincent's, three are still alive: Sister Edward Mary McNamara; Sister Loretto Bernard Beagan, who also served as administrator of St. Vincent's, Manhattan and is currently treasurer of the board of the institution; and Sister Evelyn Schneider, who presently serves as administrator for St. Vincent's, Manhattan.

NYC Buildings

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NYC Department of Buildings

Property Profile Overview

355 BARD AVENUE — **STATEN ISLAND 10310** — **BIN# 5106523**

BARD AVENUE	345 - 355	Health Area	: 400	Tax Block	: 102
CASTLETON AVENUE	NO NUMBER	Census Tract	: 91	Tax Lot	: 1
		Community Board	: 501	Condo	: NO
		Buildings on Lot	: 7	Vacant	: NO

View DCP Addresses... Browse Block

View Zoning Documents | View Challenge Results | View Certificates of Occupancy

Cross Street(s):	ST AUSTINS PLACE SOUTH, CASTLETON AVENUE		
DOB Special Place Name:	GARNER MANSION IS CALENDARED		
DOB Building Remarks:	AS PER LANDMARKS COMMISSION (1966)		
Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	**Special Status:**	N/A
Local Law:	YES	**Loft Law:**	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	**TA Restricted:**	NO
UB Restricted:	NO		
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	**Grandfathered Sign:**	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	**City Owned:**	NO
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

This property is not located in an area that may be affected by Tidal Wetlands, Freshwater Wetlands, or Coastal Erosion Hazard Area. Click here for more information

Department of Finance Building Classification: I1-HOSPITALS & HEALT

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as the legal use of the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open
Complaints	23	0
Violations-DOB	137	75
Violations-ECB (DOB)	46	13

This property has **2** open ECB "Work Without A Permit" Violations and may be subject to DOB civil penalties upon application for a permit. After obtaining the permit, a certificate of correction must be filed on the ECB violations.

Jobs/Filings	107
ARA / LAA Jobs	3
Total Jobs	110
Actions	212

OR Enter Action Type:
OR Select from List:
Select...
AND Show Actions

Elevator Records
Electrical Applications
Permits In-Process / Issued
Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Plumbing Inspections
Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Facades
Marquee Annual Permits
Boiler Records
DEP Boiler Information
Crane Information
After Hours Variance Permits

If you have any questions please review these Frequently Asked Questions, the Glossary, or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AGENDA
TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 2011

JUNE 7, 2011 PUBLIC MEETING ITEM NO. 1 TIME: 9:30 – 9:35 A.M. STAFF: V.K.	ITEM PROPOSED FOR THE COMMISSION'S CALENDAR LP-2245 WILLIAM T. and MARY MARCELLITE GARNER MANSION, 355 Bard Avenue (aka 345-355 Bard Avenue), Staten Island. *Landmark Site:* Borough of Staten Island Tax Map Block 102, Lot 1 in part

St. Vincent Hospital, West Brighton, S. I.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, WEST BRIGHTON, S.I.

St. Vincent's Hospital.

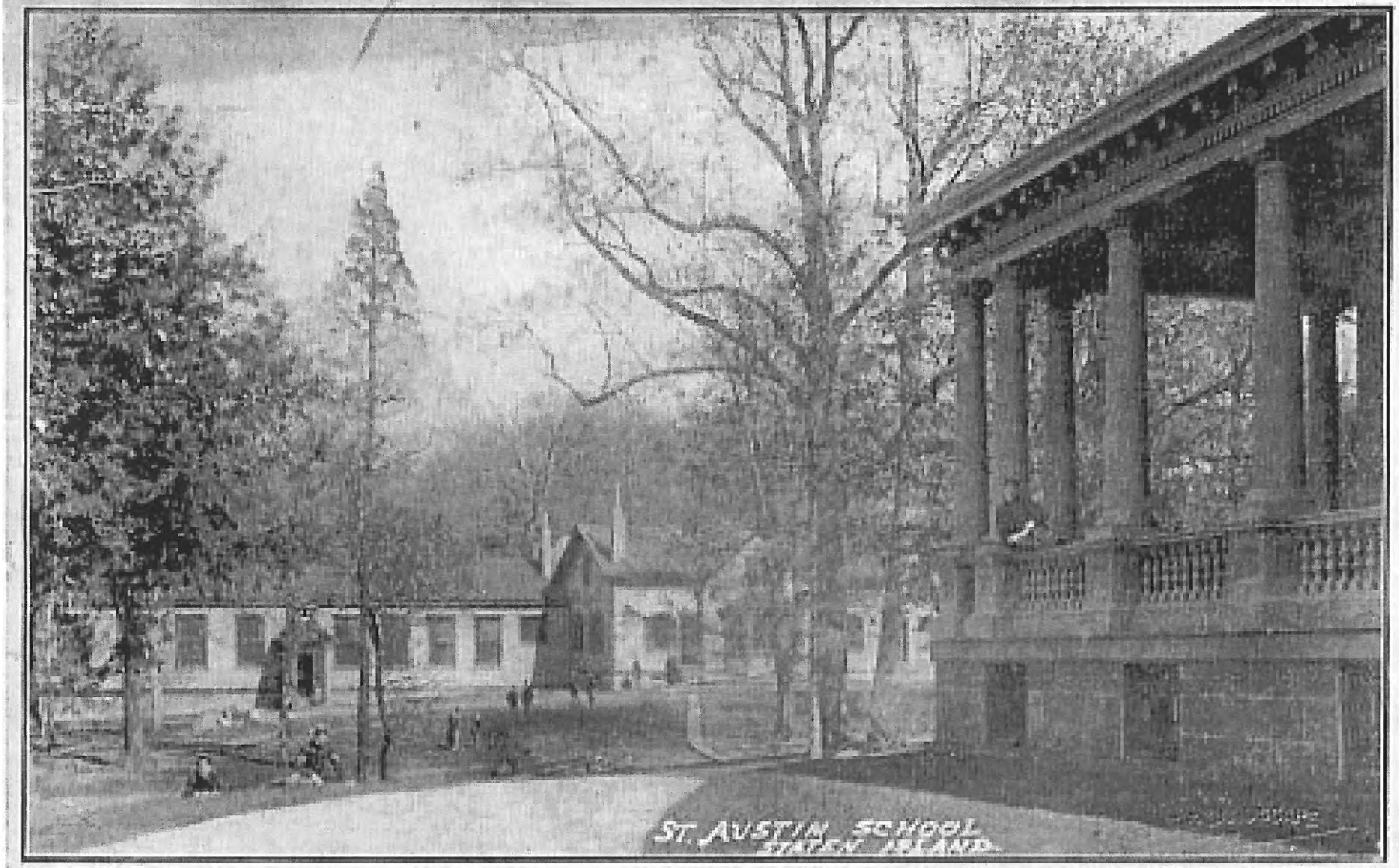
West Brighton, Staten Island.

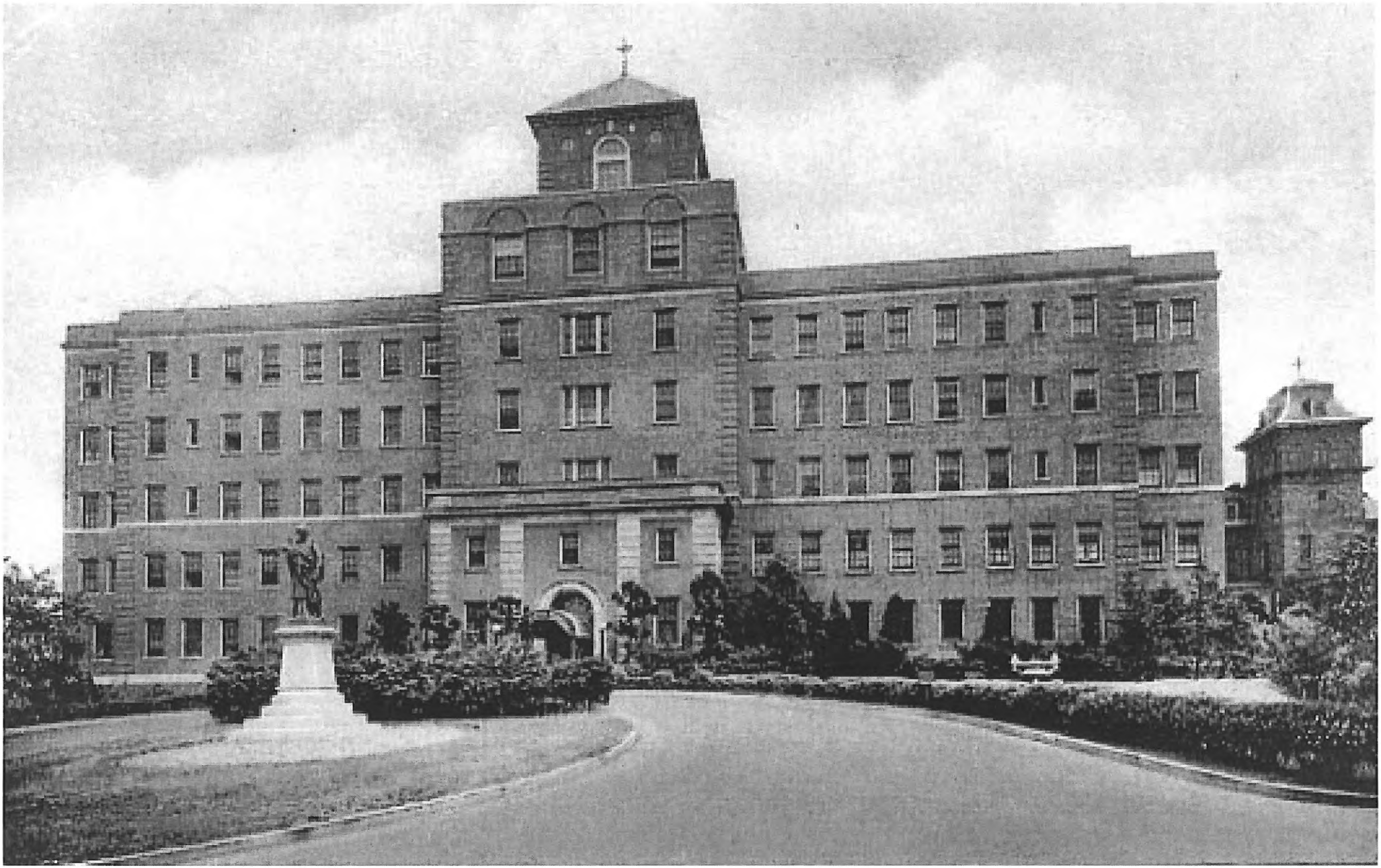
St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

St. Vincent's Hospital, formerly St. Austin's School, S. I.

Photo by Almstead.

Published by Butler


ST. AUSTIN SCHOOL
STAPLES ISLAND



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NYC Department of Buildings

Property Profile Overview

355 BARD AVENUE **STATEN ISLAND 10310** **BIN# 5106523**

BARD AVENUE	345 - 355	**Health Area**	: 400	**Tax Block**	: 102
CASTLETON AVENUE	NO NUMBER	**Census Tract**	: 91	**Tax Lot**	: 1
		Community Board	: 501	**Condo**	: NO
		Buildings on Lot	: 8	**Vacant**	: NO

View All Addresses... **Browse Block** **View Certificates of Occup**

DOB Special Place Name:	GARNER MANSION IS CALENDARED		
DOB Building Remarks:	AS PER LANDMARKS COMMISSION (1966)		
Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	**Special Status:**	N/A
Loft Law:	NO	**Local Law:**	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	**TA Restricted:**	NO
UB Restricted:	NO	**DOB District:**	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	**Grandfathered Sign:**	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	**City Owned:**	NO
Historic Block:		**Historic Lots:**	
Other BINs:	NONE		

Zoning:	R2 - SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED RESIDENCE DISTRICT
Commercial Overlay:	NONE
Special District:	NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code: I1-HOSPITAL/HEALTH

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as th the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open
Complaints	19	0
Violations-DOB	62	43
Violations-ECB	35	5

This property has **1** open DOB and **1** open ECB "Work Without A Permit" Violations and may be subject to DOB civil penalties upon application for a permit. After obtaining the permit, a certificate of correction must be filed on the ECB violations.

Jobs/Filings	90
PRA / ARA Jobs	3
Total Jobs	93
Actions	212

OR Enter Action Type:
OR Select from List:
Select...

Elevator Records
Electrical Applications
Permits In-Process / Issued
Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Plumbing Inspections
Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Facades
Marquee Annual Permits
Boiler Records
DEP Boiler Information

AND Show Actions

If you have any questions please review these Frequently Asked Questions, the Glossary, or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.

BIS Menu | Bldg Info Search | Property Profile | Back

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NYC Department of Buildings

Property Browse by Boro/Block/Lot

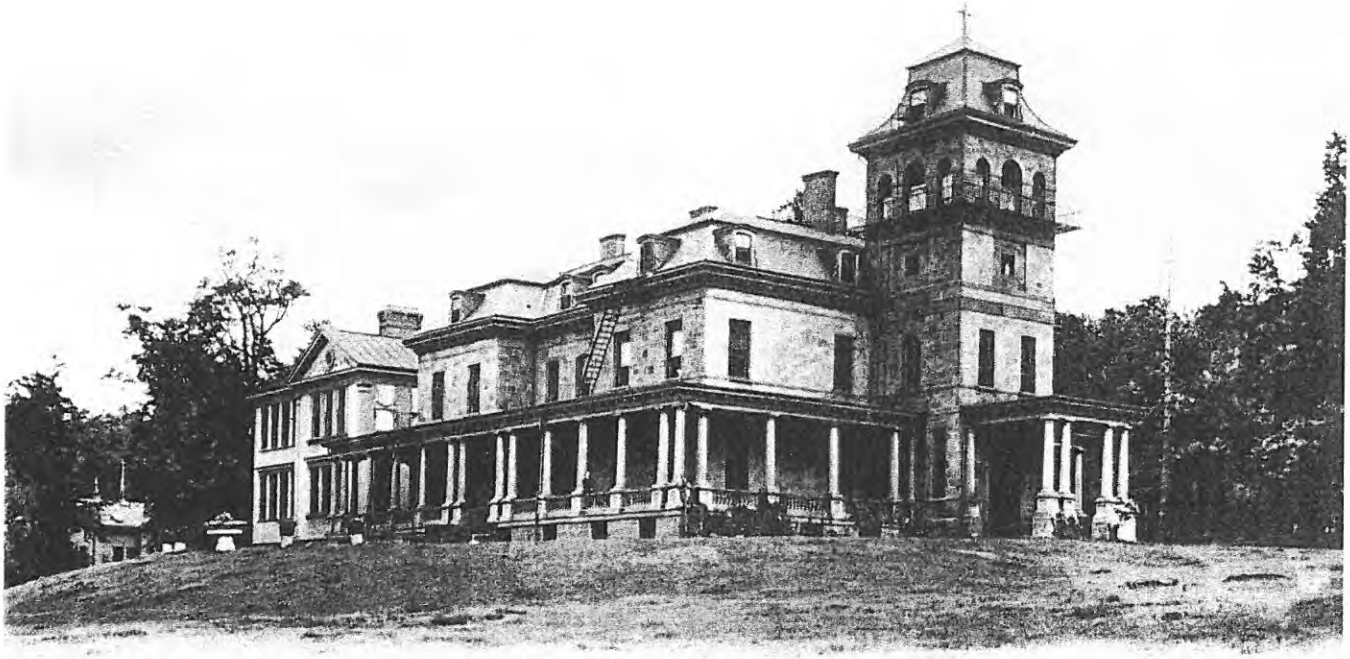
Browsing STATEN ISLAND Block 102 Lot 1

TAX LOT	ADDRESS	HOUSE NUM RANGE	FOIL	LANDMARK STATUS	BIN	SPECIA
1	297 BARD AVENUE	297 - 297	*		5106522	
1	355 BARD AVENUE	345 - 355	*	C	5106523	
1	335 BARD AVENUE	335 - 335	*		5801613	
1	681 CASTLETON AVENUE	681 - 681	*		5803661	
1	701 CASTLETON AVENUE	701 - 701	*		5803662	

If you have any questions please review these Frequently Asked Questions, the Glossary, or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.

PHI West New Brighton: Residences. Garner Mansion
10/1/1938
11. IN
PH Box 304

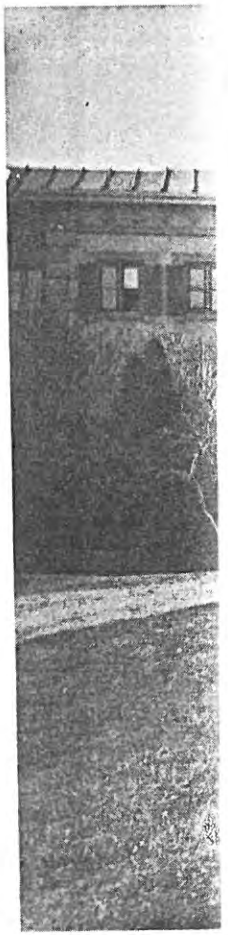
North Shore
Garner Estate
St. Vincent's Hospital



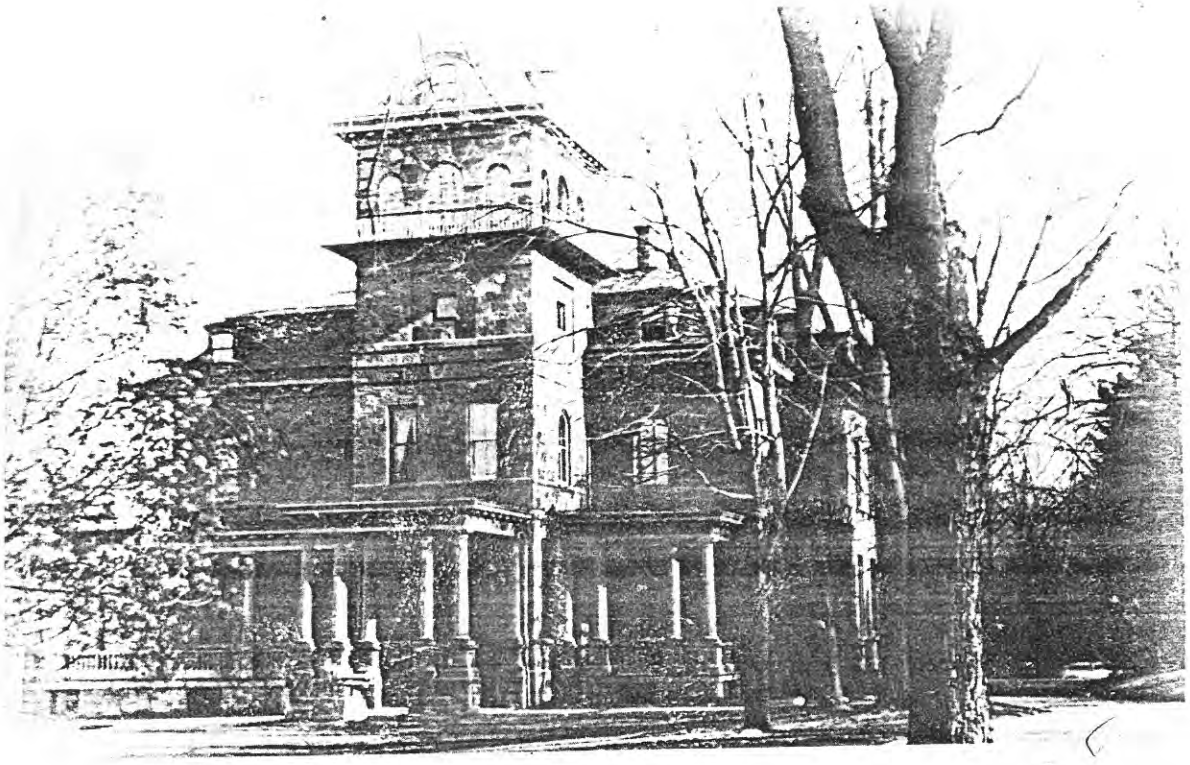
St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. 1848

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT AS THE GARNER MANSION - 1906
It is located at Bard and Castleton Avenues.

TAYLOR STREET NEAR CASTLETON AVENUE, WEST BRIGHTON - 1910

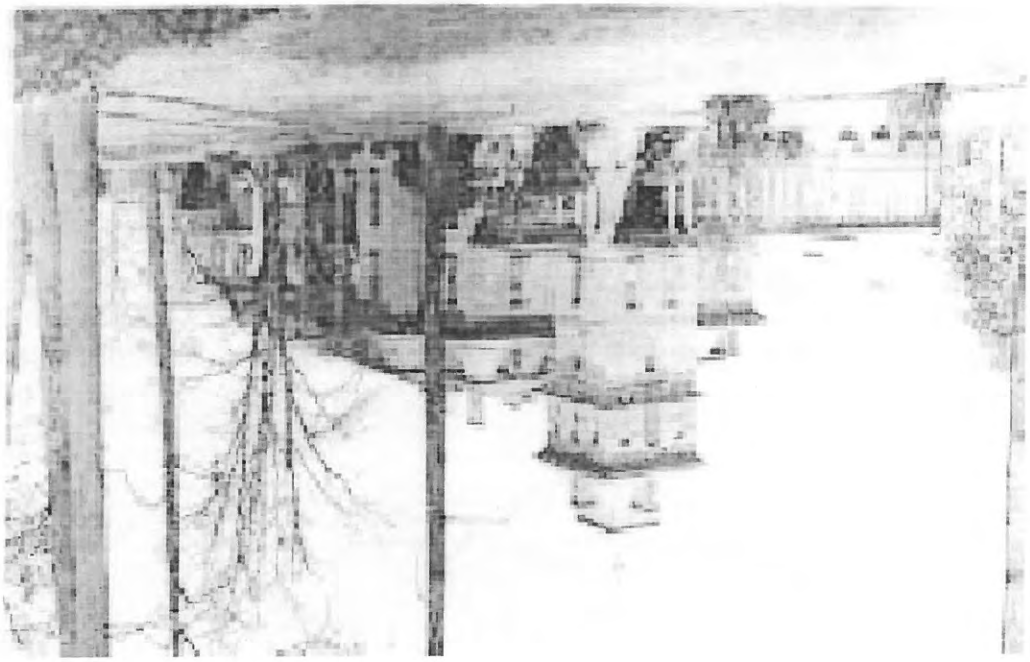


Built circa 1850 in the new fashion of the mansard roof and tower style that was becoming popular in America prior to the Civil War, the Garner house was long a private residence. Later it was St. Austin's School. Then it became the original St. Vincent's Hospital, where it still stands.



Built circa 1850 in the new fashion of the mansard roof and tower style that was becoming popular in America prior to the Civil War, the Garner house was long a private residence. Later it was St. Austin's School. Then it became the original St. Vincent's Hospital, where it still stands.

from This Was S. I.
by D V Smith



NEW YORK (Continued)

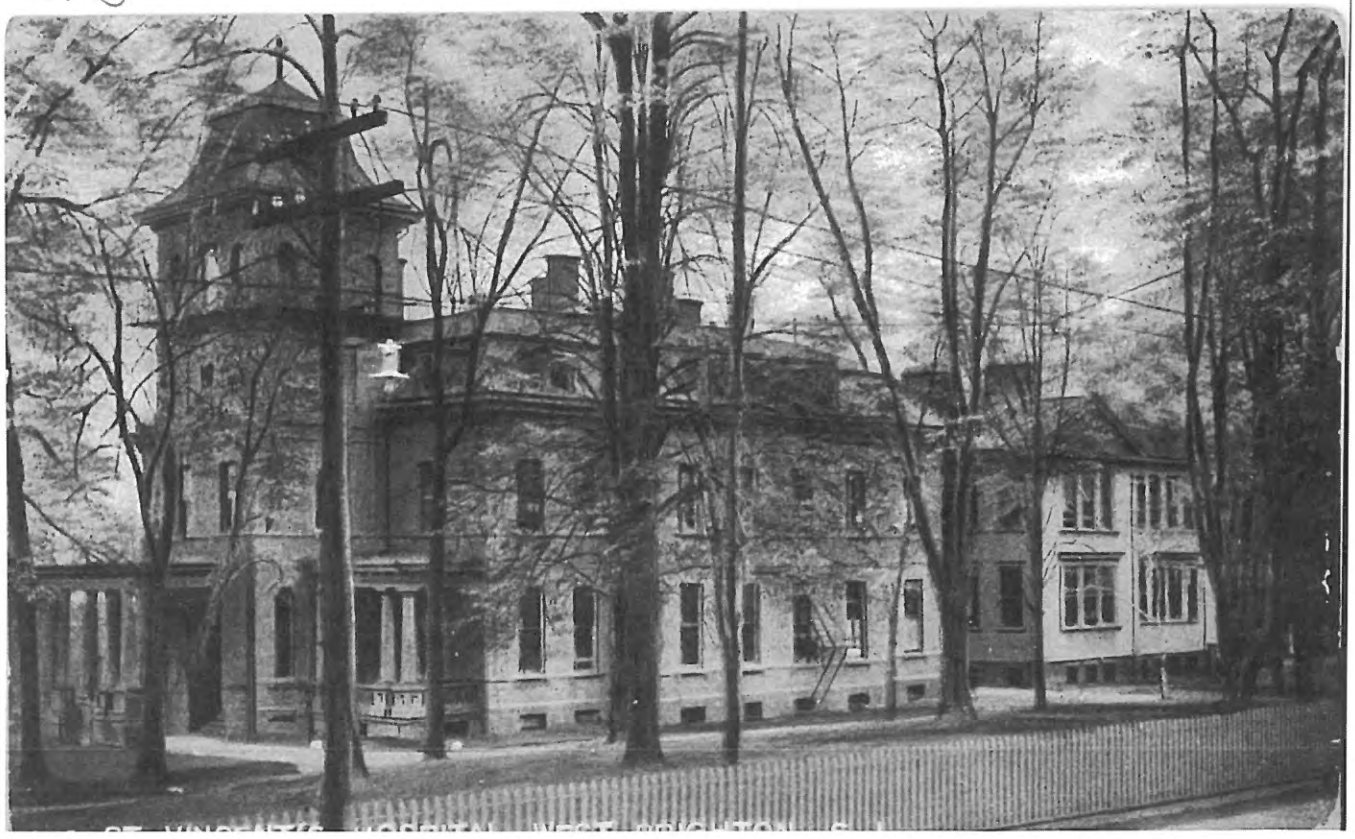
ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL (Military).

PH1 West New Brighton; Residences Garner Mansion 1893 St Austin School
PH1.41 G 11.2N PH Box 304

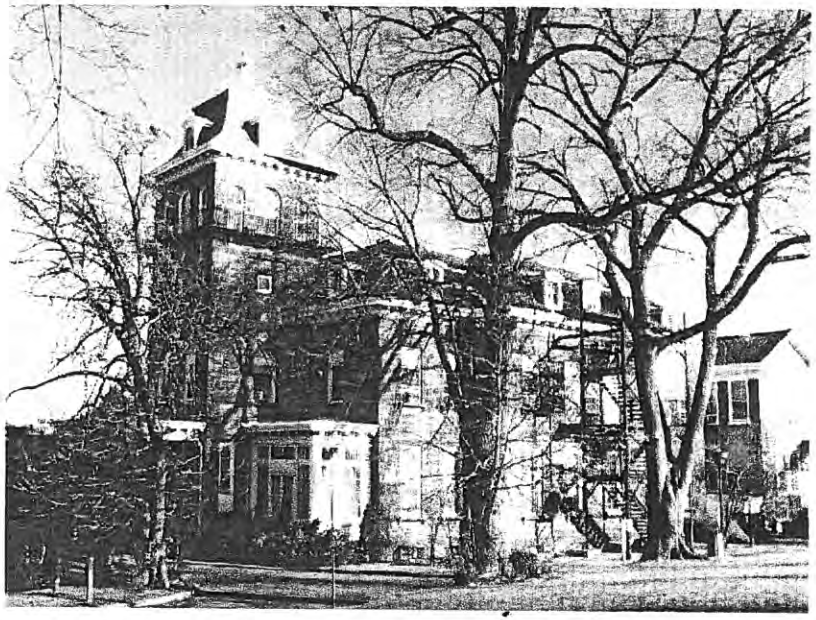
PHI West New Brighton: Businesses/Institutions: St Vincents Hospital PH BOX 309

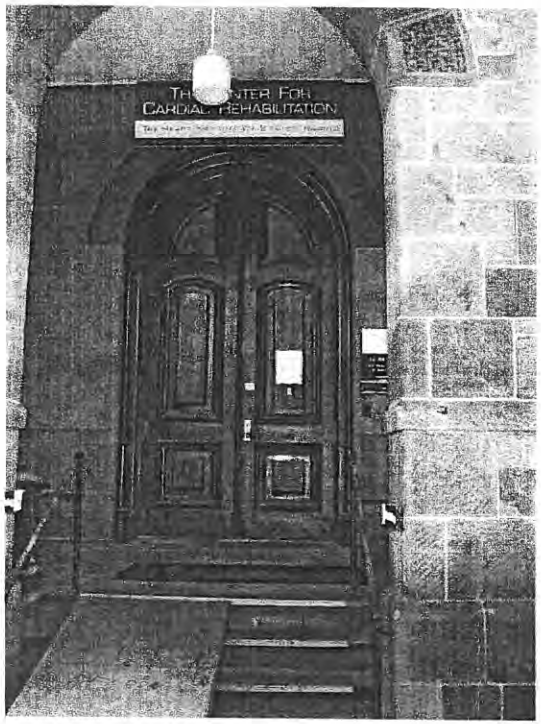
G11.3

G11.5



PHI West New Brighton: Residences: Garner Mansion c 1840
G11.7 78 Sec 3 1/2 PHBOX 304





Garner Mansion, November 24, 2002. Photos by Linda Jones.

18th century, when John Kane (O'Kane), DeLancey's grandfather, had migrated to this country from Ireland. Members of the following generations had married into the Codwise, Hone, Brevoort, and Morris families of New York and Philadelphia. DeLancey Kane (c.1816-1874) himself was the son of Oliver Kane[74] and Ann Eliza Clark, daughter of a former governor of Rhode Island. Like so many sons of prosperous merchants, he turned to the law[75]; he was listed as a practicing attorney in *Longworth's City Directory of 1841*, the year he eloped with Louisa Dorothea Langdon. She was a daughter of Walter Langdon, of the Langdons of New Hampshire[76], and, on her mother's side, a granddaughter of John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States. As a result of her elopement, Louisa was read out of the family by her father, and Mr. Astor changed his will. In due course, however, all was forgiven and her grandfather presented the Kanes with a townhouse at 676 Broadway[77]. (In 1873, this was replaced by a store and loft building, designed by Lienau for the Kane estate, which still stands today.) While Mrs. Kane's share in the Astor estate was less than those of others in her family[78], the prestige attached to the Langdon name and financial backing from the Astor estate helped establish Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kane among the leaders of New York and Newport Society, a position which was retained by their children.

The eight Kane children, for whom Lienau provided a large nursery in the attic of Beach Cliffe, were well known in social and sporting circles of the '70s and married into the Iselin, Jay, and Schermerhorn families. Of the eight, two are of special importance and will be mentioned again. Colonel DeLancey Astor Kane, who married Eleanor Iselin, was a leader of the "horsey set" of the '70s, with headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick in New York[79]. A founder of the Coaching Club, he was famous as the owner of the Tally-ho (preserved at the Museum of the City of New York), which he had imported from England, and whose name became generic of the coach-and-four. Kane introduced the practice—in imitation of the Marquis of Blanford—of taking paying passengers on regularly scheduled runs between the Hotel Brunswick and the Westchester Country Club. His country house in New Rochelle was designed by Gilman. A reliable index to their social standing is the inclusion of Mr. Kane in that select group

of twenty-five gentlemen known as the Patriarchs, organized in 1872 by Ward McAllister ("Mr. Make-a-Lister"). An invitation to one of the Patriarch's cotillion balls at Delmonico's was the open sesame to high Society. Other members of this distinguished coterie were Walter Langdon, Theodore Roosevelt, and two gentlemen whose names we shall encounter again later, Louis Colford Jones and William Colford Schermerhorn.

Figure 46. Chateau-sur-mer, Newport, RI (1852). 1852-54 SCH. BRADFORD

As is clearly apparent from even so brief a biographical sketch, the Kanes were eminently well suited to their role as leaders in the development of Newport. Grandson of a governor of Rhode Island, DeLancey Kane had been a visitor to Newport for many years before he decided to build there; one of his sons, DeLancey Astor Kane, was born in Newport in 1844. The records show that, in 1846, Kane began buying property on Bath Road (now Memorial Boulevard)[80]. The first lot was purchased from Robert J. Johnson, the son of the Robert Johnson mentioned previously. Over a period of years, DeLancey gradually acquired more land until, by 1852, he had accumulated a large tract bounded by Bath Road, Cliff Avenue, and Merton and Annandale Roads. This property had originally been part of Robert Easton's farm, known familiarly as "the Old Easton Farm" or simply "Beach Farm"[81]. The main building on the property was an old farmhouse that in 1776 had served as the headquarters of Lord Percy, commander of British troops in Newport during the Revolutionary War. This was moved to another site by the Kanes and replaced by a small frame house. The needs of a growing family, however,

BUSINESS TROUBLES.
New York Times (1857-1922); Aug 10, 1901;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2007)
pg. 10

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Judgment for $26,727 was obtained here yesterday by default against the St. Austin's School of West New Brighton, S. I., in favor of Joseph D. Beekman on an assigned claim of George E. Quaile for money advanced from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 1, 1901, and for use of school furniture. The money was paid out for the erection of the schoolhouse, for expenses, teachers' wages, and supplies. The summons was served on George Quaile, Secretary at 396 Broadway

NYT
May 27, 1901 p 6
"Mayoralty Nomination Talk"

The Rev. Mr. Quaile Resigns.

The Rev. George Emerson Quaile, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church and head master of St. Austin's School, at West New Brighton, S. I., whose resignation as rector was reported some weeks ago, but was denied soon afterward, has now made formal announcement of his retirement from the rectorship and of his removal to Connecticut, where the school is to be re-established.

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THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

A

DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

ELEVENTH EDITION

VOLUME XXIV

SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE to SHUTTLE

NEW YORK
THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA COMPANY
1911

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SALISBURY, THOMAS DE MONTACUTE, 4TH EARL OF (1388–1428), was son of John, the third earl, who was executed in 1400 as a supporter of Richard II. Thomas was granted part of his father's estates and summoned to parliament in 1409, though not fully restored till 1421. He was present throughout the campaign of Agincourt in 1415 and at the naval engagement before Harfleur in 1416. In the expedition of 1417–18 he served with increasing distinction, and especially at the siege of Rouen. During the spring of 1419 he held an independent command, capturing Fécamp, Honfleur and other towns, was appointed lieutenant-general of Normandy, and created earl of Perche. In 1420 he was in chief command in Maine, and defeated the Maréchal de Rieux near Le Mans. When Henry V. went home next year Salisbury remained in France as the chief lieutenant of Thomas, duke of Clarence. The duke, through his own rashness, was defeated at Baugé on the 21st of March 1421. Salisbury came up with the archers too late to retrieve the day, but recovered the bodies of the dead, and by a skilful retreat averted further disaster. He soon gathered a fresh force, and in June was able to report to the king "this part of your land stood in good plight never so well as now." (*Foedera*, x. 131). Salisbury's success in Maine marked him out as John of Bedford's chief lieutenant in the war after Henry's death. In 1423 he was appointed governor of Champagne, and by his dash and vigour secured one of the chief victories of the war at Cravant on the 30th of July. Subsequent operations completed the conquest of Champagne, and left Salisbury free to join Bedford at Verneuil. There on the 17th of August, 1424, it was his "judgment and valour" that won the day. During the next three years Salisbury was employed on the Norman border and in Maine. After a year's visit to England he returned to the chief command in the field in July, 1428. Against the judgment of Bedford he determined to make Orleans his principal objective, and began the siege on the 12th of October. Prosecuting it with his wonted vigour he stormed Tourelles, the castle which protected the southern end of the bridge across the Loire, on the 24th of October. Three days later whilst surveying the city from a window in Tourelles he was wounded by a cannon-shot, and died on the 3rd of November 1428. Salisbury was the most skilful soldier on the English side after the death of Henry V. Though employed on diplomatic missions both by Henry V. and Bedford, he took no part in politics save for a momentary support of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, during his visit to England in 1427–1428. He was a patron of John Lydgate, who presented to him his book *The Pilgrim* (now Harley MS. 4826, with a miniature of Salisbury, engraved in Strutt's *Regal Antiquities*). By his first wife Eleanor Holand, daughter of Thomas, earl of Kent, Salisbury had an only daughter Alice, in her right earl of Salisbury, who married Richard Neville, and was mother of Warwick the Kingmaker. His second wife Alice was grand-daughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, and after his death married William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk.

The chief accounts of Salisbury's campaigns are to be found in the *Gesta Henrici Quinti*, edited by B. Williams for the Eng. Hist. Soc. (London, 1850) in the *Vita Henrici Quinti* (erroneously attributed to Thomas of Elmham), edited by T. Hearne (Oxford, 1727); the *Chronique* of E. de Monstrelet, edited by L. D. d'Arcq (Paris, 1857–1862); the *Chroniques* of Jehan de Waurin, edited by W. and E. L. C. P. Hardy (London, 1864–1891); and the *Chronique de la Pucelle* of G. Cousinot, edited by Vallet de Viriville (Paris, 1859). For modern accounts see Sir J. H. Ramsay, *Lancaster and York* (Oxford, 1892); and C. Oman, *Political History of England*, 1377–1485 (London, 1906). (C. L. K.)

SALISBURY, WILLIAM LONGSWORD (or LONGESPÉE), **EARL OF** (d. 1226), was an illegitimate son of Henry II. In 1198 he received from King Richard I. the hand of Isabella, or Ela (d. 1261), daughter and heiress of William, earl of Salisbury, and was granted this title with the lands of the earldom. He held many high offices under John, and commanded a section of the English forces at Bouvines (1214), when he was made a prisoner. He remained faithful to the royal house except for a few months in 1216, when John's cause seemed hopelessly lost. He was also a supporter of Hubert de Burgh. In 1225 he went on an expedition to Gascony, being wrecked on the Isle of Ré on the return voyage. The hardships of this adventure undermined his health, and he died at Salisbury on the 7th of March 1226, and was buried in the cathedral there. The eldest of Longsword's four sons, William (*c.*1212–1250) did not receive his father's earldom, although he is often called earl of Salisbury. In 1247 he led the English crusaders to join the French at Damietta and was killed in battle with the Saracens in February 1250.

SALISBURY, a township of Litchfield county, in the north-western corner of Connecticut, U.S.A. Pop. (1910) 3522. Area, about 58 sq. m. Salisbury is served by the Central New England, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railways. In the township are several villages, including Salisbury, Lakeville, Lime Rock, Chapinville and Ore Hill. Much of the township is hilly, and Bear Mountain (2355 ft.), near the Massachusetts line, is the highest elevation in the state. The Housatonic river forms the eastern boundary. The township is a summer resort. In it are the Scoville Memorial Library (about 8000 volumes in 1910); the Hotchkiss preparatory school (opened in 1892, for boys); the Salisbury School (Protestant Episcopal, for boys), removed to Salisbury from Staten Island in 1901 and formerly St Austin's school; the Taconic School (1896, for girls); and the Connecticut School for Imbeciles (established as a private institution in 1858). Among the manufactures are charcoal, pig-iron, car wheels and general castings at Lime Rock, cutlery at Lakeville, and knife-handles and rubber brushes at Salisbury. The iron mines are among the oldest in the country; mining began probably as early as 1731.

The first settlement within the township was made in 1720 by Dutchmen and Englishmen, who in 1719 had bought from the Indians a tract of land along the Housatonic, called "Weatogue"—an Indian word said to mean "the wigwam place." In 1732 the township was surveyed with its present boundaries, and in 1738 the land (exclusive of that held under previous grants) was auctioned by the state at Hartford. In that year the present name was adopted, and in 1741 the township was incorporated.

See Malcolm D. Rudd, *An Historical Sketch of Salisbury, Connecticut* (New York, 1899); and Ellen S. Bartlett, "Salisbury," in *The Connecticut Quarterly*, vol. iv. No. 4, pp. 345 sqq. (Hartford, Conn., 1898).

SALISBURY, a city and municipal and parliamentary borough, and the county town of Wiltshire, England, 83½ m. W. by S. of London, on the London and South-Western and Great Western railways. Pop. (1901) 17,117. Its situation is beautiful. Viewed from the hills which surround it the city is seen to lie among flat meadows mainly on the north bank of the river Avon, which is here joined by four tributaries. The magnificent cathedral stands close to the river, on the south side of the city, the streets of which are in part laid out in squares called the "Chequers." To the north rises the bare upland of Salisbury Plain.

The cathedral church of St Mary is an unsurpassed example of Early English architecture, begun and completed, save its spire and a few details, within one brief period (1220–1266). There is a tradition, supported by probability, that Elias de Derham, canon of the cathedral (d. 1245), was the principal architect. He was at Salisbury in 1220–1229, and had previously taken part in the erection of the shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. The building is 473 ft. in extreme length, the length of the nave being 229 ft. 6 in., the choir 151 ft., and the lady chapel 68 ft. 6 in. The width of the nave is 82 ft. and the height 84 ft. The spire, the highest in England, measures 404 ft. (For plan, see ARCHITECTURE: *Romanesque and Gothic in England.*). The cathedral, standing in a broad grassy close, consists of a nave of ten bays, with aisles and a lofty north porch, main transepts with eastern aisles, choir with aisles, lesser transepts, presbytery and lady chapel. The two upper storeys of the tower and the spire above are early Decorated. The west front, the last portion of the original building completed, bears in its rich ornamentation signs of the transition to the Decorated style. The perfect uniformity of the building is no less remarkable within than without. The frequent use of Purbeck marble for shafts contrasts beautifully with the delicate grey freestone which is the principal building material. In the nave is a series of monuments of much interest, which were placed here by James Wyatt, who, in an unhappy restoration of the cathedral (1782–1791), destroyed many magnificent stained-glass windows which had escaped the Reformation, and also removed two Perpendicular chapels and the detached belfry which stood to the north-west of the cathedral. One of the memorials is a

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advertising as St. Austins school in SI in Sept, 1901

A Brief History of Salisbury School

Archived Photo of Main Building

The School's Founding

The Rev. Dr. George E. Quaile founded Salisbury School in 1901 after serving as headmaster of St. Austin's School on Staten Island in New York from 1894 to 1901. Dr. Quaile was a rare man of moral leadership and broad vision. He purchased the orginal tract of land amid the rolling Berkshires for the present site of Salisbury School, selecting property that was originally a farm. The existing Main Building was constructed under Dr. Quaile's direction and was the start of Salisbury School in 1901 as an independent college preparatory school.

After his death in 1934, Dr. Quaile was succeeded by his son, Emerson B. Quaile, a Salisbury graduate who was a Master of Latin at neighboring Hotchkiss at the time of his appointment. The Depression years stalled the growth of the School as Emerson Quaile had the arduous task of maintaining traditional academic standards in a lean era when student enrollment sharply declined. His untimely death in 1942 ended the impressive career of this dedicated headmaster.

Campus Expansion

The Rev. George D. Langdon succeeded Emerson Quaile in 1942. With the blessing of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Langdon initiated an expansion program which resulted in a complex of school buildings. A greatly increased enrollment and a maturing of the academic program accompanied this development of the physical plant. After Mr. Langdon's retirement in 1965, growth continued under his successor, the Rev. Edwin M. Ward.

Traditions and Values

During the sixteen years of Rev. Ward's headmastership, Salisbury adhered to its traditions and values during a period of turbulence in American education and emerged as one of the finest all-male schools in America. Upon Rev. Ward's departure in 1981, the Reverend Peter W. Sipple was appointed Salisbury's fifth headmaster in its eighty-year history. During the 1981-1982 academic year, the Reverend Raymond Nelson served as interim headmaster until Mr. Sipple had completed his tenure at Oregon Episcopal School.

Centennial Celebrated

Mr. Richard T. Flood, Jr., dean of the school at Noble and Greenough School, was appointed Salisbury's sixth headmaster in 1988. Under Mr. Flood's fifteen years at the School, Salisbury celebrated its Centennial (in 2001) and saw extensive building in conjunction with that celebration. Most notable were the building of the Wachtmeister Mathematics and Science Building, the Centennial Humanities Building (which also includes the Phinny Library, the Ruger Fine Arts Center, and the Tremaine Art Gallery), and athletic fields on the north side of Route 44.

Salisbury Today

In November of 2002, Mr. Chisholm S. Chandler was appointed to succeed Mr. Flood. Having served the Salisbury School admissions and college offices successfully after he graduated from Brown University, Mr. Chandler became the seventh headmaster in July of 2003. Under his leadership, recent additions to campus include Ward House, housing 44 students and six faculty families (fall 2004), four single-family faculty homes (fall 2006), Wachtmeister Turf Field (fall 2007), a new boathouse (spring 2008) and a state-of-the-art athletic center (winter 2009).

St. Austin's Military School

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the school in Texas, see St. Austin Catholic School.

St. Austin's Military School is a defunct military academy formerly located in the West Brighton section of Staten Island, New York. The school was founded in 1883 with the name St. Austin's Episcopal School for Boys. The name of the school was soon changed to St. Austin's Military School. In 1898 it moved to Connecticut.

While on Staten Island the school was housed in the former Garner Mansion on St. Austin's Place. The building still exists as part of the campus of Richmond University Medical Center.

Sources:

- Staten Island Advance, February 21, 2008, page C-2.
- Staten Island Historical Society library.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Austin%27s_Military_School"
Categories: Defunct United States military academies | Education in Staten Island | Educational institutions established in 1883 | New York school stubs

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Leng & Davis vol. 5

guerite, born October 26, 1901, married Raymond Cullinan. 4. Lucille Elizabeth was born on June 18, 1907. 5. Jacob William, on June 12, 1909.

CHARLES OTIS WINANT—Peter Winant, the progenitor of this branch of the Winant family in America, was the first to settle on the Island. Charles O. Winant of Port Richmond is a present day descendant, and prominently identified, as is his wife, Ella L. (Hunt) Winant, in religious and civic activities. He is associated with the Sawyer Biscuit Company in charge of the territory near Syracuse, New York. He is a son of Captain Alexander J. and Martha Dongan (Wood) Winant, who lived in Rossville. The elder Winant for years was the operator of an oyster boat that plied between Staten Island and Virginia. In politics he was a staunch member of the Republican party. His death occurred December 17, 1910, and he was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Castleton Corners. His wife, Martha Dongan Wood, who died about the same time as her husband, had six sisters and a brother, all of whom were descendants of Governor Thomas Dongan. Walter Dongan, a nephew of Governor Dongan and the Earl of Limerick, married Ruth Floyd and they had a son, Richard. The latter was born in 1719 and married Cornelia Shanks. They were the parents of one son, Walter. The latter married and had a daughter, Johanne, who married Charles Wood. Next in line comes Ezekiel Wood, the father of Martha Dongan (Wood) Winant. Her mother was Eliza Jones.

Besides Charles O. Winant, six other children were born to Captain Alexander J. Winant and his wife. They are mentioned elsewhere in these historical volumes.

Following his education in the local schools, Charles O. Winant was employed at first as a bookkeeper and later as a cashier by the National Biscuit Company. Some time after his appointment as a branch manager for this vast enterprise he received an offer of a position as salesman with the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company. Accepting this post and filling it capably for some years, he later became branch manager for this concern. Afterward he was successively connected with the Patent Cereal Company, the B. Westergard Company and Jersey Biscuit Company, until joining the employ of the Sawyer Biscuit Company where he has since worked as manager of a territory in New York State.

Mr. Winant is a member of Council No. 61, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and various civic associations. He is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and active in church work, being connected with the board of stewards and the men's Bible class of that institution.

His marriage took place on June 23, 1909, to Ella Louise Hunt, daughter of Charles and Mary (Musgrove) Hunt. Her father was born in Birmingham, England, and her mother in Yorkshire, England. Mrs. Winant had the following brothers and sisters: 1. Hannah Martha, who married Charles W. Mesier, deceased. 2. Thomas Alfred, who married Joan Winant and became the father of five children. 3. Mary. 4. William, who married Victoria O'Neil and they had one son. 5. Eliza Everett. 6. Charles Musgrove. 7. Lillian Musgrove. Their father was a prosperous farmer residing near Port Richmond and the owner of a large floral establishment. At the present time two sons, Thomas A. and William, are proprietors of the florist shops.

Mr. and Mrs. Winant reside at No. 71 New Street, Port Richmond. Mrs. Winant, like her husband, is active as a church worker in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and is superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Winant are the parents of one son, Charles Otis H., Jr., born August 13, 1915.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL—Though Staten Island's population is yet small compared to the neighboring boroughs of Greater New York, it is not without modern hospitalization, well advanced to care for the physically afflicted. The historical chapters of these volumes contain descriptions of our various institutions in the field of medicine which justly reflect the civic progress of the Island. Despite the limited growth of our population every effort has been made during the last quarter-century to enlarge our hospitals and to have available the most skilled medical aid. Such undertakings, in general, have encountered financial and other difficulties, but the tenacity of purpose of those directing hospital work and the unselfish coöperation of our citizens have done much to make this community stand out in matters of public health. This review contains especially a description of St. Vincent's Hospital in West Brighton, and alludes to those responsible for the splendid work done toward its development.

St. Vincent's Hospital was founded in 1903. On Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1903, the institution opened its doors to the sick under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul from Mt. St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson. The site chosen for the hospital was at Castleton and Bard avenues, West New Brighton, where originally the old Garner homestead had stood. After William T. Garner, wealthy mill owner, had vacated the mansion it became the property of T. F. McCurdy and still later it was inhabited by Henry M. Taber. After Mr. Garner's death, however, the house was offered to President Ulysses S. Grant, but during the latter part of the nineteenth century it was somewhat remodeled and became St. Austin's School. This indeed was an ideal choice for the founders of St. Vincent's Hospital, for the estate consisted of a spacious building available as a headquarters, and extensive grounds, both attractive and in readiness for cultivation purposes if desired.

The new hospital, during its formative period, was under the supervision of St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan, being known as a branch of the latter institution. Sister Clement Maria, a patient and efficient organizer, was appointed to the superintendency and it is not difficult to visualize the numerous obstacles that she and her small group of devoted Sisters encountered in their early work. They labored steadfastly, however, with the result that after less than three years time substantial headway had been made.

In 1906 the first extensive and costly improvements were made on the original hospital building. The basement was entirely remodeled, a modern pharmacy and a dispensary were built and a large modern kitchen included in the improvements. Two other additions, a laundry and a power house, begun in 1909, were completed in 1911 and later an elevator was built and porches were enclosed. The latter innovation gave rise to sun parlors and added much-needed space for offices, thus practically transforming an old-fashioned building into an up-to-date institution. Where formerly there had been room for but one hundred beds at the most, the number was steadily increased during the passing years, but still was not adequate for the many demands of service.

All concerned realized that the erection of a more commodious hospital was imperative.

During the very latter part of 1929 ground was broken for this larger and finer edifice. Early in 1930 the corner-stone was laid by His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York. Leading churchmen throughout New York State and a large number of Staten Island residents and supporters of the hospital were in attendance. The new structure occupies land to the north of the old building and in the direction of Henderson Avenue. Its entrance, which leads from Bard Avenue, is graced by a wide, rock driveway and its general location is one of the most attractive and restful on Staten Island, surrounded as it is by well kept lawns and stately trees.

The new hospital was opened to the public early in September, 1930, at which time impressive ceremonies were conducted by His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes. In attendance were noted personages representing religious, medical and civic bodies on Staten Island and elsewhere. The new building, which stands five stories high, is a brick, fireproof structure. It combines size and spaciousness with scrupulous neatness. Its equipment is of the very finest known to modern medical science. Contained in the new hospital are two hundred and fifty beds placed in general wards, private wards and both semi-private and private rooms. Operating rooms, X-ray and physiotherapy departments, emergency rooms and a newly-established clinic are available for public use. The clinic, finely equipped and supervised, has been of immeasurable value to Staten Island residents.

At the present time the original building is now used as the nurses' residence. After considerable renovation, commodious sleeping apartments, a large, cheerful dining room, demonstration and class rooms have developed quite readily on the old site. There is also a chapel for religious services.

While in the old building with its limitations, the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons. During its first year of activity in the new building, it has received due recognition from the American Medical Association, being rated as a grade A hospital, thus qualifying for membership in that association.

As befits St. Vincent's Hospital, now the largest medical institution opened to the public on Staten Island, a numerous and capable surgical and medical staff has been obtained. A number of the Island's best known resident surgeons and physicians serve as staff members.

The superintendency of the hospital is vested in Sister Laurentia, who has acted in that capacity since 1923. Everyone suffering from a physical affliction, regardless of social status, racial heritage or creed, is admitted to the best of care at St. Vincent's, now in the thirtieth year of service.

The development of the new hospital is, in a sense, a fitting tribute to the workers who have given whole-heartedly of their efforts and their time, so that St. Vincent's might take its rightful place as a most worthy and serviceable hospital. In the rise of any institution of this character, the spirit of self-sacrifice is of vital importance and must necessarily be sustained throughout its whole existence. St. Vincent's has been especially fortunate in this instance, largely through the work of its auxiliary corps.

The first hospital building was not long open to the public before a group of enthusiastic women, most of them prominent in social and philanthropic work on the Island, saw the need of organizing an auxiliary unit. Consequently one was formed under the name of "The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital of the borough of Richmond" and its purpose was "to promote the interests of the hospital by assisting, under direction of its manager, in care of the destitute sick."

This new organization met regularly and was known principally for the vast work it accomplished and for the faithful attendance of its members. During the first year of the auxiliary's existence the annual summer lawn fete and the annual ball and reception, both of which have become features of the social season on Staten Island, were begun. The first lawn fete was held on the hospital grounds while the first ball took place at the old Castleton Hotel, St. Mark's Place, New Brighton. Both resulted in the raising of substantial funds for the hospital's needs. Monthly card parties held there are of fairly late origin, having been inaugurated at the time of the World War and have met with reassuring success.

An opportunity for the ladies' auxiliary to increase the scope of its work came with the entrance of the United States into the World War. A number of service men came back from the war after having been wounded or suffering from sickness, many of them being classed as incurable. Consumptive patients composed the majority of this group, the boys being visited every day by women of the auxiliary, many of whom had sons fighting in France, or in army cantonments in this country. Having as their watchword "to give all and give again" these ladies brought books, candy and cigarettes to the boys and helped to cheer them considerably.

At the present time as never before there is most urgent need for the strong support of the auxiliary at St. Vincent's. The economic depression which has levied a vast toll on Staten Island has brought sickness and suffering to many of our residents and has taxed the facilities of our medical centers. Suffice to relate, however, the new hospital at St. Vincent's has proved adequate for the task and the work of supervision and of actual medical treatment coupled with an augmented auxiliary bids fair to take care of its full quota of patients for years to come.

THE MARTIN FAMILY—The Martins are of ancient Celtic origin and for generations the County Fermanagh, Ireland, has been the native heath of the particular family described in this review. Its members, generally, from early times to the present day, have been staunch in their religious adherence to the Roman Catholic Church and numbered among its most zealous supporters. In the duties of life and citizenship representatives of the Martins have led active careers in professional, commercial and civil spheres while others have been landowners and agriculturists.

James Martin, a native of Fermanagh and member of the family given herein, was the first to come to America. He was the father of Thomas J., and the grandfather of the Misses Anna M. and Mary L. Martin of Stapleton, the Martins having been well known and importantly identified on Staten Island for more than eighty years.

James Martin, after acquiring a sound schooling in Ireland, began an apprenticeship in the building trade and learned the rudiments of construction work. As time passed he saved enough capital to engage in his own business. He married Ann Fitzpatrick, also of Irish parentage and about 1845 they

Hospital's former tenants were rich and famous

continued from page three

storm, the piano slid against the entrance of the stateroom where the family was dining, blocking their escape from the sinking vessel.

The rites for the Garners — six in all including the children had drowned in the tragic accident — was the largest mass funeral St. Mary's Episcopal Church had witnessed in its up to then 28-year history. The Garners had been regular parishioners at St. Mary's just one block west of their home, and now it was the Church which saw both an end to one era of Martindale and which, a few years later, would serve to initiate another. The Reverend Alfred G. Mortimer, Rector fo St. Mary's, saw great potential in the now abandoned property and by 1885 his dream to purchase the estate for his St. Austin's School for Boys, begun two years earlier in a West New Brighton meeting hall, became a reality. So successful was the institution that a combined classroom-gymnasium was constructed attention, however, were already taking shape across the bay, inspired, at least in part, by the advice of a young curate. Transferred from St. Joseph's Parish in Greenwich Village, home territory of St. Vincent's Hospital in the City, to Sacred Heart Church in West New Brighton, the priest one day went to Greenwich Village to see St. Vincent's Superior, Sister Louis Gonzaga McEvoy, expressing his difficulty at locating the Catholic dying at the Island's only general hospital, Smith Infirmary, (now Staten Island Hospital), and suggesting how much he felt a Catholic hospital for this new borough of New York—Greater New York had existed only since 1898—was needed.

No stranger to growth and change, Sister Louis Gonzaga had as assistant to St. Vincent's previous Superior, Sister Mary Laurentia, seen the institution grow out of rented quarters on West 11th St. into one of the best designed hospital facilities in the City. But now as St. Ferry Terminal past the proposed site for the new borough hall, down Bay St.—there was talk of widening it in some sections—up Richmond Turnpike (now Victory Blvd.) past the turrets of the Smith Infirmary and then on up to Castleton Ave.

Lined with lush, green, sprawling family estates and stately homes, Castleton Ave. had come to be known as something of a Millionaire's Row, though the Crash of 1898 had depleted the area's select residents somewhat. For a moment the stone wall bordering the property of Sailors Snug Harbor which extended back to the Terrace, obscured the Sisters' view of the Garner estate, but then there it was, the mansion, carriage house, all just as the Davenports had described it in their letters.

Initially attracting Sister Louis Gonzaga's attention was the open porch which decked the old mansion's ground floor, ideal, she thought, for her convalescent patients to take advantage of the Island's tonic air. This needed before this old house would serve as a hospital — a steam heating system would have to be installed, an operating room created, space found for a pharmacy, dispensary—but the potential was there.

While the Davenports took St. Vincent's Sister Superior to survey the rest of the property and its structures, the carriage house which could serve as a garage for a hospital ambulance, and the old boys school gymnasium which a year later would become a tubercular ward, Sister Clement Maria remained in the mansion to do some exploring on her own. She once again ascended the heavy mahogany staircase to the third floor, then through a door up a much narrower flight of stairs into the mansion's cupola where a panoramic vista of West New Brighton awaited her. A diversity of industry had once given the area the name of Factoryville and much of it could still be seen jutting out beyond St. Mary's steeple immigrant on the lower west side, she had come to realize that medical care was a universal need whose borders did not end at the Battery.

"St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond" was opened on Nov. 26 of that year by Sister Clement Maria, Sister Mary Henrietta Flanagan, Sister Loretto Gonzaga McGown and Sister Mary Claudia Carolan. At that dedication, Judge Reynaurd stressed the new facility's role as "an institution of Staten Island, in Staten Island and for Staten Island."

Believed to be St. Vincent's first benefactor was Mrs. Richard Pigott, mother of Msgr. Richard Pigott of the New York Archdiocese, Reverend Cornelius Pigott of Brooklyn, and Helen Pigott, who extended assistance to the Sisters with a gift of cows "to keep the grass short."

Of the nine Sisters of Charity who have served as administrators of St. Vincent's, three are still alive: Sister Edward Mary McNamara; Sister Loretto Bernard Beagan, who also served as administrator of St. Vincent's, Manhattan and is currently treasurer of the board of the institution; and Sister Evelyn Schneider, who presently serves as administrator for St. Vincent's, Manhattan.

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NYC Department of Buildings

Property Profile Overview

355 BARD AVENUE — **STATEN ISLAND 10310** — **BIN# 5106523**

BARD AVENUE	345 - 355	**Health Area**	: 400	**Tax Block**	: 102
CASTLETON AVENUE	NO NUMBER	**Census Tract**	: 91	**Tax Lot**	: 1
		Community Board	: 501	**Condo**	: NO
		Buildings on Lot	: 7	**Vacant**	: NO

View DCP Addresses... Browse Block

View Zoning Documents | View Challenge Results | View Certificates of Occupancy

Cross Street(s):	ST AUSTINS PLACE SOUTH, CASTLETON AVENUE		
DOB Special Place Name:	GARNER MANSION IS CALENDARED		
DOB Building Remarks:	AS PER LANDMARKS COMMISSION (1966)		
Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	**Special Status:**	N/A
Local Law:	YES	**Loft Law:**	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	**TA Restricted:**	NO
UB Restricted:	NO		
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	**Grandfathered Sign:**	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	**City Owned:**	NO
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

This property is not located in an area that may be affected by Tidal Wetlands, Freshwater Wetlands, or Coastal Erosion Hazard Area. Click here for more information

Department of Finance Building Classification: I1-HOSPITALS & HEALT

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as the legal use of the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open
Complaints	23	0
Violations-DOB	137	75
Violations-ECB (DOB)	46	13

This property has **2** open ECB "Work Without A Permit" Violations and may be subject to DOB civil penalties upon application for a permit. After obtaining the permit, a certificate of correction must be filed on the ECB violations.

Jobs/Filings	107
ARA / LAA Jobs	3
Total Jobs	110
Actions	212

OR Enter Action Type:
OR Select from List:
Select...
AND Show Actions

Elevator Records
Electrical Applications
Permits In-Process / Issued
Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Plumbing Inspections
Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Facades
Marquee Annual Permits
Boiler Records
DEP Boiler Information
Crane Information
After Hours Variance Permits

If you have any questions please review these Frequently Asked Questions, the Glossary, or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AGENDA
TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 2011

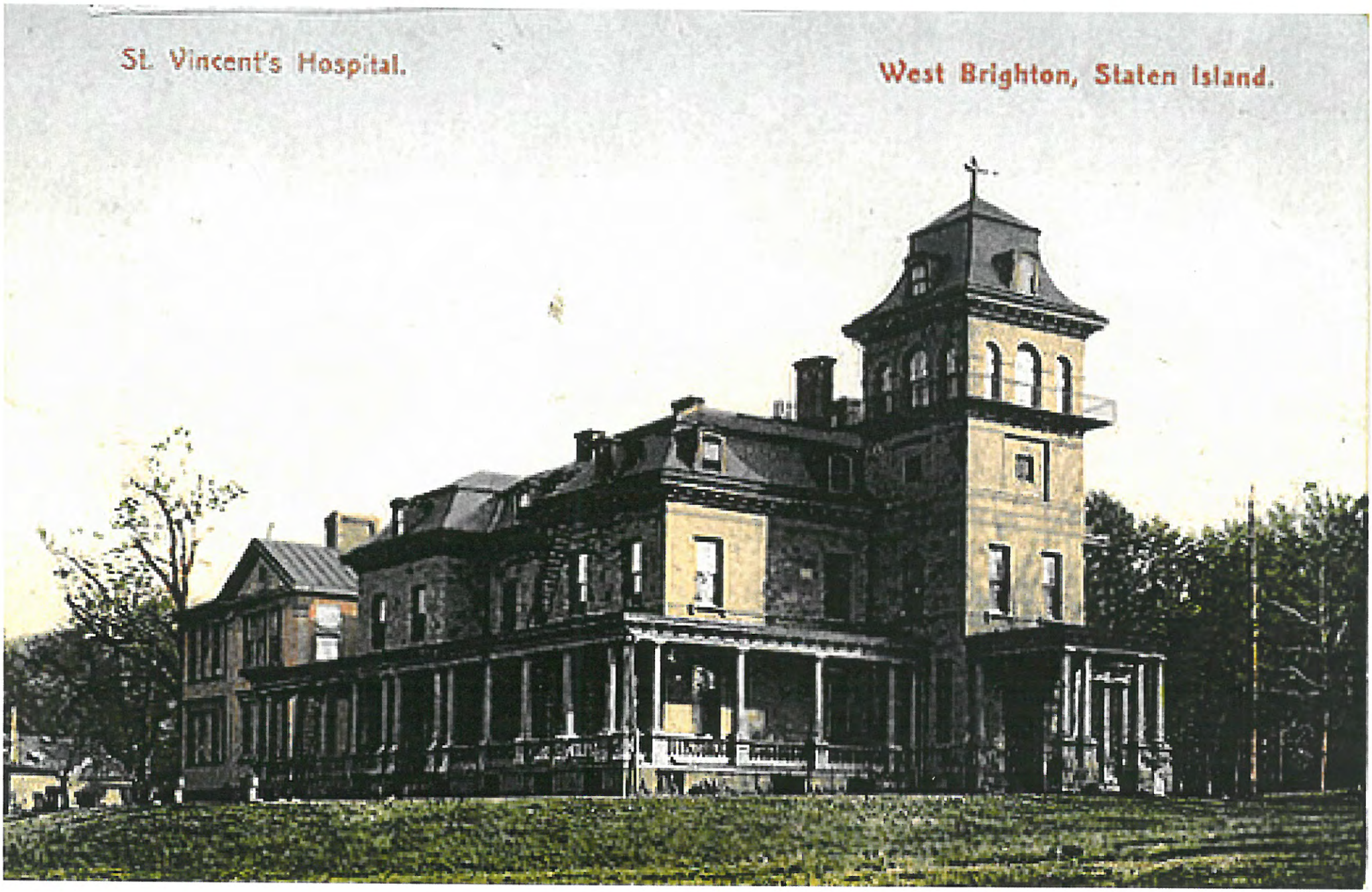
JUNE 7, 2011 PUBLIC MEETING ITEM NO. 1 TIME: 9:30 – 9:35 A.M. STAFF: V.K.	ITEM PROPOSED FOR THE COMMISSION'S CALENDAR LP-2245 WILLIAM T. and MARY MARCELLITE GARNER MANSION, 355 Bard Avenue (aka 345-355 Bard Avenue), Staten Island. *Landmark Site:* Borough of Staten Island Tax Map Block 102, Lot 1 in part

St. Vincent Hospital, West Brighton, S. I.

12413 ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, WEST BRIGHTON, S. I.

St. Vincent's Hospital.

West Brighton, Staten Island.

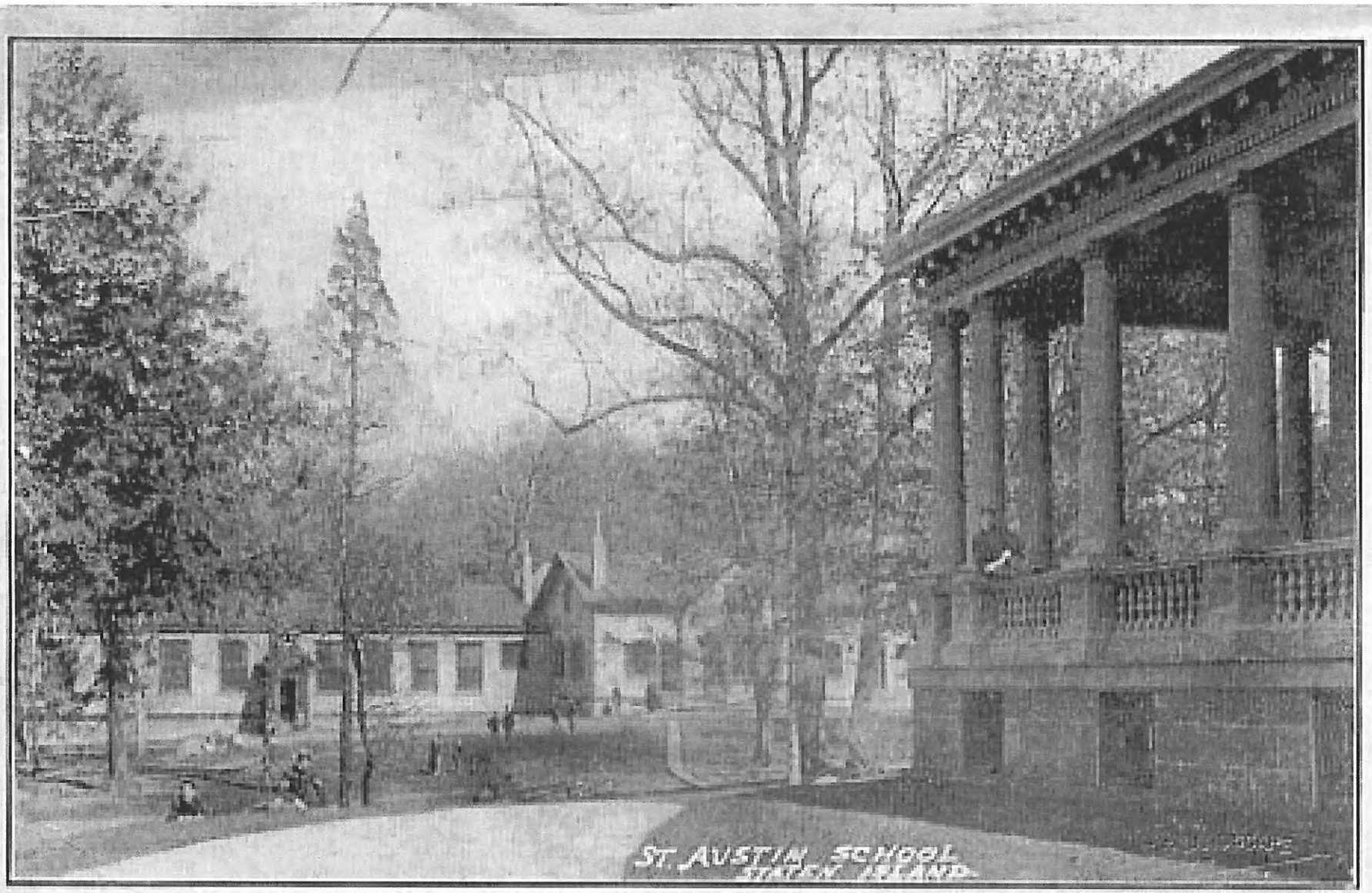


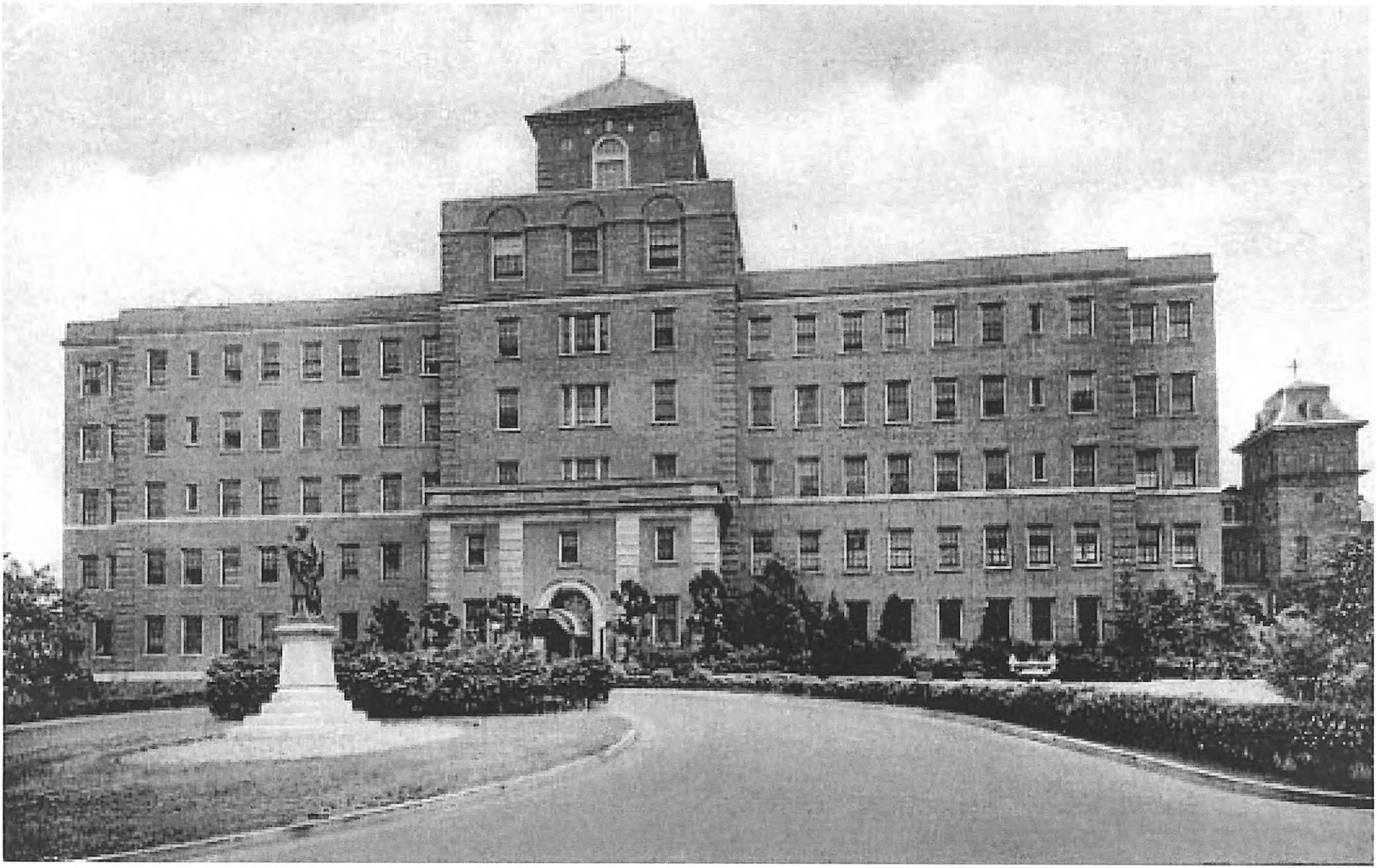
St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

St. Vincent's Hospital, formerly St. Austin's School, S. I.

Photo by Almstead.

Published by Butler


ST. AUSTIN SCHOOL
STATEN ISLAND



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View All Addresses... Browse Block View Certificates of Occup

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Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	**Grandfathered Sign:**	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	**City Owned:**	NO
Historic Block:		**Historic Lots:**	
Other BINs:	NONE		

Zoning:	R2 - SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED RESIDENCE DISTRICT
Commercial Overlay:	NONE
Special District:	NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code: I1-HOSPITAL/HEALTH

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as th the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open
Complaints	19	0
Violations-DOB	62	43
Violations-ECB	35	5

This property has 1 open DOB and 1 open ECB "Work Without A Permit" Violations and may be subject to DOB civil penalties upon application for a permit. After obtaining the permit, a certificate of correction must be filed on the ECB violations.

Jobs/Filings	90
PRA / ARA Jobs	3
Total Jobs	93
Actions	212

OR Enter Action Type:
OR Select from List:
Select...

Elevator Records
Electrical Applications
Permits In-Process / Issued
Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Plumbing Inspections
Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Facades
Marquee Annual Permits
Boiler Records
DEP Boiler Information

AND Show Actions

If you have any questions please review these Frequently Asked Questions, the Glossary, or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.

BIS Menu | Bldg Info Search | Property Profile | Back

NYC BUILDINGS

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NYC Department of Buildings

Property Browse by Boro/Block/Lot

Browsing STATEN ISLAND Block 102 Lot 1

TAX LOT	ADDRESS	HOUSE NUM RANGE	FOIL	LANDMARK STATUS	BIN	SPECIA
1	297 BARD AVENUE	297 - 297	*		5106522	
1	355 BARD AVENUE	345 - 355	*	C	5106523	
1	335 BARD AVENUE	335 - 335	*		5801613	
1	681 CASTLETON AVENUE	681 - 681	*		5803661	
1	701 CASTLETON AVENUE	701 - 701	*		5803662	

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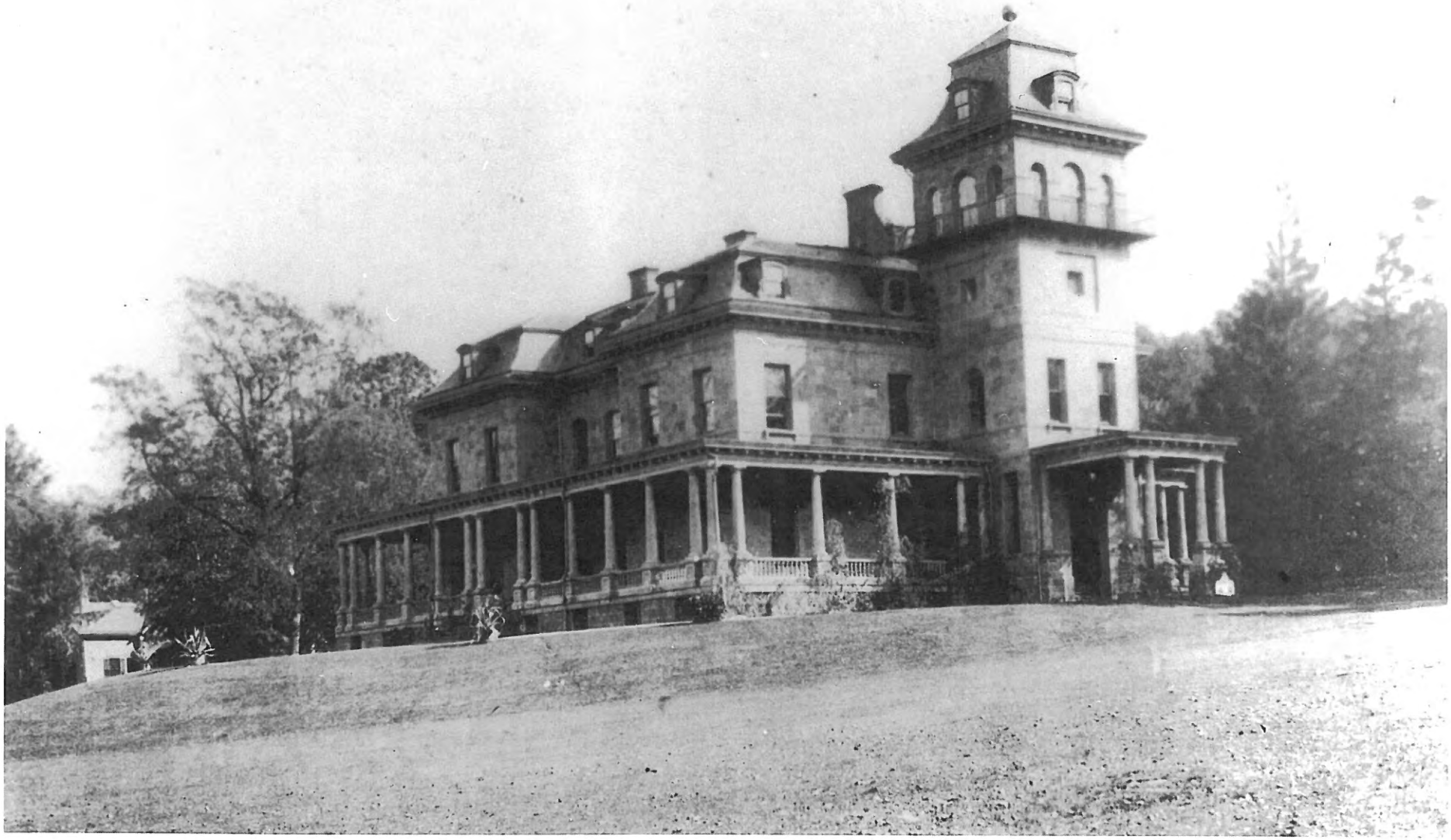
PHI West New Brighton. Residences. Garner Mansion
10/1/1938
11. IN.
PH Box-304

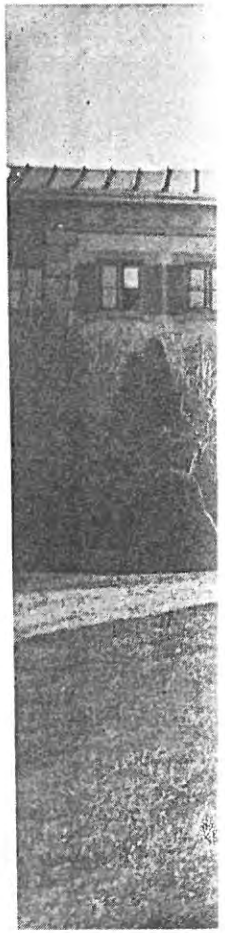


North Shore
Garner Estate
St. Vincent's Hospital

St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. 1848

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT AS THE GARNER MANSION - 1906
It is located at Bard and Castleton Avenues.

TAYLOR STREET NEAR CASTLETON AVENUE, WEST BRIGHTON - 1910



Built circa 1850 in the new fashion of the mansard roof and tower style that was becoming popular in America prior to the Civil War, the Garner house was long a private residence. Later it was St. Austin's School. Then it became the original St. Vincent's Hospital, where it still stands.

Landmarks Preservation Commission

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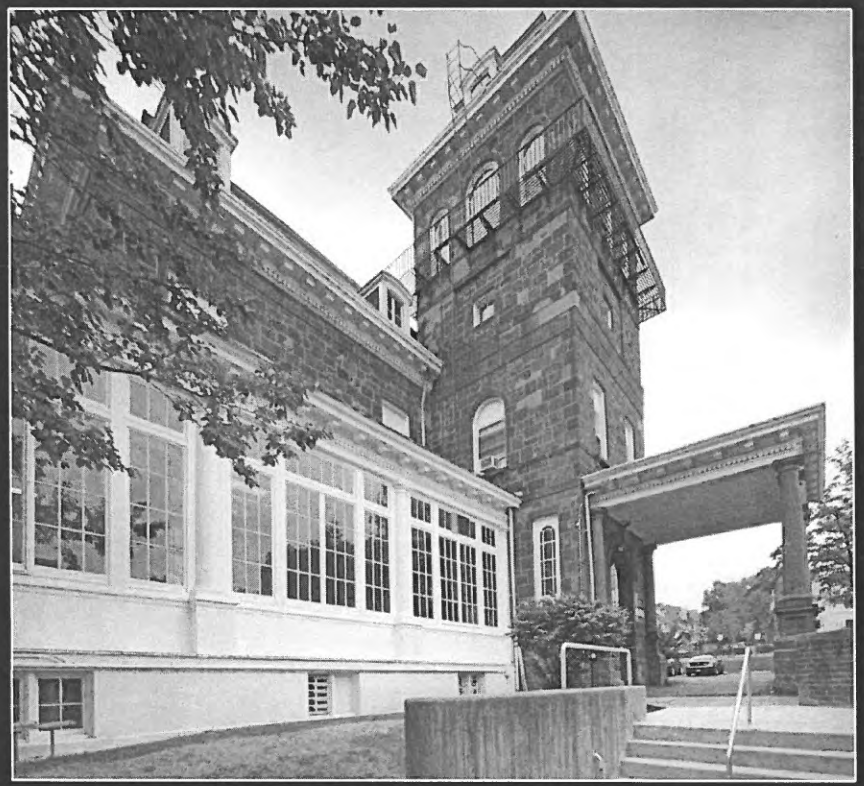

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http://www.askthearchitect.org/architectural-styles/second-empire-architecture-- accessed 5/19/2011

Second Empire

Considered very modern in the mid-19th century, this architectural style imitated French building fashions of the period.

Overview

As its name implies, the Second Empire architectural style can be traced to France, specifically to the reign of Napoleon III (1852–1870). Under the emperor's direction, much of Paris was rebuilt with wide avenues and striking monumental buildings, replacing medieval alleys and structures. The reconstruction of Paris in the Second Empire style had a major impact on building design throughout Europe and the United States.

As public architecture, the Second Empire style was meant to exude character and a sense of permanence. Therefore, residences designed in this style were generally large and built for the affluent homeowner. At its most elaborate, the Second Empire design was sometimes described as a "wedding cake." Yet, at the peak of its popularity in the United States (roughly 1855–1885), the Second Empire architectural style was considered both fashionable and a contemporary statement of modernity. The Second Empire design's popularity led to a widespread remodeling boom during which mansard roofs were incorporated into formerly pitched-roof homes.

The Second Empire style was most popular in the Northeast and Midwest, but less common on the Pacific coast and rare in the South. Second Empire homes and buildings were generally built in the more affluent regions of the country. Predictably, the architectural style's popularity dropped rapidly following the economic depression of 1873.

The Second Empire style appropriated the design characteristics of several historical languages, thereby departing from the custom of slavishly imitating established idioms. Free adaptation, allowing architects far more leeway in their design, mirrored the belief that in America, one could pick and choose the best from the past. This philosophy drove a mix-and-match sensibility.

In addition to eclecticism, a constant of the Second Empire style is the mansard roof, a slightly corrupted expropriation from François Mansart, the seventeenth-century architect who introduced the mansard roof in the enlargement of the Louvre.

Beneath their distinctive roofs, Second Empire homes had much in common with other Victorian styles. For example, Queen Anne homes were often remodeled and enlarged by adding extra floors and a mansard roof. Similarities between Second Empire and Italianate are found in their stylistic use of overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and ornate door and window hoods.

mansard roof took on several shapes over the course of the Second Empire style's development: straight-angled, convex, concave and even "S" curved shapes all with or without dormers.

Windows

In Second Empire architecture, central feature windows often placed over an entrance were arranged in pairs and occasionally as triple sets. Elaborate public buildings (such as the Renwick Museum) had windows flanked by columns or pilasters. Wood clapboard homes were designed with elaborate window hoods supported by brackets, multiple layers of wood trim, usually with incised patterns. Whimsical eyebrow shapes placed over windows, doors and dormer windows were common. Brick homes tended to be simpler than wood because of the expense associated with elaborate brick and stone work. Bay windows were often used as a Second Empire architectural feature on a façade that accommodated an abundance of ornamentation.

Entrance

There is never a doubt as to where the entrance is located on a Second Empire home. A central projecting pavilion often highlights the entrance in the form of a porch or elaborate canopy with some form of protection from weather. Second Empire entrances are typically elevated above the grade by several steps and doors are typically double or an extra wide single door.

Renwick Gallery, Wash, DC

Cooke's Row, Georgetown, Wash, DC

Mansard Roof Detail. Capital Hill, Wash, DC

Two fine examples of Second Empire buildings, familiar to many in the capital city, are located directly across from each other not far from the White House in Washington, D.C. The Renwick Gallery designed by architect James Renwick, at the northeast corner of 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., was built in 1859. It was the first major U.S. building designed in the Second Empire style. A decade later, work began directly across Pennsylvania Avenue, on the complex now known as the Old Executive Office Building. Designed by architect Alfred B. Mullet and notorious for its rich embellishment, the OEB is perhaps our nation's grandest example of the Second Empire style.

The townhouse, a typical residential form built in Washington, D.C. between 1860 and 1880 was dominated by the Second Empire style (along with the Italianate). The mansard roof is particularly well-suited for townhouses, making them appear tall, but not massive.

Characteristics

As with other Victorian trends, Second Empire ornamentation was inspired and unstinting. Decorative details in Second Empire architecture included iron cresting on the roof, heavily bracketed cornices, quoins and balustrades. The general effect is monumental and ornate, appropriate to the Second Empire style's Napoleonic roots.

Second Empire homes often had a simple box form, square or rectangular, and were highly symmetrical. Many examples exist in Washington, D.C. such as Cooke's Row on Q Street NW in Georgetown. Other good examples are the Visitation School located on 35th Street NW and the Folger's offices on the 500 block of 8th Street SE.

There was also an asymmetrical form of Second Empire architecture, usually designed as an L plan. It could have two wings or be built as a single block with a strongly projecting bay that called attention to an entrance where the wings meet.

Towers were also a common Second Empire feature. Today, visually compelling towered houses are frequently featured in Halloween illustrations and horror films. (Remember Alfred Hitchcock's *Psycho or the Addams Family TV series?*) The tower can be square or rectangular and placed either symmetrically or asymmetrically.

Materials

In Second Empire architecture, roofs were almost always slate shingles and occasionally the slate was stylized with a decorative pattern. The primary building material was wood and brick. Brick buildings were sometimes embellished with cut stone to make them more ornate. The style alluded to grandeur the buildings with clapboard utilized wood quoins at the corners of the building and heavily ornamented wood trim with hoods at windows and doors.

Roof

Beyond its sheer visual strength, the advantage of a mansard is the added space it offers. Behind what appears to be a roof, there is room for a full floor instead of a mere attic. The

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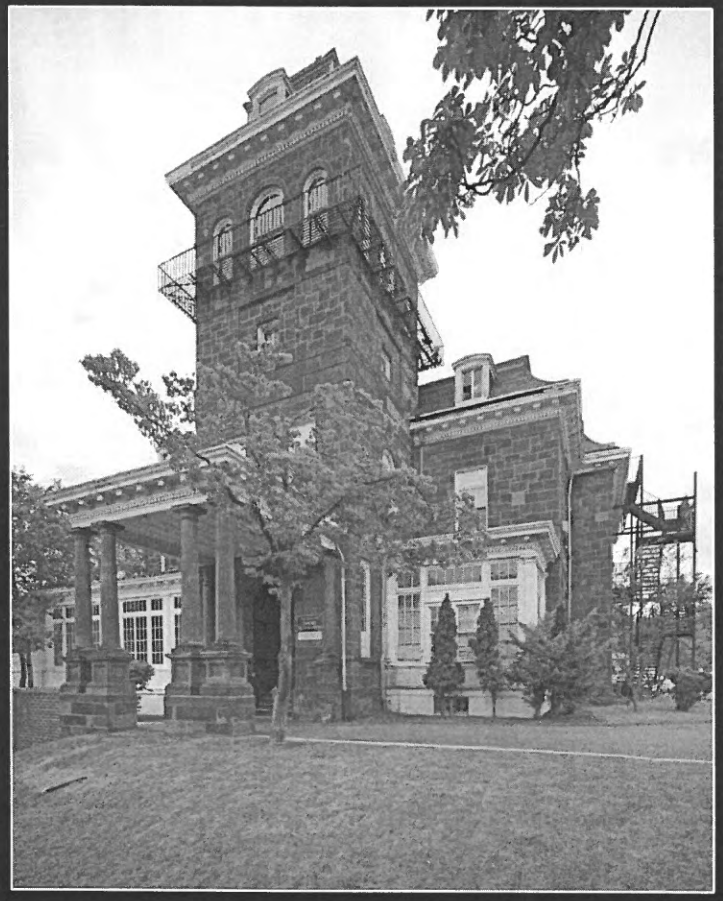

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Garner Mansion (date unknown)
Photo courtesy of Historic Richmond Town

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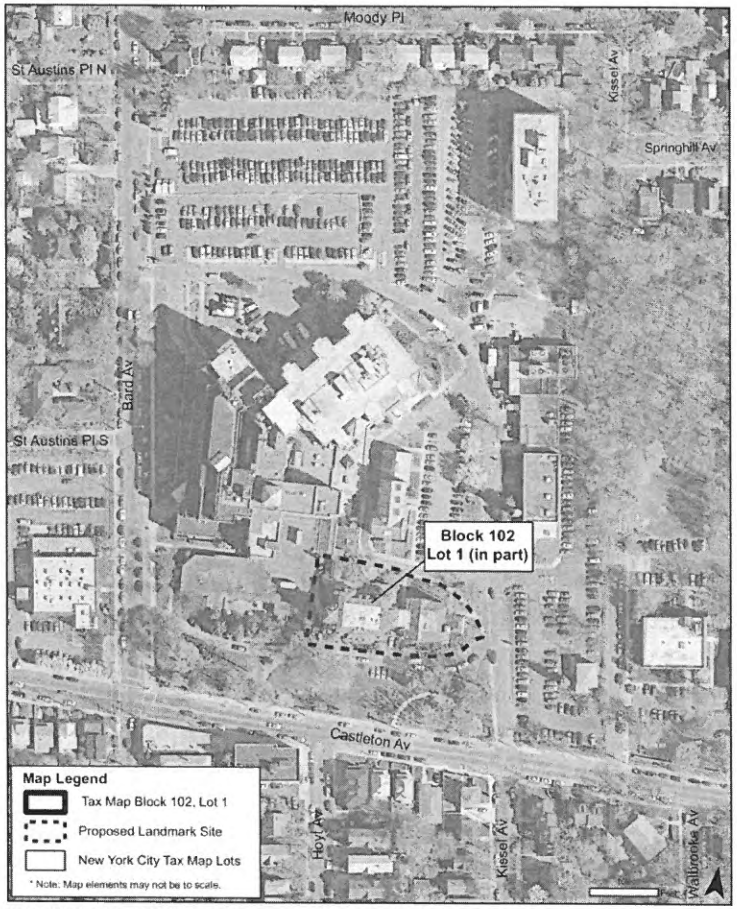

WILLIAM T. AND MARY MARCELLITE GARNER MANSION (LP-2245), 355 Bard Avenue (aka 345-355 Bard Avenue). [PROPOSED] Landmark Site: Borough of Staten Island, Tax Map Block 102, Lot 1 in part.

Calendar: June 7, 2011 [PROPOSED DATE]

Graphic Source: New York City Department of City Planning, MapPLUTO, Edition 09v1, 2009. Author: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, JM. Date: May 31, 2011

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item Proposed for the Commission's Calendar

NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission

William T. and Mary Marcellite Garner Mansion

355 BARD AVENUE
(aka 345-355 Bard Avenue),
Borough of STATEN ISLAND

Built: C. 1860
Architect: Unknown

Richmond University Medical Center

Coordinates: 40.635662°N 74.105986°W

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Richmond University Medical Center is a hospital in West New Brighton, Staten Island in New York City.[1] The hospital occupies the buildings that were formerly St. Vincent's Medical Center, which closed in 2006.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Campuses
- 3 Number of beds
- 4 Ownership
- 5 References
- 6 External links

History

Richmond University Medical Center was established on January 1, 2007. It is a level 1 trauma center located in Staten Island, New York and an academic affiliate of the New York Medical College's School of Medicine.

The original hospital on the site, St. Vincent's Hospital, was opened in 1903 as a 74-bed facility under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of New York in what had been the Garner mansion, a mansard-roofed stone building built by Charles Taber and later owned by W.T. Garner (the building had been offered to ex-President Ulysses S. Grant as a retirement home, but Grant and his wife were reportedly put off by a summer swarm of mosquitoes).[*citation needed*]

The mansion still stands on the grounds. The hospital greatly expanded and modernized over the years, and the Sisters of Charity Healthcare System expanded to acquire the former U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in the Stapleton neighborhood of Staten Island, renaming it Bayley Seton Hospital. In 1999 Saint Vincent's Catholic Medical Center of Manhattan, originally a separate institution founded by the same sisters, took control of the facility as part of a major restructuring of the overall community of Catholic healthcare facilities in New York. [*citation needed*]

In 2006, St. Vincent's on Staten Island was sold to Bayonne Medical Center and spun off as **Richmond University Medical Center (RUMC)**.[2]

Although nominally non-religiously affiliated, the crosses that formerly adorned St. Vincent's Hospital remain, and a search of the hospital's profile showed that, aside from 173 Fallopian tube ligations, according to the New York State Department of Health: Information for a Healthy New York website the hospital did not report the performance of any procedures which were prohibited in the hospital's prior incarnation (as St. Vincent's) or which are otherwise banned by the Catholic Church. The same site also shows that RUMC has an adjunct facility, RUMC-Bayley Seton.

Campuses

- 355 Bard Avenue Staten Island, NY 10310 (West Brighton)
- 75 Vanderbilt Avenue, Staten Island, New York 10304 (Stapleton)

Number of beds

Number of beds the hospital is licensed to operate.[1]

- Bed Type #
- Alcohol Detoxification 7
- Coronary Care 10
- Intensive Care 20
- Maternity 34
- Medical-Surgical 291
- Neonatal Continuing Care 6
- Neonatal Intensive Care 8
- Neonatal Intermediate Care 11
- Pediatric 23
- Pediatric Intensive Care Unit 3
- Psychiatric / Mental 35
- Total Beds = 448

Ownership

- Sisters of Charity Healthcare (1903–1999)[3]
- Saint Vincent's Catholic Medical Center (1999–2007)[2]
- Richmond University Medical Center (2007–present)

References

1. ^ *a b* "Richmond University Medical Center". New York State Department of Health. http://hospitals.nyhealth.gov/browse_view.php?id=232. Retrieved 2007-08-21.
2. ^ *a b* "More $$ worry as St. Vincent's deal is sealed". Staten Island Advance. December 28, 2006. http://www.silive.com/news/advance/index.ssf?/base/news/1167310811142820.xml&coll=1. Retrieved 2007-08-21. "St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, will be sold today to Bayonne Medical Center for $10 million, and the North Shore hospital will become Richmond University Medical Center on Monday, parties to the sale said yesterday"
3. ^ Steinhauer, Jennifer (October 3, 1999). "A Conversion At St. Vincents; In Catholic Merger, Serving the Poor Means Courting the Affluent". New York Times. http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9F06E1D8113EF930A35753C1A96F958260. Retrieved 2007-08-21. "So last summer, the hospital, along with Sisters of Charity Healthcare, a hospital on Staten Island, agreed to merge with the Catholic Medical Centers of Brooklyn and Queens. Overnight, the region's largest Catholic healthcare system was born, with eight hospitals and scores of other services under its wing"

External links

- Richmond University Medical Center is at coordinates 40.635662°N 74.105986°W
- Official website

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richmond_University_Medical_Center"
Categories: Hospitals established in 2007 | New York Medical College | Hospitals in New York City | Buildings and structures in Staten Island | New York building and structure stubs | United States hospital stubs

- This page was last modified on 18 April 2011 at 12:55.

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- Official website

Saint Vincent Catholic Medical Center

address:355 Bard Avenue Staten Island, NY 10310 phone:718-818-1234 website:Saint Vincent Catholic Medical Center .

The Sisters of Charity of New York founded St. Vincent's Staten Island in 1903. Beginning as a 74-bed facility on a former estate, the hospital witnessed several building expansions, in 1930, 1961, 1978 and, most recently, in 1989, bringing it to its current bed complement of 440. It was the first Catholic hospital in New York State to acquire cobalt therapy for the treatment of cancer; the first hospital on Staten Island to offer diagnostic cardiac catheterization; the first to establish a hospice program; and the first to introduce interventional radiology to Staten Island.

Our Mission is Saint Vincent Catholic Medical Centers is committed to reflecting God's love by advancing Christ's healing ministry, with Respect, Integrity, Compassion and Excellence to all who come to us in need, especially the poor.

Our Values are Respect the basic dignity of the human person is the guiding principal in all our interactions, policies and procedures.

Integrity is the consistency between the Catholic identity we profess and the ways in which we act it is that quality of truthfulness, which fosters trust.

Compassion is the way we share deep concern, love and care toward each person.

Excellence is our way of demonstrating that we can always be more, always be better.

Saint Vincent's Hospital Staten Island enjoys full accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.

revival so builders could be freer

112-heavy- usual masonry , heavy, ornate trim at windows, doorways- roof is strong final statement-
this era had machine-made trim available so they could use a lot, and cast-metal
Italianate ornament was most pop, but not always-
113-porches always imp. In all late 19th cen houses—often bozy- windows often grouped in 2s and 3s- generally Italianate style, round-topped, capped by hood moulds, or with moulded and scrolled panels around- large windows in bays for lots of light-
114-2nd Emp pop during time of great eclecticism- lots of new ideas, and the ability to make them happen because of new technologies-
Nap III reign ended in 1870 and financial problems in 1873 led to its demise-

Double doors at front with glass sash-

He describes villa as " a country residence, with land attached, a portion of which, surrounding the house, is laid out as a pleasure ground....more than profit." Villas are for "the gratifications resulting from the display of wealth and taste."
Owner should have "some wealth" and "possess taste himself or have sense enough to call to his assistance the taste and judgment of others..." he rejected classical or Greek –wanted something more picturesque- should "heighten its effect on the mind" –wanted emotional responses- liked medieval gothic- ie Norman, Italian and cottage villa – beauty of irregularity—something beyond utility-

Second Empire style:
Henry-Russell Hitchcock et al, *The Rise of an American Architecture* (New York: Praeger, 1970), 175-6
During mid 19th c, "an alternative to the articulation and skeletonization of the Stick Style was offered by mansarded, often symmetrical types, which were more or less based on contemporary French precedent..." "more compact and sculpturally plastic" than Stick Style- gave a sort of classical alternative for picturesque styles popular at time- similar to Italian villa type but with high roofs—also "archtypal image of the desire for sovereignty over the earth, for command of space" – typical house of wealthy merchants who had great power-

Roger Dixon and Stefan Muthesius, *Victorian Archi*tecture (London: Thames and Hudson, 1978),
18- classical forms re-introduced into Britain in 16th c and were dominant ever since- concerned with layout as well as elevation- symmetry, simplicity and ordering all the parts into a whole- new stylistic variations began to appear in early 19th to rejuvenate- Neo-classicism , Palladianism,
Since 1830s, less orthodox outlook, and could include features of other types, incl Italian or French Renaissance- by mid- 19th cn, embellishing classical buildings with vertical accents, incl mansard roofs,- Second Empire refers to Nap III extensions of the Louvre in Paris-
Me- classical seen as antithesis of Picturesque, but could be picturesque also
62- "Mid-Victorian taste for French Second Empire arch- Grosvenor Place, begun 1868 by Thomas Cundy- terraces are faced w stone, and grouped as pavilions under sep mansard roofs- (terrace of indiv houses)
81- Second Emp named after Nap. III extensions to the Louvre- a somewhat impure and ornate version of palatial architecture, with a smattering of the Picturesque and French Ren in the use of towers and roofs-
129-Pop for hotels and offices in England

James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, House Styles in America, the Old-House Journal Guide to the Architecture of American Homes (New York, Penguin Books, 1996)
109---double-pitched mansard roof, no matter what the other massing of the building- bet c.1855-1885- style enthusiastically adopted here- more popin cities than rural areas
110—large houses with towers and wings allowed diff roof shapes- slate is preferred material for roof-multicolored shingles-large dormer windows to give extra floor on top—ornate cast-ropn cresting on top or around deck adn towers, tall, elaborate chimneys-
Seen in US as modern style, not historical, as were Greek and Gothic- not pure historical

61- Italian villa style- square building with cupola or captain's lookout- Goodhue Home 1845- Clinton Ave, New Brighton-
Alexander House, summer home of Junius Brutus Alexander, Flagg Place, Dongan Hills, later Richmond County Country Club
Wyeth House on Meisner Ave in Egbertville, home of Judge Nathaniel Wyeth, Jr
Parkinson House -1854- on Richmond Road, New Dorp
62- many Southern plantation owners came to Pavilion Hotel to escape summer heat of home- , as did wealthy New Yorkers- During Civil War, southern officers sent their wives and children there- closed in 1900 and demolished in 1904-

Style:

Second Empire style- mansard- introduced to NYC by Detlef Lienau in 1850-52-
Schleicher house blt 1857- (also has Italianate elements here)

2nd Empire- flourished in Us in 50s adn 60s- mostley classical details with mansard roof- segmental arched windows-

Roger W. Moss, *The American Country House* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1990)
6-7- Alex Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing- Scottish landscape-gardener and architectural critic John Claudius Loudon wrote about them– very influential- Loudon described vill "residence in the country with a garden for recreation and enjoyment, more than profit" ie, not farm or plantation that works the land- Downing and Davis wanted these types to be "picturesque"

Downing- *Architecture of Country Houses* 1850- and *Cottage Residences* 1842- promoted Gothic Reevival and Italianate
"The villa-the country house, should, above all things, manifest individuality. It should say something of the character of the family within- as much as possible of their life and history, their tastes and associations, should mould and fashion themselves upon its walls."
According to Downing, a villa is "the country hosue of a person of competence or wealth sufficient to build and maintain it with some taste and elegance." Villa requires at least 3 servants to maintain so it has to be big-
Villa is "closely ties to urban transportation and manufacturing in the North- built by industrialists, magnates, stock manipulators, etc- many had grown rich in Civil War and "converted their enormous incomes into great piles of masonry" and called them 'country houses" -
Represent ultimate consumption of wealth derived from means other than the land- most were set near major metropolitan areas so owners could go between-

139- Scottish John Claudius Loudon edited journal: *The Gardner's Magazine* 1826-42- The *Magazine of Natural History* -1829-36- *The Architectural Magazine* 1834-38 and wrote books also widely read *Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* 1833- very influential-

Pavilion in New Brighton-built in 1828 as home of Thomas E. Davis, but added on to and converted to hotel in 1832- immense saloon in rear- colonnade in front –popular and fashionable in its day-
Castleton House in West New Brighton, built 1837, headquarters of the Tompkins Guards

Mostly still rural community through early 1840s- Samuel Akerly made report to NYS Agricultural Society in 1842-listed occupations-

249) mid 19th century- large influx of new immigrants helped enlarge the population-

253) in 1836, Dr. Samuel MacKenzie Elliott purchased property at what is now Bard Ave and Richmond Terrace- had distinguished career as eye doctor- attracted many people to area for treatment and many stayed- he built several houses along Bard Ave and erected St. Mary's 254-4) Protestant Episcopal Church in 1849 at corner of Livingston and Delafield Place- in 1853, site at corner of Davis and Castleton Aves given by John Bard for larger church-
Became supported by Bards, Delafields, Gratacaps, **Tabers** and other imp people of SI-
Elliott built a cottage by "Ranleigh" gabled and battened- where Sydney Howard Gay and wife moved-= abolitionists- beginning of abolitionist colony there-

307- recounts tale of sinking of Mohawk off Stapleton- quoting from "Legends, Folk Lore and Stories of Staten Island" – 20th of July, 1876- party in honor of engagement of Mrs. Garner's brother given on board the yacht- sudden squall came up and toppled boat which was still at anchor- ladies in cabin were caught under heavy furniture, including large piano- Mrs. Garner could not be freed from heavy weight and her husband tried to save her, but died with her, embracing her as they drowned-
Moving procession of bodies carried along Bard Ave

519) St. Austin's School for Boys- established 1883- through the efforts of Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer- purchased Garner property and fitted it out for school purposes
Board of Trustees- Ex. Norton, E.H. Bonner, H.E. Bonner, H.E. Alexander, A.D, Irving, C. Whitman, J.M. Davis, G.W.Curtis, W. Walser, S.A. Robinson,
Faculty all clergmen
School flourished for many years- Rev. George W. Dumbell was headmaster-
School later moved to Connecticut-

Board of Education of the City of New York, *Staten Island, A Resource Manual for School and Community* (New York: Bureau of Curriculum Research, 1964)

p.60- Gothic style homes on SI- By William H. Ranlett- his own on Clove Rd in West New Brighton, 1845- For Dr. Samuel Elliott and then Lived in by SH Gay- on Davis Ave, 1848- Orig bldg of St. Joseph's Hill Academy for Girls, Arrochar, 1850—Parsonage of Reformed Dutch Church on Arthur Kill Rd in Richmondtown- 1855-

esp popular in summer- wealthy NYers people came to escape the heat and enjoy the luxurious facilities- Jenny Lind frequented here when singing at Castle Garden- During Civil War, Confederate officers sent their wives and children here for safety – building closed in 1900 and demolished in 1904

Holden -72- there was public school in Castleton Corners as early as 1784- on Manor Road- in 1812, four school districts created- one for each of 4 towns on island

76- c. 1836 Dr. Samuel MacKenzie Elliott purchased property around Bard Ave and Richmond Terr- eminent eye specialist- built several grey stone houses became literary colony- Also Mres. 77-Francis George Shaw came for treatment- she bought property bet Bard and Davis Ave, north of Henderson- prominent philanthropist- and civic leader- trustee of SSH—staunch abolitionists- One local resident- George William Curtis, famous essayist, editor and lecturer came to SI in 1856- bought house at 234 Bard Ave- Curtis said, " God might have made a more beautiful spot than Staten Island but He never did." Ardent abolitionist- prominent in Unitarian Church and involved with politics- (Curtis HS named after him)

FLO came hjere in 1848 and Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt- born on SI in 1794- his home in Stapleton-as well as Manahttan-

Dorothy Valentine Smith, *Staten Island, Gateway to New York* (Philadelphia: Chilton Book Company, 1970)
103-Describing area in 1830s and 40s- the area's woods and fields, etc. provided "most delightful drives, extensive water prospects, and varied rural landscapes to be found in any part of the country..."
People expected a "future of increasing elegance" in SI- "tremendous castles of wood and stone, and houses of every architectural style springing up among the hills and along the shore as far south as Colonel Billopp's old Manor of Bentley; mansions inspired by Napoleon III's Second Empire, with mansard roofs and heavy towers; Gothic Revival cottages, their steep roofs, eaves and cornices adorned with wooden lace, while others proudly displayed their Moorish or Egyptian origin."

Charles W. Leng and William T. Davis, *Staten Island and Its People, A History, 1609-1929* (New York: Lewis Historical Publ. Co, 1930)
Leng & Davis, Vol I, 227
Early Development of SI- Richmond laid out in 1836- other towns followed- By 1842, Samuel Akerly said, "the whole eastern shore is becoming almost a continued village from the Quarantine to the Signal poles at Fort Richmond, being occupied by country seats and town plots...The north side of Staten Island is more thickly inhabited than any other part...the road along the kills is thickly studded with elegant mansions..."
229) 1830s and 40s – "conviviality of the period...led to a number of hotels and pleasure resorts."
230) Pavilion Hotel built before 1829 on high point behind Richmond- had balconies for view and sea air- handsome saloons, plazas, etc. Lots of other ones listed, many built in 1820s-40s-

1830- Major Gen George Howard bought 42 acres bet Eddy and Louis Sts bet Rivchmond Tnpk and Howard Ave- erected large home on Eddy ST (now St. Paul's Ave)
Mme. Suzette Grymes, widow of Gov Claiborne of Louisiana married John Randolph Grymes of NO and came to SI- Bult large house on top of hill which was then named for her- 1858, sold home to Wm Butler Duncan- several other large houses built on hill-
65-- Incl that of Sir Edward Cunard (manager of Cunard Line)- blt large houses with superb view of water- lots of entertaining- Also house of Gen William Green Ward, blt 1860 and called Oneata- last 2 bldgs on Wagner College campus now-
Nichols house- at foot of Grymes Hill blt bet 1852-54- landscaped by FLO-

74- Society for Seaman's Children- organized in 1846 fir care and instruction of needy children of seafaring men- opened orig in Port Richmond- 1847 moved to Stapleton but quickly outgrew facilities-
1850 leased land from SSH and erected a large 4-sty home on Castleton Ave now bldg used by SI Mental Health Society-

80- Dr, Samuel MacKenzie Elliott 1836 purchased prop at Bard Ave and Richmond Terr- built sev stone houses in area, called Elliottville- became literary colony
Francis George Shaw blt bet Bard Ave and David, north of Henderson- prominent philanthropist and civic leader- trustee of Seamen's REtreat and SR Smith Infirmary (SI HOSPITAL)
58- Dr. Sam Elliott erected church in Elliottsville- became St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church- in 1853, built building on property given by William Bard at Davis and Castleton Aves-

During 1840s and 50s, New Brighton was fashionable summer resort- good ferry service to Manhattan, lots of fresh air- New Brighton Association started 1836 to develop and promote it- said to have "proximity to the great commercial mart of the western hemisphere,...beauty of location, extent of prospect, and salubrity of climate, unrivaled in this country." Only 5 miles from Man and served by two swift ferries daily- it was a place for business men to get away from Manhattan for better lives with families-

Large house for Anton Phelps Stokes built in New Brighton, 1862- 2nd Empire- several large houses blt- Civil War business boom, St. George HD rep-3-
Tompkins est. regular steamboat ferry service bet SI and Whitehall ST, Man 1817-

Staten Island, A Resource Manual for School and Community, (NY: Board of Education of the City of New York, 1964
59- At close of Revolution, SI had only 276 homes- very rural- big pop growth after-development-

62-Several large hotels built in St. George- New Brighton section before Civil War- as part of resort development—Pavilion Hotel on Richmond Terrace, just below St. Peter's Church- 300 rooms-6 stories-large ballroom- many notables stayed there such as Pres. Marin Van Buren, Henry Clay- many southern planters came there- and well-known people from foreign lands—

Also built laundry and power house-1909-11, later elevator built and porches enclosed-porches provided sun parlors and offices- originally 100 beds, but has grown
1929- ground broken for new building-to north of original house – entrance from Bard aVe-opened Sept 1930-brick, 5 stys fireproof- 250 beds with addtitional servies, such as surgeries, exam rooms, emergency roo, etc-
Origianl building used as nurses res-, incl chapel- at time of book, this was largest medical inst on SI-

Holden - 211- St. Vincent's Hosp-
1903- Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of NY purchased Garner Estate- opened 50 bed hospital –training school for nurses opened 1904 til 1921- 1930- added 5 story wing with 6th floor central pavilion and tower-
1960 added Dept. of Psychiatry and radiology dept-1961- new pavilion blt to house 323 patients-Garner house used as convent (2002)

SI and area history
Staten Island -- *Holden's Staten Island: the History of Richmond County*, Richard Dickenson, ed. (NY: Center for Migration Studies, 2002)
Mid 19th century-
Holden, 53- Castleton was one of 4 original towns of Island, wit specific boundaries named in 1788- little villages within these larger towns- ie Middletown created out of parts of Castleton and Southfield in 1860-
1834-Thomas E. Davis formed New Brighton Assoc and bought land between Old Quarantine (Thompkinsville) and Sailor's Snug Harbor- named it New Brighton-after resort in England

North and South shores continued as rural communities and prospered-
By 1835, village grew near Mersereau's Ferry became Port Richmond-varying names before this, mostly for ferries that ran from here-

Holden- 54- People –original inhabitants were chiefly –Hugenots, Dutch and English settlers-each with own farm, orchard and woodlot- then migration from other parts of US, esp New England- mid-19th cnetury- Irish and German immigrants- Germans worked in breweries, dyeing and shipbuilding-

54- "Between 1814 and 1861, wealthy bankers and brokers from the East, as well as internationally known figures, came to the north and east shores of Staten Island, created a cosmopolitan social life previously unknown there. They brought with them many Irish servants who remained on the Island after the demise of their masters."

Holden-61- at close of Rev, SI had about 276 homes- but then pop began to grow-
63- Sailors SH- blt- 1831- Greek Rev- Italian Villa style –sq building with cupola or captain's lookout was pop bet 1845 and 1860-
64- "Several large, elegant homes were erected on SI before the Civil War." 1850 Cap Wm, Ross built wooden replica of Eindsor Castle at Blazing Star (Rossville) called Lyon Mansion by Gov Lyon of Idaho dem 1920- Mason Mansion nearby- 30 rooms- Ital villa style-

Mary Marcellite Thorn –(1842-1876) born in Nacadoches, TX- married Wm Garner in April, 1865- Children Marcellite Thorn Garner, Florence Josephine Garner, Adele (died 1875) Edith Marion Garner

1871, Garner first started yachting- bought boat from Commodore Livingstone, then Magne- raced it- then commissioned the Mohawk-largest of the club boats-
Garner built clubhouse for yacht club at Stapleton, at cost of $23,000 and rented to club-
City residence was 8 East 33rd St- Staten Island house was summer house-"extensive country seat"
Left estate valued at $18, to $20 million - married Mary Macellite Thorne of New Orleans

Info from Ferreri article and also "Sketches of Mr. and Mrs. Garner," NYT- (7/21/1876), 1.

"William Garner's Will," NYT (8/1/1876), 8- left his property to wife and daughters- wife named Mary Marcellite

NYT, April 12, 1879-
Auction by executors of estate of house- "Elegant mansion and grounds on Bard and Casleton Ave. – mansion built by Taber- on high ground- has every convenience- billiard room, bowling alley- wide halls, parquet floors-in French chateau style with square tower- wide palazzos on 3 sides- fountains, artivicial brooks and streams- flowers and shrubs- hot and cold graperies, conservatories, rose hosues, carriage house and stable, cow house, hen house, etc. garden extensive- short distance from ferry at Sailor's Snug Harbor- Wall St is 40 minutes away

research →

St. Austin's School- advertizement in nYT, Sept 2, 1886 for school- new "school has been incorporated"- "A school of the highest class for boys"

Holden--After Garners died, house became St. Austin's military Academy -1886-very successful and needed more space- built gymnasium-classroom extension- (Holden, 326, says St. Austin's 1883-c. 1898 and then school moved to CN-
1903- Bought by Sisters of Charity for St. Vincent's hospital- need to serve Catholics on Staten Island- Sister Superior Louis Gonzaga-she thought open porch good for convelescents for air- also lots of room to expand- they purchased property for $35,000 in 1903- hospital opened nov. 26, 1903-

ST. Vincent's Hospital
(LEng and Davis, vol2, 579) Estab in old Garner Mansion in Nov, 1903- at first was a branch of hospital in NY, under management of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul from Mt. St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson - "quickly became a separate institution"
Had its own Training School for nurses- first 5 graduates in May, 1907, completing work in 3 years- Large house used for headquarters and extensive grounds-
(L & D, vol 5, 231-2) 1906- first changes- basement remodeled with pharmacy, dispensary , kitchen

NYT Obit- Apr 3, 1892-
Born Westport Cn- 1821-founded Tabor & Jenkins when 20 yrs old- cotton house- became CC & HM Tabor- lived in city and country seat in Stowe- 2 wives- 5 children with 2nd
Built and occupied Garner place member of Union Club and St. Ann's Episcopal-
Called it "Martinsdale"

House and carriage house cost $400,000 to construct-huge house to express vast wealth-

Garners:
(Leng & Davis, 899)- William T. Garner- owned 9 mills at Garnersville, near Nyack, NY, Cohoes, Rochester , etc.-married to Mary
Garner Drowned in boating accident July 20, 1876 with capsizing of yacht "Mohawk" off Tompkinsville.

After Garner's death, family offered it to Pres. Grant, but not accepted- became St. Austin's School and later St. Vincent's hosp.

Schooner Mohawk was largest schooner at NY Yacht Club in 1875- 141 feet long bit drawing only 6 feet, was considered an "extreme design"- - Garner was vice commodore of yacht club- fast moving squall came up suddenly and caught vessel with all sails set ready to go but still on anchor chain- knocked down by storm- Garner drowned while trying unsuccessfully to save his wife (Magazine Antiques- "More paintings at the New York Yacht Club"
Garner daughter is Wife of Prince of Wales in 1912

Article by James G. Ferreri- 3/23/2000
"When Tragedy befell a Mighty Island Family" c. 1850, McCurdy purchased 13 acres with "incredible views of the Kill van Kull and NY Harbor- Charles Corey Tabor , called "the Cotton King of the Civil War" built house with mahogany and brownstone mandion- named it Martindale house and carriage hse cost $400,000 at that time-
After Tabors, Offered to Pres Grant but his wife thought there were too many mosquitos!

William T. Garner (1842-1876) got money from print manufacturing- built 7 story printing building on Worth St and Hudson St. in Manhattan-died in accident on Mohawk
Garner firm started 1829-30 by Garner's father and uncle- successful, wove cotton cloth and printed it as calicos and prints—Wm T inherited some property after father's death in 1868-and then he expanded busienss-owned serveral cotton and print mills in NYS- Harnony print mill in Cohoes- Newburgh Steam Mills, Franklin Dale Company Mills, Reading Cotton Mills, Little Falls Cotton Mills, Pleasant Valley Mills, Duchess, Cambridge adn Rockland Print Works-
William was vice Commodore of NY Yacht club--wife Mary and 3 young daughters-
House was center of much of social life of period, since they were so rich and prominent—mahagony staircases- floor-to-ceiling windows, bracketed eaves- massive columns on porch, Garner and wife died on Mohawk, july 1876- but young daughters survived-buried tog in Greenwood cemetery-

Garner Mansion notes

Deed says Theodore F. McCurdy and Caroline H, wife-

Garner house was illustrated on map of 1853 as property of T.F. McCurdy, and later of Henry M. Tabor

Map of 1853- says T.F. McCurdy property- shows small house
Deed of 1859 convey to Taber parcel with buildings and improvements- $25,000-
(took mortgage in 1853)
Charles Tabor to Wm T. Garner, 1870-

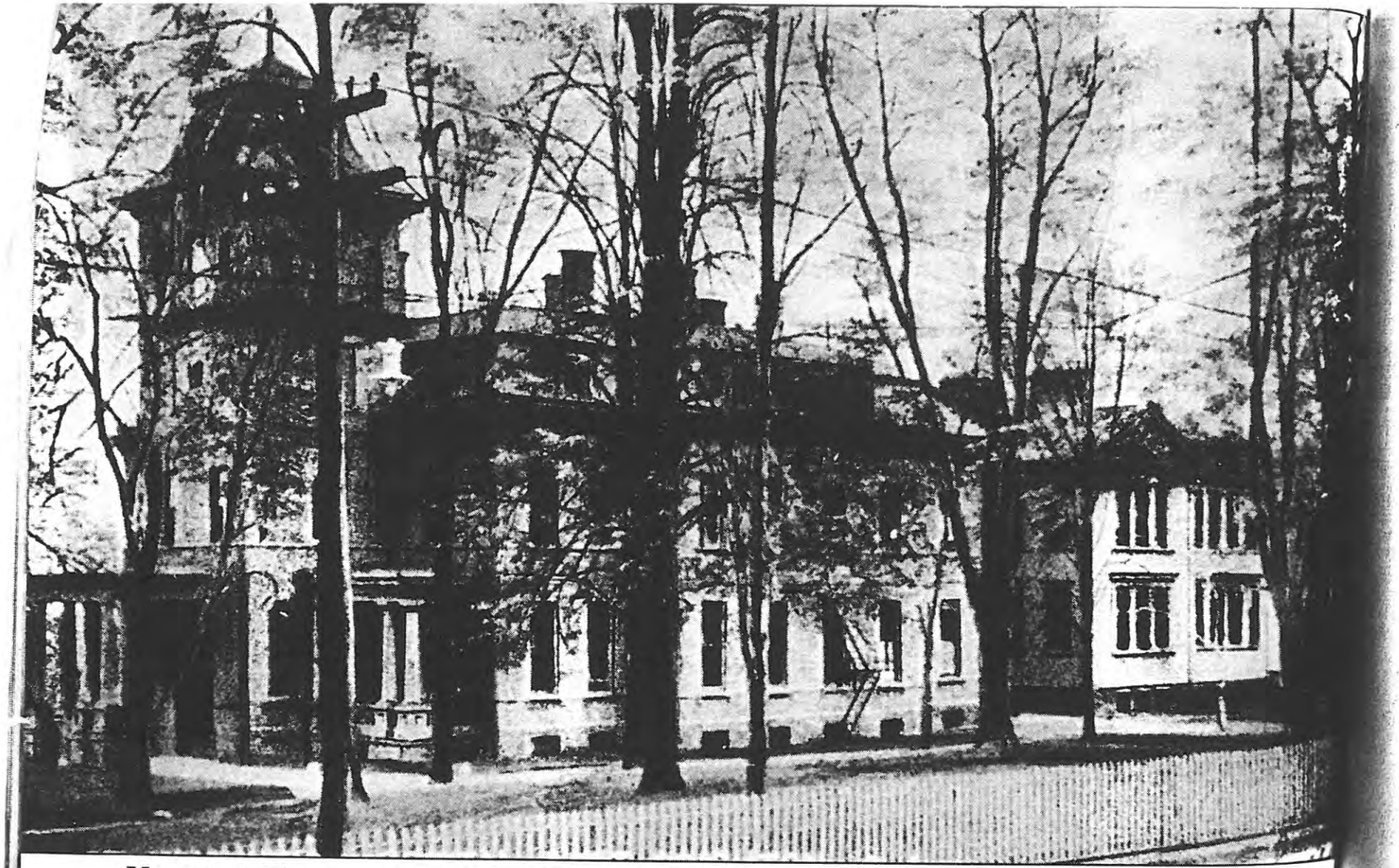
NYT June 13, 1854- Legal Notices- suit between Robert H. McCurdy, Herman D. Aldrich,, William Spencer, Theodore F. McCurdy, and Oliver Harriman, plaintifs and others for not fulfilling a contract- doesn't say what kind-

Taber:
Charles Corey Taber-
Papers in Texas Tech Univ.
Papers of C.C. and H.M. Taber- 1867-1868
They were cotton brokers- wrote letters to Aldrich, cotton dealer living in PRovidence RI-

1860 census of Castleton- Charles C. Tabor- cotton broker-with wife and 2 yr old daughter plus, 4 servants from Ireland an d Virginia Morton and Sarah P. Morton from NY and Rhode Island (relatives?)

Henry L. Aldrich est. his cotton house in 1855- Tabors sold cotton throughout the Civil war thru Aldrich-
Tabors were rich landowners in NYC and Providence ,RI-
Tabors from New England family- ancestors at Plymouth Colony- mother's family from Fairfield Conn-
Parents Corey and Esther Taber, sons Charles Corey (older) and Henry Morehouse Tabor-
1830, family moved to NYC- Corey was also cotton broker- Taber & Jenkins-
1849 two brothers formed partnership- Taber & Co. –for 2 years- out of business-
Reorganized as CC & HM Tabor
Did very well during Civil War- est branches in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Providence, Boston and Fall River-

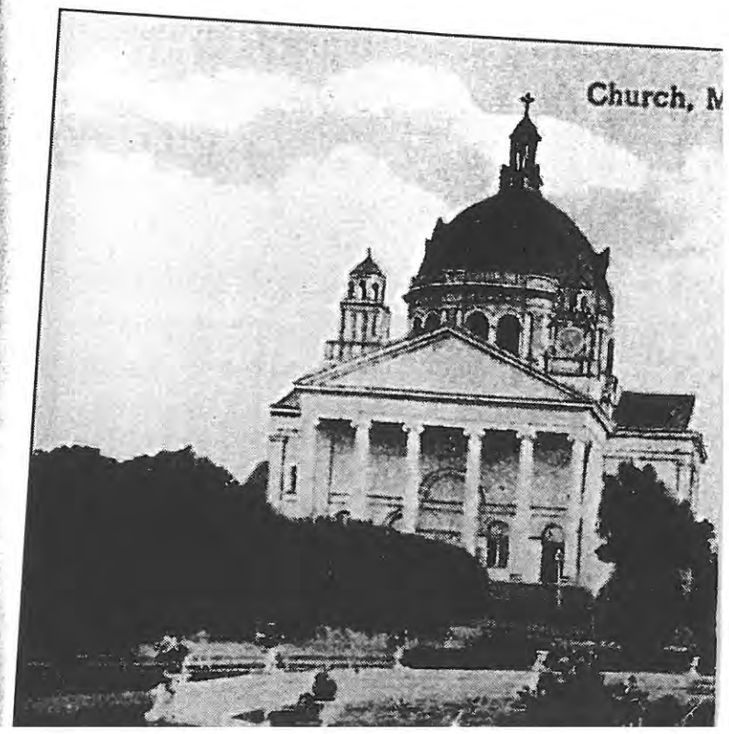
Brothers also involved in RE- owned bldg at corner of Pearl adn Beaver Sts in NYC- and also tract at Riverside Dr and 119th St- also owned several steamers and had large interest in Utica Cotton Co and its mill
Member of NY Cotton Exchange-on boards of many insurance cos and banks-



VINCENT. This is a view of St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton. In 1903, the Sisters of Charity purchased the Garner mansion on Bard and Castleton Avenues and opened a fifty-bed hospital. The following year, a training school for nurses was founded, which continued until 1921. In 1930, a five-story building was added, and in 1961, the Cardinal Spellman Pavilion was added, bringing the hospital's capacity to more than three hundred beds. A new nursing school was also dedicated in 1961. (Collection of Randall Gabrielan.)

"Amaz

Places o



Looking back on 100 years at St. Vincent's Hospital

1903
The Sisters of Charity open St. Vincent's in an old mansion on the corner of Bard and Castleton avenues in West Brighton.

It was supposed to be a recovery hospital for TB patients, but the first patient at the 74-bed institution was a trauma victim with a scalp wound.

1904
The hospital opens its nursing school

1911
The first motorized ambulance hits the streets.

An early ambulance

1920s
The hospital opens an 11-bed maternity ward.

1929
Despite the stock market crash and the onset of the Depression, construction on a new 200-bed building starts

1930s
The new hospital building is finished and residency programs in obstetrics and gynecology start up.

1947
The hospital's first cardiac clinic opens.

1950s
The hospital starts offering cobalt therapy to treat cancer.

1961
The neonatal intensive care unit, now one of the hospitals most reputable services, opens. The Spellman addition is constructed, transforming the look, size and capabilities of the hospital.

1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1970 1980 1990 2000

1970s
Pulmonary and endoscopy labs are opened and Staten Island's first cardiac catheterization lab debuts.

1980s
The Sisters of Charity ownership of the U.S. Public Health Hospital in Clifton and Bayley Seton is born.

St. Vincent's starts home-based hospice program for terminally ill Islanders.

1990s
St. Vincent's and Bayley Seton merge.

Sr. Loretto Bernard Pavilion, built 1989

St. Elizabeth Ann's Nursing Home opens in Stapleton to care for AIDS patients, along with the elderly and chronically ill.

1999
The two Sisters of Charity hospitals on Staten Island merge with six other Catholic hospitals in the city to form Saint Vincent Catholic Medical Centers. The emergency room at Bayley Seton is closed after community protest

2003
The hospital celebrates its 100th anniversary. It also announces it will close the entire Bayley Seton campus - scheduled to take place sometime in 2004.

12/21/03
A27

St. Vincent's Hospital, which started with a horse-drawn ambulance and a staff of nuns, looks to its next 100 years

A century of care

By JILL GARDINER / STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE

When they opened on Thanksgiving Day 1903 they weren't planning to operate as a traditional hospital.

They were supposed to be a recovery hospital for tuberculosis patients, seeking refuge on the rural, Staten Island countryside.

But when the first patient at St. Vincent's Hospital in West Brighton was a trauma victim with a scalp wound, the Sisters of Charity responded without hesitation.

Now, 100 years later, the tiny one-building hospital has become a sophisticated, cutting-edge institution, delivering thousands of babies a year, performing emergency surgeries and providing health care to thousands on the North Shore.

"We have come from a horse-drawn ambulance to a Level 1 trauma center that can mobilize teams to take care of mass causalities on a moment's notice" said Robert Dubicki, the hospital president. "It's pretty amazing."

Founded by the Sisters of Charity nuns from Manhattan, the original hospital — the old mansion on the corner of Bard and Castleton Avenues — belonged to a big-time cotton manufacturer and was purchased for $35,000.

It opened with 74 beds, started a nursing school the following year and quickly began expanding the scope of services.

The first major donation to the hospital is believed to be a herd of cows, which was used for fresh milk. By 1911, the first motorized ambulance hit the streets and the hospital began laying the foundation for the century ahead.

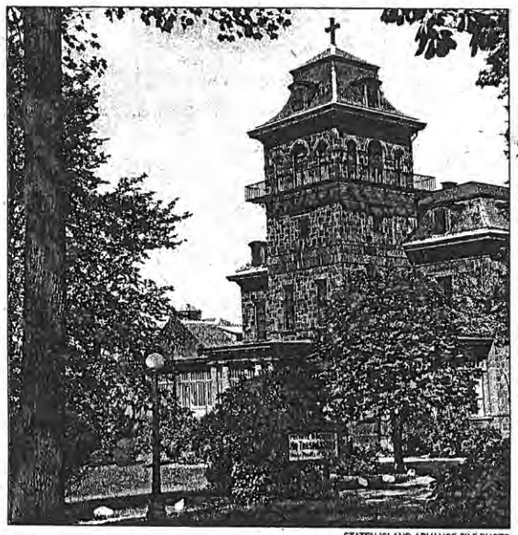
A BURGEONING INSTITUTION

Over the years, wings were built, beds added, and dozens of departments established, including the first obstetrics and gynecology residency program on the Island — today a niche specialty for the hospital.

Though it has struggled along the way, most notably this year as its parent system moves to close Bayley Seton Hospital in Clifton, St. Vincent's stood steady during two world wars, 18 presidential administrations, The Beatles, moon landings and the borough's population explosion.

It has employed (and treated) generations of families and responded as managed care transformed the landscape of medicine. Despite the stock market crash and the onset of the Depression, the hospital began building a

SEE CENTURY, PAGE A 29



STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE FILE PHOTO

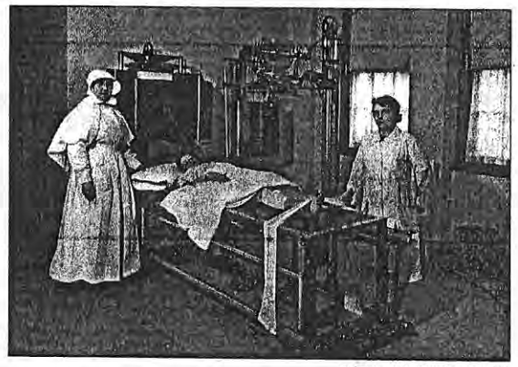
The original St. Vincent's Hospital, which opened in 1903, was this old mansion on the corner of Bard and Castleton avenues.

STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE FILE PHOTO

Sister Edward Mary, with nurse Marianne Slocum in 1964.

STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE FILE PHOTO

Nurse Madeline DeVito with newborns in March 1939.



STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE FILE PHOTO

A pediatric patient getting treatment in St. Vincent's in 1927.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL TODAY

STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE FILE PHOTO

Nurses' assistant Dolores Sineri holds newborn Katherine Jane McNamara in the hospital nursery on Great American Smokeout last month. Baby Katherine is wearing her "I'm a Born Nonsmoker" T-shirt.

STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE FILE PHOTO

St. Vincent's paramedics Maryanne Finocchiaro, at left, and EMT Tina Caruselle stand behind their bikes as Vic Panzella Jr., chief of EMS services, looks on. The photo was taken in May 2002.

STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE FILE PHOTO

Dr. Anantham Harin, chief of neonatology, and Dr. Vincent Pillari, chair of OB-GYN, in the NICU.

FROM PAGE A 27

...spital looks to its next 100 years

new 200-bed structure in 1929.

That building has been added to many times over the years and is now a very different structure, but it is still the primary foundation for the current hospital.

The two most significant additions — in 1961 and in 1989 — created the modern hospital that now stands.

Sister Grace Menga, who started at St. Vincent's "42.9 years ago" and is the only remaining nun to live on the hospital's campus, recalled life in the emergency room in 1961.

"It had two stretchers," she said with a giggle, during an interview earlier this month. "It was really very quiet. You may have had a sprained ankle or a kid who got hit by a football. It was nothing like it is today."

Sister Grace, who was brought on to fill a temporary position, remembers the days when 37 nuns were living on campus and stationed on every floor and unit. Today, she said, she can get lost finding triage.

CHANGING TIMES

Dr. William Frederick, who started in 1961 and built his career as a vascular surgeon at the hospital, said St. Vincent's has always had a tight-knit-family feel.

When he arrived, there were only two operating rooms and many of the surgeons were generalists, removing a gallbladder one day and operating on a trauma case the next.

"Now things are ultra specialized," said Dr. Frederick, who wears slim gold-rimmed glasses and has silky white hair. "Somebody does nothing but knees, somebody does nothing but shoulders, somebody does nothing but laproscopic. At that time it was very different."

With so many on staff who have worked at St. Vincent's for decades there is a strong institutional knowledge about the hospital.

Many of the employees and volunteers were born on Staten Island and live so close to the hospital that they actually walk to work.

Dubicki says it is that unique quality — which by extension means employees take care of their own neighbors — that makes St. Vincent's so special.

"This is the biggest small that I have ever experienced," he said. "Even being here just a year, I run into people in restaurants and grocery stores all the time. When you have that kind of dynamic in a hospital you very often have employees taking care of people they know from the community."

COMMUNITY TIES

Peg Kiernan, for example, lives a block and half away. She started volunteering in 1964 wheeling the book cart.

She eventually established a hospital library, which is now housed in a narrow third-floor room and stocked with mysteries and novels.

Shorter patient stays and television make it harder to push books today, but she continues to keep the operation running. She is part of the St. Vincent's Auxiliary machine that has been volunteering and raising money for the hospital since 1903.

Mrs. Kiernan's fellow volunteer, Jean, helped turn what was once a glass case with only a few products into a gift shop selling everything from clothes to candies.

"This place has always had a warm, family feel," said Mrs. Kiernan, 76, who still walks around with the book cart, al-

Reflecting on a century-old facility

ALLAN WEISSGLASS:
St. Vincent's, Staten Island Advisory board member

Earliest Memory:

"I remember having my tonsils taken out there when I was age five. My brother and I had them taken out at the same time and I remember my mother and father bringing us ice cream."

"St. Vincent's has always been there. It's been a bastion of strength in the health care field. The sisters came to start a hospital in a house and have built it into a major medical center."

SISTER CAROL BARNES
Chair of the St. Vincent's advisory board on Staten Island and member of the system's board.

On the 100th Anniversary:

"The hospital really has reached out to the community in all of its endeavors. That has always been part of our mission."

"I think it's important to say that Staten Island does not have a city hospital so it's incumbent on the voluntary hospitals to meet the needs of not just the under-served, but the entire community. The mission continues, it is challenging at times, but it continues."

though a little more slowly these days. "It's more business-like now, but it's still there."

Rita Magnuski, a nurse manager, began working at the hospital seven years ago — a mere fraction of what many of her counterparts have clocked.

But she was born in St. Vincent's, had both her children there and has early childhood memories of the place.

When she was four or five, one of her siblings was born and she was not allowed upstairs to visit.

"I remember being outside in the front on Bard Avenue, with either my father or one of my grandparents with them pointing up and saying there's mommy, there's mommy," she said.

It is that kind of connection that is hard to duplicate in other workplaces.

FORWARD THINKING

St. Vincent's Catholic Medical Centers of New York, the larger network St. Vincent's now belongs to, has been in a major financial hole for the last few years.

In April hospital officials announced plans to close Bayley Seton, which they took over from the federal government in 1981.

Many in the community have accused the hospital system of mismanaging money and directing services away from Bayley Seton.

They say corporate interests are now running the show and that administrators have long planned to shed Bayley from the system.

They also question how St. Vincent's is going to fit Bayley's services into the already-crowded West Brighton facility. Some even doubt whether St. Vincent's will survive.

But Dubicki, who speaks passionately about ever detail in the hospital down to the striping in the parking lot, says the system is emerging from its financial problems.

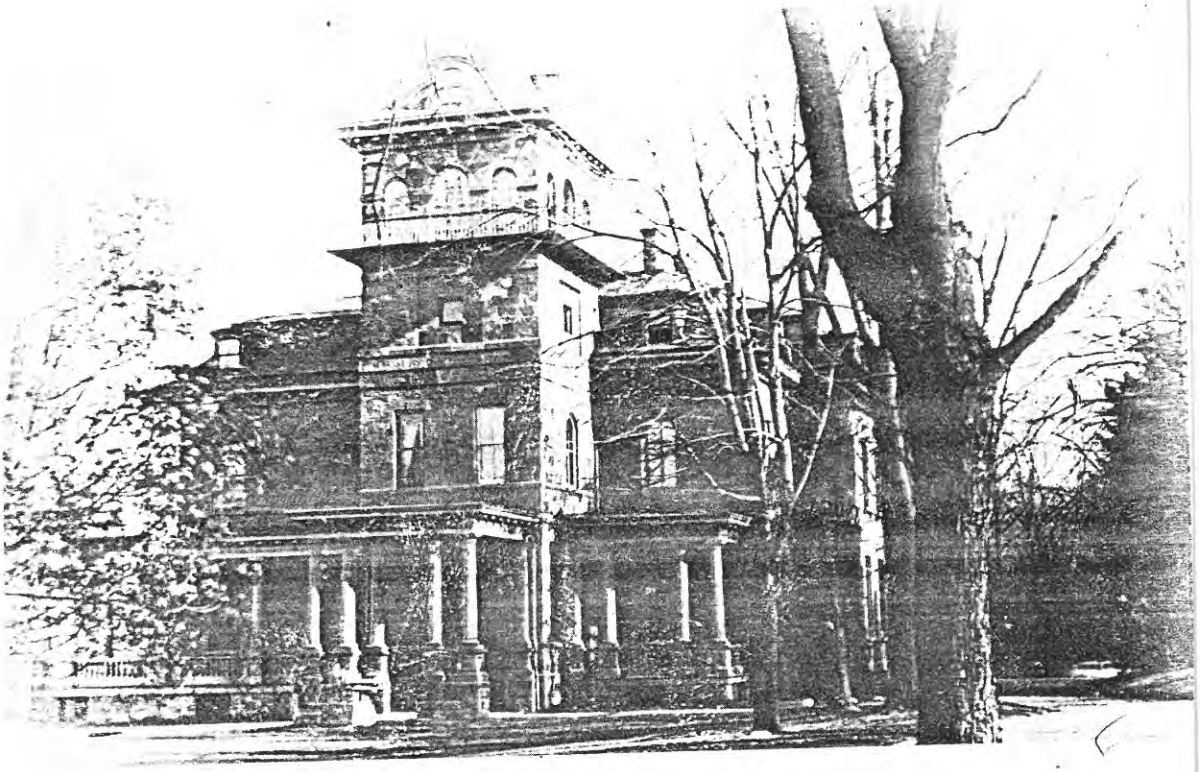
He says a "master facilities plan" is in place and that $15 million will be invested in St. Vincent's over the next 18 months.

The plan includes redoing the lobby, consolidating office space to make way for clinical services, reconnecting with the community and reallocating staff to operate a more efficient ship.

He says the changes will allow St. Vincent's to re-position itself, improve it's image and emerge as a stronger, more sound hospital.

"We want to continue to raise the bar," Dubicki said. "These are the values that have been with us for 100 years. We are not going anywhere. We will be here and will be even stronger for the next 100."

Jill Gardiner covers health issues for the Advance. She may be reached at gardiner@siadvance.com.



Built circa 1850 in the new fashion of the mansard roof and tower style that was becoming popular in America prior to the Civil War, the Garner house was long a private residence. Later it was St. Austin's School. Then it became the original St. Vincent's Hospital, where it still stands.

From this was S.I.
by D V Smith

CALENDAR #12

of the

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

of

The City of New York

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1966

Meeting at 10:00 A. M.

in the

CITY HALL

John V. Lindsay, Mayor

Volume 2 Number 2

No. 25 (LP-0336)

"Woodbrook" (The Jonathan Goodhue House), 304 Prospect Avenue, Staten Island. Built about 1855.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 100, Lot 1.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 26 (LP-0337)

W. T. Garner Mansion (St. Vincent's Hospital Convent), Castleton and Bard Avenues, Staten Island. Built about 1885.

Landmark Site: Tax Map ~~Block~~ 1, Lot 102 in part, consisting of the land on which the described building is situated.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 27 (LP-0338)

Dr. Samuel MacKenzie Elliott House, 69 Delafield Place, Staten Island. Built about 1850.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 137, Lot 51.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 28 (LP-0339)

George W. Curtis House, 234 Bard Avenue, Staten Island. Built about 1850.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 138, Lot 166.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 29 (LP-0340)

St. Mary's P. E. Church, Rectory and Parish Hall, Castleton Avenue at Davis Avenue, Staten Island. Church completed 1853; Rectory completed 1924; Parish Hall completed 1914.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

Owners Object to Landmark Plan

By VICTORIA FLANDERS

Strong objections to proposed designation of properties as city landmarks were voiced by Staten Islanders yesterday at a public hearing of the Landmarks Preservation Commission in City Hall.

Opposition to the commission's proposals, which would ban exterior renovations and place certain limitations on the sale of the property involved, was presented by Mrs. Ralph Blomeley, whose home at 4927 Arthur Kill Rd., Richmond Valley, was built about 1835; by Mother Loretta Bernard, administrator of St. Vincent's Hospital, and by John M. Dahlquist, vice president of the Staten Island Savings Bank.

The commission, which put further action on the controversial designations off until Nov. 10, also considered the 33-building Richmondtown Restoration project, five churches and more than a half-dozen other sites.

Mrs. Blomeley, a seventh generation member of the Island's Disosway and Cole families, filed a brief in protest through her attorney, John P. MacEvoy of Tottenville.

The house is "sandwiched between two industries" — the 69-acre tract of the Crown Zellerbach Co. And the Nassau Smelting and Refining Co. plant, the statement said, and "we don't want anything attached to this property — nobody knows what is going to happen to the property. The only way for it to be clarified is to go to court."

Since Crown Zellerbach purchased the potent property at a Real Estate Department auction for $300,000 in 1961 it has been literally untouched by its buyer, the world's largest paper and pulp manufacturer.

A company official, reached at the firm's national headquarters in San Francisco, last night said the Blomeley property was one of many problems and that Crown Zellerbach "bought it on the basis of future development —not on the basis of immediate development."

The man who put the Blomeley House on the Landmark Preservation Commission's calendar is Loring McMillen of Richmond, the commission's historian.

"They are in a terrific squeeze," he commented of the Blomeleys. "The city and the speculators are at fault."

The Richmondtown Restoration site — considered certain to be designated a historic district— had no Staten Island speakers either to speak for or against it at the hearing. Only Henry Hope Reed of the Municipal Art Society lauded the hopes for the future of the restoration project.

"It is the most ambitious preservation and restoration project in the city," he said. "Sprung from very modest beginnings about 30 years ago, it now offers a number of structures, both architecturally and historically significant, which evoke the city's heritage."

He was joined in this praise by W. Lynn McCracken, a Clifton resident, who spoke briefly in favor of most of the Island proposed designations.

A lengthy letter from Mother Loretta Bernard, opposing the designation of the W.T. Garner Mansion, the hospital's convent, peinted out that hte building is not fireproof and is in need of extensive repairs.

"To repair it would be so expensive as to be prohibitive," she explained of the former home of the former commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

The hospital's expansion plans ultimately call for demolition of the building, which has been owned by the Sisters of Charity for 60 years. Mother Loretta, who was not present at the public hearing, declined to comment whether she would fight the designation which would prevent demolition.

Dahlquist, referring to the Staten Island Saving Bank's main office in Stapleton, declared in a letter read at the hearing:

"When we opened in 1924 our assets were $10 million, now they are $150 million. .. Frankly we are bursting at the seams. There is not sufficient room in which to place one more desk."

"Our architect has advised us that it is not feasible to make any additions or alterations for the purpose of providing sorely needed additional space and as a consequence plans are under way to replace the present building with one of such size and design that will permit us to provide modern banking services to our rapidly increasing population."

Included in yesterday's hearing were 19 individual buildings, in addition to the Richmondtown site. All will now be considered by the commission, whose Staten Island representative is John G. Mitchell of Shore Acres.

After the commission's decision, which is determined by a majority vote, the Board of Estimate has 90 days in which to veto a proposed site or district. So far, none has been turned down.

Considered yesterday were St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Richmond; St. Patrick's R.C. Church, Richmond; Christ Episcopal Church, New Brighton; St. John's Episcopal Church, Rosebank, and Woodrow Methodist Church.

Also considered were the John C. Eggleston Parish House of St. John's Church and the church rectory; the Sleight Family Graveyard, Rossville, and School District 3 (PS26), Travis.

At Wagner College, Oneata, the college music building, was considered along with Cunard Hall, built about 1851.

Others were the Mariners Family Home, Stapleton; the Crocheron House, Travis; the Decker House, Mariners Harbor, and the Sunny Brae House, West Brighton.

Also considered at the four-hour hearing were the Upper East Side Historic District and the Carnegie Historic Districts, as well as Squadron A Armory, all in Manhattan.

Staten Island Advance Wed Oct 12, 1966

26
LP0337

St. Vincent's Hospital
Castleton and Bard Avenues
Staten Island, N. Y.

known as the W. T. Garner Mansion, located at St. Vincent's Hospital Convent, Castleton and Bard Avenues,

a part of Lot 1, Block 102. (Proposed Landmark Site consists of the land on which the described building is situated.)

341013

No. 25 (LP-0336)

"Woodbrook" (The Jonathan Goodhue House). 304 Prospect Avenue, Staten Island. Built about 1855.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 100, Lot 1.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 26 (LP-0337)

W. T. Garner Mansion (St. Vincent's Hospital Convent), Castleton and Bard Avenues, Staten Island. Built about 1885.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 1, Lot 102 in part, consisting of the land on which the described building is situated.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 27 (LP-0338)

Dr. Samuel MacKenzie Elliott House, 69 Delafield Place, Staten Island. Built about 1850.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 137, Lot 51.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 28 (LP-0339)

George W. Curtis House, 234 Bard Avenue, Staten Island. Built about 1850.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 138, Lot 166.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

No. 29 (LP-0340)

St. Mary's P. E. Church, Rectory and Parish Hall, Castleton Avenue at Davis Avenue, Staten Island. Church completed 1853; Rectory completed 1924; Parish Hall completed 1914.

Landmark Site: Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1.

This hearing has been duly advertised.

Close the hearing.

CALENDAR

of the

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

of

The City of New York

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1966

Meeting at 10:00 A. M.

in the

CITY HALL

John V. Lindsay, Mayor

Volume 2 Number 2

26
LP 0337

St. Vincent's Hospital
Castleton and Bard Avenues
Staten Island, N. Y.

known as the W. T. Garner Mansion, located at St. Vincent's Hospital Convent, Castleton and Bard Avenues,

a part of Lot 1, Block 102. (Proposed Landmark Site consists of the land on which the described building is situated.)

NIXON, MUDGE, ROSE, GUTHRIE & ALEXANDER
(MUDGE, STERN, BALDWIN & TODD)

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
202-298-5970

EUROPEAN OFFICE
12, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS 2e, FRANCE
742-05-99

JOHN H. ALEXANDER
BLISS ANSNES
PETER W. ASHER
ARTHUR M. BECKER
MILTON BLACK
JOHN F. BROSNAN
GEORGE E. BUCHANAN
GOLDTHWAITE H. DORR
RICHARD S. FARROW
LEONARD GARMENT
RANDOLPH H. GUTHRIE
MATTHEW G. HEROLD, JR.
JOSEPH V. KLINE
WILLIAM B. LANDIS
FRANKLIN B. LINCOLN, JR.
RICHARD M. NIXON
RICHARD S. RITZEL
MILTON C. ROSE
NORMAN M. SEGAL
HARRY G. SILLECK, JR.
JAMES P. TANNIAN
ROBERT E. WALSH
GEORGE W. WHITTAKER

October 3, 1966

Mr. Frank B. Gilbert, Secretary
Landmarks Preservation Commission
2 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y. 10007

St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond
Landmarks Preservation Commission
Public Hearing September 13, 1966
Application No. LP-0337

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

We enclose the letter of Mother Loretto Bernard, Administrator of St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond, dated September 30, 1966, submitting its contention that the "W. T. Garner Mansion (St. Vincent's Hospital Convent)" be not designated as a Landmark and that the land on which said building is situated be not designated as a Landmark Site for the reasons set forth in said letter.

We do not deem it necessary to burden your record by submitting again our argument that New York City Local Law 46-1965 is unconstitutional but simply request that the applicable arguments set forth in our letter to Honorable Geoffrey Platt, Chairman of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, dated December 20, 1965, and submitted on behalf of St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center of New York in connection with the designation of Greenwich Village as an historic district be considered with the same force and effect as though set forth in full.

With appreciation of the consideration which we

know Mr. Platt and his associates will give to this matter, with thanks to you for your courtesy in permitting us to file Mother Loretto Bernard's letter after the hearing date, and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

JFB:bkw

Enclosure
as indicated

HAND DELIVERY

NIXON, MUDGE, ROSE, GUTHRIE & ALEXANDER
(MUDGE, STERN, BALDWIN & TODD)

20 BROAD STREET

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GEORGE E. BUCHANAN
GOLDTHWAITE H. DORR
RICHARD S. FARROW
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RANDOLPH H. GUTHRIE
MATTHEW G. HEROLD, JR.
JOSEPH V. KLINE
WILLIAM B. LANDIS
FRANKLIN B. LINCOLN, JR.
RICHARD M. NIXON
RICHARD S. RITZEL
MILTON C. ROSE
NORMAN M. SEGAL
HARRY G. SILLECK, JR.
JAMES P. TANNIAN
ROBERT E. WALSH
GEORGE W. WHITTAKER

SEP 8 1966

September 7, 1966

Mr. Frank B. Gilbert, Secretary
Landmarks Preservation Commission
2 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y. 10007

St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of
Richmond - Landmarks Preservation Commission

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I am writing this time on behalf of our client, St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond, in connection with the proposed designation of W. T. Garner Mansion as a landmark and landmark site.

The notice states that the public hearing by your Commission will be held in the Board of Estimate Chambers, City Hall, on September 13, 1966 at 10:00 A.M. and the above proposed designation is Calendar No. LP-0337.

The building in question is a part of St. Vincent's Hospital and is used and occupied as the convent for the Sisters of Charity who operate the Hospital.

I would appreciate having the appearance of my firm noted as the attorneys for St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond in this matter, having the matter marked "submitted" with affidavits or memoranda to be filed within two weeks after the hearing date. I believe from prior matters which we have had with the Commission that such procedure will be approved. I would appreciate your so advising me so that it will be unnecessary for someone from this office to attend at the public hearing to make such request.

Trusting you have had a pleasant summer and with kind regards to you and your dear Mother, I am

Sincerely yours,

JFB:bkw

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

st. Vincent's hospital

OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

September 30, 1966

Honorable Geoffrey Platt, Chairman
Landmarks Preservation Commission
2 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y. 10007

Landmarks Preservation Commission
Public Hearing September 13, 1966
Application No. LP-0337

Dear Sir:

Referring to Application No. LP-0337 on your Public Hearing Calendar of September 13, 1966, St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond and The Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, who own and operate such charitable Hospital, submit that the "W. T. Garner Mansion (St. Vincent's Hospital Convent)" should not be designated as a Landmark and the land on which said building is situated should not be designated as a Landmark Site for the reasons herein set forth.

The Building and Its Use

The Building is a three-story brownstone building with a mansard roof, now tile roof, with a sprinkler system and fire escapes. The basement is presently being used as a storage area for medical-surgical supplies. The first floor consists of a chapel, a conference room, an accounting office and one large meeting room. The second floor is used as bedrooms for the Sisters. The third floor and tower are not usable.

The Building and Its Condition

The Building is nonfireproof and is in need of extensive repairs, both outside and inside. It should be replaced long since by a fireproof structure, since it has become abundantly clear that to repair it so as to render it functionally adequate would be so expensive as to be prohibitive. Such plans have been in existence because the resources of the Hospital have been needed to expand the

Hospital to meet the growing demands for service to the Staten Island community. Thus, in the past six years, the Hospital has (1) erected a new wing expanding its bed capacity from 210 to 310; (2) established a school of nursing, which now enrolls 130 nurses, who are housed in a portion of the new wing; and (3) is presently completing an additional section of the Hospital to house an expanded clinic and the Department of Radiology, and Boiler Plant.

The Building and Its Future

Now the needs to expand the Hospital are imperative. Among the most important reasons which press for this are: (1) the recent affiliation of St. Vincent's Hospital with Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital and Medical School; (2) the impact of Medicare; (3) the recent request of the City of New York to affiliate Seaview Home and Hospital, one of the City Hospitals, with St. Vincent's Hospital which St. Vincent's Hospital viewed as a call to render greater service to the Staten Island community and the negotiations for which are being worked out; and (4) the affiliation of the Staten Island Community College with the Hospital for the clinical training of students, which agreement is about to be consummated. All these make it clear that the Hospital must expand its facilities and the survey to that end points out that the Hospital Building should be expanded to cover the present site of the Convent Building. Thus the plan is to demolish the Building and replace it by modern hospital facilities.

The Building and Its Historic Significance

The only reference we have found to the Building is in Volume 2 of Leng and Davis's "Staten Island and Its People," which is a history of the families of the settlers and old houses. The reference therein to the Building is only a passing one. The reference to William T. Garner sets forth (a) that he was the owner of a number of mills all located in upstate New York; (b) that he was the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and (c) that he "lived for a time in the house on the corner of Bard and Castleton Avenues...After Mr. Garner's death it was offered to President Grant, but became St. Austin's School and later part of St. Vincent's Hospital." (Underscoring added) Our search has revealed no other reference.

On your calendar for September 13, 1966 are proposed designations of 70 landmarks in Staten Island. Nearly all of them were erected before our Building, most of them in the 17th, 18th or early 19th Centuries, and it would appear that most of them are more intimately associated with the history and life of Staten Island than our Building.

The Hospital has been in occupancy of the Building for over 60 years, and I have inquired from the Sisters, a number of whom have been living in the Building for many years while serving on the staff of the Hospital, if there have been any requests by people to see the Building, or any inquiries concerning the Building, its antiquity or its construction. None of them has any recollection of any such visitations or interest. The Building is quite some distance from the adjacent avenues and is largely concealed from public view by trees, shrubs and fences.

We believe the impracticability of making the Building safe, efficient and presentable and the necessity of expanding the Hospital by demolishing the Building and erecting on the site thereof and adjacent portions of the grounds a new structure mainly to provide for additional hospital beds, and so serve more fully and more efficiently the health needs of the Staten Island community, will move you to declare that the "W. T. Garner Mansion (St. Vincent's Hospital Convent)" is not a Landmark, and the land on which it is situated is not a Landmark Site. We submit that such action on your part would be in the interest of the people of Staten Island.

Respectfully submitted,

Mother Loretto Bernard

Mother Loretto Bernard
Administrator
St. Vincent's Hospital
of the
Borough of Richmond

MLB:lsa

CARNER MANSION

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

Function BN: Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106477

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106477 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106477	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
B			KISSEL AVENUE	51064

'Type' Field:
B = Non-Addressable Unnamed Building

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1 | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL

Function BN Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106523

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106523 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106523	**# of Address Items:**	2
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
W			CASTLETON AVENUE	51065
	345	355	BARD AVENUE	51065

'Type' Field:
W = Non-Addressable Building Frontage
Blank Space = Ordinary Address Range

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1 | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL

Function BN: Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106526

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106526 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106526	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510652

'Type' Field:
B = Non-Addressable Unnamed Building

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1 | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL

Function BN: Display Property Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106478

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106478 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106478	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510647

'Type' Field:
B = Non-Addressable Unnamed Building

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

Function BN: Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106524

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106524 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106524	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
	305 GARAGE	305 GARAGE	BARD AVENUE	51065

'Type' Field:
Blank Space = Ordinary Address Range

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1 | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL

Function BN: Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106527

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106527 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106527	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
B			KISSEL AVENUE	51065

'Type' Field:
B = Non-Addressable Unnamed Building

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1 | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL

Function BN: Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106522

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106522 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106522	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
	297	297	BARD AVENUE	51065

'Type' Field:
Blank Space = Ordinary Address Range

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1 | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL

Function BN: Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106525

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106525 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106525	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510652

'Type' Field:
B = Non-Addressable Unnamed Building

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

Function 1A: Property Information by Address

Address Number (if any): 297

Street Name / Place Name: Bard Avenue

Select Borough: Staten Island

Additional Data:
- ○ Address Range List
- ◉ Complete BIN List

Submit Query

Property Level Information for 297 BARD AVENUE in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106522	**# of Address Items / BINs:**	8
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn B/V/P:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Tax Map / Sec / Vol:	5/01/03		

Building Identification Numbers (BINs):

#	BIN:	#	BIN:	#	BIN:
1	5106477	2	5106478	3	5106522
4	5106523	5	5106524	6	5106525
7	5106526	8	5106527		

GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning

GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1 | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL

Function BN: Display Property-Level Information by Building Identification Number (BIN)

Building Identification Number: 5106522

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Building Number 5106522 in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106522	**# of Address Items:**	1
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
	297	297	BARD AVENUE	51065

'Type' Field:
Blank Space = Ordinary Address Range

```
02/11/00        PUBLIC ACCESS PROPERTY PROFILE OVERVIEW              BISPIQ70
355..... BARD AVENUE..................... 5 STATEN ISLAND 10310 BIN# 5106523

BARD AVENUE          345 - 355          HEALTH AREA : 04     TAX BLK: 102..
BARD AVENUE          305 - 305          CENSUS TRACT:   91   TAX LOT: 1....
BARD AVENUE          297 - 297          COMMUNITY BD: 501    CONDO  :
                                        MULTI STRUCT: 8      CUI NO :
================================================================================
DOB SPECIAL PLACE NAME :                                 1   PROPERTY RECORD(S)
DOB BUILDING REMARKS   :
FINANCE OCCUPANCY CODE : I1-HOSPITAL/HEALTH    LANDMARK STATUS: NO
OTHER BINS : 5833748
  COUNTS FOR THIS BIN                                  RECORD VERIFIED : NO
  ACTIONS          : 191   , 32    JOBS/FILINGS (PF4)    SPECIAL STATUS :
  VIOLATIONS DOB : 24    , 5     OPEN                        LOCAL LAW : NO
             ECB : 28    , 9     OPEN    (PF12)                  SRO : NO
  COMPLAINTS       : 12    , 0     OPEN    (PF11)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        PF 5/6/7 = NEW    ADDR/BIN/BLK-LOT
ENTER KEY= ACTIONS, (TYPE : ....  )     PF 9/10  = BROWSE  BIN/BLK-LOT
  PF  3  = ELEVATORS   PF8 = BOILERS    PF 15    = BROWSE 1   PROPERTY RECORDS
  PF 14  = LPC/HPD/LOFT USE ONLY        PF 16    = ADDTN'L PROPERTY INFO
```

GARNER MANSION

Function BL: Display Property-Level Information by Block and Lot

Block: 102

Lot: 1

Select Borough: Staten Island

Additional Data: (•) Address Range List ( ) Complete BIN List

Submit Query

Property Level Information for Borough, Block, and Lot: STATEN IS-00102-0001

Report Erro

Property Level Information:

Tax Block:	102	**Corner Code:**	CR
Tax Lot:	1	**Structures:**	8
RPAD SCC:	2	**Vacant Lot:**	No
BIN:	5106477	**# of Address Items / BINs:**	9
Busn Area:	53010	**RPAD Building Class:**	I1
Sanbn BVP:	5/01 /079	**Condo Lot:**	No
Blockfaces:	3	**RPAD Condo Nbr:**	n/a
Interior Lot:	No	**Low BBL of Condo:**	n/a
Irreg Shaped Lot:	No	**High BBL of Condo:**	n/a

Address Range List:

Type	Low Adr #	High Adr #	Street Name	BIN
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510647
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510647
	297	297	BARD AVENUE	510652
	345	355	BARD AVENUE	510652
W			CASTLETON AVENUE	510652
	305 GARAGE	305 GARAGE	BARD AVENUE	510652
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510652
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510652
B			KISSEL AVENUE	510652

'Type' Field:
W = Non-Addressable Building Frontage
B = Non-Addressable Unnamed Building
Blank Space = Ordinary Address Range

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item to be Heard

Garner Mansion, 2010

Landmarks Preservation Commission
Item to be Heard

The original St. Vincent's Hospital, which was formerly the Garner Mansion. (Collection of Randall Gabrielan.)

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item to be Heard

Garner Mansion, 2007

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item to be Heard

Garner Mansion, 2010

Landmarks Preservation Commission
Item to be Heard

Garner Mansion, 2010

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item to be Heard

Garner Mansion, 2010

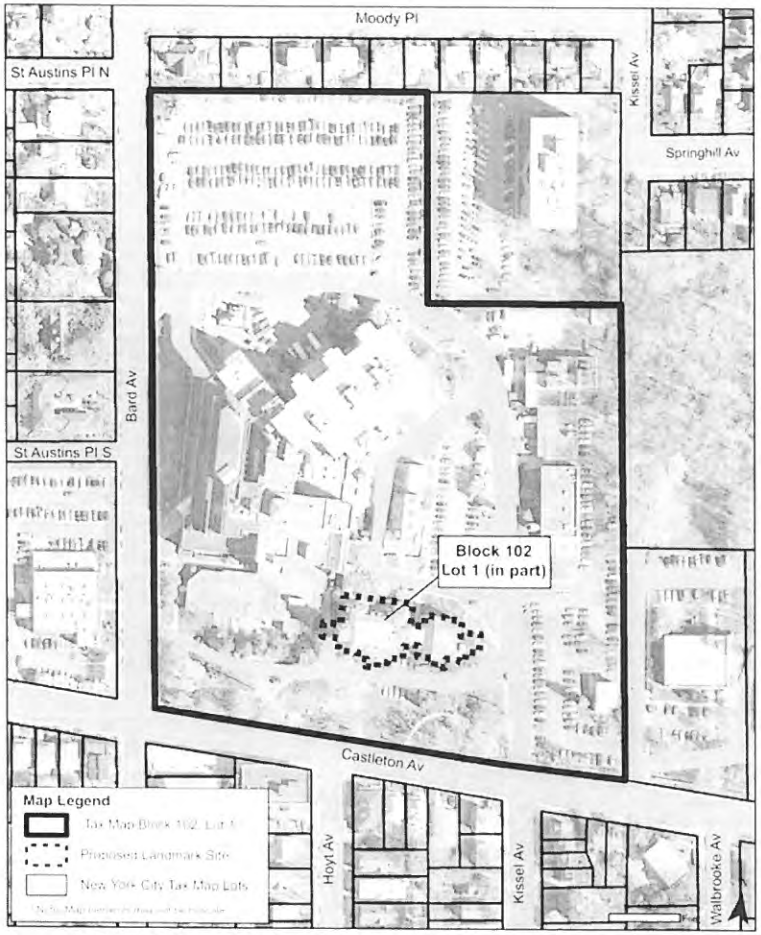
Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item to be Heard

Garner Mansion, 2010

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item to be Heard



W.T. GARNER MANSION (LP-2253): 355 Bard Avenue (aka 345-355 Bard Avenue)
[PROPOSED] Landmark Site: Borough of Staten Island: Tax Map Block 102: Lot 1 in part

Public Hearing: August 10, 2010

Landmarks Preservation Commission
Item to be Heard

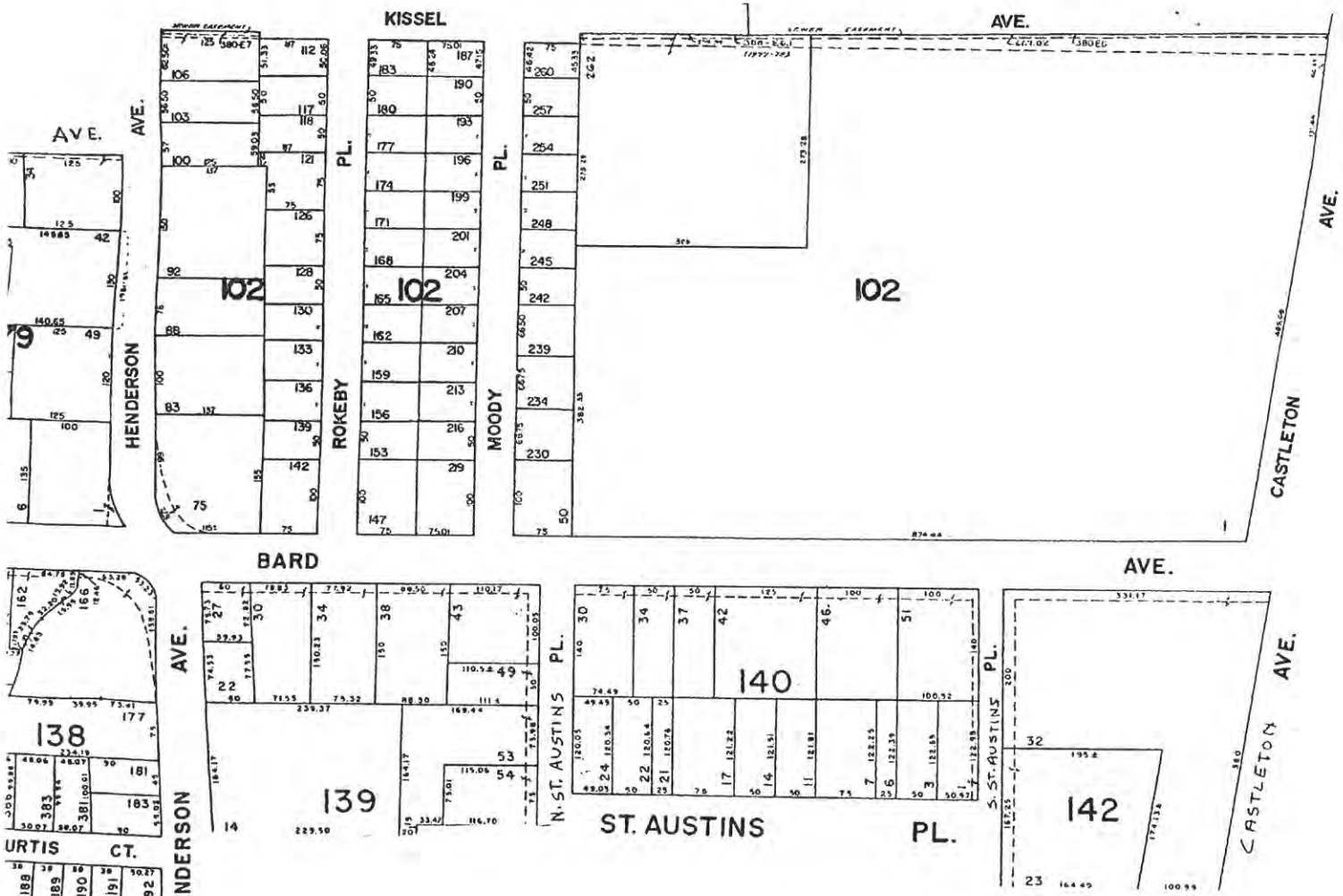
WILLIAM T. AND MACELITTE GARNER MANSION

355 Bard Avenue (aka 345-355 Bard Avenue)
Borough of Staten Island

Built: c. 1859-60
Addition: c. 1903-06

Landmarks Preservation Commission

Item to be Heard


KISSEL
AVE.
AVE.
AVE.
HENDERSON
ROKEBY
PL.
MOODY
PL.
CASTLETON
AVE.
102
102
102
9
BARD
AVE.
AVE.
HENDERSON
138
139
140
142
N. ST. AUSTINS
PL.
S. ST. AUSTINS
PL.
ST. AUSTINS
PL.
CASTLETON
AVE.
URTIS
CT.
AVE.

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Staten Island Institute of Arts & Sciences

NYT July 21, 1876

SKETCHES OF MR. AND MRS. GARNER.

THE VICE-COMMODORE'S LIFE AND BUSINESS CAREER—HIS RECORD AS A YACHTSMAN.

William T. Garner was born in Washington square in this City in 1842. He was a son of Thomas Garner, who, previous to his death, was a successful manufacturer and dealer in cottons and prints at Worth and Church streets. During youth every advantage that abundant wealth could bestow was lavished upon the education of the son, which was completed with extended European tours. In this way Mr. Garner gained a thorough acquaintance with various foreign languages. In 1868 he succeeded to the then extensive business and large estate of his father, which was continued under his sole control. Here, though only twenty-six years of age, and little accustomed to the ways of the office, he developed a business talent unexpected even by his most intimate friends. A year or two after a partnership was formed with Samuel W. Johnson, under the firm name of W. T. Garner & Co., and three years ago the firm moved to the new building at Worth and Hudson streets, which had been erected at an expense of upward of five hundred thousand dollars. With the removal and the added facilities thereby afforded, the business of the deceased was still further extended, and success attended every venture. Though largely engaged in manufacturing, the panic of 1873 was met and withstood without difficulty. The business was proceeded with on a strictly cash basis in every department, and opportunity was given for still more successful competition with manufacturers in this City. In the mercantile community Mr. Garner was highly respected. His business as well as social qualifications commended him to all. Little of his paper was ever seen upon the street, and this little was always taken at a low figure. His manufactories were large and extensive, and located for the most part along the banks of the Hudson. They gave employment to between 7,000 and 8,000 men, women, and children. Of cotton mills owned by the firm, there are five in Cohoes, and one each in Rochester, Middle Falls, Pleasant Valley, Newburg, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., and Reading, Penn., and print mills in New-Hamburg or Wappinger's Falls, and Haverstraw. These have been generally in the charge of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Garner, however, conducting all business affairs. With these establishments large areas of real estate were acquired and improved in various ways by the deceased. Handsome Summer residences and comfortable cottages were erected wherever he located, and much of the attractiveness of the places above named has been owing to his enterprise. In the establishment on Worth street employment was given to about fifty persons. In 1871 Mr. Garner first turned his attention to yachting, and joined the New-York Yacht Club. In 1873 he took an active part in the cruises of the club, in the yacht Vixen, which he purchased from Commodore Livingstone. Pleased with his venture, he purchased from Rufus Hatch the schooner-yacht Magic in the following year, and was quite successful with her, winning in the famous race with the Comet. Shortly after this he began the building of the Mohawk, which has been the largest of the club boats, and which was furnished in a style unrivaled by any other. Mr. Garner, then Vice Commodore of the club, with his new boat was in command of the squadron off Cape May in July, 1875. He was beaten by the yacht Madeline in September, 1875, and the only race really won by him in the Mohawk was at Newport last Summer against the Dreadnaught, Alarm, Rambler, and others. Of late the yacht has been withdrawn from racing and has been used to accommodate private pleasure parties

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only, the guests of her owner. Last Summer he completed the spacious club-house at Stapleton, Staten Island, at a cost of $23,000, which he rented to the club at a merely nominal figure. The City residence of the deceased was at No. 8 East Thirty-third street, but he has spent the Summer months with his family, at his extensive country seat on Staten Island. Socially, Mr. Garner was particularly popular with all, and in his club was considered the personation of everything genial and good natured. His house was always open to his friends, and he deemed it a slight if they did not repeatedly put his hospitality to the test. He left a large estate, the value of which is variously estimated at from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. His yearly income was estimated at about $3,000,000.

Before entering into his business life, Mr. Garner was married to Miss Macellite Thorne, of New-Orleans, La., who perished with him in the sad accident of yesterday. She was thirty years of age. Four daughters were born of the marriage, three of whom are now living, the eldest being eight years

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SKETCHES OF MR. AND MRS. GARNER.
New-York Times (1857-Current file); Jul 21, 1876; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 1

of age and the youngest about two. He also leaves three sisters, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Graham, and Miss Annie Garner, the latter still residing at the old family homestead in Washington square. The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Garner will probably take place on Monday next from his late residence in Thirty-third street.

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Present, Past, and Future

by **James G. Ferreri**

Tremendous wealth, a magnificent mansion, socialites partying and tragedy on a yacht. Sounds as if that line was lifted from today's headlines, but it is in fact a story involving a Staten Island family and a disaster dating more than 120 years ago.

In circa 1850 on a hillside with incredible views of the Kill Van Kull and New York Harbor, a successful investor purchased 13 acres off Bard Avenue at Castleton Avenue. It was the next owner of the parcel, Charles Corey Taber "Cotton King of the Civil War" purchasing the estate in the 1850's, who was responsible for building the splendid mahogany and brownstone mansion he named "Martindale". The mansion with it's carriage house and conservatory cost $400,000.00 to construct, an incredible amount of money in the 1860's.

After the Taber's left the home, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, wife of the General and former President, rejected the property following a visit during which she was besieged by mosquitoes. It was then that Commodore William T. Garner became the new owner of Martindale. The Garner fortune was amassed from print manufacturing. The Commodore's business was located in Manhattan, fronting some 200 feet on Worth Street and some 90 feet on Hudson, the building being seven stories high. This was not his only business interest, he was a millionaire many times over from businesses scattered all over the country.

In 1867 upon the death of William's father the younger Garner inherited $1,000,000.00 of his father's $12,000,000.00 estate, along with the bulk of his business holdings. He went on to increase the fortune through generally good business practices, becoming a multimillionaire in his own right and one of the extensive manufacturers in this country. His great Harmony Print Mill, Cohoes, was the crown of his vast empire which also

included the Newburgh Steam Mills, the Franklin Dale Company Mills, the Reading Cotton Mills, the Little Falls Cotton Mills, the Pleasant Valley Mills as well as the Duchess, Cambridge and Rockland Print Works. Commodore Garner was much admired for his fairness. After his sister had been mostly written out of his father's will, upon his taking over the family business, William gave his sister $20,000.00 per year.

The Commodore's family consisted of himself, his wife Mary and three young daughters. Since the family was so prominent in the wealthy New York society circles in which they traveled, their beautiful mansion became the center of swanky entertaining. The house was indeed grand. Built in the very fashionable "new" Mansard roof tower style, it boasted floor to ceiling windows, magnificent mahogany staircases, fabulous details, huge rolling lawns, bracketed eaves and massive columns as porch supports. The square tower was 5 stories tall, the main house, three. It was certainly one of the homes of this borough that demanded one take notice, a showplace in every respect.

William T. Garner was Vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club, which stood at the foot of Canal Street in Stapleton, and he owned the largest yacht in the world at that time, the Mohawk.

On a beautiful July day in 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Garner arrived at the yacht by carriage for a reception aboard the craft honoring her future sister-in law. The yacht was so immense that it boasted it's own grand piano in the salon. As the party got under way the Commodore noticed a darkening sky to the west. It was decided to move the guests below to the main cabin in case rain commenced. The yacht was anchored not far from shore.

When a squall hit the harbor, the yacht had all sails up and the winds turned the huge ship over almost immediately. The tragic scene was noticed, of course, by other boats in the area and many people sped to aid the stricken craft. Below deck the huge piano and other furnishings as well as lead weights used for ballast slid

and pinned Mrs. Garner against the wall as the shipped turned on it's side. As help arrived to rescue those below deck, Mr. Garner refused to leave his wife, they died in each others arms. There were twenty one persons aboard, most escaped, with the exception of a cabin boy, a society lady, Miss Adele Hunter, and Mrs. Garner's brother. Eye witnesses at the time said the whole scene was acted out in not more than ten minutes.

In a scene reminiscent of last summers terrible loss of the young Kennedys, the funeral for the Garners became a media event. The funeral at St. Mary's Episcopal Church was the largest ever in it's twenty eight year history up to that time. The Garner mansion was packed with mourners and people outside pushed and shoved to get a glimpse of the wealthy families paying their respects. Throngs of people lined Richmond Terrace to express their anguish as the funeral procession traveled to the New Brighton Ferry. All the major newspapers covered the story, which by coincidence took place a mere three weeks after Custer's Last Stand.

The three Garner daughters, the oldest of which was just eight, were shielded from the tumult. The reading of the wills was another front page story, so great was the Commodore's wealth, and so poignant was the story of their deaths. They were buried together in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

All three Garner daughters were educated in Europe after their parent's deaths, and all three went on to marry European nobility, visiting this country periodically.

In 1886 the beautiful home and grounds became the St. Austin's Military Academy. It was the Rector of St. Mary's that saw the potential for the abandoned mansion as a school. So successful was the school that soon a gymnasium-classroom extension was built.

It was in 1903, however, up to a priest from St. Joseph's Parish in Greenwich Village, home territory of St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan, to bring about the final transformation of the mansion. The priest was transferred to Sacred Heart Church in West New

Brighton and one day went to Greenwich Village to see St. Vincent's Superior Sister Louis Gonzaga McEvoy to express to her personally the difficulty that he was having in locating the Catholics who were dying at the Island's only hospital, The Smith Infirmary on Castleton Avenue. Always an innovator, the Sister saw the potential of expanding the Sister's of Charity Hospital to Staten Island, which in 1898 had become a part of Greater New York City.

Sister Louis Gonzaga came to Staten Island by ferry, traveling past the site of the future Borough Hall which was under construction, up Victory Boulevard to Castleton Avenue to the Garner Mansion. At the time the mansion was surrounded by homes of families of wealth and stature, all very luxurious estates. What attracted the nun to the Garner Mansion at first was the open porch, deemed perfect for her convalescent patients to take advantage of the fresh tonic air on the Island.

The Sisters of Charity purchased the home and land for $35,000.00 in 1903 and the hospital was opened on November 26th of that year.

St. Vincent's Hospital has grown and expanded along with Staten Island in the intervening years and today covers all of the original Grounds of the mansion, and more. The beautiful gate house is still standing on Bard Avenue, and the mansion looks much as it did in the Garner's time. Castleton Avenue has become a busy street of commercial buildings and ambulance come and go all day long in and out of the hospital grounds.

Luckily, thanks to it's becoming a hospital, the mansion is still standing for us to enjoy, as we remember the tragedy that befell it's occupants.

It is, after all, the ultimate survivor.

WILLIAM T. GARNER'S WILL.
New York Times (1857-1922); Aug 1, 1876;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 8

WILLIAM T. GARNER'S WILL.

THE INSTRUMENT OFFERED FOR PROBATE —HIS ENTIRE ESTATE LEFT TO HIS CHILDREN.

The will of the late William T. Garner was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It is as follows:

In the name of God, amen, I, William T. Garner, of New-York City, do hereby make, provide, and declare t. is as and for my last will and testament, hereby revoking and annulling all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

First—I direct the payment of all my just debts as soon as practicable after my decease.

Second—I direct that my Executors, hereinafter named, or such of those named as shall qualify as such, their survivors or successors, shall prosecute and carry on with my estate and property my present business, under the firm name of Garner & Co., for and during the lifetime of my wife, Mary Marcellite, and my daughter Florence, and the survivors of them, and that all profits and gains arising from said business shall, after the sums set apart for the support of my wife, as hereinafter provided are deducted, be added to and form a part of the working capital of my estate.

Third—From out the income and profits of said estate my Executors will pay my beloved wife, Mary Marcellite, during her life, the sum of $70,000 net per annum; to be paid in equal monthly payments upon her individual receipt, free from any abatement or reduction for any charge or tax whatever. I give to her also and to her heirs forever all my household furniture, beds, bedding, pictures, books, jewelry, horses, carriages, silver ware and plate owned by me at my decease; also, the use and occupation, rent free, of my residence in New-York and my country place at Staten Island, the same to be kept in repair by my estate. These provisions for my wife shall be in lieu and bar of all claims for dower she may have in my estate.

Fourth—From the surplus income of my estate my Executors will support, educate, and maintain my child or children surviving me, and such as may be born alive of my said wife within nine months after my decease, until they severally attain the age of twenty-five years, up to which age such Executors may advance any child or children such moderate sum or sums of money as in their best judgment will benefit or promote the happiness and comfort of such children, such advances to be charged against them. As each child attains the age of twenty-five years said Executors shall pay over to such child or children the full sum per annum to which he or she may be entitled from out the profits of said business, after my wife's amount is paid her, with expenses thereof; and my Executors will so apportion and divide such income and profits that my sons shall receive twice the sum per annum that my daughters receive. In case of the death of any child or children of mine, leaving lawful issue surviving them, the parents' share shall be paid to such issue, if of age, or used for their education, support, and maintenance, (or so much thereof as may be necessary,) by my Executors, until said issue attains the full age of twenty-one years, when such income shall be paid them in full. Upon the death of my said wife, and my daughter Florence, the said business shall be closed and my entire estate divided among my children, or their descendants, if any have died leaving children, equally per stirpes. In case of the death of all my children, leaving no lawful issue or descendants then surviving, upon the death of my wife—my business being closed—all my estate of every kind with all accumulations, profits, and gains arising from business or otherwise shall be divided equally among my sisters, Frances A. Lawrence, Anna T. Garner, and my niece, Fanny M. Garner, (daughter of my deceased brother, Thomas,) share and share alike, or to the descendants of such as may have died, per stirpes, not per capita; or if either have died leaving no issue or descendants, then such share shall be given to the survivor of those above named.

Fifth.—I appoint as the Executors of this my last will Samuel W Johnson, John L. Lawrence, James F. Thorne, and William E. Thorne, and authorize them or their survivors to sell and convey all or any part of my real estate left by me, as they may deem advisable, and to give good and valid deeds therefor, with full power to change securities and investments as they may deem best. My said Executors

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and my said wife shall be the guardians of my children during their minority. In the prosecution of my said business, as above directed, the said Executors shall not be liable personally for any losses or debts, except arising from bad faith or from mismanagement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 5th day of April, 1871

WILLIAM T. GARNER.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said testator, William T. Garner, as and for his last will and testament in our presence, and of each of us, who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses, this 5th day of April, 1871.

C. T. WEMPLE,
No. 63 Worth street,
CHARLES C. BIRDSEYE,
No. 28 West Ninth street,
JAMES A. RICH,
No. 227 West Thirteenth street.

A PIOUS SWINDLER.

George J. Simpson, alias "Raymond," alias "James," was arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, charged with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. The prisoner, who has served a term of six months in Moyamensing Prison in Philadelphia, for receiving stolen goods, has for some time past been attending the services in Rev. Dr. Tyng's Gospel Tent in West Thirty-fourth street, and has on several occasions been helped financially by Mr. Prior A. Simon, a Christian worker in the tent. He is the man that Mr. Simon went to meet on last Thursday morning in South street, when he disappeared and was not heard from for several days. Simpson was arrested in the City Hall Park yesterday morning by Detective Irving, of the Twenty sixth Precinct. He has been operating on the confidence of pious people since the advent of Moody and Sankey. On the 15th of July he called on B. S. Gilbert, the Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and obtained from him a letter asking Mr. Septimus J. Williams, the Assistant Treasurer of the association, to send a messenger with him to the office of the Fall River Line of steam-boats, where he said he had been promised a position at a salary of $30 per month and board, to find out if this statement was correct, and if so to furnish him with sufficient funds to procure the necessary outfit for the position. This letter Simpson subsequently tore open, and wrote another one from it in the same style of writing, striking out the sentence in relation to the messenger and inserting the statement that a brother of his, who held the position of engineer on board of a United States steamer at Washington, had been found, and he wished to visit him before taking the above position. On reading this letter, signed B. S. Gilbert, Mr. Williams immediately procured a ticket to Washington and gave it to Simpson. He then sent him to Mr. Radford L. Gilbert, who furnished him with a complete outfits including shirts, drawers, collars, cuffs, &c. Shortly after Simpson left, Mr. Simon called on Mr. Williams and informed him that Simpson was an impostor. The Police were immediately notified, and his arrest yesterday was the result. In conversation with a reporter yesterday morning he stated that he had only made $60 out of the whole business. He is twenty-six years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. He was taken before Justice Wandell, at the Tombs Police Court, when he confessed that he had sold the ticket for Washington, and was apparently very anxious as to what would be done with him. When he was searched in the station-house about forty letters were found in his pockets, which he had forged, purporting to come from many well-known and respected citizens of this City. There were also several from persons in Philadelphia, among them one from Rev. Robert S. Whitney, Chaplain of Moyamensing Prison. He was held for trial in default of heavy bail.

A BRIG IN DISTRESS.

The British brig Success, Capt- West. of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores for Queenstown, was sighted in latitude 58° 50′, longitude 68° 40′, by the Italian bark Rosalia, which arrived in this port yesterday. The Success was lying to, with her ensign down as a signal of distress. Her masts had been cut away, and when she was boarded by the crew of a boat sent to her relief from the Rosalia she was reported to be leaking. The second mate and three

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of the crew were taken off by the Rosalia's boat, but Capt. West refused to leave his ship, and the first mate and two men staid by him. It is said that the leak was but slight, and its cause unknown.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Capt. James Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Commander John C. Kennett, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman Moses W. Field, of Michigan, is at the St. James Hotel.

Pay Inspector Edward Foster, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

P. A. Cameron, Peruvian Consul at St. Thomas, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Julius A. Skilton, United States Consul at the City of Mexico, is at the Astor House.

Gen. Joseph A. Potter, United States Army, and Judge Alfred Yaple, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston: Baron Von Oertzen, of Prussia; Very Rev. Dean Montgomery, of Edinburgh; Richard C. McCormick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee; Col. Daniel McClure, and Col. R. N. Batchelder, United States Army; Prof. Thomas C. Archer, of the British Centennial Commission, and John G. Priest, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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OBITUARY.

THE REV. BIDWELL LANE.

The Rev. Dr. Bidwell Lane died at his late home near Winnipeg, Manitoba, yesterday.

Dr. Lane was a Canadian by birth and was nearly fifty years old. He came to New-York City about ten years ago to take charge of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, at that time vacated by Bishop Newman. He was there but six months, yet in that short time arranged for the complete payment of a church debt of about $10,000. In his brief stay at the Central Church he showed himself to be an eloquent preacher, and in a very short time the congregation grew larger. At the expiration of the six months he went to Covington, Ky., where he remained for three years. He was then transferred to the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. About this time he developed a mild form of diabetes, and as the duties at the Forty-third Street Church were quite arduous, requiring a great deal of pastoral service, in less than a year he was completely wasted by the disease.

About two years and a half ago Dr. Lane went to Manitoba, where he obtained a small farm about twenty miles from Winnipeg, and, living an out-door life, full of exercise, it was hoped that his health would improve. It did not, however.

A sad incident connected with his death is that but a few days ago, at the session of the New-York Conference in this city, a letter was read from him asking for his papers as he intended to accept the pastorate of the Grace Methodist Church at Winnipeg, which request was granted. Dr. Lane leaves two daughters who are studying in this city.

CHARLES COREY TABER.

Charles Corey Taber, who died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Henry Holt, the publisher, was born at Westport, Conn., March 28, 1821. He came to this city at an early age and went into the cotton business. When only twenty years old he founded the cotton house of Taber & Jenkins, which was afterwards changed to C. C. & H. M. Taber. During the war Mr. Taber was a very prominent figure in the cotton market and engaged in some very heavy transactions. He retired from business several years ago and had lived principally abroad and at his country seat at Stowe.

Mr. Taber was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Horner of Philadelphia. His second wife was a daughter of Edward Martin of Newport, by whom he had five children—Dr. Henry Taber of Clark University, Edward Taber, the artist; Robert Sobell Taber, who has gone on the stage; Charles Taber of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and Mrs. Henry Holt. His brother, Henry M. Taber, who succeeded him in business, was the foreman of the March Grand Jury.

Mr. Taber built and occupied for many years the Garner place on Staten Island. The place is now a military school. Mr. Taber was a member of the Union Club and a regular attendant at St. Ann's Episcopal Church.

1892

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Garibaldi—Giuseppi Garibaldi was born at Nice, July 4, 1807. He was a sailor, like his father, but early in life became filled with a desire to remove the causes of suffering in Italy. Before 1850 he had become involved in revolutionary movements in Italy, Brazil, and Uruguay, where he made his red shirt serve as a uniform, and again in Italy. Being banished from Italy, he came to Staten Island where he became a candlemaker and lived and labored with Antonio Meucci. The house in which he lived now stands on Tompkins Avenue, near Chestnut Street, protected by a temple-like structure. Garibaldi was here from 1851 to 1853. Then for three years he was again a sailor on the Pacific but returned to Italy to take part in the revolution of 1859-60. He supported Victor Emmanuel and in 1862 was general of the National Guard. His impetuous conduct involved him in difficulties but he continued for the remainder of his life to strive for a union of all Italian-speaking districts. His home during these years was on the island of Caprera, where he died June 2, 1882.

Garner—William T. Garner, wealthy owner of nine mills at Garnersville, near Nyack, New York, Cohoes, Rochester, &c., and commodore of the New York Yacht Club, lived for a time in the house on the corner of Bard and Castleton avenues. He was drowned on July 20, 1876, by the capsizing of his yacht, "Mohawk," off Tompkinsville. The Garner House was illustrated on the map of 1853 as the property of T. F. McCurdy, later of Henry M. Taber. After Mr. Garner's death it was offered to President Grant, but became St. Austin's School and later a part of St. Vincent's Hospital.

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PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.
New York Times (1857-1922); Apr 2, 1912;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 7

PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.

Alarmed by Flashlights—His Hostess, Mme. de Breteuil, an American.

PARIS, April 1.—The Prince of Wales arrived at the Gare du Nord to-night, and was received by the Prefect of Paris, M. Lépine; the Marquis and Marchioness de Breteuil, and several members of the English colony.

The Prince was greatly startled by a volley of flashlights with which the newspaper photographers greeted him. M. Lépine reassured the Prince, saying this was the first mark of esteem of the Parisian public. A large crowd outside the station cheered him as he entered an automobile and drove off to the Breteuil home.

The Prince is here incognito, under the name of the Earl of Chester. He will be received by President Fallières to-morrow.

France is showing the greatest interest in the visit of the young Prince, who is to spend several months in the French capital with the Marquis de Breteuil and his wife, who was Miss Lita Garner, daughter of the late William T. Garner, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

The Viscountess de Breteuil, sister-in-law of the Marquis, is also an American, formerly Miss Edythe Grant. The American colony in Paris, therefore, takes a lively interest in the sojourn here of the Prince of Wales, who comes with his tutor to complete his education in French.

The Marquis and Marchioness de Breteuil possess a fine mansion on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne,. in which a suite of rooms has been placed at the disposal of the Prince.

The newspapers express the hope, in welcoming the Prince of Wales, that he, like his grandfather, King Edward, will become fond of Paris. The Marquis de Breteuil was for years a close friend of King Edward.

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Providence Preservation Soc.

PPS RECORDS FOR

402 ANGELL STREET
PLAT 39, LOT 433

MEDICAL OFFICE OF MURRAY S. DANFORTH, M.D. (1916-1920);
RESIDENCE OF ELIZABETH D. VAUGHAN (1921-1963)
Built 1916
Architects: Jackson, Robertson & Adams

DESCRIPTION:

A 1-1/2 story wood frame house with 1-story section in front; both sections have flared hip slate roofs and clapboard walls. The 2-bay façade has a triplet of casement windows to the left and an entryway covered with a porch to the right. The porch has a Colonial Revival feel to it: its roof curves out from the façade and is supported by two Doric columns in front and two Doric pilasters in back. A second entrance is located at the west side, recessed so as to be barely visible from Angell Street. The roof features two brick chimneys, front and back, and both shed and gabled dormers on its east and west slopes. The multi-light windows and doors are all replacement elements, but consistent with the original architecture.

The house stands on an undersized, 3,960 sq. ft. lot (36 feet wide on Angell Street, and 110 feet deep) on the north side of Angell Street. The block is bounded by Angell Street on the south, Arlington Avenue on the west, Villa Avenue on the north, and Taber Avenue on the east.

HISTORY:

In February 1916, Helen Pierce Metcalf purchased the house next door to this property, at 400 Angell Street, from Edward L. Watson; at the time, that house stood on a double lot of about 11,000 sq.ft. Two months later, Helen Metcalf married Murray S. Danforth, a physician; about a week after the wedding, in early May, Helen's father Stephen O. Metcalf filed an intent to build notice for construction of a 1-story wood-frame office building adjacent to 400 Angell Street.[1] Dr. Danforth used 402 Angell Street as his medical office for a few years (although he served with the U.S. Army during World War I for two of those years, 1917-1918), and then relocated his office to Waterman Street. The Danforths then leased 402 Angell Street to Elizabeth D. Vaughan, a music teacher, for a year; in 1920 Elizabeth Vaughan bought the building, and continued to live there

[1] The architects of this little office building, Jackson Robertson & Adams, also designed the Providence County Courthouse on South Main Street, among many other notable buildings. Stephen O. Metcalf was a very wealthy and prominent man: owner of the Wanskuck Mills, publisher of the *Providence Journal,* and a benefactor of Brown University and RISD. He may indeed have been the kind of man who would give his daughter and new son-in-law an office building, designed by one of the top architectural firms in town, as a wedding present.

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Marine paintings at the New York Yacht Club - Cover Story

Magazine Antiques, July, 1999 by Robert B. Mackay

Page 1 **Continued from page 1.** Previous | Next

Not surprisingly, the prolific New York marine artists James Edward Buttersworth and Frederic Schiller Cozzens are well represented in the collection. Of half a dozen Buttersworths three stand out. A small but typically well-composed panorama (Pl. IV) on panel, once installed in the cabin of the schooner Sybil, depicts five of the earliest yachts on the clubs roster - Sybil, Spray, Cornelia, Ultra, and Una - rounding a mark in a race of the early 1850s. Visual interest is heightened by having the contestants converge on different tacks, while gathering storm clouds in the distance add a sense of drama. A master of atmospheric conditions and the action of waves, Buttersworth was adept at using sea and sky to frame the subject and focus the viewers attention. In a much larger canvas (Pl. VI) of the schooner Columbia, the pitching committee boat discharging its cannon, the heel of the yachts, and the flapping canvas suggest the force of the breeze and the strain on the rigging. In the background is Staten Island, a reminder that the boroughs industrial waterfront was once called the Cowes of America and was dotted with country houses and yacht club outposts, including the New York Yacht Clubs depicted on the pier. The artist painted the famous ocean racing schooner Dauntless (Pl. VII) off the Needles, the familiar landmark rocks at the end of the Isle of Wight. The picture exhibits another of his favorite techniques - the reflection of the sails on the rolling sea coupled with the scudding clouds, which lend a powerful sense of motion to the vessel.

Six of more than a dozen watercolors by Cozzens were commissioned to adorn the saloon of the schooner Nettie. Three of these show the yacht in various seas and a fourth - a rarity - depicts it in winter quarters (Pl. VIII). The masterpieces of the series are two panoramas of New York Harbor (Pls. XI, XIII).

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T.I.M.E. Freight, Inc. (Lubbock, Texas)
Records, 1958-1968
1 wallet (0.1 linear feet)

Collection contains general records, financial material and printed material. Included in the concerning stock dividends,

Taber, C. C. and H. M.
Papers, 1867-1868
1 wallet (0.1 linear ft.)

This collection consists of 170 letters written by **C. C.** and **H. M. Taber**, cotton brokers Aldrich, a cotton dealer living in Providence, Rhode Island. The letters provide insight into Civil War especially with cotton as a reviving commodity. Information regarding the South connected with weather conditions and/or gold prices, and the shipment of cotton from Ne Charleston. These letters also disclose that the **Taber's** navigated the economic difficultie cotton slowly and carefully into New England through Aldrich, and preventing cotton from t against selling to their regular customers.

Henry L. Aldrich established his Providence cotton house in 1855. He survived the Civil industry. During the war he pioneered a number of innovative trade practices for cotton a document his equally successful navigation of Reconstruction. With the **Taber**'s help, Aldr quantities of "Gulf", "Upland" and "Inland" cotton, mostly of the "middling" grade to New E

Tahoka Chamber of Commerce (Texas)
Records, 1954-1977
1 microfilm reel (15 ft.) : negative

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. McCURDY, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, WILLIAM SPENCER, THEODORE F. McCURDY and OLIVER HARRIMAN, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON EBENEZER P. ROBINSON, and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $1,240 41, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1854. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

j13-1aw6wTu BUKHAM & SMALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL L. BUSH and ALEXANDER MUNKITTRICK, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $582 82 with interest from the 20th day of April, 1854, and for the further sum of $532 83, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1854. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

je13-1aw6wTu BUCKHAM & SMALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ISAAC PARKER, MARSHAL P WILDER, EZRA FARNSWORTH, SAMUEL B. RINDGE and FRANCIS J. PARKER, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $235 48, with interest from the 25th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1854. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

je13-1aw6wTu BUCKHAM & SMALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—DAN H. ARNOLD and HENRY A. SWIFT, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, defendants.—Summons for a Money Demand on Contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $1,934 88, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1854, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

je13-1aw6wTu BUCKHAM & SMALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE BLACKSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. McCURDY, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, WILLIAM SPENCER, THEODORE F. McCURDY and OLIVER HARRIMAN, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $1,224 15, with interest from the 11th day of May, 1854; and for the further sum of $1,240 41, with interest from the 4th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1854. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

jel3-law6wTu BUCKHAM & SMALES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, and HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Jr., Plaintiffs, against WM. R ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON, and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $918 62, with interest from the 16th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

jel3-law6wTu BUCKHAM & SMALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM E. WILMERDING, ANDREW MOUNT, WILLIAM E. WILMERDING, Jr., CHARLES H. WILMERDING, JOHN C. WILMERDING and THEODORE T WILMERDING, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $3,504 36-100, with interest on $663 19-100 from April 20, 1854; also interest on $1,094 77-100 from the 1st day of February, 1854; also interest on $139 43-100 from February 24, 1854; also interest on $726 50-100 from March 1, 1854; also interest on $614 58-100 from March 8, 1854; also interest on $365 39-100 from March 29, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1854. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

jel3 law6wTu. BUCKHAM & SMALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. BULKLEY and RICHARD HASLUCK, Jr., plaintiffs, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, EBENEZER P. ROBINSON and WILLIAM G. BARNEY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Complaint not served.) To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $1,873 18, with interest on the sum of $1,017 19 from May 4, 1854; and also the interest on $855 99, from the 19th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1854.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.

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City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you in the sum of $665 39 with interest from the 31st day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1854. BUCKHAM & SMALES.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of June, 1854.—Dated June 12, 1854.
je13-1awGwTu BUCKHAM & SMALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RAPP, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 194 Second-st., in the City of Williamsburg, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 12, 1854.

DIEDRICH STRUSE, } Executors.
je13-1awGmTu* JOHN SCHRIEBER, }

ALBERT COOK & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, No. 19 John-st., New-York.

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Garibaldi—Giuseppi Garibaldi was born at Nice, July 4, 1807. He was a sailor, like his father, but early in life became filled with a desire to remove the causes of suffering in Italy. Before 1850 he had become involved in revolutionary movements in Italy, Brazil, and Uruguay, where he made his red shirt serve as a uniform, and again in Italy. Being banished from Italy, he came to Staten Island where he became a candlemaker and lived and labored with Antonio Meucci. The house in which he lived now stands on Tompkins Avenue, near Chestnut Street, protected by a temple-like structure. Garibaldi was here from 1851 to 1853. Then for three years he was again a sailor on the Pacific but returned to Italy to take part in the revolution of 1859-60. He supported Victor Emmanuel and in 1862 was general of the National Guard. His impetuous conduct involved him in difficulties but he continued for the remainder of his life to strive for a union of all Italian-speaking districts. His home during these years was on the island of Caprera, where he died June 2, 1882.

Garner—William T. Garner, wealthy owner of nine mills at Garnersville, near Nyack, New York, Cohoes, Rochester, &c., and commodore of the New York Yacht Club, lived for a time in the house on the corner of Bard and Castleton avenues. He was drowned on July 20, 1876, by the capsizing of his yacht, "Mohawk," off Tompkinsville. The Garner House was illustrated on the map of 1853 as the property of T. F. McCurdy, later of Henry M. Taber. After Mr. Garner's death it was offered to President Grant, but became St. Austin's School and later a part of St. Vincent's Hospital.

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Staten Island Institute of Arts & Sciences

MILLIONS INVOLVED IN A SUIT.

A LITIGATION OVER THE GARNER ESTATE— SEEKING FOR THE REMOVAL OF WILLIAM E. THORNE AS A TRUSTEE.

A litigation with regard to the estates of the late Commodore William T. Garner, his father, Thomas Garner, Sr., and his brother, Thomas Garner, Jr., was argued at length before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is brought by Mrs. Harriet H. Garner and her daughter, Fanny M. Garner, respectively the widow and only surviving child of the late Thomas Garner, Jr., against William E. Thorne, to compel the latter to account, and also to remove him from his position as Trustee under the will of Thomas Garner, Jr. The charges made against Mr. Thorne are that he is pecuniarily irresponsible, that he has made improper and unsafe investments of the trust funds, and that he has charged sums against the trust estate which were not paid out on account of the estate. Thomas Garner, Sr., it seems, left a will giving $1,000,000 to his son, Thomas Garner, Jr. The amount was to be paid within 18 months after the testator's decease. The testator left over $6,000,000 of property, and though many legacies were paid, among them being one of $1,000,000 to Thomas A. Lawrence, the legacy to Thomas Garner, Jr., according to the plaintiffs, was never paid. Thomas Garner, Jr., by his will, left the income of one-half of his estate to his wife for life, and of the other half to his daughter, the principal to go to the latter's children. The late William T. Garner and the defendant, Thorne, were made Executors and Trustees. William T. Garner and wife mortgaged some of their property for $90,000 to Messrs. Garner and Thorne as Trustees. The latter also lent $710,000 of the trust property on a bond and mortgage of the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, a corporation in which William T. Garner owned the majority of the stock. They also deducted $177,754 03, which they claimed had been paid by the firm of Garner & Co. for Thomas Garner, Jr., in his lifetime, $7,154 55 for personal taxes, and $25,461 78 as the commissions and expenses of the Executors. The complainants say the Harmony Mills are dependent upon the firm of Garner & Co.; are an unsafe and unfit investment, and such a one as no prudent Trustee would accept. At the same that the $710,000 mortgage was made, William T. Garner and Thorne mortgaged the same property to Anna Garner for $790,000, there being covenants in each mortgage that neither should have any priority over the other. This was done, say the plaintiffs, so that the money belonging to Thomas Garner, Jr.'s, estate should be kept in the business of Garner & Co. Thorne, it is alleged, was also negligent in not having taken assignments of the insurance on the mortgaged property, but allowing the policies to be assigned to Garner & Co. The three amounts, $177,754 03, $7,154 55, and $25,461 78 were improperly deducted from the trust estate, Thomas Garner, Jr., having been a member of Garner & Co., and his interest in the firm having been more than equivalent to the aggregate of the three amounts. Besides this, the plaintiffs say that $7,154 55 were not paid for Thomas Garner, Jr.'s personal taxes, because he was not assessed, and the Tax Office books show that no such taxes were paid. The sum is really one-half of the amounts of the taxes on the estates of Thomas Garner, Sr., and William T. Garner, and the latter and Thorne improperly charged them against Thomas Garner, Jr.'s, estate. On the death of William T. Garner it became Thorne's duty to enforce the claims of the plaintiffs against Garner & Co., but he neglected to do so. The firm, the plaintiffs say, is being carried on at a loss, and they fear they will lose all of their property. Thorne, they believe, is prejudiced against them, and careless and indifferent to their interests, his motives and actions being all governed by his predilections in favor of Garner & Co. The plaintiffs fear the trust estate will be imperiled and lost if left under his care. They have asked him to pay off the mort-

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gages and invest the trust funds more securely, but he has refused to do so. The plaintiffs say they do not know anything concerning the manner in which their property is invested, except from two letters written by Thorne in March and June, 1877. These show the bulk of the property to be invested in mortgages on the Harmony Mills and in bonds of the Cohoes Water-power Company. The plaintiffs say the Trustees have never accounted, though requested to do so. They ask for Thorne's removal, and the appointment in his stead of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, or some other suitable Trustee; an accounting by Thorne; that Thorne and Samuel W. Johnson—the surviving member of Garner & Co.—and the Executors of the late William T. Garner be compelled to make good so much of the trust funds, amounting to over $1,000,000, which were retained by Garner & Co.; to have the bonds and mortgages and other securities in Thorne's hands resorted to, to realize what may be collected on them, without prejudice to the liability of the Trustee; to have the Harmony Mills compelled to execute a suitable instrument ratifying the $710,000 mortgage; to have Thorne, Johnson, and William T. Garner's Executors compelled to give a written assent to it; and to have a Receiver of the trust estate appointed. The case came up yesterday on four demurrers to the complaint, the principal being that sufficient facts were not stated to constitute a cause of action, and that causes of action were improperly joined in the complaint. A long argument of a technical character was had. Joseph H. Choate, Hugh L. Cole, and John P. Kingsford represented the plaintiffs, and Luther R. Marsh and Hon. Homer A. Nelson appeared for the defendants. Judge Speir reserved his decision.

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and commanded a portion of Porter's squadron in the final attack and capture of that stronghold. He subsequently took command of the West Gulf Squadron as acting Rear-Admiral, and at one time co-operated with the land forces of Major-Gen. Canby in operations upon the coast of Texas and for the capture of Mobile. Forts Alexis and Spanish Fort, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, after a vigorous bombardment by the fleet, were carried by storm by the land forces on the night of April 9, 1865. Forts Tracy and Huger held out until the 11th, when their garrisons stole away in the night. On the following day the city capitulated. The Confederate naval forces, under Flag Officer Ebenezer Farrand, consisting of the iron-clad frigate Nashville, sloop-of-war Morgan, the Baltic, (an iron-clad ram,) the steamer Black Warrior, and the rams Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, took refuge in the Tombigbee River, north of Mobile Bay, where they were subsequently surrendered to Admiral Thatcher. He at once prepared to visit the Texas coast, but before his forces could move all the forts along that coast had been surrendered. In May, 1866, Commodore Thatcher was relieved from the Gulf and placed in command of the North Pacific Squadron, until August, 1868. His commission as Rear-Admiral bears date of July 25, 1866. He was stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., as Port Admiral from 1869 to 1871. The veteran, after a long and active service, was retired in 1868.

ROBERT H. McCURDY.

The death of Robert H. McCurdy, a wealthy retired merchant, who, for many years was identified with the commercial interests of New-York, occurred in the Berkeley apartment house, Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, yesterday morning. Mr. McCurdy was born in Lime, Conn., in the year 1800. The McCurdys were an old family who played a prominent and a patriotic part during the Revolutionary struggle. At the age of 18 Mr. McCurdy came to New-York, where, with the exception of a brief period when he was in the South, he has lived ever since. He was associated with Mr. Herman Aldrich in the dry goods commission business, as agents for the Borden Mills, of Fall River. The firm title afterward became McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer, and each of its members retired with an independent fortune. For years Mr. McCurdy was a Director of the Merchants' Exchange National and the American Exchange Banks. He was also associated in the management of a number of insurance companies. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and remained an active member till his death. He was a Republican in politics, and during the rebellion gave liberally of his time and money for the advancement of the Union cause. He married a daughter of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., of New-Jersey, and leaves two sons and three daughters, one the wife of Dr. Marsh, of Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Marsh, the wife of a lawyer in this City; Mrs. Gardner G. Hubbard, of Boston, and Richard H. McCurdy, the Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, in conjunction with that of his late partner, Herman D. Aldrich.

HERMAN D. ALDRICH.

Herman D. Aldrich, the former partner of Robert H. McCurdy, whose obituary also appears in this column, died at his residence, No. 200 Madison-avenue, yesterday, in the 79th year of his age. The firm of McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer, of which he was a member, was for many years one of the leading dry goods commission houses in New-York. Its three members retired 20 years ago with a fortune apiece, and were succeeded by Low, Harriman & Co. For a long period Mr. Aldrich and Mr. McCurdy occupied adjoining residences in Fourteenth-street, east of Fifth-avenue. By a singular coincidence their deaths occurred on the same day and within a few hours of one another. Arrangements have been made for their funeral services to be held in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JOHN BEST.

John Best, of Guernsey County, Ohio, the oldest Mason in America, is dead. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in May, 1780. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1811, and engaged in farming in Washington County. In 1856 he removed to Ohio. He was made a Mason in 1803, in Ireland, and was soon advanced to the Royal Arch

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Robert H. McCurdy

Robert H. McCurdy (1800-1880), was the father of Richard A. McCurdy. He was a partner of the dry goods firm of McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer. The elder McCurdy and his former partner, Herman D. Aldrich, died on the same day, and they had a joint funeral. It was an Episcopal service in which Dr. George L. Prentiss, a Presbyterian clergyman from the Union Theological Seminary, participated on behalf of McCurdy's remains. Charles Butler was one of those who attended. (Obituary 1, New York Times, Apr. 6, 1880 p. 5; The Two Dead Partners. New York Times, Apr. 8, 1880 p. 8.) Partner William Spencer died in New Haven in 1868. (Died. New York Times, Feb. 11, 1868 p. 5.) He was a director of the Continental Insurance Company in 1861, along with NYGIC directors Samuel D. Babcock, A.A. Low, and John Caswell; also Hiram Barney of the Butler law firm and George W. Lane of the Central Trust. (Ad 7. The Independent, Jan. 31, 1861;130(635):7.) McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer was the predecessor firm of Low, Harriman & Co., whose senior partners were James Low (~1809-1898) and Oliver Harriman (1829-1904).

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

The Mutual Life, 1845-46

"It commenced, without capital, on the 1st of February, 1843. At the close of its second year, (31st of January, 1845), it had issued 1086 policies, and its net accumulated premiums was $97,278. At the termination of the third year, on the 31st January, 1846, the whole number of policies issued was 2133, and its net accumulated premiums, after paying all losses and expenses, was $215,571..." The Trustees were Morris Robinson, President; Benjamin D. Stillman [sic], R.H. McCurdy, Robert B. Minturn, C.W. Faber, Mortimer Livingston, Theodore Sedgewick, Stacy B. Collins, William Barnwell, William Moore, Zebedee Cook Jr., Jonathan Miller, John H. Swift, Joseph B. Collins, James S. Wadsworth, Henry W. Hubbell, Gouverneur M. Wilkins, John V.L. Pruyn, Thomas W. Olcott, Charles Ely, Fitz Greene Halleck, Robert Schuyler, Amos S. Perry, Thomas Tuckerman, Isaac G. Pearson, John C. Cruger, Alfred Pell, David C. Colden, John C. Thacher, Rufus L. Lord, W.S. Wetmore, Joseph Blunt, William J. Bunker, Gideon Hawley, and there were two vacancies. Samuel Hannay was Secretary, and E. Cushing M.D. was the examining physician in Cleveland, Ohio. (The Mutual Life Insurance. The Cleveland Herald, Jul. 18, 1846.) "Stillman" was a misspelling of Silliman. (Display Ad. Milwaukie Sentinel, Apr. 28, 1845.) Dr. Erastus Cushing of Cleveland, Ohio, was the grandfather of Dr. Harvey Cushing.

From
http://www.smokershistory.com/Mutual.htm accessed 3/30/11

DIED.

ALDRICH.—At his late residence, in this City, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, in the 79th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., in conjunction with that of his late partner, Robert H. McCurdy, on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BARKER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 4, 1880, THOMAS BARKER, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Disciples, 28th-st., near Broadway, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Cleaver, Pastor, on Wednesday, April 7, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BINSSE-STEARNS.—Saturday, April 3, ANNIE STEARNS BINSSE, wife of Edward Binsse, and daughter of the late Joseph Ketcham Stearns.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, near Mount St. Vincent, on Wednesday, April 7, at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second-Street Depot at 10:35 for Yonkers, where carriages will be in waiting.

DILL.—On Monday, April 5, after a lingering illness, MARGERY R. DILL, widow of late James Dill, many years Clerk of the United States Court for Southern District of New-York, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 335 West 29th-st., on this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Burial at the First Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

GENTIL.—At Paris, France, April 3, THEODORE GENTIL, formerly of this City.

GILL.—In Middletown, Conn., March 31, 1880, MARY E., wife of Alfred Gill.

HARTT.—On Sunday, April 4, 1880, ESTHER H. HARTT, widow of the late John Hartt, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, James C. Hartt, Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

HAGNER.—On Sunday, April 4, HENRY HAGNER, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 108 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 6, 1880, at 4 o'clock P. M. Please omit flowers.

HUME.—On Monday, April 5, ALMENA B., wife of Thomas Hume, and youngest daughter of Selah Hiler.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEE.—Of Bright's disease, Sunday morning, April 4, 1880, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, JOHN WILTSE LEE, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert P. Lee, D. D., of Montgomery, N. Y., aged 46 years.

Funeral at Reformed Dutch Church, at Montgomery, April 7, at 1:30 P. M.

McCURDY.—At his late residence, in this City, on Monday April 5, ROBERT H. McCURDY, in the 80th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., in conjunction with that of his late partner, Herman D. Aldrich, on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, instead of as heretofore announced. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

MERSEREAU.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Saturday, April 3, Miss ELIZA MERSEREAU, formerly of this City, in the 89th year of her age.

PAULDING.—April 4, at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, NATHALIE MARY, daughter of James Nathaniel and Emily Pearson Paulding, aged 5 months and 21 days.

SMITH.—At New-Haven, April 3, JANE C. HUGGINS, widow of the late William M. Smith.

SPURR.—In Sandwich, Mass., March 29, HENRY VOSE SPURR, formerly of Boston, 71 years.

TUCKERMAN.—At Paris, France, on Sunday, April 4, LUCY K., wife of Joseph Tuckerman, formerly of this City.

VAN ZANDT.—On Saturday, April 3, 1880, CLARENCE L. VAN ZANDT, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 26 East 126th-st., on Tuesday, April 6, at 5 o'clock P. M. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

WALKER.—On Friday, April 2, of chronic meningitis, WILLIAM ALLEN WALKER, aged 50 years.

His remains were interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

WALTER.—On Sunday morning, A. H. WALTER, M. D., youngest son of John F. and Christiana Walter, age 32 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 224 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The New York Times
Published: April 6, 1880
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THE TWO DEAD PARTNERS.

FUNERAL SERVICES THAT ATTRACTED A NOTABLE GATHERING.

Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was filled yesterday morning with a large gathering of the friends, relatives, and acquaintances of the late Herman D. Aldrich and Robert H. McCurdy, formerly business partners, who died on the same day, and over whose remains a joint funeral service was held. The large number of white-headed gentlemen present presented a remarkable spectacle. The coffins inclosing the remains of the deceased were placed, as usual, in the centre aisle, in front of the chancel. They were very plain. A crown, wreath, and sheaf of wheat were the only floral decorations. The services were those of the Episcopal Church, the choir assisting. A noticeable feature of the services, however, was the participation of Dr. George L. Prentiss, a Presbyterian clergyman, of the Union Theological Seminary. He pronounced the funeral oration over the remains of Mr. McCurdy, who was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an old friend of Dr. Prentiss. The Episcopal clergymen were: Bishop Potter, the Rev. Edward A. Washburn, Rector of Calvary Church; the Rev. Dr. Walker, of St. George's Church, and the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, of the New-York Bible House. The Rev. Mr. Washburn made a few well-chosen remarks on the life of Mr. Aldrich. The Episcopal divines wore their white robes, with black scarfs; the Presbyterian clergyman the black silk robe usual with divines of that denomination. The pall-bearers were: Senator Frelinghuysen, Judge Henry E. Davies, Samuel D. Babcock, Oliver Harriman, James C. Atwater, George F. Hope, George S. Coe, Austin Dall, Frederick S. Winston, the Hon. William E. Dodge, Charles Butler, William W. Wright, Thomas F. Buckley, Samuel Keyser, M. B. Edson, Charles Collins. Among those present in the church were the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. McCurdy was a Director; Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, Philo T. Ruggles, Thomas C. Acton, Alderman Morris, Judge Peabody, George H. Andrews, Wilson G. Hunt, John Sherwood, F. D. Tappen, James M. Brown, George W. Burnham, the Rev. Dr. Adams, Aaron Claflin, John T. Agnew, James L. Halstead, ex-Senator James F. Pierce, G. H. Taylor, Frederick A. Conkling, Charles Hemmingway, of Boston; Charles Delavan, Gen. James Watson Webb, Martin Bates, Marshall O. Roberts, D. D. T. Marshall, Alfred Edwards, Judge Palmer, David Dudley Field, Francis Cutting, Henry A. Hurlbut, ex-Commissioner Wood, A. W. Spees, Judge Fancher, John Pyne, Richard M. Hoe, and the physicians of the deceased, Drs. Walker, Delafield, and Farnham. At the close of the services the remains of the two partners, followed by a long procession of friends, were taken to Green-wood Cemetery and interred in adjoining lots. The services at the cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Atwater.

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SEVENTH GENERATION

1320. **Frost Thorn** was born in 1793 in Glen Cove, LI, NY. He died on 3 Dec 1854 in Nacadoches, TX. Frost Thorne, born 1793 in Glen Cove, New York, earned the reputation of being the first millionaire in the State of Texas. He first came to Texas with the trading company of William Barr and Samuel Davenport.

On April 15, 1825, he and Hayden Edwards obtained empresario contracts from the Mexican Government. During the same year he married Edwards daughter Susannah, supposedly one of only five single white women in Nacadoches at the time. Charles Hoya, an early Nacadoches resident, remembered Thorn a short fat man "who looked as if he weighed as much as his own fat horse". Thorne's cheif interest was in the acquisition of land. He acquired titles to land grants, in addition to his empresario contract, whereby he obtained a share of each individual grant, until his holdings amounted to hundreds of thousands of acres.

He was a public spirited citizen who donated land for church sites, served on the board of health in Nacadoches, and aided Stephen F. Austin in attracting colonist to Texas. He was elected to the state legislature of Coahuila and Texas and was chariman of the committee of vigilance and safety during the Texas Revolution. He also sponsored education, aiding in the establishment of Nacadoches University and serving on the board of trustees.

Frost Thorne was active in the Masonic Lodge and was initiated into Milam Lodge on the 16 of August 1837.

His business activities included a trade route between Texas and the United States, a general store in Nacadoches which he operated in partnership with Hayden Edwards, a banking institution, a salt mine located on La Nana Creek near Nacadoches, and a lumber business. Thorne also operated large farms in both Texas and Louisiana and attempted the establishment of towns in Texas. One of them, Thornville was located north of Nacadoches. His business activities resulted in the accumulation of a fortune estimated well in excess of a million dollars. At his death in 1854, he was buried in Oak Grove Cemetary in Nacadoches.

Frost Thorn was the first of the Thorne's from New York to arrive in Texas and although his parents spelled their last name with an "e" he chose to drop the letter after comming to Texas. Two of his nephews, John Stephen Thorn, and Leo Mortimer Thorn followed his lead and dropped the e from their names as well.

See this link:
http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/TT/fth32.html

He was married to Susannah Wroe Edwards (daughter of Hayden Edwards and Susan Bell) in 1825 in Nacadoches, TX. **Susannah Wroe Edwards** was born in 1799 in Kentucky. She died on 11 Dec 1891 in Tyler, TX. She is the Widow of His Uncle Frost Thorne (His Dad's little Brother)

Susannah Wroe Edwards was born in 1799, in Stafford County, Virginia, to the land Empressario Hayden Edwards and his wife Susannah Bell Edwards. When she married Frost Thorne, in 1825, it was said that she was one of the 5 single white women in Nacadoches.

According to letters written by the Thorne's attorney, Charles Starr, Susannah traveled extensively with her children, Frost II and Mary Marcellite, both back east and in Europe. In 1856, after she had been widowed 2 years and at the age of 56, she married James Frost Thorn who was a nephew of Frost Thorne. James Thorne's father Hallet, and Frost Thorne were brothers. Not much is known about James and how he came to Texas, but it is possible that he met Susannah during her travels back east and came to Texas after Frost died, perhaps to help in settling the Frost Thorne Estate.

Not many years later, the couple moved back to New York, and Susannah gave the Frost Thorne home in Nacodoches to her sister, Sarah Davenport. Mrs. Davenport, widowed of one of the founders of Bar & Davenport, the trading firm which originally brought Frost Thorne to Texas, married Nacodoches resident William Hart and they converted the large home into the "Hart Hotel". The home was located at the site of what is today the Mize Department Store in Nacodoches. HISTORICAL NACODOCHES, by noted Texas historian R. B. Blake incorrectly states that Susannah Thorne married William Hart.

On 12 January, 1876, Susannah's husband, James F. Thorn, died. Tragically, on July 20, the same year, an accident claimed the lives of both her son, Frost Thorne II, and her daughter Marcellite Thorne Garner, as well as her son-in-law and two other men. They were drowned when the yacht MOHAWK, owned by her son-in-law, William T. Garner, sank on it's maiden voyage during a squall in New York Harbor.

It is not clear whether Susannah returned to Texas at that time or remained in New York, but she eventually returned to Texas with her grandson, Frost Thorn III, and lived in Tyler until her death in 1891 at the age of 92 years. A certified copy of her will appears in Volume 46, page 337 of the Deed Records of Rusk County, TX. Her 2nd husband was her Nephew-in-Law. Son James of Hallet Thorne.

She married (1st) Frost Thorne. After he died, she married James Frost Thorne, the nephew of her first husband. James Frost Thorne's father, Hallet Thorne, and Susannah's first husband Frost Thorne were brothers. Frost Thorn and Susannah Wroe Edwards had the following children:

- +2112 i. **Mary Marcellite Thorn.**
- +2113 ii. **Frost Thorn II.**
- 2114 iii. **Estelle Thorn.**

Classified Ad 10 -- No Title
New York Times (1857-1922); Mar 18, 1877;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 11

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses just completed on Madison-av. and 68th-st., (Lennox Hill,) built under the supervision of R. W. Buckley, Esq., architect. They are perfect in design and finish; the ground is natural soil; perfect drainage and ventilation. For particulars apply on premises, or of R. McCAFFERTY, No. 650 5th-av. Houses open every day.

FOR SALE—IN 48TH-ST., MIDWAY BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a desirable four-story brown stone house, 19x55 feet, lot 100.5, leasehold. Price, $18,000.

ALSO,

No. 49 West 49th-st., a very attractive modern, well-arranged house, in perfect order, lot 100.5, leasehold.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, built by the owner for his own use, with perpetual side-lights and bay windows, for sale, within 100 feet of 5th-av., below 50th-st. For particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 24 West 25th-st., in first-class order, &c. Parties desiring to buy a good house cheap will do well to call on GEORGE P. ELDER, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 3.

NO. 235 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Three-story and basement marble-front house, will be sold low; all improvements. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—NO. 178 MADISON-AV., NEAR 34TH-st., full-size four-story brown-stone house; can be bought at a lower price than any property now for sale on Murray Hill.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 599 5TH-AV.—A SPLENDID LARGE DWELL-ing. To be sold under foreclosure WEDNESDAY next by (see auction column)
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE DWELL-ING, 47th-st., convenient to 5th-av. and the Windsor, with superb dining and billiard room extension, for sale, unfurnished or furnished, very reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 28TH-ST.,

Near Broadway. For sale, to close an estate, four-stories brown stone, 27x73 feet; in perfect order; lot, 98.9. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th-avs—two elegant full-size houses; one with dining-room extension; prices in accordance with the times. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—A desirable three-story brown-stone house, 19 feet front; in good order; full depth; price, $19,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 230 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Three-story and basement brick house, modern improvements. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE OUT ON MONDAY MORNING.—Prices, $6,500 to $125,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$40,000 WILL BUY FIRST-CLASS partly furnished house; other houses cheap; also houses for $55,000, $90,000.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

$18,000 WILL BUY FULLY FUR-NISHED brown-stone house; also, houses for $14,000, $20,000, $26,000, and $30,000.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED AND FIN-ished four-story full-sized residence, Madison-av. and 62d-st., for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE, unexceptionably situated, well rented; will pay full seven per cent. on investment. Real buyers address OWNER, Continental Hotel, New-York.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE—Now ready; will be sent by mail if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Twenty-two miles from City Hall by Erie Railway, and one-half mile from depot. House sub-

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LADY GORDON-CUMMING WILL UP FOR PROBATE
New York Times (1857-1922); Nov 5, 1922;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 33

LADY GORDON-CUMMING WILL UP FOR PROBATE

Daughter of Late Commodore Garner of New York Leaves American Estate to Family.

An application to probate the American will of Lady Florence Josephine Gordon-Cumming, wife of Sir William Gordon-Cumming and daughter of the late Commodore William T. Garner of the New York Yacht Club, was filed in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, by the New York Trust Company.

The petition states that Lady Gordon-Cumming died on Sept. 22 at her home, Pitmilly, Boarhills, Fifeshire, Scotland, and that she disposed of her American property in the will which it is necessary to probate here, while the remainder of her estate is distributed under a will being probated in Scotland. Her property here consists of her share of the estate of her father, which is in possession of Garner & Co., the value of which is not stated.

The American will gives all the accumulated income from Lady Gordon-Cummings share in the estate of her father to her husband, and also leaves him half the remainder of the estate in trust during his lifetime. She divides the remainder of the estate in equal shares among her children, who also will get the half held in trust for their father upon his death. The children are Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, Captain of the First Cameron Highlanders, now stationed in India; Roualeyn Geoffrey Gordon-Cumming of Essex, England; Michael Willoughby and Cecily Gordon-Cumming of Pitmilly, and Elma Gibbs, wife of Maurice Antony Crutchley Gibbs of Perth, West Australia.

Lady Gordon-Cumming married the fourth baronet of Altyre and Gordonstoun in 1891. She narrowly escaped drowning in the yacht accident in New York harbor in which her father and mother perished thirty years ago.

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GORDON-CUMMING DEAD IN SCOTLAND
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
New York Times (1923-Current file); May 21, 1930;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 22

GORDON-CUMMING DEAD IN SCOTLAND

Central Figure in "Baccarat Scandal" of 1890 Succumbs at Age of 82.

DISTINGUISHED WAR RECORD

He Was Popular in London Until Prince of Wales Testified Against Him in Slander Suit.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 20.—Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming, 82 years old, central figure in the "baccarat scandal" of 1890, died in Scotland today. Once among the most popular men in British society, Sir William gained world-wide notoriety when he sued for slander on being accused of cheating at baccarat. Among the guests at the house party where the incident occurred was King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, who himself was called to give evidence.

The jury upheld the accusation against Sir William and his position in London society was ruined.

The day after the verdict was given he married Miss Florence Josephine Garner of New York, who died in 1922. Her father was the late Commodore William T. Garner of the New York Yacht Club.

Sir William was a former Lieutenant Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was educated at Eton. He served in South Africa in 1879, in Egypt in 1882 and with the Nile expedition of 1884, winning decorations in every instance. He owned 38,500 acres. His heir is his son, Captain Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming of the Cameron Highlanders, who is 37 years old.

Lady Gordon-Cumming narrowly escaped drowning in 1892 in a yacht accident in New York harbor, in which her father and mother perished. She left half her property to her husband in trust for his lifetime, the remainder to their children, who will now receive their father's portion outright.

Testifying in the famous baccarat scandal case, the Prince of Wales

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said that he had been a friend of Sir William for years, that he had himself seen nothing to make him suspicious, but that the charges were so strongly supported he had been forced to believe them.

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EIGHTH GENERATION

2112. **Mary Marcellite Thorn** was born on 29 Jan 1842 in Nacadoches, TX. She died on 20 Jul 1876 in New York, NY.

She was married to William Thorn Garner (son of Thomas Garner and Frances Mathilda Thorne) on 27 Apr 1865. **William Thorn Garner** was born on 31 Aug 1840 in New Orleans, LA. He died on 20 Jul 1876 in New York, NY. Mary Marcellite Thorn and William Thorn Garner had the following children:

- +3021 i. **Marcellite Thorn Garner.**
- +3022 ii. **Florence Josephine Garner.**
- 3023 iii. **Adele Madeline Garner** was born on 7 Aug 1871. She died in 1875.
- +3024 iv. **Edith Marion Garner.**

OBITUARY.
New York Times (1857-Current file): Apr 3, 1892; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 2

OBITUARY.

THE REV. BIDWELL LANE.

The Rev. Dr. Bidwell Lane died at his late home near Winnipeg, Manitoba, yesterday.

Dr. Lane was a Canadian by birth and was nearly fifty years old. He came to New-York City about ten years ago to take charge of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, at that time vacated by Bishop Newman. He was there but six months, yet in that short time arranged for the complete payment of a church debt of about $10,000. In his brief stay at the Central Church he showed himself to be an eloquent preacher, and in a very short time the congregation grew larger. At the expiration of the six months he went to Covington, Ky., where he remained for three years. He was then transferred to the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. About this time he developed a mild form of diabetes, and as the duties at the Forty-third Street Church were quite arduous, requiring a great deal of pastoral service, in less than a year he was completely wasted by the disease.

About two years and a half ago Dr. Lane went to Manitoba, where he obtained a small farm about twenty miles from Winnipeg, and, living an out-door life, full of exercise, it was hoped that his health would improve. It did not, however.

A sad incident connected with his death is that but a few days ago, at the session of the New-York Conference in this city, a letter was read from him asking for his papers as he intended to accept the pastorate of the Grace Methodist Church at Winnipeg, which request was granted. Dr. Lane leaves two daughters who are studying in this city.

CHARLES COREY TABER.

Charles Corey Taber, who died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Henry Holt, the publisher, was born at Westport, Conn., March 28, 1821. He came to this city at an early age and went into the cotton business. When only twenty years old he founded the cotton house of Taber & Jenkins, which was afterwards changed to C. C. & H. M. Taber. During the war Mr. Taber was a very prominent figure in the cotton market and engaged in some very heavy transactions. He retired from business several years ago and had lived principally abroad and at his country seat at Stowe.

Mr. Taber was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Horner of Philadelphia. His second wife was a daughter of Edward Martin of Newport, by whom he had five children—Dr. Henry Taber of Clark University, Edward Taber, the artist; Robert Sobell Taber, who has gone on the stage; Charles Taber of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and Mrs. Henry Holt. His brother, Henry M. Taber, who succeeded him in business, was the foreman of the March Grand Jury.

Mr. Taber built and occupied for many years the Garner place on Staten Island. The place is now a military school. Mr. Taber was a member of the Union Club and a regular attendant at St. Ann's Episcopal Church.

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Garibaldi—Giuseppi Garibaldi was born at Nice, July 4, 1807. He was a sailor, like his father, but early in life became filled with a desire to remove the causes of suffering in Italy. Before 1850 he had become involved in revolutionary movements in Italy, Brazil, and Uruguay, where he made his red shirt serve as a uniform, and again in Italy. Being banished from Italy, he came to Staten Island where he became a candlemaker and lived and labored with Antonio Meucci. The house in which he lived now stands on Tompkins Avenue, near Chestnut Street, protected by a temple-like structure. Garibaldi was here from 1851 to 1853. Then for three years he was again a sailor on the Pacific but returned to Italy to take part in the revolution of 1859-60. He supported Victor Emmanuel and in 1862 was general of the National Guard. His impetuous conduct involved him in difficulties but he continued for the remainder of his life to strive for a union of all Italian-speaking districts. His home during these years was on the island of Caprera, where he died June 2, 1882.

Garner—William T. Garner, wealthy owner of nine mills at Garnersville, near Nyack, New York, Cohoes, Rochester, &c., and commodore of the New York Yacht Club, lived for a time in the house on the corner of Bard and Castleton avenues. He was drowned on July 20, 1876, by the capsizing of his yacht, "Mohawk," off Tompkinsville. The Garner House was illustrated on the map of 1853 as the property of T. F. McCurdy, later of Henry M. Taber. After Mr. Garner's death it was offered to President Grant, but became St. Austin's School and later a part of St. Vincent's Hospital.

Garrabrantz—Franz Gerbrantsz, a descendant of Gerrebrant Claeson, resident of Long Island in 1683, and his wife, Neeltje Corssen, appears as parents in 1729 in the records of the Dutch Church. Their son, Daniel, was baptized in 1746 and his name occurs in the census of 1790. Other records of the family are found in the marriage before 1759 of Christeyaan with Marya Post, and of Elener before 1772 with Egbert Haughwout.

Garriott—Jacob Garcot's cattlemark was recorded in 1698; his petition to be allowed a road through William Tillyer's land, made in 1706, was allowed in 1707. Jacob's age was given as fifty-eight in the census of 1706. Of his children little can be said with certainty; Philip and Edward Giliert were in the militia of 1715; they may have been descendants of Jacob.

Garretson—Jacob Gerritse had a survey of land in 1674 during the Dutch reoccupation. His cattlemark was recorded in 1680, and he was appointed a justice by Leisler in 1689. John Gerritse had a son, Jacob,

Classified Ad 8 -- No Title
New York Times. (1857-Current file). Sep 2, 1886; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 6

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA
51ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.
GRAMMAR
123D YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1886.
SCHOOL.

New and spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in all details of light, heat, and ventilation. Large and completely equipped gymnasium. Thorough training for college, scientific schools, and business. Primary department for younger boys. No extra charges. Number of pupils limited. Application should be made early.

Principals. { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.,
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Circulars at the school and at Putnam's, 23d-st.
Principals at school on and after Monday, Sept. 13.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
No. 38 WEST 59TH-ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 20TH.

Thorough preparation for colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL,) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. FRENCH and GERMAN form important features of regular scheme of instruction.

1886

CARLISLE INSTITUTE,

751 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts., facing Central Park, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Special students in all departments. Studio. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 27.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
34 West 40th-st., opposite Bryant Park.
Reopens Sept. 27. Short lessons thoroughly mastered. Refers to following patrons:

Prof. Charles Short,	The Rev. Howard Crosby
The Rev. Thos. Hastings,	The Rev. Thos Gallaudet
The Rev. Charles E. Knox,	The Rev. R. Hitchcock,
The Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss,	The Rev. E. N. White,
The Rev. Edward Bright,	The Rev. C. A. Briggs.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School,
26 West 29th-st., reopens Sept. 30.
Address by letter until Sept. 15.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
FOUNDED 1857.
MME. VAN NORMAN, Principal,
315 West 57th-st., reopens Sept. 30 with boys' department and New Studio under Prof. F. RONDEL.
Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Moral and Mental Sciences.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
720-731 Sixth Avenue, opposite Bryant Park.
Collegiate, Commercial, Primary Departm'ts. Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogue on application. Reopens Sept 29.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., Prin.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL,

24 EAST 22D-ST.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies,
6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.
23D YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, OCT. 4.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
32 EAST 45TH-ST.
Distinct scientific and classical courses. Junior department introductory to all colleges. Reopens Sept. 20.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, 131 WEST 43D-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 27.

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At home after Sept. 20.

PROF. AND MME. ALFRED COLIN'S school for girls, formerly Mlles. Charbonnier's, reopens Oct. 4, 20 East 62d-st.; complete course; languages, music, art; studio. Resident pupils received.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, 58 WEST 55th-st.—49th year commences Sept. 22; Rev. John Hall, D. D., President Board of Trustees. Address College.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 19 West 42d-st., reopens 30th September. Mr. Ireland will be at the class rooms after 20th September.

MISS ANNIE BROWN'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, 713 and 715 Fifth-avenue. Reopens Sept. 30.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, 15 WEST 43D-ST.— Select Catholic school for boys; reopens Sept. 21.

MISS J. F. MOORE, 164 WEST 48TH-ST., reopens her English and French School Sept. 30

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, 55 W. 47th-st., reopens Sept. 29.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

GRADUATING COURSE FOR YOUNG LADIES. | UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY and BUSINESS for boys and young men.

Successful school at popular rates. Special teaching for backward pupils. Art, music, modern languages, and telegraphy. Send for new catalogue. Next year opens Sept. 14. W.H. BANNISTER, A.M., Principal.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL, NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., N. Y.—A school of the highest class for boys; terms, $500. Rev. A. G. Mortimer, B. D., Rector, assisted by nine graduates of Brown, Princeton, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Dublin. The school has been incorporated, and has purchased the property of the late W. T. Garner, which gives it probably the most splendid home of any school in the country. Council: The Rt. Rev. Bishops of New-York, Albany, and N. New-Jersey; the Rev. Drs. Dix, Hoffman, Shipman, and Davies, and Hon. G.W. Curtis.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A boarding school for boys at Sing Sing-on-Hudson. School buildings greatly improved and refurnished. Fine gymnasium. Cadet tool shop. A complete establishment. Fifty-fifth year begins Sept. 16

J. HOWE ALLEN, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER. 25th year opens Sept. 15.
Costly Buildings. Thorough Instruction.
A MILITARY COLLEGE.
CIVIL ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, CLASSICS; ENGLISH.
Military department second only to that of West Point. Col. THEODORE HYATT, President.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
The Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.

The next school year will begin SEPT. 14, 1886. A large gymnasium, fully equipped, has been added to the buildings. Also new recitation rooms and other improvements for the health and comfort of the boys.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE,
South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass.

A preparatory school for boys. Classical, English, and commercial courses. Diplomas given. A thorough school and pleasant home in a healthful location. Rooms for 65 boys. Eight teachers. 45th year begins Sept. 9. For catalogues address GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE, SING SING, N. Y. FOR YOUNG Ladies and Misses.

High grounds. Best advantages in music, art elocution. English and modern languages. Full or partial courses. 30 miles from N. Y. City. Charges moderate. Opens Sept. 21. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ST. VINCENT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and small Boys, 42 Wallace-place, Newark, N. J. Studies will be resumed MONDAY, Sept. 6. For particulars apply at the Academy.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Men and Boys.
Opens Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

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Classified Ad 3 -- No Title
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 12, 1880; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 6

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 237 Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts., crown of "Murray Hill;" size, 25x60, and a two-story extension; lot, 100; house was built by Robins. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY IN Brooklyn, foot of Harrison-st., East River, 95x164, covered with brick storehouses; and half of pier, 70 x324. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF THE LATE WM. T. GARNER, AT STATEN ISLAND.

Elegant stone mansion, built by C. C. Taber, Esq., beautifully situated on high ground, near junction of CASTLETON AND BARD AVENUES, and is replete with every convenience, billiard-room, bowling-alleys, fine wide halls, floors laid (parquet) with hard wood, rooms on each floor en suite. The house is built in French chateau style, with square tower on west side, elegant wide piazzas on three sides. The grounds are beautifully laid out and ornamented with fountains, artificial brooks and streams, flower-beds and shrubbery. The walks and carriage-roads are all excavated and filled with stone covered with sand and rolled, and are the finest on the island. The place contains hot and cold graperies, conservatories, rose-houses, fine carriage-house and stable, cow-house, hennery, &c. The garden is extensive, and under high state of cultivation. The place is but a short distance from Sailors' Snug-harbor Landing, and communication may be had with the City every half hour, and can be reached within 40 minutes of Wall-st. It is well worth the attention of those wishing an elegant country residence, with all the conveniences of the City.

Photograph and full particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

June 1880

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
ON CLASON POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Suitable for a gentleman's residence or a home hotel; ready for immediate occupation.

Elegant stone house and about 40 acres, formerly the residence of J. B. Monnot, Esq.; house is 50 feet square, with two-story dining-room extension 20x30 feet; contains 20 rooms, spacious bath-room; water and gas throughout, in superb order; $4,000 recently expended in repairs; ample stable and coach-house; about 2,500 feet water frontage, (no salt meadow;) only five miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is well calculated to be divided into several places, all having water-fronts. For price and full particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a modern-built two-story house, with attic and basement and two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, and fine garden attached; about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Rye, N. Y., and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; house and grounds in complete order, and well calculated for a genteel family; convenient to the churches, schools, Post Office, stores, and Long Island Sound. For further particulars apply to J. V. PECK, Rye, N. Y., or D. H. B. DAVIS, No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

A1—FLUSING IS NOW SUPERIOR to ALL other Suburbs of New-York City, in HEALTHFULNESS, beauty;..quick, convenient, cheap access from sunrise to midnight...Best Schools, Society, Churches, &c... Splendid Sewerage...Hydrant Water better than Croton...Get full particulars of A. J. STEVENS, 111 Broadway, (Room C.)

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland coun-

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Classified Ad 14 -- No Title
New York Times (1857-Current file). Apr 12, 1879; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 7

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—SUPERB NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses, finished in the newest and most exquisite manner in black walnut, French walnut, white holly, Eastlake and Queen Anne style; 60th-st., between Madison and Park avs., near new rapid transit station.

These well built and located houses, 18 and 20 feet front, can be bought for only $19,000 to $25,000 each. Bargains. Terms to suit.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine, No. 35 East 17th st., and No. 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts., 25x60, and a two-story extension; lot 100; house was built by Robbins, and is first-class; location superb. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—130TH-ST.—ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone dwellings; hard-wood parlors, all modern improvements; price, $11,500. Apply to W. C. YORKE on premises, or G. M. MACKELLAR, Room T, *Tribune* Building.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, LATELY COMpleted; frescoed; heated by steam; chandeliers and mirrors; latest improvements; near 5th-av.
PETER A. LALOR, No. 1,037 3d-av.

HARLEM.—THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES; best locations. PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT MANsion and grounds on Bard and Castleton avs., Staten Island.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Executors of WM. T. GARNER, deceased,

The elegant stone mansion, built by C. C. Taber, Esq., beautifully situated on high ground, near junction of Castleton and Bard avs., and is replete with every convenience, billiard-room, bowling-alleys, fine wide halls, floors laid (parquet) with hard wood; rooms on each floor en suite; the house is built in French chateau style, with square tower on west side; elegant wide piazzas on three sides.

The grounds are beautifully laid out and ornamented with fountains, artificial brooks and streams, flower-beds, and shrubbery. The walks and carriage roads are all excavated and filled with stone, covered with sand, and rolled, and are the finest on the island.

The place contains hot and cold graperies, conservatories, rose-houses, fine carriage-house and stable, cow-house, henne y, &c. The garden is extensive, and under high state of cultivation.

The place is but a short distance from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, and communication may be had with the City every half hour, and can be reached within 40 minutes from Wall-st. It is well worth the attention of those wishing an elegant country residence, with all the conveniences of the City.

Photographs and particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVIDSON & JONES, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3rd day of May, 1879, at twelve o'clock noon, by F. G. & C. S. Brown, auctioneers, all his right, title, and interest as Assignee in Bankruptcy of Stratford P. Davidson and Edward R. Jones, bankrupts, in and to all those premises lately owned by said bankrupts, to wit.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the house thereon erected, situated, and lying in the Twenty-second Ward of said City of New-York, on the south side of Fifty-third street, commencing at a point in the southerly line of Fifty-third-street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven (137) feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Eighth-avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the centre line of the block between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eighth-avenue, one hundred feet (100) five (5) inches, to the southerly line of Fifty-third-street; thence westerly along the line of Fifty-third-street eighteen feet nine inches, (18.9.) to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 11th, 1879.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ap12-1aw3wSa. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

NO. 152 WEST 49TH-ST.
PHILLIPS & MACRAE
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, noon,

apr 1879

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GOAT on the Web - NYC Dept. of City Planning GOAT Home | DCP Home | NYC.gov Home

Goat Home | Function 1A | Function 2 | Function 3 | Function 3S | Function BL | Function BN

Function 1: Geographic Information by Address

Address Number (if any): 355

Street Name / Place Name: Bard Avenue

Select Borough: Staten Island

☑ Show Political Information?

Submit Query

Geographic Information for 355 BARD AVENUE in STATEN IS

Report Erro

Geographic Information:

Orientation:	Address is on the left when facing from ST AUSTINS PLACE SOUTH to CASTLETON AVI		
Zip Code:	10310	**Community District**	501
2000 Census Tract:	91	**X / Y Coordinates:**	954645 / 170787
2000 Census Block:	1008	**Low House Number:**	347
1990 Census Tract:	91	**High House Number:**	379
Dynamic Block:	110	**Segment ID / Length:**	0013710 / 380
LION Face Code:	560	**Street Code:**	1739001010
LION Sequence Number:	00130	**Preferred LGC:**	01
Low End Cross Streets:		**High End Cross Streets:**	
548590 ST AUSTINS PLACE SOUTH		521950 CASTLETON AVENUE	

City Service Information:

Police Borough Command:	7	**Sanitation District / Section:**	501 / 012
Police Precinct:	120	**Sanitation Subsection:**	2D
Fire Division:	8	**Regular Sanitation Pick-Up:**	TF
Fire Battalion:	22	**Recycling Sanitation Pick-Up:**	ET
Fire Company:	E 156	**DOT Street Light Area:**	5
Health Area:	0400	**School District:**	31
Health Center District:	51	**Interim Eligibility:**	Ineligible

Political Information:

Congressional District:	13	**Senatorial District:**	24

Civil Court District:	1	**City Council District:**	49
Assembly District:	61	**Election District:**	35

NYC BUILDINGS

NYC.gov always open

NYC Department of Buildings

Property Profile Overview

355 BARD AVENUE

STATEN ISLAND 10310 **BIN# 5106523**

Health Area	: 4	**Tax Block**	: 102
Census Tract	: 91	**Tax Lot**	: 1
Community Board	: 501	**Condo**	: NO
Buildings on Lot	: 8	**Vacant**	: NO

View All Addresses... Browse Block Browse Lot View Certificates of Occupa

DOB Special Place Name:	GARNER MANSION IS CALENDARED		
DOB Building Remarks:	AS PER LANDMARKS COMMISSION (1966)		
Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	**Special Status:**	N/A
Loft Law:	NO	**Local Law:**	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	**TA Restricted:**	NO
UB Restricted:	NO	**Special District:**	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	**Grandfathered Sign:**	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	**City Owned:**	NO
Historic Block:		**Historic Lots:**	
Other BINs:	NONE		
Department of Finance Occupancy Code:		I1-HOSPITAL/HEALTH	

Please Note: The Department of Finance's building classification information shows a building's tax status, which may not be the same as th the structure. To determine the legal use of a structure, research the records of the Department of Buildings.

	Total	Open
Complaints	18	0
Violations-DOB	50	31
Violations-ECB	33	4

This property has 1 open DOB and 1 open ECB "Work Without A Permit" Violations and may be subject to DOB civil penalties upon application for a permit. After obtaining the permit, a certificate of correction must be filed on the ECB violations.

Jobs/Filings	86
PRA / ARA Jobs	3
Total Jobs	89
Actions	212

OR Enter Action Type:

OR Select from List:

Select...

AND Show Actions

Elevator Records
Electrical Applications
Permits In-Process / Issued
Illuminated Signs Annual Permits
Plumbing Inspections
Open Plumbing Jobs / Work Types
Facade Status Information
Marquee Annual Permits
Boiler Compliance
DEP Boiler Information

If you have any questions please review these Frequently Asked Questions, the Glossary, or call the 311 Citizen Service Center by dialing 311 or (212) NEW YORK outside of New York City.

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North NY NY 10007 Tel: 212-669-7700 Fax: 212-669-7960 TTY 212-669-7788
http://nyc.gov/landmarks

January 27, 2003

Ms. Linda C. Jones
Preservation League of Staten Island
c/o Seaview Hospital 460 Brielle Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10301

Re: Garner Mansion, Staten Island

Dear Ms. ~~Jones~~ Linda

Thank you for submitting a request for evaluation. Staff will review the material and keep you informed of the process. We appreciate your interest in historic preservation and in the work of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Sincerely,

Mary Beth

Mary Beth Betts
Director of Research

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North New York NY 10007 (212) 669-7801 Fax (212) 669-7818
http://nyc.gov/landmarks

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

March 30, 2006

Council Member Michael McMahon
130 Stuyvesant Place, 6th Floor
Staten Island, NY 10301

Dear Council Member McMahon:

Thank you for submitting the historical information on several Staten Island properties currently under review for designation. The information is quite useful and will be added to the research files.

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

Sincerely,

Mary Beth Betts

Mary Beth Betts

RECEIVED JAN 2 2 2002

RECEIVED JAN 2 2 2002

Preservation League of Staten Island
c/o Seaview Hospital
460 Brielle Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10301

RECEIVED

Ms. Mary Beth Betts
Director of Research
Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10007

Dear Mary Beth:

Enclosed is a Request for Evaluation for the Garner Mansion at St. Vincent's Hospital, 355 Bard Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10310. The mansion is best seen from Castleton Avenue.

The Preservation League has reason to believe that St. Vincent's Hospital is contemplating demolition of the mansion. Since it is of obvious historical and architectural significance, we ask that you give designation of this mansion a high priority.

Thank you, as always, for your attention to Staten Island's endangered buildings.

Sincerely,

Linda C. Jones
Chair, Landmarks Committee

cc: Jim Ferreri, Vice President, PLSI
Michelle Moschides, Administrator, PLSI
Michael E. McMahon, City Councilmember

THE CITY OF NEW YORK LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 CENTRE STREET, 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10007
TEL: (212) 669-7700 FAX: (212) 669-7960

REQUEST FOR EVALUATION

The Landmarks Preservation Commission is responsible for safeguarding the architectural, historical and cultural heritage of New York City.

The Commission's Research Department is pleased to accept requests from the public for the evaluation of the architectural, historical or cultural significance of properties throughout the five boroughs. If a property appears to meet the criteria for designation as a Landmark, the staff may recommend it for consideration by the Commission.

To request an evaluation, please fill out this form and return it to the address below. Please provide as much information about the property as you can and, if possible, include a photograph.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the Commission.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Your Name	Daytime Telephone No.
Linda C. Jones	(212) 965-1656
Mailing Address	**Apartment**
11 Winter Avenue	
City	**State** / **Zipcode**
Staten Island	NY / 10301
Today's Date	
January 18, 2003	

PROPERTY TO BE EVALUATED

Address: Castleton Avenue

Name (if any): Garner Mansion and Gatehouse; originally "Martindale"

Building Type (Original Use): Home; later military academy; now part of St. Vincent's Hospital (355 Bard Avenue)

Architect (if known):

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION YOU MAY HAVE CONCERNING THE PROPERTY: HISTORY, SIGNIFICANCE, PRESENT CONDITIONS, CURRENT STATUS, CURRENT USE, etc.

Heard but not designated 1966. See attached article by Jim Ferreri, originally published in the *Staten Island Advance*. See attached photographs.

Submitted by the Landmarks Committee of the Preservation League of Staten Island

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO: Mary Beth Betts, Director of Research
Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10007

Rev. 9/99

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Rev. 9/99

My column on "Martindale" the Garner Mansion

Posted by: "jamessq@aol.com" jamessq@aol.com
Sat Jan 20, 2007 6:46 am (PST)

Present, Past, and Future
by James G. Ferreri
Tremendous wealth, a magnificent mansion, socialites partying and tragedy on a yacht. Sounds as if that line was lifted from today´s headlines, but it is in fact a story involving a Staten Island family and a disaster dating
more than 120 years ago.
In circa 1850 on a hillside with incredible views of the Kill Van Kull and New York Harbor, a successful investor purchased 13 acres off Bard Avenue at Castleton Avenue. It was the next owner of the parcel, Charles Corey Taber "
Cotton King of the Civil War" purchasing the estate in the 1850´s, who was responsible for building the splendid mahogany and brownstone mansion he named "Martindale". The mansion with it´s carriage house and conservatory cost $400,000.00 to construct, an incredible amount of money in the 1860´s. After the Taber´s left the home, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, wife of the General and former President, rejected the property following a visit during which she was besieged by mosquitoes. It was then that Commodore William T. Garner became the new owner of Martindale. The Garner fortune was amassed from print manufacturing. The Commodore´s business was located in Manhattan, fronting some 200 feet on Worth Street and some 90 feet on Hudson, the building being seven stories high. This was not his only business interest, he was a millionaire many times over from businesses scattered all over the country.
In 1867 upon the death of William´s father the younger Garner inherited $1,000,000.00 of his father´s $12,000,000.00 estate, along with the bulk of his business holdings. He went on to increase the fortune through generally good business practices, becoming a multimillionaire in his own right and one of the extensive manufacturers in this country. His great Harmony Print Mill, Cohoes, was the crown of his vast empire which also included the Newburgh Steam Mills, the Franklin Dale Company Mills, the Reading Cotton Mills, the Little Falls Cotton Mills, the Pleasant Valley Mills as well as the Duchess, Cambridge and Rockland Print Works. Commodore Garner was much admired for his fairness. After his sister had been mostly written out of his father´s will, upon his taking over the family business, William gave his sister $20,000.00 per year.
The Commodore´s family consisted of himself, his wife Mary and three young daughters. Since the family was so prominent in the wealthy New York society circles in which they traveled, their beautiful mansion became the center of
swanky entertaining. The house was indeed grand. Built in the very fashionable "new" Mansard roof tower style, it boasted floor to ceiling windows, magnificent mahogany staircases, fabulous details, huge rolling lawns, bracketed
eaves and massive columns as porch supports. The square tower was 5 stories tall, the main house, three. It was certainly one of the homes of this borough that demanded one take notice, a showplace in every respect.
William T. Garner was Vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club, which stood at the foot of Canal Street in Stapleton, and he owned the largest yacht in the world at that time, the Mohawk. On a beautiful July day in 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Garner arrived at the yacht by carriage for a reception aboard the craft honoring her future sister-in law.
The yacht was so immense that it boasted it´s own grand piano in the salon. As the party got under way the Commodore noticed a darkening sky to the west. It was decided to move the guests below to the main cabin in case rain commenced. The yacht was anchored not far from shore. When a squall hit the

harbor, the yacht had all sails up and the winds turned the huge ship over almost immediately. The tragic scene was noticed, of course, by other boats in the area and many people sped to aid the stricken craft. Below deck the huge piano and other furnishings as well as lead weights used for ballast slid and pinned Mrs. Garner against the wall as the shipped turned on its side. As help arrived to rescue those below deck, Mr. Garner refused to leave his wife, they died in each others arms. There were twenty one persons aboard, most escaped, with the exception of a cabin boy, a society lady, Miss Adele Hunter, and Mrs. Garner´s brother. Eye witnesses at the time said the whole scene was acted out in not more than ten minutes.

In a scene reminiscent of last summers terrible loss of the young Kennedys, the funeral for the Garners became a media event. The funeral at St. Mary´s Episcopal Church was the largest ever in its twenty eight year history up to that time. The Garner mansion was packed with mourners and people outside pushed and shoved to get a glimpse of the wealthy families paying their respects. Throngs of people lined Richmond Terrace to express their anguish as the funeral procession traveled to the New Brighton Ferry. All the major newspapers covered the story, which by coincidence took place a mere three weeks after Custer´s Last Stand. The three Garner daughters, the oldest of which was just eight, were shielded from the tumult. The reading of the wills was another front page story, so great was the Commodore´s wealth, and so poignant was the story of their deaths. They were buried together in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. All three Garner daughters were educated in Europe after their parent´s deaths, and all three went on to marry European nobility, visiting this country periodically.

In 1886 the beautiful home and grounds became the St. Austin´s Military Academy. It was the Rector of St. Mary´s that saw the potential for the abandoned mansion as a school. So successful was the school that soon a gymnasium-classroom extension was built. It was in 1903, however, up to a priest from St. Joseph´s Parish in Greenwich Village, home territory of St. Vincent´s Hospital in Manhattan, to bring about the final transformation of the mansion. The priest was transferred to Sacred Heart Church in West New Brighton and one day went to Greenwich Village to see St. Vincent´s Superior Sister Louis Gonzaga McEvoy to express to her personally the difficulty that he was having in locating the Catholics who were dying at the Island´s only hospital, The Smith Infirmary on Castleton Avenue. Always an innovator, the Sister saw the potential of expanding the Sister´s of Charity Hospital to Staten Island, which in 1898 had become a part of Greater New York City. Sister Louis Gonzaga came to Staten Island by ferry, traveling past the site of the future Borough Hall which was under construction, up Victory Boulevard to Castleton Avenue to the Garner Mansion. At the time the mansion was surrounded by homes of families of wealth and stature, all very luxurious estates. What attracted the nun to the Garner Mansion at first was the open porch, deemed perfect for her convalescent patients to take advantage of the fresh tonic air on the Island.

The Sisters of Charity purchased the home and land for $35,000.00 in 1903 and the hospital was opened on November 26th of that year. St. Vincent´s Hospital has grown and expanded along with Staten Island in the intervening years and today covers all of the original Grounds of the mansion, and more. The beautiful gate house is still standing on Bard Avenue, and the mansion looks much as it did in the Garner´s time. Castleton Avenue has become a busy street of commercial buildings and ambulance come and go all day long in and out of the hospital grounds.

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"Martindale" the Garner Mansion

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Henry Morehouse Taber, A Memoir,
1898

HENRY MOREHOUSE TABER

ALTHOUGH the subject of this memoir passed sixty-eight out of the seventy-three years of his life in New York City and was closely identified with its business and social growth, yet his New England birth and inheritance played so large a part in his life that attention must first be directed to his ancestry.

All his progenitors for two centuries had been men and women of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The earliest ancestor in America in the Taber line was Philip, "one of several men of ability who have borne their part in the great charges of the foundation" of Plymouth Colony. He came to America in 1633, took the oath of freeman and became one of the representatives to the first General Court. Another of the Plymouth pioneers from whom my father was descended was Kenelm Winslow, likewise freeman and representative, and brother of Edward Winslow, who was one of the *Mayflower* passengers and who became Governor of the Colony. Still

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another ancestor, Francis Cooke, was also one of the *Mayflower* pilgrims and a sturdy and prominent member of the new colony.

In my father's veins also flowed the blood of a soldier. His great-grandfather, Levi Taylor, served in the French and Indian wars, and was at Crown Point under General Amherst in 1759; and later became lieutenant of a company in a Connecticut regiment during the Revolutionary War. Among others of his ancestors he numbered several selectmen, town clerks and surveyors of highways, and still others filled the offices of assessor, justice of the peace, judge of the Probate Court and judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The family of his mother, Esther Morehouse, had had their home in Fairfield county, Connecticut, for many generations. She was a woman of great force as well as of strong affections. Her erect carriage, which was maintained almost to the day of her death at the age of ninety-six, comported well with the inflexibility of her principles and her strength of character. Her husband, Corey Taber, was born in Massachusetts. Though likewise somewhat rigorous in the training of his sons, he was of a most sociable disposition and genial temperament.

It was of such ancestry and of such parentage

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that Henry Morehouse Taber was born on 8th February, 1825, the fifth of eight children. His birthplace was a town that was then known as Saugatuck but is now included in Westport, Connecticut. Here he remained only about five years, when his father removed the family to New York City. His education was obtained first at a public school and later at the private school of Forrest & Mulligan, one of the largest and best in the city at that time. With a view to inculcating in the son a taste for the law, his father placed him for about a year in the law office of Ketchum & Fessenden. Not becoming enamoured of the law, however, at the age of fifteen he entered into business in which he remained more or less actively engaged up to the time of his death—a period of fifty-seven years. His first business connection was that of clerk in the office of his father, who was engaged in the cotton brokerage business at 76 Wall street under the firm-name of Taber & Jenkins. After a seven years' term of service as clerk to the firm of Bogert & Kneeland, he returned in 1848 to the office of Taber & Jenkins. By this time his father had died, and his elder brother (Charles Corey Taber) was continuing the business with Mr. Jenkins. In the following year the latter died while his partner was abroad, and through this combination of circumstances the

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whole care and responsibility of this considerable business was for a time cast upon the shoulders of the brother Henry, when he was but twenty-four years old. This experience, entailing hard work and long hours, no doubt did much to develop the self-reliance and capacity for responsibility that characterised his later career.

In 1849 the two brothers formed a partnership as cotton brokers under the firm-name of Taber & Co., but within two years business disasters overtook them and they were obliged to suspend payment. Having effected an honourable settlement with their creditors, they resumed business under the same firm-name and later under the name of C. C. & H. M. Taber. During the Civil War the transactions of the firm reached a considerable magnitude, and shortly after the close of that period they established branch houses or agencies at New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Providence, Boston, and Fall River. In 1871 another firm was formed in which the brother Henry was a special partner, but again business losses, combined with heavy peculations by some of the employees, forced the house into liquidation. It is noteworthy, as being characteristic of the subject of this sketch, that every debt was paid in full although this necessitated the payment of a very considerable

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sum by the special partner above the amount of his limited liability.

In 1876 he entered into a new partnership, under the name of Henry M. Taber & Co., with his son, William Phillips Taber, whose sympathetic co-operation and sound judgment he found helpful and reliable. This partnership continued until his son's untimely death in October, 1897,—less than two months before his own, which occurred on the 24th of December following.

In addition to the cotton business which he conducted under the foregoing firm-names, he and his brother became at various times largely interested in real estate, both in New York City and Providence. Among other properties so owned was the building at the corner of Pearl and Beaver streets, in which he had his office for thirty-two years, and also a tract of land at Riverside Drive and 119th street, which was sold at auction in the spring of 1897. This sale constituted the largest real estate transaction in New York City for that year, and the extensive preparations for it, which were personally conducted by him at the age of seventy-two years, furnished a striking illustration of his energy and vitality.

These two brothers also owned and operated various steamers, among others the propeller

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"Vicksburg" and the side-wheeler "City of Providence." They were jointly interested in the Utica Cotton Company and its mill at Utica. My father was president of that company, and was also one of two lessees of a large cotton mill at Baltic, Connecticut. These various interests involved much litigation and many large losses—some of the latter being caused by the unforeseen exigencies of business, but others resulting from embezzlement by business confidants.

The same qualities that my father manifested in his private business made him much sought after in corporate business enterprises. A man of unswerving rectitude and of a nice sense of honour that abhorred the suspicion of unfairness could not fail to be in demand as trustee. Among the many institutions in which he held positions of trust may be mentioned the Continental National Bank and the Manhattan Savings Institution. In each of these he was one of the directors for a period of about thirty years, and his connection with the United States Lloyds—as a member of the advisory committee—covered the same period. A similar position was held by him in two other marine insurance companies. He had at different times been a director in six fire insurance companies, and at the time of his death was serving the Home

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Insurance Company in that capacity, having been elected in 1865. He was one of the incorporators and trustees of the Continental Trust Company. His membership in the New York Cotton Exchange dated from its organisation, and that in the Chamber of Commerce continued for thirty-eight years. In the language of a resolution passed shortly after his death by one of the boards of which he had been a member—"the many directorships and positions of honour and trust held by him in other institutions of various kinds bear further testimony to the high esteem in which he was held by the community at large, and serve to evidence a public recognition of the exalted integrity of purpose and practice that animated and signalised his long and honourable career as a merchant and citizen." The resolution further records "the bank's gratitude for the benefits thus derived from Mr. Taber's long connection with it, both as director and client—with an added record of the deep sense of loss on the part of this board, as well as of each individual member thereof to whom he had endeared himself by his uniform kindness and the genial courtesy that characterised his intercourse with all." The minutes of other institutions speak of his "devotion and loyalty," his being "constant and faithful to his duties" and "his keen business instinct and unwavering integrity."

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PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CATALOGUE AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COMPILED BY

GEORGE WILSON, SECRETARY.

NEW-YORK:

PRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1890.

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ROBERT H. McCURDY.

ROBERT H. McCURDY was born at Lyme, Connecticut, April 14th, 1800. His family was one of the best known in that State, his grandfather having been a prominent merchant there long anterior to the Revolution. He was fitted to enter the Sophomore Class of Yale College, and had determined to become a lawyer, but an elder brother having elected that profession, he was induced to abandon his design.

Mr. McCURDY arrived in New-York just before the close of the second war with England, and entered the employ of Mr. LOCKWOOD, at that time a prominent dry goods merchant, who was in business in Whitehall Street. Among his fellow clerks in Mr. LOCKWOOD's employ was the late HERMAN D. ALDRICH, with whom he formed a strong friendship, afterwards augmented by a business copartnership, which continued until the close of his life.

So highly was Mr. McCURDY's capacity esteemed that in 1820 Mr. LOCKWOOD, finding himself overstocked at the end of the season, sent him, although still under age, with a schooner load of goods to open a store at Petersburg, Virginia. The enterprise proved a success under Mr. McCURDY's management, and he remained South for several ensuing years.

About the year 1828 he returned to this City, and, with his former fellow-clerk, Mr. ALDRICH, formed the copartnership of McCURDY & ALDRICH, and entered upon the importing and jobbing of dry goods in Maiden Lane. The firm soon occupied a prominent position in that trade. In 1840 the late WILLIAM SPENCER was admitted to the firm, which then became known as McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, and soon after the house abandoned its jobbing and importing business and became exclusively wholesale, selling the products of many of the largest mills of the country, including those at Fall River, Mass.

In 1857 Mr. McCURDY retired from business. Each of

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the partners had amassed a handsome competence, and the business of the firm was sold to LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.

In 1858 Mr. MCCURDY was the Republican candidate for Member of Congress from this City, but was defeated by his opponent, JOHN COCHRANE.

Mr. MCCURDY rendered conspicuous service to the Government during the War of the Rebellion. At the outset of the agitation which followed the election of Mr. LINCOLN he was extremely anxious to do everything possible to prevent a civil war, and was a member of the Peace Conference which was held in Washington to avoid, if possible, any outbreak. His knowledge of the South led him to hope but little from the results of this movement; still he felt it his duty to try every possible means to prevent actual hostility. Upon the entire failure of this Conference he returned to this City, and when the war was opened by the firing on Fort Sumter he was among the first to see the necessity of a combination of all those in favor of the Union, regardless of past political antagonisms. He at once called a meeting of the leading citizens of New-York at his residence, No. 10 East Fourteenth Street, and there the measures were taken and the programme prepared for the great mass meeting in Union Square, which was the first manifestation of the united sentiment of the City of New-York upon the subject involved between the two sections of the country. He took an active part in the organization of the Union Defence Committee, and devoted his entire time and attention to its work. He also contributed materially from his own resources in aiding the Government to suppress the rebellion.

He was appointed a member of the State Committee for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Penn., and was very largely interested in its work.

Mr. MCCURDY died in this City on the 5th day of April, 1880, within a few days of entering upon his eighty-first year. His business associate, Mr. ALDRICH, survived him but a few hours. It is seldom that such coincident circumstances occur as are presented in the lives of these two distinguished merchants. Born in adjoining States, almost

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at the same time, they commenced their life work together when boys under the same employer, became partners in business as well as intimate friends, lived side by side for many years, and finally died on the same day and of the same disease. Over their remains a dual funeral service was held, and both were simultaneously buried in adjoining plots in Greenwood Cemetery. It can be truly said of them that in life they were inseparable and in death were not divided.

Mr. McCURDY was not only an upright merchant, but he was a man of sound judgment and great business experience. He was connected with the direction of many of the leading financial institutions of this City, and was one of the earliest directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for many years was upon its Finance Committee, but never occupied any salaried office. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce from August 1st, 1861, and in various ways rendered valuable public service in this Association.

JOHN CASWELL.

JOHN CASWELL was one of a large family of children of WILLIAM and MERCY BULOID CASWELL, and was born at Newport, R. I., December 6th, 1797. He came to New-York in the year 1811, being fourteen years old, and entered upon his life work as a clerk with his uncle, ROBERT BULOID, whose store was on Broadway, between Maiden Lane and Fulton Street. In 1820 the business was moved to Front Street, near Burling Slip, and was conducted under the firm name of BULOID & FINCH. Upon the death of Mr. FINCH, in 1822, JOHN CASWELL was taken into partnership by his uncle, and the name of the firm became BULOID & CASWELL. After the lapse of several years, and after the death of Mr. BULOID, Mr. CASWELL carried on the business in his own name; but soon, having formed a partnership with his brother, SOLO-

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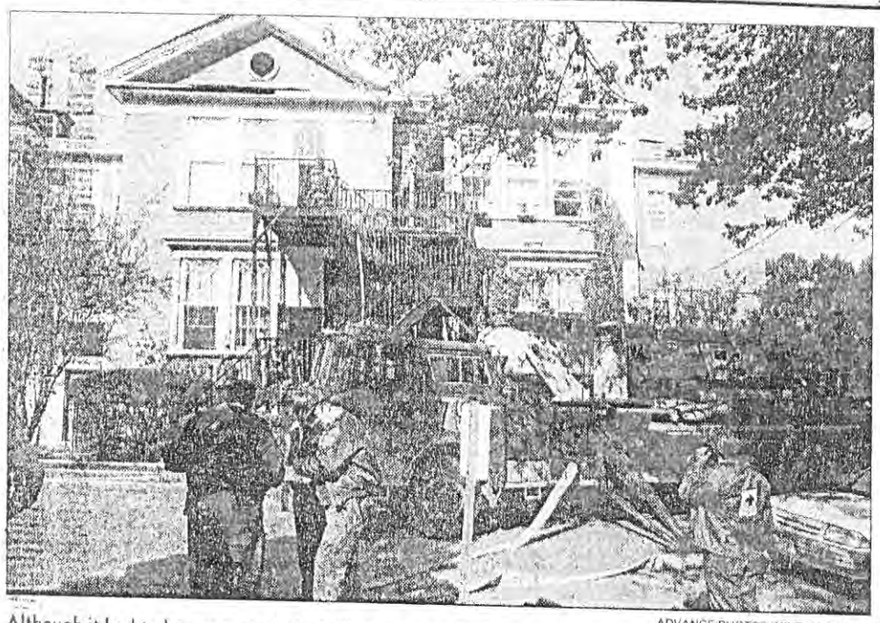
Garibaldi—Giuseppi Garibaldi was born at Nice, July 4, 1807. He was a sailor, like his father, but early in life became filled with a desire to remove the causes of suffering in Italy. Before 1850 he had become involved in revolutionary movements in Italy, Brazil, and Uruguay, where he made his red shirt serve as a uniform, and again in Italy. Being banished from Italy, he came to Staten Island where he became a candlemaker and lived and labored with Antonio Meucci. The house in which he lived now stands on Tompkins Avenue, near Chestnut Street, protected by a temple-like structure. Garibaldi was here from 1851 to 1853. Then for three years he was again a sailor on the Pacific but returned to Italy to take part in the revolution of 1859-60. He supported Victor Emmanuel and in 1862 was general of the National Guard. His impetuous conduct involved him in difficulties but he continued for the remainder of his life to strive for a union of all Italian-speaking districts. His home during these years was on the island of Caprera, where he died June 2, 1882.

Garner—William T. Garner, wealthy owner of nine mills at Garnersville, near Nyack, New York, Cohoes, Rochester, &c., and commodore of the New York Yacht Club, lived for a time in the house on the corner of Bard and Castleton avenues. He was drowned on July 20, 1876, by the capsizing of his yacht, "Mohawk," off Tompkinsville. The Garner House was illustrated on the map of 1853 as the property of T. F. McCurdy, later of Henry M. Taber. After Mr. Garner's death it was offered to President Grant, but became St. Austin's School and later a part of St. Vincent's Hospital.

Garrabrantz—Franz Gerbrantsz, a descendant of Gerrebrant Claeson, resident of Long Island in 1683, and his wife, Neeltje Corssen, appears as parents in 1729 in the records of the Dutch Church. Their son, Daniel, was baptized in 1746 and his name occurs in the census of 1790. Other records of the family are found in the marriage before 1759 of Christeyaan with Marya Post, and of Elener before 1772 with Egbert Haughwout.

Garriott—Jacob Garcot's cattlemark was recorded in 1698; his petition to be allowed a road through William Tillyer's land, made in 1706, was allowed in 1707. Jacob's age was given as fifty-eight in the census of 1706. Of his children little can be said with certainty; Philip and Edward Giliert were in the militia of 1715; they may have been descendants of Jacob.

Garretson—Jacob Gerritse had a survey of land in 1674 during the Dutch reoccupation. His cattlemark was recorded in 1680, and he was appointed a justice by Leisler in 1689. John Gerritse had a son, Jacob,



ADVANCE PHOTOS/HILTON FLORES

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The group will meet every

Advance 1-9-53

Letters from old-timers and a batch of new information in reference to our recent question about the old Garner mansion—later the first building of St. Vincent's Hospital—indicates that the sinking in 1876 of the yacht Mohawk off Stapleton, played a greater part in the history of the mansion that we thought.

A review in The Advance in July, 1936, states clearly that the sinking of the yacht took the lives of millionaire mill owner William T. Garner and his wife. Garner reportedly died in a futile effort to save his wife.

He was in the wheelhouse when a sudden, violent squall caught the Mohawk broadside, keeling her over. Garner rushed down a companionway to reach his wife's cabin as the yacht began to sink.

He reached her side, but she was trapped in a corner by furniture which had shifted. The yacht sank before Garner could free her. A total of five persons died in the tragedy.

The bodies were brought to the surface by divers, and were taken to the Garner mansion for funeral services.

Many thanks again to old-timers who take the trouble to write to us about such things!

We especially wish to thank the man who reported that old St. Austin's Military Academy, which occupied the Garner mansion for a time, is still in existence. It now is the Salisbury Military School, a fine prep school in Salisbury, Conn., this old-timer says.

Advance 12-29-57

Postmark: Richm(

The answers to a daily through-the-mail column about Staten Island.

By ERWIN ENDRESS

Q. What was the name of the family which built the home later used as the original St. Vincent's Hospital? Wasn't the whole family drowned in a yacht?

A. The hospital was established in November, 1903, in a large home built in the 1860's by Charles Taber. The building, now called the "Villa," still is in use. It is a combination convent, nurses' home and social hall.

The Taber family was not wiped out in a yachting mishap, and neither were members of the family of Commodore W. T. Garner of the New York Yacht Club, to whom Taber sold the house, according to our records.

However, you are right when you suggest that a yachting tragedy entered into the history of the building.

It appears that, in 1876, Garner showed a willingness to sell the house and a citizens' committee tried to buy the house for Ulysses S. Grant, one of the heroes of the day.

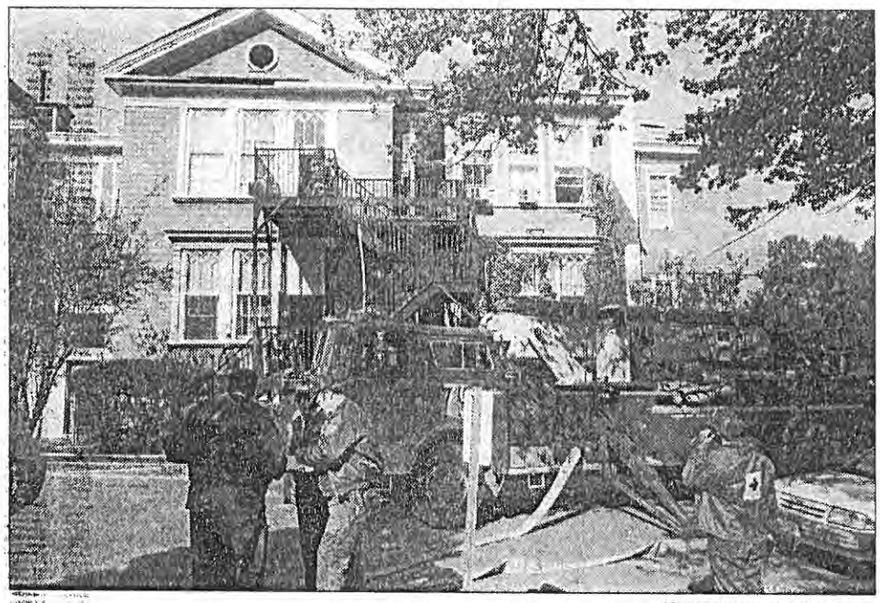
Grant, who inspected the place, seemed enthusiastic, and Mrs. Grant liked it, too—until she discovered, according to one report, that the grounds swarmed with mosquitoes. Anyway, the Grants never moved in.

It was just about this time (in July, 1876) that the yacht Mohawk, anchored off Tompkinsville, capsized in a terrific storm with a party of women aboard. As the vessel turned, the shifting furniture pinned the women to the floor and walls, trapping them in their cabins.

Yachtsman Garner (members of his family were reportedly not aboard the yacht) offered his house for use in the emergency, and bodies of the drowned persons were taken there.

No clear record remains of what the Garners did then with the home. It is known that St. Austin's Military Academy occupied the building for a short time prior to the tenancy of the hospital.

Answers will be given in this column to questions concerning Staten Island. Such questions must be sent in by mail; no telephone queries, please.



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A maintenance worker was treated for smoke inhalation, but hospital officials said the man was not hurt. Firefighter Christopher Rizzo was treated at the scene for a minor eye injury, Mickel said.

Firefighter Gary Scher, a battalion aide, said the blaze was reported at about 1:15 p.m. yesterday. It was declared under control shortly before 2 p.m.

Police and firefighters diverted traffic around the Castleton Avenue entrance to the hospital.

Responding to the all-hands blaze were Engines 160, 156, 155, 160, 155, 163 and 159 with No. 5, and Ladders 79, 78 and 80. Also responding was the 22nd Battalion.

Hospital officials said the fire had no effect on patients or services for patients. Stephen Auger, a hospital spokesman, said the building that was involved in the blaze is one of the oldest ones on the grounds.

A firefighter leaves the Villa Building after battling the blaze.

The building's first section was built around 1903. The right wing, which burned yesterday, was built a short time later, Auger said.

The hospital spokesman said that the damaged section contains the office of the hospital's executive vice president, as well as other administrative and clerical employees. In all about 50 employees were evacuated yesterday.

It could not be determined yesterday how extensive damage was to computers in the building. The basement of the structure houses a data processing unit, Auger said.

Care network hears speakers

The HIV Care Network held its quarterly meeting yesterday in the community services bluilding of Community Board 2 on the founder of Project B.U.I.L.D., and the Rev. Terry Troia, executive director of Project Hospitality, gave an overview of their ser-

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The group will meet every Tuesday at 11 a.m. Those interested in the program can call 967-2090 for further information.

DEBT RELIEF
Are you in debt over your head due to easy credit? Are creditors hounding you at work and at home? STOP COLLECTION PROCEEDINGS. Wipe out those debts or adjust your payments to your income. The Bankruptcy Law protects you.
JEFFREY F.P. BORRELL
"Be Informed"
ATTORNEY
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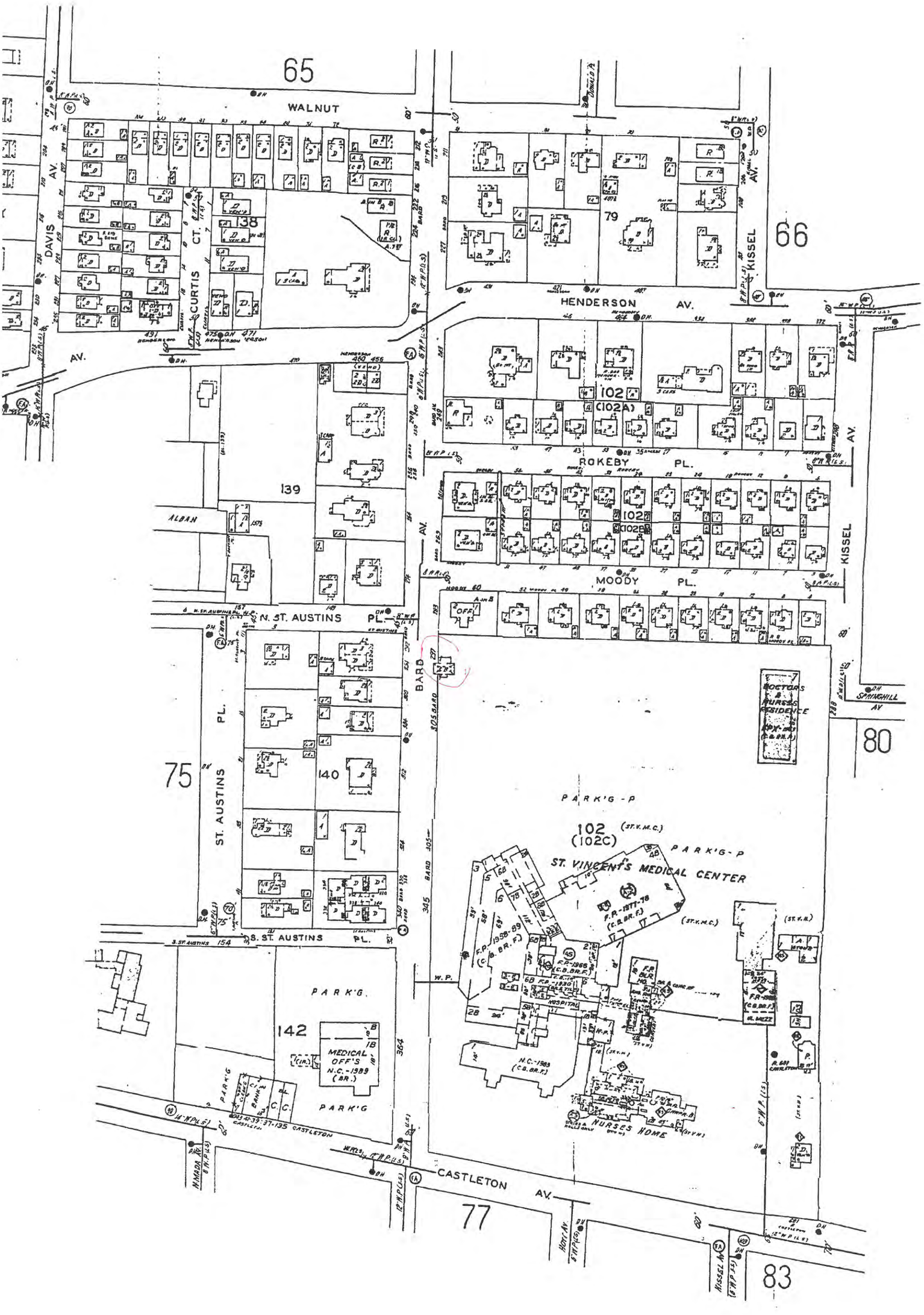
667-8600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WALNUT
DAVIS AV.
CURTIS CT.
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KISSEL AV.
HENDERSON AV.
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ROKEBY PL.
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ALBAN
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MOODY PL.
N. ST. AUSTINS PL.
BARD AV.
DOCTORS & NURSES RESIDENCE
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ST. VINCENT'S MEDICAL CENTER
F.P.-1977-78 (C.B.BR.F.)
F.P.-1958-89 (C.B.BR.F.)
F.P.-1966 (C.B.BR.F.)
F.P.-1930
HOSPITAL
N.C.-1989 (C.B.BR.F.)
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The Garner mansion with its carriage house and conservatory cost $400,000 to construct in the 1860s.The Sisters of Charity purchased the home and land in 1903 for $35,000.

commodore's wealth, and so poignant was the story of their deaths. They were buried together in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

All three Garner daughters were educated in Europe after their parent's deaths, and all three went on to marry European nobility, visiting this country periodically.

In 1886 the beautiful home and grounds became the St. Austin's Military Academy. It was the Rector of St. Mary's that saw the potential for the abandoned mansion as a school. So successful was the school that soon a gymnasium-classroom extension was built.

It was in 1903, however, up to a priest from St. Joseph's Parish in Greenwich Village, home territory of St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan, to bring about the final transformation of the mansion. The priest was transferred to Sacred Heart Church in West New Brighton and one day went to Greenwich Village to see St. Vincent's Superior Sister Louis Gonzaga McEvoy to express to her personally, the difficulty that he was having in locating the Catholics who were dying at the Island's only hospital, the Smith Infirmary on Castleton Avenue. Always an innovator, the sister saw the potential of expanding the Sisters of Charity Hospital to Staten Island, which in 1898 had become a part of New York City.

Sister Louis Gonzaga came to Staten Island by ferry, traveling past the site of the future Borough Hall which was under construction, up Victory Boulevard to Castleton Avenue to the Garner Mansion. At the time the mansion was surrounded by homes of families of wealth and stature, all very luxurious estates. What attracted the nun to the Garner Mansion at first was the open porch, deemed perfect for her convalescent patients to take advantage of the fresh tonic air on the Island.

The Sisters of Charity purchased the home and land for $35,000 in 1903 and the hospital was opened on Nov. 26 of that year.

St. Vincent's Hospital has grown and expanded along with Staten Island in the intervening years and today covers all of the original grounds of the mansion, and more. The beautiful gate house is still standing on Bard Avenue, and the mansion looks much as it did in the Garners' time. Castleton Avenue has become a busy street of commercial buildings and ambulances come and go all day long in and out of the hospital grounds.

Luckily, thanks to its becoming a hospital, the mansion is still standing for us to enjoy, as we remember the tragedy that befell its occupants.

It is, after all, the ultimate survivor.

When tragedy befell a mighty Island family

03/13/08

William T. Garner and his wife Mary died in a boating accident in 1876, but their mansion still stands

By JAMES G. FERRERI
with MARJORIE DECKER JOHNSON

Tremendous wealth, a magnificent mansion, socialites partying and tragedy on a yacht. Sounds as if that line was lifted from today's headlines, but it is in fact a story involving a Staten Island family and a disaster dating more than 120 years ago.

In circa 1850 on a hillside with incredible views of the Kill van Kull and New York Harbor, a successful investor purchased 13 acres off Bard Avenue at Castleton Avenue. It was the next owner of the parcel, Charles Corey Taber, "Cotton King of the Civil War," purchasing the estate in the 1850s, who was responsible for building the splendid mahogany and brownstone mansion he named "Martindale." The mansion with its carriage house and conservatory cost $400,000 to construct, an incredible amount of money in the 1860s.

After the Tabers left the home, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, wife of the general and former president, rejected the property following a visit during which she was besieged by mosquitoes. It was then that Commodore William T. Garner became the new owner of Martindale. The Garner fortune was amassed from print manufacturing. The commodore's business was located in Manhattan, front some 200 feet on Worth Street and some 90 feet on Hudson, the building being seven stores high. This was not his only business interest; he was a millionaire many times over from businesses scattered all over the country.

In 1867, upon the death of William's father, the younger Garner inherited $1 million of his father's $1.2 million estate, along with the bulk of his business holdings. He went on to increase the fortune through generally good business practices, becoming a multimillionaire in his own right and one of the extensive manufacturers in this country. His great Harmony print mill, Cohoes, was the crown of his vast empire, which also included the Newburgh Steam Mills, the Franklin Dale Company Mills, the Reading Cotton Mills, the Little Falls Cotton Mills, the Pleasant Valley Mills as well as the Duchess, Cambridge and Rockland Print Works. Commodore Garner was much admired for his fairness. After his sister had been mostly written out of his father's will, upon his taking over the family business, William gave his sister $20,000 per year.

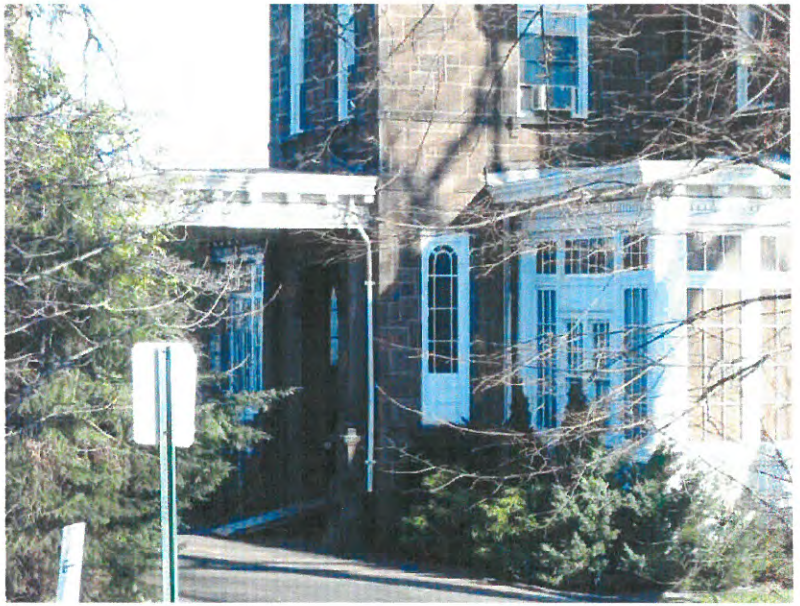
The commodore's family consisted of himself, his wife Mary and three young daughters. Since the family was so prominent in the wealthy New York society circles in which they traveled, their beautiful mansion became the center of swanky entertaining. The house was indeed grand. Built in the very fashionable "new" Mansard roof tower style, it boasted floor-to-ceiling windows, magnificent mahogany staircases, fabulous details, huge, rolling lawns, bracketed eaves and massive columns as porch supports. The square tower was five stories tall, the main house three. It was certainly one of the homes of his borough that demanded one take notice, a showplace in every respect.

William T. Garner was vice commodore of the New York Yacht Club, which stood at the foot of Canal Street in Stapleton, and he owned the largest yacht in the world at that time, the Mohawk.

On a beautiful July day in 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Garner arrived at the yacht by carriage for a reception aboard a craft honoring her future sister-in-law. The yacht was so immense that it boasted its own grand piano in the salon. As the party got under way the commodore noticed a darkening sky to the west. It was decided to move the guests below to the main cabin in case rain commenced. The yacht was anchored not far from shore. When a squall hit the harbor, the yacht had all sails up and the winds turned the huge ship over almost immediately. The tragic scene was noticed, of course, by other boats in the area and many people sped to aid the stricken craft. Below deck the huge piano and other furnishings as well as lead weights used for ballast slid and pinned Mrs. Garner against the wall as the shipped turned on its side. As help arrived to rescue those below deck, Mr. Garner refused to leave his wife; they died in each other's arms. There were 21 persons aboard, most escaped, with the exception of a cabin boy, a society lady, Miss Adele Hunter, and Mrs. Garner's brother. Eyewitnesses at the time said the whole scene was acted out in not more than 10 minutes.

In a scene reminiscent of last summer's terrible loss of the young Kennedys, the funeral for the Garners became a media event. The funeral at St. Mary's Episcopal Church was the largest ever in its 28-year history up to that time. The Garner mansion was packed with mourners and people outside pushed and shoved to get a glimpse of the wealthy families paying their respects. Throngs of people lined Richmond Terrace to express their anguish as the funeral procession traveled to the New Brighton Ferry. All the major newspapers covered the story, which by coincidence took place a mere three weeks after Custer's Last Stand.

The three Garner daughters, the oldest of which was just 8, were shielded from the tumult. The reading of the wills was another front-page story, so great was the



Garner Mansion, November 24, 2002. Photos by Linda Jones.

W. T. Garner Mansion

On St Vincent's Home Grounds

Built circa 1850 in the new fashion of the mansard roof and tower style that was becoming popular in America prior to the Civil War, the W.T. Garner house was long a private residence. Later it was St. Austin's School. Then it became the original St. Vincent's Hospital, where it still stands.

from This was St
By D V Smith

#6 CD

NYC
Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, New York 10007
212-669-7855 (Tel)
212-669-7960 (Fax)

PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

Research Department

If you wish to speak, please complete this form. In order to give others an opportunity to speak, all speakers are asked to limit their remarks to **three minutes**.

Date Aug 1 10 2010 LP# 2253

Item Name W.T. Garner Mansion

Item Address 355 Bard Ave.

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

V In support of landmarking _____ Oppose landmarking _____ Unsure of Position

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Linda Eskenas (Linda Eskonas)
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Preservation League SI (VP) ADDRESS North Shore Waterfront Brokers
Pres. - West Brighton Restoration Soc. Four Borough Neighborhood
REPRESENTING Preservation Alliance
Chair: CB1 Greenway Heritage Trail Committee V.P. S.I.

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Commission Staff.

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE, PLEASE USE THE OTHER SIDE.

#5GH

Preservation League Of Staten Island
West Brighton Restoration Society
The North Shore Waterfront Greenbelt
Four Boroughs Neighborhood Preservation Alliance

NYC Landmarks Commission Hearing
August 10th, 2010

Garner Mansion 1859 1860

This beautiful building is one of the few remaining Pre Civil War mansions left in the City of New York.

It, of course, should have been designated when the crucially needed Landmarks Commission was created, But we are here, in 2010, to see that this unique and significant New York City historic building is Landmarked, protected and preserved for both now and future generations.

It was built just before the defining moment in our history after the Revolutionary War, before the Civil War. It was built on Staten Island known for its beautiful scenery ad landscapes on the hills or "elevations" on the lovely North Shore, upland the Kill Van Kull. Many great houses were to be built here, where there were earlier historic settlements.

The graceful & imposing brownstone building with its Second Empire dormer windows reminds us of the full expression of this architecture; We are use to seeing brownstone row houses in other boroughs, and not this magnificent large brownstone mansion standing o its own land gradually sloping down to the water beneath it and the shore road of Richmond Terrace.

It was bought by William T. Garner in 1870. He was an avid yachtsman & owned world's largest yacht. President Grant visited here with the intention of making it his home. However Mrs. Grant objected to mosquitos, which that year, were prevelent.

It was the St Austin's Episcopal School for boys in 1880, and in 1903 the Sisters of Charity acquird it and the hospital was built on the surrounding land. It has been used as part of te hospital for all this time. It is an excellent example of adaptive reuse.

This is a building that cannot be lost to New York. It is significant and rare historic building. We must encourage adaptive reuse which is less costly than demolishing our American Heritage, the mainstay of our communities & our future.

This amazing building, our heritage and our future are not disposable

Linda Eskenas

Linda Eskenas

#6 CD

Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, New York 10007
212-669-7855 (Tel)
212-669-7960 (Fax)

PUBLIC HEARING SPEAKERS' SIGN-IN SHEET

Research Department

If you wish to speak, please complete this form. In order to give others an opportunity to speak, all speakers are asked to limit their remarks to **three minutes**.

Date 8/10/10 LP# 5

Item Name W.T. GARNER MANSION

Item Address 355 BARD

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

X In support of landmarking _____ Oppose landmarking _____ Unsure of Position

PLEASE PRINT:

John Kilcullen
NAME

54 Port Richmond Ave
ADDRESS

Pres. League of S.I.
REPRESENTING

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Commission Staff.

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE, PLEASE USE THE OTHER SIDE.

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Research Department

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Date 08 / 10 / 10 LP# 2553

Item Name W.T. GARNER MANSION

Item Address 355 BARD AVENUE, STATEN ISLAND

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

X In support of landmarking _____ Oppose landmarking _____ Unsure of Position

PLEASE PRINT:

JOHN FOXELL
NAME

29 Cottage Place, Staten Island
ADDRESS

Preservation League of Staten Island
REPRESENTING

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Commission Staff.

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Research Department

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Date 8 / 10 / 2010 LP# 2253

Item Name W. T. GARNER MANSION

Item Address 317 DARD AVE. STATEN ISLAND

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

✓ In support of landmarking _____ Oppose landmarking _____ Unsure of Position

PLEASE PRINT:

MICHAEL MORRELL
NAME

160 CROWELL AVE. STATEN ISLAND NY 10314
ADDRESS

REPRESENTING

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Commission Staff.

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE, PLEASE USE THE OTHER SIDE.

#6 GH

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL MORRELL
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMISSION
LP-2253
W.T. GARNER MANSION
355 BARD AVENUE
AUGUST 10, 2010

Chairman Tierney and Commissioners,

My name is Michael Morrell and it is my pleasure to testify once again on what has become to be known as *Staten Island Month* at the Landmarks Preservation Commission. Last August a breathtaking 9 properties on Staten Island were presented for the Commission's review. Seven of those have been landmarked during the past year. The remaining two: Christ Church in New Brighton and the New York State Armory on Manor Road are on today's agenda. This August there are 6 additional items on the agenda. I urge the commission to continue to look to Staten Island and add many more worthy examples of historic and architectural structures to New York City's landmark legacy.

Today I am here to support the designation of the W.T. Garner Mansion at 355 Bard Avenue in the West Brighton section of Staten Island's North Shore. Built in the Victorian French Renaissance style by Charles Taber it was used as St. Austin's School for Boys from 1883 to 1898. Shortly thereafter it was the original section of St. Vincent's Hospital. The hospital maintained the exterior in its original condition and even today the edifice is imposing on the corner of Castleton and Bard Avenues.

The mansion proclaims the wealth of its original occupants and gives a rare insight into the well-to-do lives of the nineteenth century families on Staten Island.

I urge the Commission to designate the William T. Garner Mansion a New York City landmark.

Ret to JF!

#6 CD

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Research Department

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Date 8 / 10 / 2010 LP# 2253

Item Name W. T. Garner Mansion

Item Address 355 Bard Ave.

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

✓ In favor of designation _____ Against designation _____ Unsure of Position

PLEASE PRINT:

Edward Kirtland
NAME

ADDRESS

Historic Districts Council
REPRESENTING

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Jenny Fernandez, Director of Intergovernmental and Community Relations.

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Date 8 / 10 / 10 LP# 2253

Item Name W.T. Garner Mansion

Item Address 355 Bard Avenue, SI, NY

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

_____ In support of landmarking _____ Oppose landmarking X Unsure of Position

PLEASE PRINT:

Thomas Sipp, Esq
NAME

801 Castleton Avenue, SI NY 10310
ADDRESS

Richmond University Medical Center
REPRESENTING

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Commission Staff.

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE, PLEASE USE THE OTHER SIDE.

WILLIAM T. AND MARY MARCELLITE GARNER MANSION
355 BARD AVENUE (AKA 345-355 BARD AVENUE), STATEN ISLAND
BUILT: C. 1859-60
ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN
STYLE: SECOND EMPIRE
SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: ADDITION, C. 1903-06
PREVIOUS ACTIONS: TWO PREVIOUS PUBLIC HEARINGS IN 1966
PUBLIC HEARING: AUGUST 10, 2010

Located on a prominent hillside site, the William T. and Mary Marcellite Garner Mansion is a rare, extant example of an unusually large 1859-60 mansion as well as an early example of a building designed using the Second Empire style in New York City. It is also significant as the original home of St. Vincent's Hospital on Staten Island, the second general-use hospital to be established on the island.

Faced in chiseled brownstone, the house achieves distinction through its picturesque setting, monumental scale, massive stone construction, and austere but well-crafted details. The two-story-plus-attic building features a square four-story tower on the west façade facing Bard Avenue. Its notable features include the porte cochère with paired Tuscan columns that opens onto a recessed porch at the base of the tower. Denticulated and bracketed cornices are employed for the mansard roofs of the main house and the tower. The roofs still retain their arched dormers, although they have been simplified.

The house is one of the few freestanding pre-Civil War era mansions still surviving in New York City. It was probably built in 1859-60 by Charles Corey Taber, a prominent cotton broker and real estate developer. In 1870 it was purchased by William T. Garner, the immensely wealthy owner of Harmony Mills, one of the largest textile mills in the country. A vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club, Garner owned the largest yacht in the world. In the 1880s the house became St. Austin's Episcopal School for Boys, later St. Austin's Military Academy. In 1903 it was acquired by the Sisters of Charity, who had established St. Vincent's Hospital in Greenwich Village. Originally envisioned as a convalescent hospital for tuberculosis patients, it became a general hospital that treated and employed generations of Staten Island's families. The Colonial Revival Style two-story frame addition at the rear of the original house dating from c. 1903-06 was constructed for the hospital's Training School for Nurses and is a significant reminder of its early history. Clad with shingles, the wing retains most of its Colonial Revival wood trim including a fanlighted entry, multi-light windows and denticulated cornices.

MICHAEL E. McMAHON
COUNCIL MEMBER, 49TH DISTRICT

o DISTRICT OFFICE
130 STUYVESANT PLACE, 6TH FLOOR
STATEN ISLAND, NY 10301
(718) 556-7370
FAX: (718) 556-7389

o CITY HALL OFFICE
250 BROADWAY, ROOM 1807
NEW YORK, NY 10007
(212) 788-6972
FAX: (212) 341-3045

THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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COMMITTEE MEMBER
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STATE & FEDERAL LEGISLATION
WATERFRONTS
SUB COMMITTEE
ZONING & FRANCHISES

March 14, 2006

Hon. Robert B. Tierney
Chairman
Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street – 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10007

RE: Potential Landmarks – 49th C.D.

Bob

Dear Chairman Tierney,

In furtherance of our meeting on March 6, 2006, I had my staff obtain some historical information on several of the potential landmarks we discussed.

I trust this information will be of assistance to you and your staff. Thank you for your continued attention to this matter. If you have any question or require anything further, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Michael E. McMahon

Michael E. McMahon

Mem/Jc

Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, New York 10007
212-669-7855 (Tel)
212-669-7960 (Fax)

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Date 10/26/10 LP# _____

Item Name Garner Mansion/Richmond Univ. Med Center

Item Address _____

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

_____ In support of landmarking _____ Oppose landmarking _____ Unsure of Position

PLEASE PRINT:

NYC Councilwoman Debi Rose/ Derrick Richardson
NAME

130 Stuyvesant Place, 6th floor, Staten Island
ADDRESS

REPRESENTING

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Commission Staff.

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Date 10 / 26 / 10 LP# _____

Item Name William T Cornell Mansion

Item Address 355 Bard Ave, Staten Island

PLEASE SELECT AN OPTION BELOW:

_____ In support of landmarking _____ Oppose landmarking ___✓___ Unsure of Position

PLEASE PRINT:

Lynn Jennings Taylor
NAME

355 Bard
ADDRESS

Richard University Medical Center
REPRESENTING

If you would prefer to leave a statement, please complete and return to the Reception Desk, or mail the form to the Commission at the above address, attention: Commission Staff.

Can Send Statement Electronically.

IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPACE, PLEASE USE THE OTHER SIDE.