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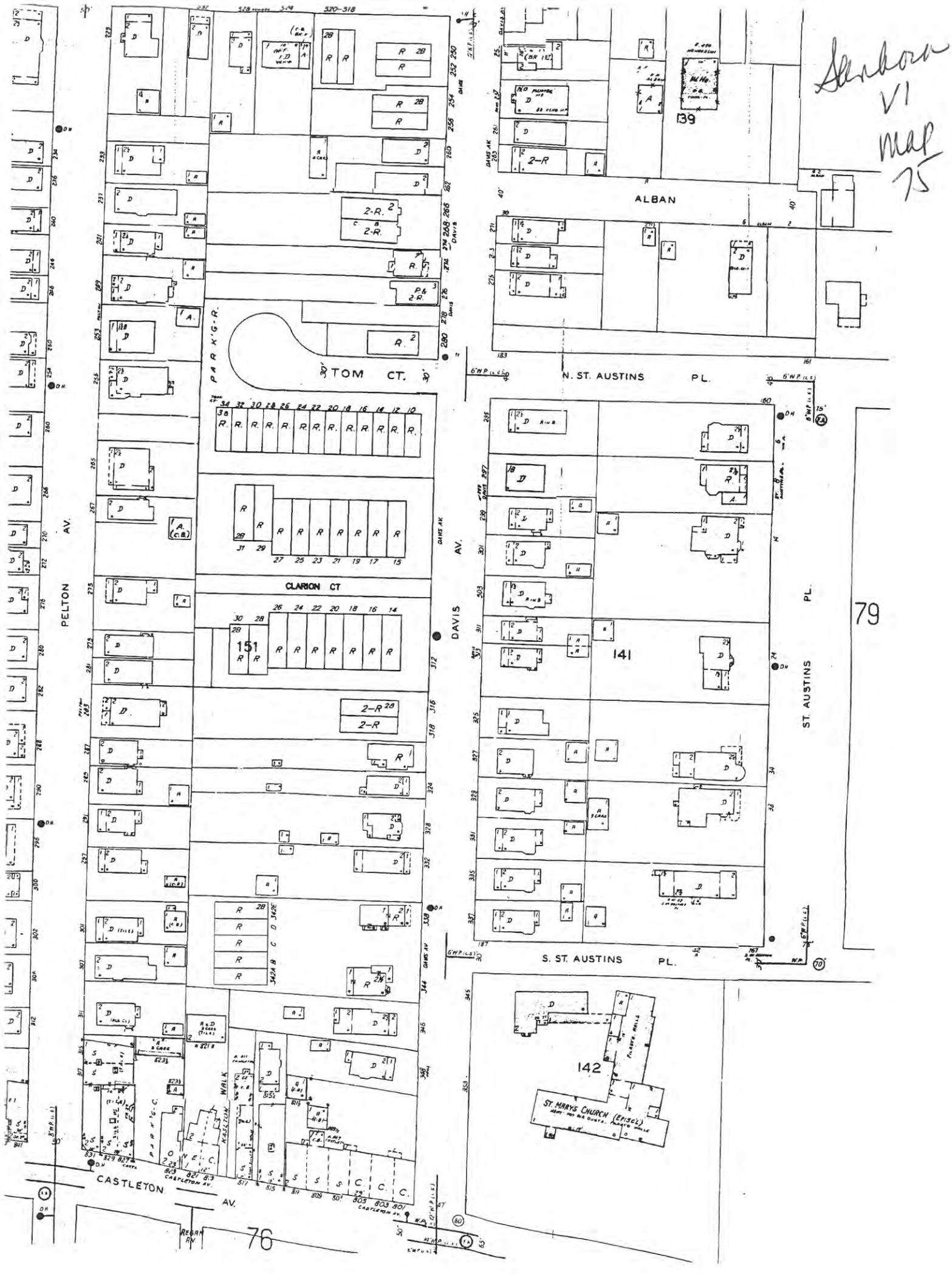
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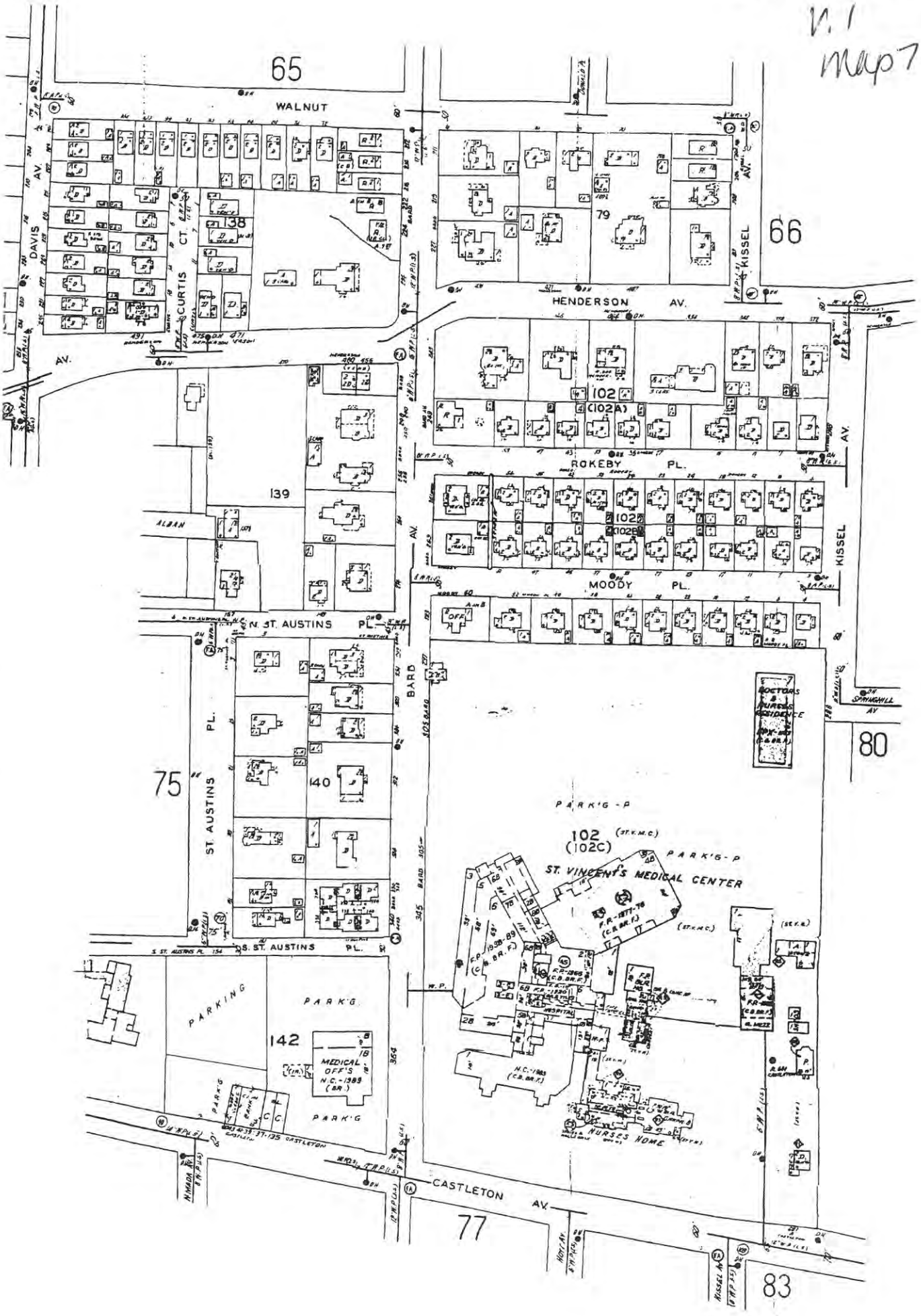

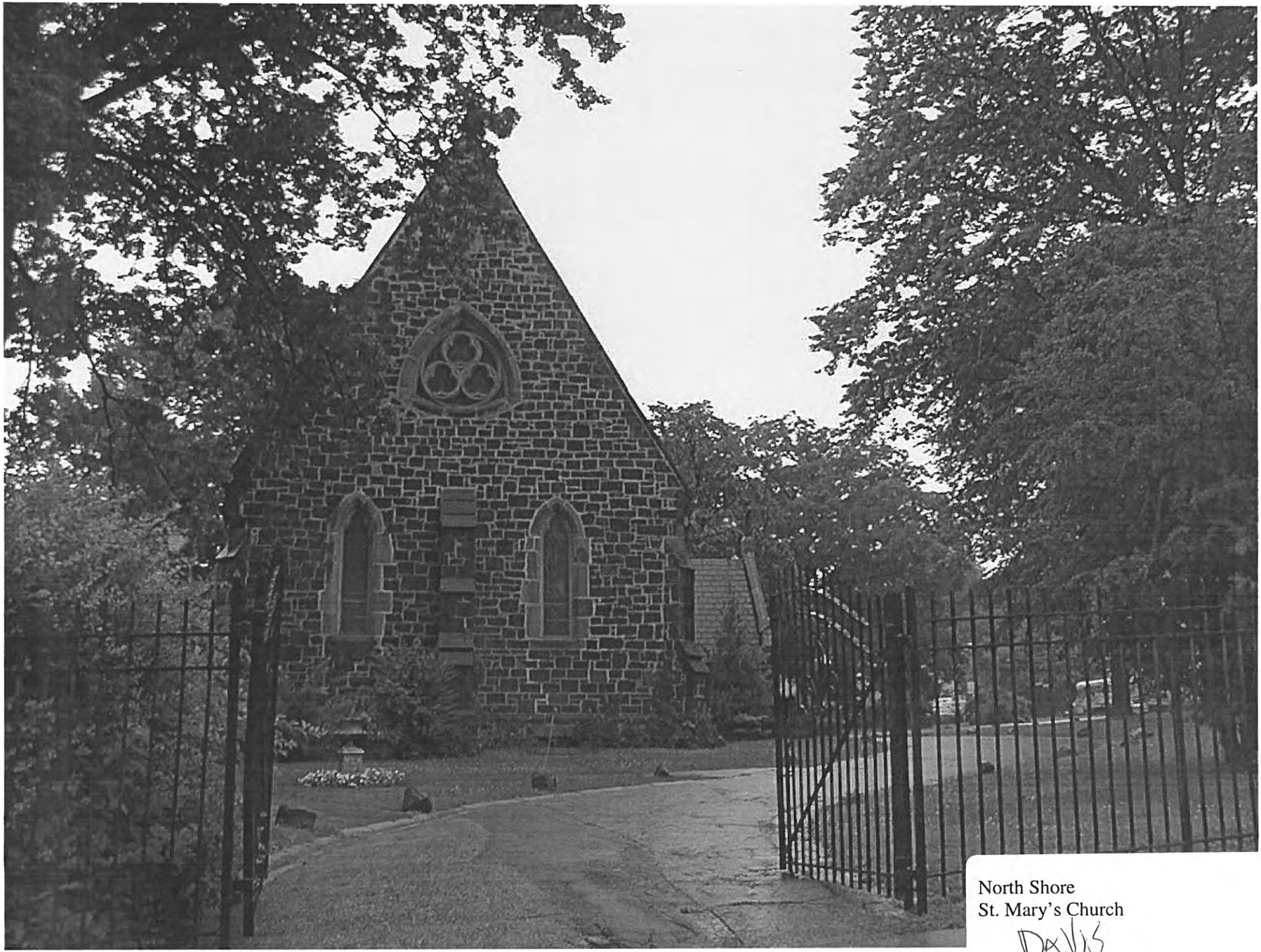

North Shore
St. Mary's Church
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BOR. OF RICHMOND.

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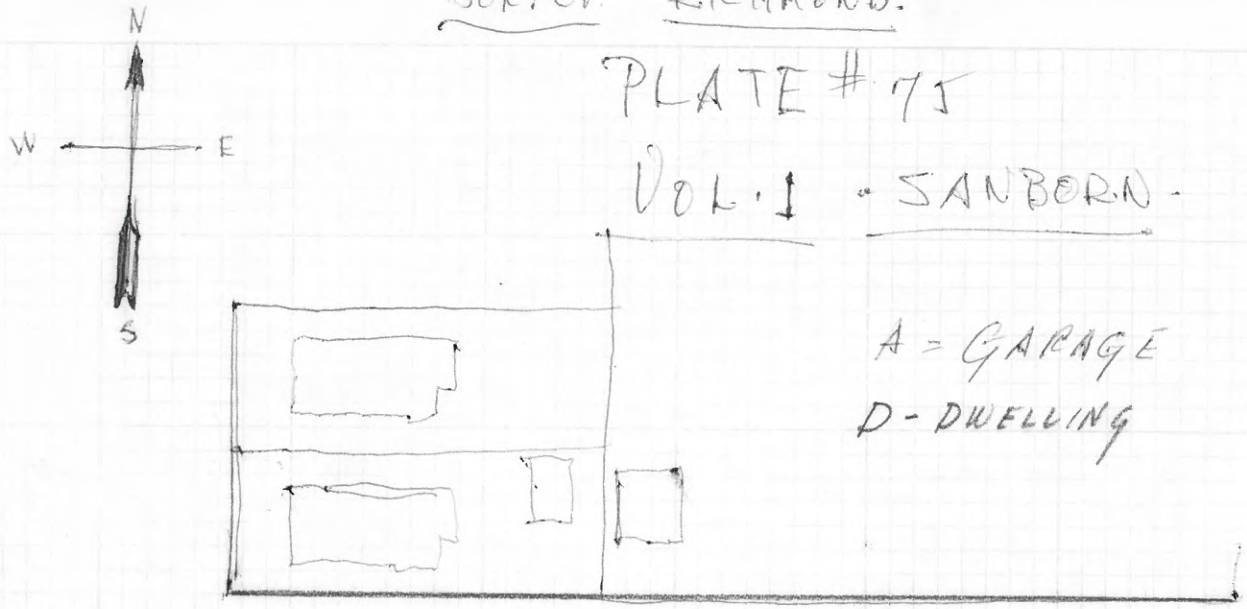
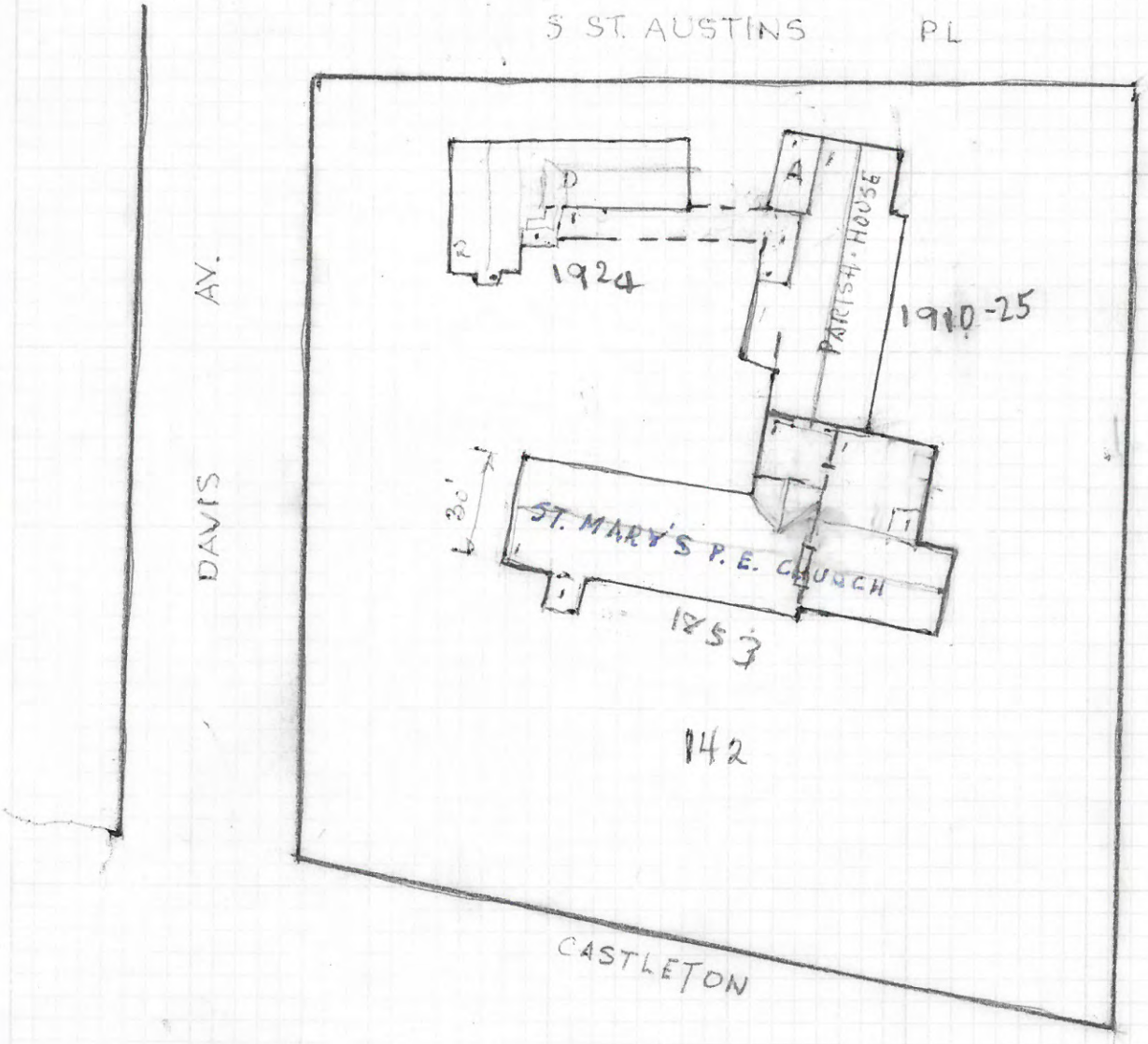
VOL. 1 · SANBORN ·





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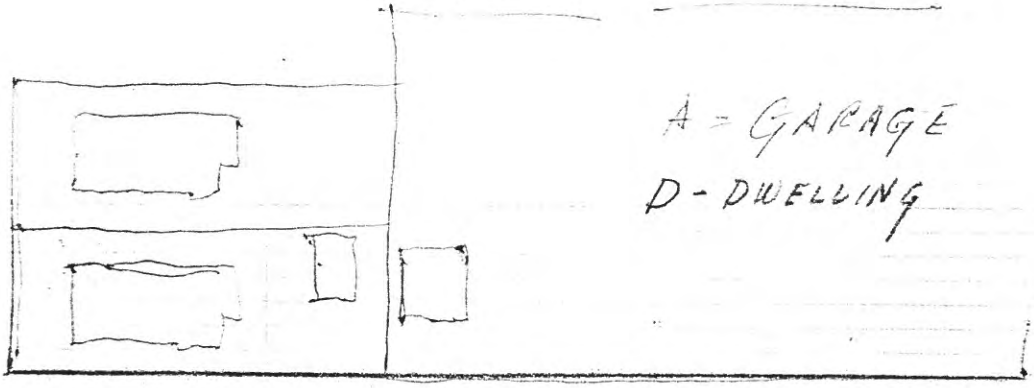

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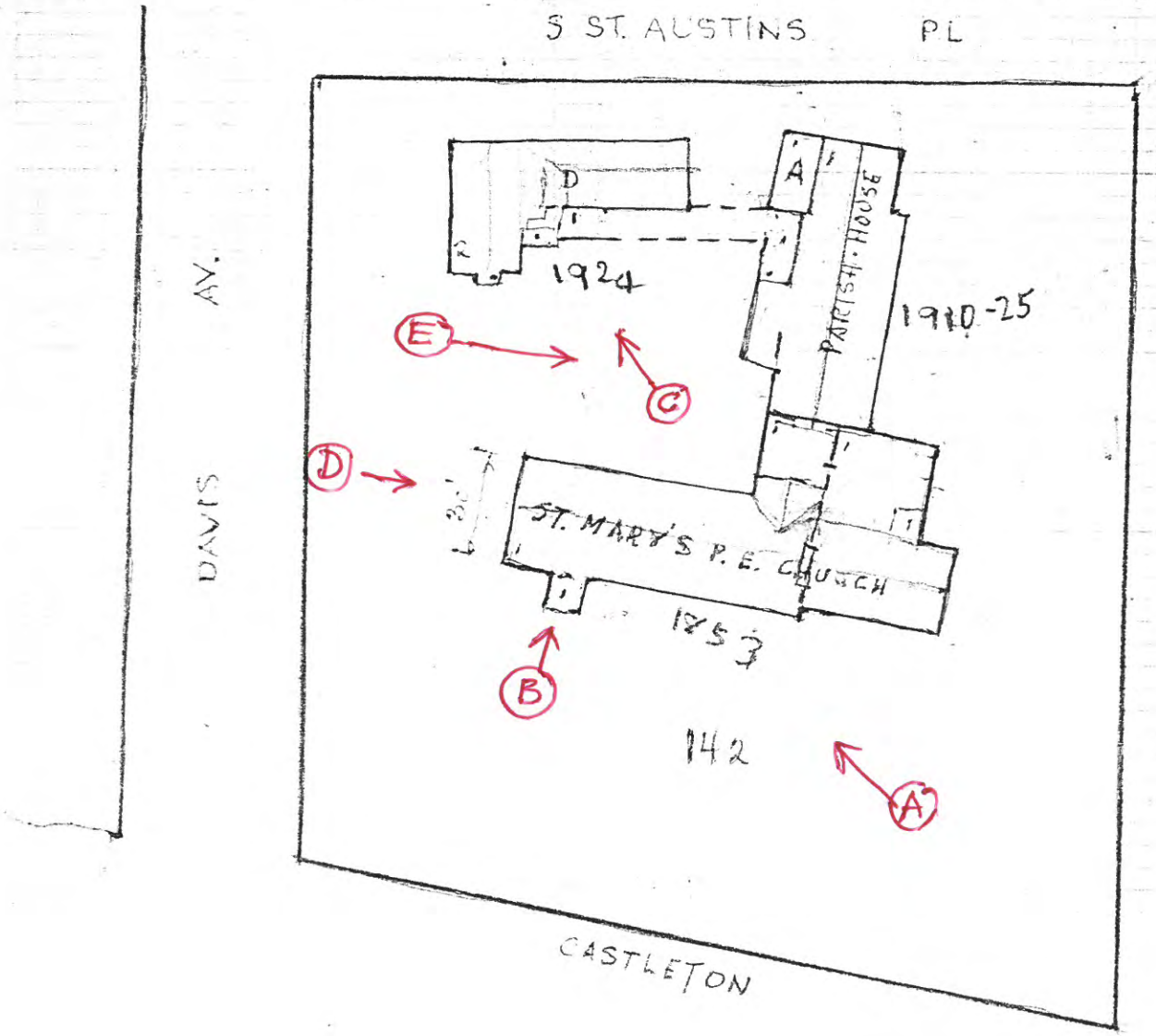

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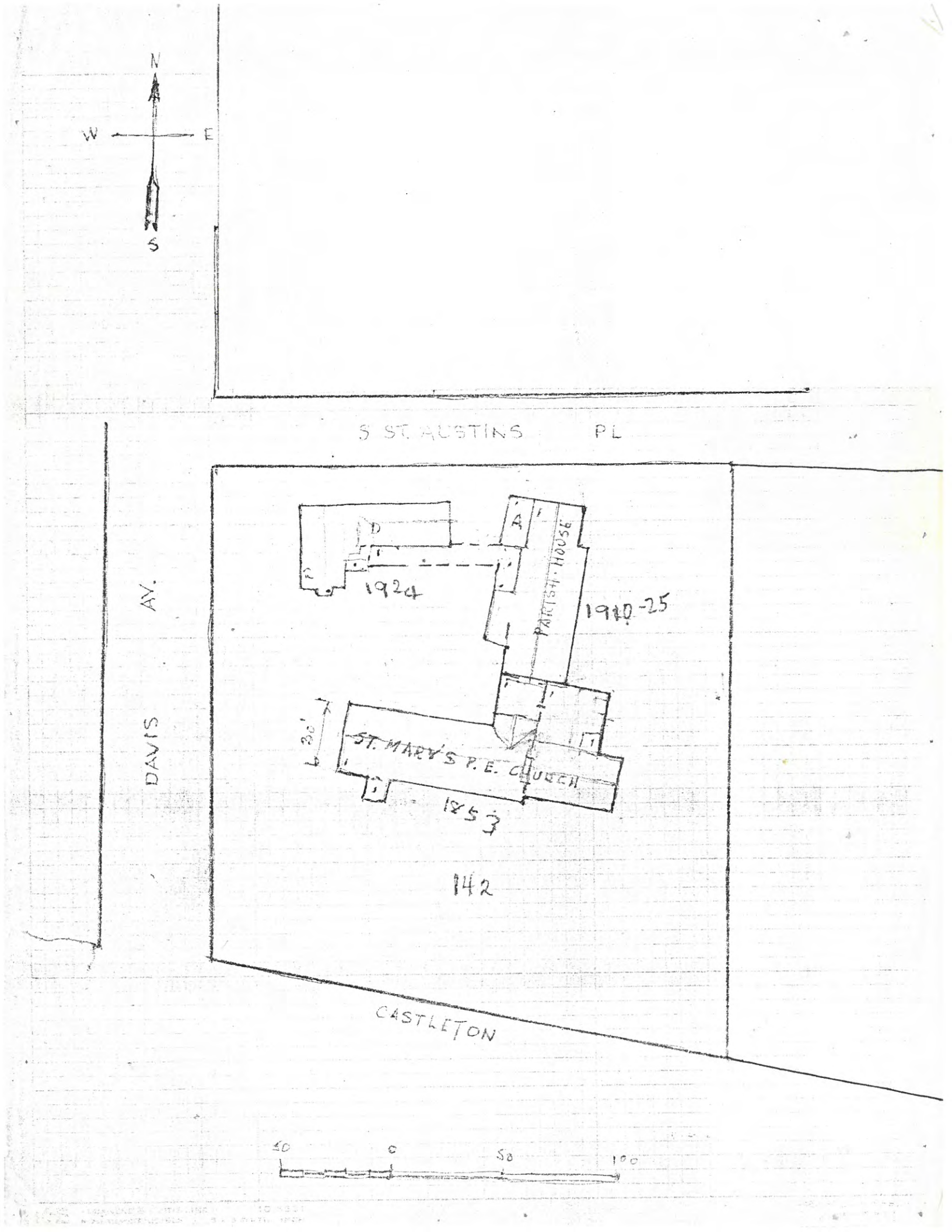
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Snug Harbor, Parks and a Fine Zoo, Too
By JANICE FIORAVANTE
New York Times (1857-Current file); Aug 10, 1997; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. R3

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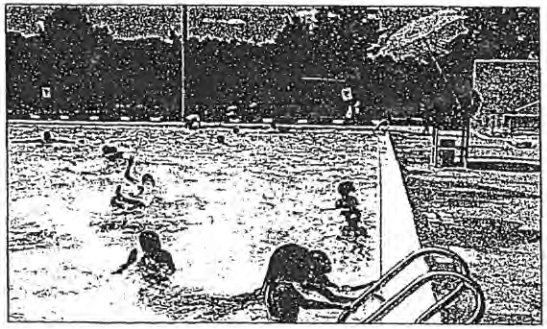
See full page image or
microfilm.

The New York Times

Substantial homes on Bement Avenue, below. Homes east of the avenue fetch up to $250,000.

English cottage on Berwin Lane, above. Below, the city-operated West Brighton pool.



If You're Thinking of Living In/West Brighton, S.I.

Snug Harbor, Parks and a Fine Zoo, Too

On Henderson Ave., mansions co-exist with public housing.

By JANICE FIORAVANTE

THE diversity of West Brighton is perhaps best illustrated by Henderson Avenue, an an east-west thoroughfare elements as turrets and oak trim on heavily treed lots." South of Mathews prices range from $190,000 to $460,000. This area also is referred to as Sunset Hill and it offers vistas of the Silver Lake Golf Course below.

Several colonials in West Brighton date back to the Civil War. And a couple of houses even have a distinguished architectural pedigree: McKim, Mead & White designed the houses built at 31 and 33 St. Austin's Place in 1892.

"There is very little in the way of co-ops or condominiums, but what's here would be ents, grandparents and great-grandparents went to this school."

At P.S. 45, 70 percent of its 855 pupils read at or above reading level. "Our family literacy night features reading volunteers from the community tutoring the kids, who receive goody bags with math problem-solving books," said the principal, Joyce Fonollosa. "Teachers and parents dress up as literary characters."

The 1,150-student I.S. 61, one of two intermediate schools in the district, is the only magnet school on Staten Island offering the performing and visual arts and journalism garten. Sacred Heart has a weather station manned by students, which is used for weekly participation in Channel 4-WNBC weather reports.

West Brighton has a plethora of parks close at hand, a zoo and the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, which goes a long way toward explaining why residents brag about being within walking distance of just about everything.

Recently, a rainforest exhibit was added to the Staten Island Zoo, which has a widely acclaimed reptile collection. The 18-hole Sil-

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that slices through the northern third of this north shore Staten Island neighborhood.

At the west end are the West Brighton Houses, a public-housing project; seven long blocks to the east are mansion-sized center-hall colonials, many built for sea captains and their families, that can sell for upwards of $500,000.

The West Brighton Houses are actually two complexes — the first built in 1962 and housing 450 families in eight eight-story buildings on 8.5 acres. The second, built in 1965, consists of eight one-story buildings with 114 units for the elderly on four acres. A third public-housing complex built in 1943, Edwin Markham Gardens, has 360 units in 30 two-story buildings on 12 acres.

But for the most part, one-family and some two-family homes predominate in the neighborhood, said Lee Labita-Stanzione, owner of Wetlesen Realty in West Brighton.

"The community encompasses several distinct areas," she explained. North of Forest Avenue and west of Bement Avenue, prices of homes run from $75,000 to $175,000. "Here's where the majority of two-family homes can be found," she noted.

East of Bement Avenue, single and two-family homes tend to be priced from $110,000 to $170,000, with larger homes commanding $250,000, Ms. Labita-Stanzione said. East of Bard Avenue, the homes can run from $200,000 to $300,000 and up, with $500,000 not uncommon. "These are often large Victorians on broad, tree-lined lots with terraces, fireplaces, chestnut trim, and wraparound verandas," she said.

South of Forest Avenue to Mathews Street, prices range from $160,000 to $230,000. "This area consists of many Tudor and colonial homes with such architectural

in low-rise apartment buildings or garden-apartment complexes that were converted to co-ops or condos," Ms. Labita-Stanzione said.

THERE is a total of about 100 co-ops and 200 condominiums in West Brighton, said Ms. Labita-Stanzione. One-bedroom co-ops go for about $18,000 to $20,000, one-bedroom condominiums for about $65,000 to $75,000, she said.

Sgt. Kelvin Alexander of the New York City Police Department's community affairs division has been living in West Brighton for nine years, since moving his family from the East New York section of Brooklyn. He lives at 644 Henderson Avenue in a 5-bedroom 53-year-old colonial on a 30- by 100-foot lot that he purchased for $139,000. "What I love about the area are its beautiful Victorian and nice old colonial homes and good schools," he said.

"Burglaries are the problem we worry about most," Mr. Alexander went on. Since his house was burglarized two years ago, he has put in a security system.

His son Kelvin Jr., 15 attends the High School of Environmental Studies in Manhattan. His 6-year-old son Malcolm goes to P.S. 48 in the Concord section five minutes away, where his wife, Denise, teaches third grade.

One of two pre-kindergarten-grade 5 schools in the West Brighton district is P.S. 18, with 700 pupils.

"We are open seven days a week and our day often extends to 18 hours to include homework help and such evening adult classes as English as a second language," said Ralph Bronzo, the principal. "We are a focal point of our community. The school was started in 1848 and this is its third building. There are people here whose parents went to school here."

according to Lydia Guerin, who supervises incoming students.

Called the Morris Magnet School of the Arts, 70 of its students are from outside West Brighton. Students outside of West Brighton must audition for the arts or take a written test for journalism, Ms. Guerin said.

One-third of the eighth graders in I.S. 27, which enrolls 1,000 students, take such ninth-grade courses as earth science, global studies and sequential math, said principal Nancy Liesiewski.

At the 760-student McKee Vocational High School, said Dr. Steven Peters, principal, the school offers tracks in cosmetology, building trades, automobile repairing, graphics, drafting and computer repairs. Students must also take Regents tests in all academic subjects, said Dr. Peters.

Curtis High School, with 2,211 students, had 292 graduates last June, 75 percent of whom are going on to college, according to Mary Ellen Schaefer, college adviser. Two honors programs are available and advanced placement classes in history, biology, chemistry, English, languages and calculus.

There are three Roman Catholic schools in West Brighton covering pre-kindergarten through grade 8 — Our Lady of Mount Carmel/St. Benedicta, with 275 students; Blessed Sacrament, with 614 students and Sacred Heart, with 560. Of Mount Carmel/St. Benedicta's 18 graduates last June, seven won full or partial scholarships to St. Peter's and Monsignor Farrell High schools on Staten Island. Its principal, Thomas Dicks, is a fourth-generation resident of West Brighton.

Blessed Sacrament has Montessori-based instruction in pre-kindergarten and kinder-

ver Lake Park public golf course, just across the community's southern border, as is Clove Lakes Park, has green fees of $18, and for reserved tee time, an additional $2. The 5.2-acre Walker Park, where the first game of lawn tennis in the United States is said to have been played, has a playground, clubhouse, softball field, cricket lawns and two tennis courts.

Snug Harbor Cultural Center — what the AIA Guide to New York City calls "five Greek temples serenely surveying an immaculately groomed lawn" — houses art exhibits, concert halls, the Staten Island Children's Museum and includes the borough's botanical gardens. Clove Lakes Park contains three lakes, children's playgrounds, two ballfields, three basketball courts, an ice rink and a bridle path.

THE West Brighton pool, across Henderson Avenue from the West Brighton Houses, is part of the 10-acre Cpl. Lawrence Thompson Park, which also contains children's play equipment, a jogging track and a baseball field.

West Brighton traces its history back to the late 17th century, when Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York from 1683 to 1688, owned a 5,000-acre farm there from 1687 to his death in 1715. Governor Dongan named the area Cassiltowne, after his ancestral home in Ireland.

Today Castleton Avenue is one of the main shopping streets in the neighborhood with JW's Old West Brighton Saloon, Dick's Deli, and the Country Collection Furniture Shop. But in yet another example of diversity the avenue is adorned by St. Mary's Episcopal Church, established in 1848, a Gothic gray-stone building with English gardens whose look is reminiscent of the Cloisters Museum in upper Manhattan.

During the Revolutionary War the farming community was noted for its Tory sympathies. But within a few decades it became known as Factoryville for its industrial base. Among the factories were the Dyeing and Printing Company, established in 1815. At its peak the plant, which dyed and printed textiles, had about 125 employees, many coming from New England to work and live here. Another was the P. J. Brown Carriage factory, founded in 1874.

In 1899, it switched to automobile sales, repairs and livery and a year later the Brown family established the Richmond Storage Warehouse & Van Company and in 1914 shut down the auto business.

Today the carriage factory's direct lineal descendant is the Richmond Galleries, an auction/appraisal house at Castleton and North Burgher Avenues. David Brown, the fifth generation of the carriage-factory Browns, is in charge of day-to-day operations. His father, Bentley L. Brown, president of the galleries, is semiretired. ■

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Staten Island Fair To Benefit Church
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 5, 1966; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 102

Staten Island Fair To Benefit Church

The annual fair of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in West Brighton, S. I., will be held Saturday from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. on the church grounds at Castleton and Davis Avenues.

Mrs. Frank Orlick is the chairman. Proceeds will go to a fund to replace the church's pipe organ, which was destroyed by a fire in 1947. The Rev. George E. Nichols is the rector of St. Mary's.

The fair booths will offer such items as antiques, books, novelties, candy, food and plants. There will be an amusement center for children with pony rides, games and a hayride. Movies will be shown in the parish hall, where at 5 P.M. the traditional smorgasbord dinner will be served. Mrs. George Carr and Mrs. Alex Myslicki are co-chairmen of the dinner.

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DONEGAN INSTALLS RECTOR
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 20, 1952; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 23

DONEGAN INSTALLS RECTOR

Church in West New Brighton Gets Its Twelfth Pastor

The Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, visited St. Mary's Episcopal Church of West New Brighton, S. I., last night to install a new rector and confirm a class of young people and adults.

The Rev. George E. Nichols was instituted as the twelfth rector of the church, which has long been a landmark of West New Brighton. The rector then presented the class of sixteen to Bishop Donegan for confirmation.

Mr. Nichols was graduated from Hamilton College in 1934 and entered General Theological Seminary in Manhattan, from which he was graduated in 1937. After serving as assistant rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in Manhattan he was assigned to the Staten Island church last March.

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Walking the Ferry's Far Side
By JENNIFER DUNNING
New York Times (1857-Current file); May 6, 1977; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 63

Walking the Ferry's Far Side

By JENNIFER DUNNING

To many New Yorkers, Staten Island is that place where the ferry docks. And there are probably quite a few Staten Islanders, too, who would be surprised to hear that the island contains examples of important architecture as old as a 1640 stone farmhouse and as modern as a Frank Lloyd Wright home on Lighthouse Hill.

In an effort to change all that, Barnett Shepherd, an architectural historian at the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, has been conducting architectural tours all over the borough. This Sunday he will lead an exploration of the Livingston area on the island's north shore, a tract approximately four blocks wide running along Bard Avenue from Richmond Terrace. Everyone is welcome.

"This was a popular residential area in the 19th century," Mr. Shepherd said the other day. "People were attracted by the natural beauty of the setting—its hills, the river. And the architectural tastes of the time are all represented here, especially Gothic and Colonial Revival cottages, and an Italianate estate house. There's a great deal worth preserving on Staten Island and people here are becoming aware of that."

'A Great Deal Worth Preserving on S.I.'

Two such aware islanders are Donna Anne Harris and Kathy Klein, the young architectural historians who will join Mr. Shepherd as guides Sunday. The three will meet tour members at 2 P.M. at Walker Park, in the center of Livingston at Bard Avenue and Delafield Place. They will begin the two-and-a-half hour tour with a short general history of Staten Island from its settlement in the 17th century and its long days as a sleepy rural area, to the mid-19th century, when as transportation became easier and cheaper, the island grew more desirable for recreation and as a site for suburban homes. With the growing demand for homes, Livingston became more popular until, by the 1940's, its large estates had been completely subdivided into small lots.

A Neighborhood's Evolution

The tour covers those gradual changes as it proceeds south along Bard Avenue, the main thoroughfare of Livingston, which at first looks like any pleasant suburban street with its comfortable mix of new and old homes, its lilacs and dogwood trees. But for once part of Elliotsville, named after a tract-owner Dr. Samuel Mackenzie Elliot, a pioneering eye surgeon whose patients included Francis Parkman, James Russell Lowell and Francis George Shaw, who was a philanthropist. The area thus became known as an enclave for liberal thinkers. Lives were gracious there. Where children now play baseball in Walker Park, their great-grandparents played cricket and tennis, a new sport introduced to the United States at the site of the St. George Ferry Terminal by the Staten Islander Mrs. Elizabeth Outerbridge. At the foot of Bard Avenue, rowing teams like the Neptunes and the Kittens plied the Kill Van Kull.

Dr. Elliot was also an amateur builder and constructed 14 picturesque cottages on his 80-acre tract, all of which he lived in for a breaking-in period. One of them may be found at 69 Delafield Place, a landmark house of cut and fitted gray stone with Carpenter Gothic decorative wood trim, erected around 1850. Tour members will be taken inside this house and others along the route. Like most of the tour houses, while it is not an extraordinary architectural example, No. 69 is representative of the local Gothic Revival style building and it has been carefully maintained by its owner.

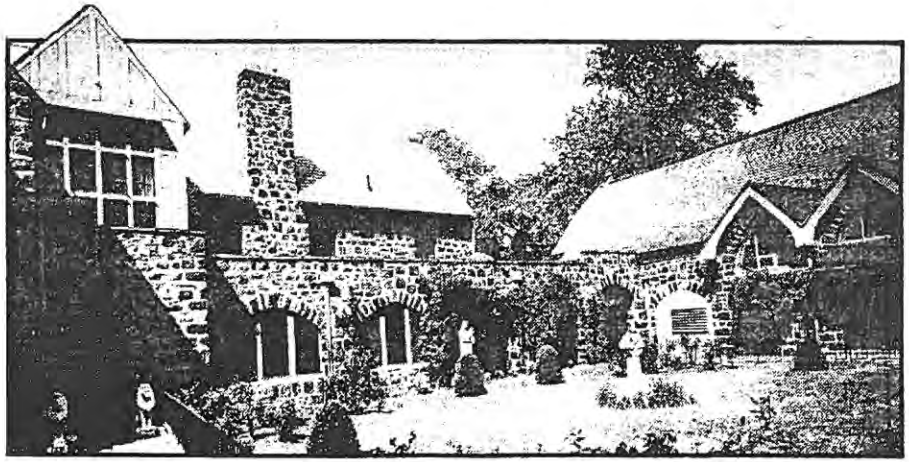
"The houses here have been adapted to modern uses but preserved by people of average means with a love for their historical character," Mr. Shepherd observed. "These Staten Islanders have done so much to preserve their heritage."

Architectural Eclecticism

East of Bard Avenue lay the mid-19th century Henderson Estate, like Elliotsville, a long, thin tract of 80 acres. Only a graceful old beech remains from that estate. But along the avenue are many traces of its original elegance, such as implacable stone estate gates or double-arched white brick chimneys. At 101 Bard Avenue, one of a cluster of 1890's houses, tour members will find a good example of the architectural eclecticism practiced at the time in this Colonial Revival house with Palladian windows and pilasters to mark the house corners.

At 234 Bard Avenue, the tour stops at the George Curtis House, a home built in 1859 for the son-in-law of Francis Shaw. Mr. Curtis was an editor and columnist at Harper's Weekly and wrote novels in the ground-floor study visited by the tour. He was so staunch an abolitionist that he was called a "black Republican" and was for a time a conscience of the party. During the draft riots of 1863 he had to smuggle his family out of the neighborhood, but his home was never burned as threatened and it survives today, a well-preserved Italianate house with simple, graceful lines.

After brief stops to inspect a pretty 1870's carriage house and an 1865 gate house, both survivors of estates long



The New York Times/William E. Sauro

The garden of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, part of an architectural tour of Staten Island on Sunday

the top of the house, with a balcony winding around it.

One of the grandest estate houses was the Italian villa-style Garner House, now the administrative offices of St. Vincent's Hospital. Built in the 1860's for $400,000 by Charles Tabor, a New York broker nicknamed the "Cotton King," the massive, towered stone house was nearly purchased by the just-retired President Ulysses S. Grant. President Grant was dissuaded by his wife after she was attacked by mosquitos while visiting the house.

After a side trip to two odd-shaped, shingle-style McKim, Mead & White homes on St. Austin's Place, the tour ends at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Chuch on Castleton and Davis Avenues. Tour members will move past a pair of handsome grillwork gates into a charming, hidden garden and through a tiny chapel, designed in 1917 by Ralph Adam Cram. The church itself, designed in 1853 by Wills & Dudley, was part of an architectural reform movement in the Episcopal Church. In an attempt to move back to the traditional formality of the liturgy, reform architects styled churches after the 14th century English country parish church, in Gothic style with exposed beams and replicated proportions considered appropriate for Episcopal worship. St. Mary's is the only such reform church on the island.

On May 15 the palatial Todt Hill estate of the architect Ernest Flagg will be explored, and a walking seminar on Frank Lloyd Wright will be held on May 22, with a visit to Lighthouse Hill. The tours are sponsored by the Staten Island Museum and cost $2 each. For transportation information and reservations—which are required—call the museum at 727-1135.

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those who know where to look, there are signs of a neighborhood's evolution.

The start of the great estate period came around 1835 when a land-buying group, the New Brighton Association, acquired tracts of land on the island's north shore. Walker Park itself was since vanished, the tour proceeds to No. 312 Bard Avenue. William Mercereau, a Staten Island architect who designed the Fraunces Tavern restoration, was its designer. A 20th-century Beaux-Arts adaptation of the Georgian style, its front is ornamented with dormers and pediments and delicate curlicued wooden detail on the front. Inside (but closed to the public) the main hall opens to

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ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RECTORY, AND PARISH HOUSE,
347 Davis Avenue at Castleton Avenue, Staten Island

The St. Mary's Episcopal Church complex located in the West New Brighton section of Staten Island is considered among the most important examples of Gothic Revival architecture in New York City. The complex is composed of three buildings: the small stone church completed in 1853 from the designs of Frank Wills and Henry Dudley; the parish house, built in 1910 and enlarged in 1925; and the rectory built in 1924. The latter buildings were designed by Ralph Adams Cram. As a group these buildings represent a continuity of thought in the design of ecclesiastical structures; all draw their inspiration from similar medieval sources.

The church building is representative of the major mid-19th century movement in Episcopal church design known as ecclesiology. Churches designed to ecclesiological tenets reflect a return to medieval English architectural styles and building methods. Architect Frank Wills was the leading exponent of ecclesiology in America, and both Wills and Dudley designed a number of Gothic Revival churches throughout America during the mid-19th century.

The pictureque St. Mary's Church, with its stone construction, buttressed walls, high peaked roof with slate tiles, and well-defined entry porch and chancel, is reminiscent of a 14th-century English parish church. The 20th-century structures designed by Ralph Adams Cram, the leading Gothicist of his day, sympathetically relate to the original building in both materials and design. The rectory, with its half-timbered details, the parish house, and the church surround a small landscaped garden, creating a handsome effect.

LM
2/14/68

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church

Castleton and Davis Avenues

Staten Island, N. Y. 10310

THE REV. GEORGE E. NICHOLS
RECTOR

THE RECTORY

September 8th, 1966

City of New York
Landmarks Preservation Committee
2 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y. 10007

Re: St. Mary's P. E. Church, Rectory
and Parish House
Castleton and Davis Avenues
Staten Island, New York

Dear Sir:

We are honored that our Church buildings are under consideration as "landmarks" under provisions of section 207 - 12.0 of chapter 8-A (Preservation of Landmarks and Historic Districts) of the Administrative Code of the City of New York.

It is noted that the Rectory and Parish House has been included in your designation by letter of August 25th, 1966.

There is little likelihood in the forseeable future that any exterior alterations will be made to the Church or Rectory structures. However, there is a possibility that the Parish House building might be altered exteriorally to create more space for Church work.

We would therefore request that the Parish House Building be excluded from your jurisdictional realm.

A prompt reply and acceptance of this exclusion would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

George E. Nichols

Landmarks Preservation Commission
305 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

January 16, 1969

The Rev. George E. Nichols
Rector
Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
Castleton and Davis Avenues
Staten Island, N. Y. 10310

Dear Reverend Nichols:

Supplementing my letter of January 7, I enclose two copies of the brief architectural description which we have prepared about your Church and its quadrangle. The Commission would like to have any comments you would care to make about this material.

As Loring McMillen and I have indicated, the Commission would like this winter to designate as a Landmark the buildings at St. Mary's. Loring or I will be happy to answer any additional questions you may have. Your support of the City's Landmarks Preservation program is much appreciated by the Commission. We have been encouraged by the results which have been obtained in our work throughout the City. A great many New Yorkers are anxious to participate in this effort to preserve useful reminders of the City's interesting past.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Gilbert
Secretary

FRG:mg
Enclosure: Report (two copies)
cc: Hon. Loring McMillen

bcc: Hon. Harmon H. Goldstone
Hon. Geoffrey Platt
Hon. Terence H. Benbow

The City of New York

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
RECREATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION
305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007
Telephone: 566-7577

January 7, 1969

The Rev. George E. Nichols
Rector
Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
Castleton and Davis Avenues
Staten Island, N. Y. 10310

Dear Reverend Nichols:

The Landmarks Commission appreciates very much the friendship which you have shown towards the City's Landmarks Preservation program. Loring McMillen suggested that we send you the enclosed copy of his letter which summarizes his recent visit with you. We are anxious to have the support and good will of all thoughtful New Yorkers.

I am also sending you a list of the City's designated Landmarks, including many fine buildings on Staten Island. The Commission has designated a significant number of churches in the City, and we appreciate very much having the friendship of these churches.

As Loring said, the Commission would like this winter to designate the quadrangle at your Church. As Loring also indicated, we are "certain a good design acceptable to all can be arrived at for any additions." We are asking a member of our staff to prepare a brief architectural description of St. Mary's Church. I will shortly forward this material to you for your comments. This description would be used in the Designation Report formally making your Church a New York City Landmark.

Thank you again for your interest in the Commission's work.

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Gilbert
Secretary

FBG:ag
Enclosures - Letter
Designation List

cc: Mr. Loring McMillen

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DEC 30 1968

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RICHMONDTOWN, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK 10306
Telephone: 351-1611

December 24, 1968

Mr. Frank Gilbert
Secretary
Landmarks Preservation Commission
305 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Dear Frank:

I had a pleasant visit with the rector of St. Marys Church, Castleton Avenue, Staten Island, Rev. George E. Nicols. I explained to him the purposes of the Landmarks Commission were not designed to be restrictive, but to be helpful in the keeping of the original architecture of a building and to advise in the design of any addtions or alterations which may become necessary due to growth or maintenance. He explained that their plans were either to add a story to the Parish Hall or to add an addition to the east, neither of which would effect the attractive quadrangle of which the rectory, the parish hall and the church together with Davis Avenue form the four sides. The material used in all the present buildings is the native dark grey traprock which lends so much to the character of the present group. Since this rock is no longer quarried it would be prohibitive to try to carry out with this material any addition. Also, as a dark red brick was often used with attractive results with this trap rock as at the Church of St. Andrew, Richmondtown, I am certain a good design acceptable to all can be arrived at for any additions. I will be glad to be of any help and suggest a copy of this letter be sent to Rev. Nicols.

Sincerely,

Loring McMillen
Director

LM:mm

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Property Profile Overview

345 DAVIS AVENUE **STATEN ISLAND 10310** **BIN# 5106573**

DAVIS AVENUE	345 - 353	**Health Area**	: 300	**Tax Block**	: 142
CASTLETON AVENUE	NO NUMBER	**Census Tract**	: 105	**Tax Lot**	: 1
ST AUSTINS PLACE SOUTH	NO NUMBER	**Community Board**	: 501	**Condo**	: NO
		Buildings on Lot	: 1	**Vacant**	: NO

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

DOB Special Place Name:			
DOB Building Remarks:			
Landmark Status:	C - CALENDARED	**Special Status:**	N/A
Local Law:	NO	**Loft Law:**	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	**TA Restricted:**	NO
UB Restricted:	NO	**DOB District:**	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	**Grandfathered Sign:**	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	**City Owned:**	NO
Historic Block:	142	**Historic Lots:**	1
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code: M1-CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE

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

	Total	Open
Complaints	0	0
Violations-DOB	9	7
Violations-ECB	0	0
Jobs/Filings	2	
PRA / ARA Jobs	1	
Total Jobs	3	
Actions	21	

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

OR Enter Action Type:
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Actions

Premises: 345 DAVIS AVENUE STATEN ISLAND **BIN: 5106573 Block**

NUMBER		TYPE	FILE DAT
ALT 19-25		ALTERATION	00/00/192
ALT 247-36		ALTERATION	00/00/193
ALT 275-71		ALTERATION	00/00/197
BN 867-42		BUILDING NOTICE	00/00/194
BN 1201-47		BUILDING NOTICE	00/00/194
CO 49718-75	(PDF)	CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY	00/00/197
COMP 2790-87		COMPLAINTS	11/12/198
DEMO 467/24			00/00/000
DEMO 967-24			00/00/192
MISC 185-43		MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/194

Next

Enter Action Type: Or Select from List: Select... Refresh

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Actions

Premises: 345 DAVIS AVENUE STATEN ISLAND **BIN: 5106573 Block**

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
MISC 160-45	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1945
MISC 1168-47	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1947
MISC 304-48	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1948
MISC 23-50	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1950
NB 1171-24	NEW BUILDING	00/00/1924
P&D 352-10 DBF	PLUMBING & DRAINAGE	00/00/1910
P&D 549-24	PLUMBING & DRAINAGE	00/00/1924
PA 185-43	PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	00/00/1943
PA 26-75	PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	00/00/1975
PA 27-75	PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	00/00/1975

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Actions

Premises: 345 DAVIS AVENUE STATEN ISLAND **BIN: 5106573 Block**

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
MISC 160-45	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1945
MISC 1168-47	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1947
MISC 304-48	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1948
MISC 23-50	MISCELLANEOUS	00/00/1950
NB 1171-24	NEW BUILDING	00/00/1924
P&D 352-10 DBF	PLUMBING & DRAINAGE	00/00/1910
P&D 549-24	PLUMBING & DRAINAGE	00/00/1924
PA 185-43	PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	00/00/1943
PA 26-75	PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	00/00/1975
PA 27-75	PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	00/00/1975

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Actions

Premises: 345 DAVIS AVENUE STATEN ISLAND **BIN: 5106573 Block**

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
PRS 424-84	PLUMBING REPAIR SLIP	00/00/1984
V* 030786PA0101XRR	DOB VIOLATION DISMISSED	03/07/1986
DISMISSAL DATE: 11/20/1987	AGENCY LICENSE:	BADGE NO.:
V* 999999NO FORM213/41,216/	DOB VIOLATION DISMISSED	99/99/1999
DISMISSAL DATE:	AGENCY LICENSE:	BADGE NO.:
V 031903LL629130204	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	03/19/2003
V 031903LL629130205	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	03/19/2003
V 021304LL629129104	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	02/13/2004
V 021304LL629129105	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	02/13/2004
V 013105LL629127516	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	01/31/2005
V 013105LL629127517	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	01/31/2005
V 013105LL629127193	DOB VIOLATION - ACTIVE	01/31/2005

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Property Profile Overview

790 CASTLETON AVENUE
CASTLETON AVENUE 790 - 790

STATEN ISLAND 10310
Health Area : 300
Census Tract : 105
Community Board : 501

BIN# 5803667
Tax Block : 142
Tax Lot : 1

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

DOB Special Place Name:			
DOB Building Remarks:			
Landmark Status:		**Special Status:**	N/A
Local Law:	NO	**Loft Law:**	NO
SRO Restricted:	NO	**TA Restricted:**	N/A
UB Restricted:	NO	**DOB District:**	N/A
Little 'E' Restricted:	N/A	**Grandfathered Sign:**	NO
Legal Adult Use:	NO	**City Owned:**	NO
Historic Block:	142	**Historic Lots:**	1
Additional BINs for Building:	NONE		

Special District: NONE

Department of Finance Occupancy Code: M1-CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE

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

	Total	Open
Complaints	0	0
Violations-DOB	0	0
Violations-ECB	0	0
Jobs/Filings	0	
PRA / ARA Jobs	0	
Total Jobs	0	
Actions	7	

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

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Actions

Premises: 790 CASTLETON AVENUE STATEN ISLAND **BIN: 5803667** **Block**

NUMBER	TYPE	FILE DATE
ALT 330/04	ALTERATION	00/00/0000
ALT 247/36	ALTERATION	00/00/0000
ALT 347/36	ALTERATION	00/00/0000
BN 867-42	BUILDING NOTICE	00/00/1942
DEM 467-24	DEMOLITION	00/00/1924
ES 194-38	ELECTRIC SIGN	00/00/1938
PD 501-10		00/00/1910

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Record Display **in New-York Historical Society**

Record **2** of **2** for Search: **(kw: (st. mary's church)) AND kw: (staten island)**

Save this record

MARC21 Display Location/Call Number

Author St. Mary's Church (West New Brighton, New York, N.Y.).

Title Records of St. Mary's Church at West New Brighton, Staten Island, in Richmond County, N.Y. : in the former town of Castleton / transcribed and edited by Royden Woodward Vosburgh.

Publisher New York, 1923.

Description ii, 57, [12] leaves : ill. ; 36 x 28 cm.

Notes Type-written copy.

Location	Call Number	Status
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BIOGRAPHY

Cram, Ralph Adams (1863 - 1942)

ARCHITECT

Born: 1863, Died: 1942

Biography from the *American Architects and Buildings* database

Every architect who aspired to ecclesiastical work in Philadelphia during the early twentieth century had to at least acknowledge the influence of Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram, whose buildings were extolled in journals devoted to religious architecture and whose writings on the topic reached a large audience. According to Cram's biographer, Douglass Shand Tucci, Cram has been called the American Ruskin. A native of New Hampshire, Cram apprenticed with Rorch & Tilden in Boston. During the 1880s in Boston Cram would surely have known the work of H. H. Richardson and would have encountered the influence of both Ruskin and William Morris. By 1884 Cram's views of such controversial topics as Boston's Copley Square were gaining publication in the *Boston Evening Telegraph*, and by 1889 Cram had launched his own architectural office (Cram & Wentworth). A succession of firms continued the Cram influence across the country: Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue; Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson (Boston and New York); and finally Cram & Ferguson.

Throughout this long period of productivity Cram published books and articles dealing with the aesthetics and value of ecclesiastical design, but it would be a misrepresentation of the work of his offices to limit that productivity to church design. Cram's firms also designed college campuses (Rice Institute campus, Houston, TX, 1909-1941), hotels (Washington Hotel, Panama Canal Zone, c. 1915), residences (Parker House, Cambridge, MA, 1889), and libraries (Fall River, MA, 1896). Although church work comprised most of the output of his offices, it did not, in other words, represent the entire work of the architects involved in those offices.

Nor did Cram's entire career as an author depend upon his interests in ecclesiastic design. He explored the Gothic Revival in all of its forms, but he also produced an early and worthy treatment of the influence of Japanese art and architecture on the world. His books continue in reprint, available to new generations of architects and historians.

Written by Sandra L. Tatman.

Clubs and Membership Organizations

- American Institute of Architects (AIA)

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BIOGRAPHY

Cram, Ralph Adams (1863 - 1942)

ARCHITECT

Published Biographical References

- *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*. New York : Free Press ; London : Collier Macmillan, c1982. , v. 1, p. 471-474
- PLEASE NOTE: The Cram titles included here do not represent all of Cram's publication work. Further book titles may be gleaned from the Library of Congress website (www.loc.gov). Periodical publication is covered by the Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals. Lists of early publication, especially in Boston newspapers, can be found in Douglass Shand Tucci's biography, cited below.
- Cram, ed. *American Church Building of Today*. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Company, inc. [c1929].
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- Fairmount Park Art Association. *Report of the Commission Employed by the Association to Study the Entrance of the Philadelphia Parkway into Fairmount Park, as Presented at the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Association, December 12th, 1907. Also the Address on "Architectural Development of Cities" Delivered by Ralph Adams Cram on the Same Occasion*. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston, 1908.
- Tucci, Douglass Shand. *Boston Bohemia, 1881-1900: Ralph Adams Cram: Life and Architecture*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1995.

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OBITUARY.
OLIVER CHARLICK.
New York Times (1857-Current file); May 1, 1875; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 7

from the State Treasury, and moneys illegally paid by Clinton to unauthorized parties. The amount sought to be recovered aggregates $500,000.

OBITUARY.

OLIVER CHARLICK.

Mr. Oliver Charlick died at his residence at Bay View, near Flushing, Long Island, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. His death was not unexpected by his friends, as he had been suffering for a long time from the malady which eventually carried him off, and within the last six months had several very serious attacks from which he was not expected to recover. Day before yesterday he became much worse and suffered great pain, and additional medical aid was called in, until no less than seven physicians were in attendance. Everything that medical science could suggest was done to alleviate his sufferings, but he gradually sank during the night, and died when the morning came. All the members of his family, two daughters and a son, and several friends were at his bedside at the time. Mr. Charlick was about sixty-five years old, and was born in this City, at No. 17 Vesey street. In his early life he kept a liquor store in South street, near Broad, from which place he removed to Roslyn, Long Island. He afterward returned to New-York, and in 1843 was elected Assistant Alderman from the First Ward on the Democratic ticket. Two years afterward he was returned by the Democrats of the same ward as their representative in the Board of Aldermen by a plurality vote, and served as the President of that body under Mayor Havemeyer's administration. In this capacity he became one of the most active members of the board, and succeeded in building up a good political reputation. Subsequently he became connected with George Law's line of steam-ships between New-York and California, and by his judicious management largely increased the capital of the line and laid the foundation of the immense fortune he afterward acquired. After dissolving the partnership with Mr. Law he became interested in a number of speculations, in all of which he met with singular success. Many years ago he invested largely in the stock of the Long Island Railroad. Soon after he became President of the road, which position he held until about two weeks ago, when, in consequence of his declining health, he was succeeded by Mr. H. Havemeyer, son of the late Mayor. He was also a shareholder and Director in the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and was, at one time, a large stockholder in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Since his election as Assistant Alderman in 1843 he has been an active member of the Democratic Party, and in 1861 was the regular Tammany nominee for State Senator for the Eighth District. His opponent was ex-Controller Richard B. Connolly, and the latter received the votes of the Republicans of the district and of the Democrats opposed to Tammany, and was elected. In the councils of Tammany Hall General Committee Mr. Charlick possessed great influence. He strongly supported Ledwith for Mayor against Hall, and was a delegate to the Rochester Convention for the Young Democracy in 1871. Subsequently he became friendly with Tammany,

Samuel Mackenzie Elliott
1811-1875

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and was Chairman of the New-York delegation to the Rochester Convention in 1872. Shortly before the elections in 1872 he dissolved his connection with the Tammany Hall General Committee and supported the canvass of Mayor Havemeyer. When Tammany was "regenerated" he became a member of the General Committee again, from the Twentieth Ward. In May, 1873, he was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer, which position he filled until his removal in 1874.

SAMUEL MACKENZIE ELLIOTT, M. D.

Gen. Samuel Mackenzie Elliott died in Elliottville, Staten Island, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Inverness, in the Highlands of Scotland, on the 9th of April, 1811. His father was an officer in the British Army. He educated all his sons to be physicians. The deceased was sent to the Royal College of Surgeons, in Glasgow, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. on the 13th of April, 1828. From Glasgow he went to London, and while attending medical lectures, supported himself by making anatomical drawings and paintings for the profession. He pursued the ordinary course of a student in medicine and surgery, but finally determined to make the treatment of diseases of the eye a specialty. With this view he studied the laws of light and the influence of the atmosphere, and made microscopic observations of the eyes of insects, reptiles, fishes, birds, and quadrupeds. In 1833 he sailed for America in the British ship Theresa Anderson, as Surgeon in charge. Upon arriving in this country Dr. Elliott did not at once enter upon the practice of his profession, but went to Cincinnati, and became a student under the celebrated Alban Goldsmith, then the most noted surgeon in the West. From Cincinnati he went to Philadelphia, and after attending a course of lectures in that city he came to New-York, and opened an office in William street, affixing the word "oculist" to his sign, which was the first time the word was used in that way by any physician in America. His success in the treatment of diseases of the eye, and some of the really wonderful cures he performed, finally engendered the hostility of the medical faculty, and led some of of the physicians to say, whether they thought so or not, that his success was due more to luck than to science. This caused him to desire an American diploma, and led him to seek a formal examination in the New-York Medical College, which resulted in the granting of a diploma to him by that institution, signed by R. Ogden Doremus, B. Fordyce Barker, and others. This was in 1851. He also passed a satisfactory examination in 1849 at the hands of Drs. Valentine Mott, G. S. Pattison, J. W. Draper, and S. H. Dickson, Professors in the University of New-York. He also, in order to silence the charge that he unprofessionally kept his professional skill secret, instead of giving to mankind the result of his studies, decided to unfold his practice in a course of public lectures, in which he fully described the most remarkable of his cases, and frankly explained his course of treatment and remedies used. One case was that where a man applied to him for treatment after a part of the vitreous humor had escaped, and the doctor cured that eye by injecting with an infinitisimal syringe distilled water that he had warmed in a phial immersed in a cup of water that he had heated to ninety-eight degrees. After the injection the patient lay on his back twelve hours, and on walking forth from the doctor's house he was conscious of improved vision. The cure, in time, became complete. He performed many wonderful cures, and had for patients such distinguished men as Gen. Scott, John J. Audubon, H. W. Longfellow, William H. Prescott, Charlotte Cushman, N. P. Willis, George P. Morris, Edward L. Youmans, and many others.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Dr. Elliott was Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, or Highland Guard. The Colonel was sick and

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unable to take the command and the duty of filling the ranks of the regiment, and preparing it to respond to the call for 75,000 thirty-day men devolved upon Lieut. Col. Elliott. This he did promptly, and at the proper time started for Washington. His regiment was the first to pass through Baltimore without being insulted, instead of which the were covered with flowers, the band playing "The Campbells are Coming" and "The March of the Cameron Men." On arriving at Washington Lieut. Col. Elliott, feeling his incapacity to command the regiment, asked for the appointment of a Colonel, and James W. Cameron, the brother of the Secretary of War, was appointed. Col. Cameron was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, and Lieut. Col. Elliott's horse was shot under him, and falling on him, injured his spine, from which injury he never recovered. He was afterward commissioned by President Lincoln, at the instance of Secretary Cameron, to return to New-York to raise the Highland Brigade, which commission he executed, and in doing which he spent $30,000 of his private fortune. At the end of the war he received a commission as Brigadier General, bearing the autograph of President Lincoln. He is to be buried on Monday.

EDWARD S. BROOKS.

Mr. Edward S. Brooks, a member of the well-known firm of Brooks Brothers, clothiers, died at his residence in this City on the 25th ultimo, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. At an early age Mr. Brooks entered the store of his father, who was then a member of the old firm of Brooks Brothers, who had their place of business at the corner of Cherry and Catharine streets. At the decease of his father, Mr. Brooks took charge of the business, which increased with the growth of the City, and resulted in the establishment of another store at the corner of Broadway and Broome street. Mr. Brooks was well known as a merchant, and by his sterling integrity and liberality had gained a high reputation in business circles. His loss will be severely felt by his family and personal friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his genial manners and generous qualities.

THE LOUISIANA STATE AUDITOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—Gov. Kellogg, in behalf of the State, has entered a suit in the Superior District Court against Auditor Clinton's securities on his special bond for the recovery of various sums of money, alleged to be fraudulently withheld

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NYT Oct 19, 853
P.8

DIED.

On Monday morning, 17th inst., at his residence, on Staten Island, WILLIAM BARD, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, in this City, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M., precisely.

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, EDWARD CUSACK TIGHE, only son of John and Catharine Tighe, aged 2 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Clarement-av.,

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plaintiffs did not attend to their orders, and consequently the goods were exposed to the Summer atmosphere, and their value entirely lost to the owners. There appeared to be but little dispute as to the facts of the loss and spoilation of the goods, and the only point mooted was, as to which party should have to endorse the loss. The case went to the Jury on Tuesday afternoon, and yesterday they found for the plaintiffs damages, $639 03.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Campbell.

WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Fred. Millinett and Wife vs. *Ferdinand Kreuder*—In this action, tried on Tuesday and reported, the Jury awarded the lady only $45 for her wrongs. In the case tried last week for similar wrongs, a Jury more gallant gave $350. It would appear as if the value of a woman varies as much as the question of rights and wrongs of the sex.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

TROUBLE IN THE SUN BUILDINGS.

Augustus T. Bogart, vs. *Alfred A. Beach.*—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery committed by the defendant, proprietor of the *Sun* and *Illustrated News*, upon the plaintiff, an engraver in the latter establishment. The case was somewhat complicated, but the whole substance of it was, that a Mr. Leslie was engaged by Mr. Beach to employ wood-engravers, and that the latter so engaged was the plaintiff. In the paying of the weekly bills, the receipts, though the money was handed over by Mr. Leslie, were taken in the name of Mr. Beach, and this appears to have hurt the dignity of the engravers, who insisted on a different arrangement. This was refused, and in consequence, on a certain Monday, the different engravers were observed to be in a somewhat mutinous assemblage in the office, and Mr. Beach thought he had reason to suppose they contemplated destroying some of the blocks. Mr. Beach thereupon resolved valiantly to disperse them, and for that purpose he sallied out through the window of the editorial sanctum, and rushing up to the plaintiff, seized him by the throat. For this the action was brought, and at its conclusion the Judge announced that he would give his decision this morning.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—William Bard, Esq., long known in this City, died on Monday morning, at his Summer residence, on Staten Island, in his 76th year. He was one of the early founders of the New-York Life and Trust Company, and did much to diffuse a knowledge of the principles of Life Insurance. He was the President of the Company for many years. He was the son of the justly-celebrated Dr. Bard, of Hyde Park, in Dutchess County.

A RECKLESS MAN.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Tuesday, officer Witts, of the Fourth Ward Police, found a German, giving his name as Herod Wilbert, who was grossly intoxicated, lying in Chatham-street. He had in his pockets $1,473 45, which it is strange was not stolen from him. He was taken to the Tombs and committed for five days to get sober.

NYT
Oct 20, 1853
p. 3

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DIED.
New York Times (1857-Current file); Oct 17, 1869; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
pg. 5

DIED.

BARD.—At her residence on Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 14, in the 89th year of her age, CATHARINE CRUGER, widow of the late William Bard.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those her son, John Bard, and son-in-law, R. K. Delafield, are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Friday, Oct. 15, FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 43 West 37th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood, from his late residence, on Monday, at 10½ o'clock.

BROWN.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 15, SARAH B. BROWN, wife of Thomas M. Brown, aged 62 years and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, No. 621 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUTTER.—At Detroit, Mich., on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, 1869, JULIA E. SMITH, wife of Edward H. Butler and daughter of Mr. Oron Smith, of New-York City.

NEAFIE.—At Little Falls, on Friday, Oct. 15, SARAH, widow of the late John R. Neafie, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 1 o'clock, at the Reformed Church, Little Falls, N. Y.

☞ Newark *Sentinel* please copy.

WHITTEMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Oct. 15, MARGARET W. WHITTEMORE, widow of the late Aaron E. Whittemore, of Boston, Mass., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Olney, No. 84 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

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Chapter One: FOUNDATION (1848-1853)

Our Founder.

Dr Samuel MacKenzie 'Elliott' House
69 Delafield Pl
on National Register

STATEN ISLAND SEEMED VERY FAR AWAY from New York City: it was a resort island, where grand families from the City had summer homes; it was an island of fishing villages and mills and dairy farms; some of it was still virtual wilderness.

The year was 1848. Our story begins with Dr. Samuel MacKenzie **Elliott**, a kindly Scot of Inverness, who had migrated in 1833 and soon become a famous, wealthy and eccentric eye-surgeon, credited with inventing the surgical removal of cataracts. He would operate with his patient lying on the floor, the patient's head grasped between his own knees. Elliott had a weakness for folk remedies, and was always happy to experiment, so that he was sometimes in ill odor with New York's medical establishment. But his reputation survived these shocks, and a literary colony gathered around his Staten Island home: Henry Longfellow, Francis Parkman, James Russell

Lowell and others would make the long journey out from the city to enjoy his hospitality.

Visitors to the Founder: Longfellow, Lowell, Parkman

When the Civil War began, Elliott joined the 79th Regiment of New York Volunteers as a lieutenant colonel; he fell under his horse at First Bull Run, and his injuries ended his personal military service.

First Bull Run, July 21, 1861

But he raised a brigade for the 79th Highlanders, at his own expenses (advertising for "red-headed Macs with a bad temper"), and ended the war as a brigadier general.

Officers of the 79th Highlanders during the Civil War

When he died in 1875 *The New York Tribune* eulogised him as "emphatically one of the men who impart the element of the picturesque to common affairs".

Elliott lived in what was then called Factoryville, and is now West New Brighton. Indeed, he had a project for founding a new "pastoral suburb" further west along the Kill van Kull, a suburb to be called Elliottville, for which he built some fifteen houses (two are still standing, at 69 Delafield Place and 557 Bard Avenue). In due course – in 1848, indeed – Elliott decided that Elliotville needed an Episcopalian Church; and with this whim our history begins.

ANGLICANISM HAD ARRIVED IN STATEN ISLAND soon after the British took it from the Dutch in 1674, and Parliament voted £40 a year for a resident priest. When the Thirteen Colonies revolted, the American branch of the Church of England became the American Episcopal Church. In 1848 it still boasted only a few parishes on Staten Island (St Andrew's, dating from 1713, Ascension, from 1802, St John's, from 1844, St Paul's from 1833). Elliott, a member of the Episcopalian Church of Scotland, wanted more. He therefore erected and furnished a chapel on his own land. A large white house now stands on the spot: the northwest corner of the intersection of Delafield Place and Bard Avenue, a few blocks south of the Kill van Kull, within sight of the water. This little frame gothic chapel, "neat and very tasteful", with twenty pews that would "comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons", was named in honour of St Mary, the Mother of God. Our Founder provided St Mary's with a silver service for celebrating Mass, and with a barrel organ, with the mechanical music necessary for Episcopalian services (both silver and organ have since vanished, alas). On 1 October, 1848, the first service in the new church was celebrated by the Rev'd Gordon Winslow, rector of St Paul's, Stapleton; and the round of worship and rejoicing there has never ceased.

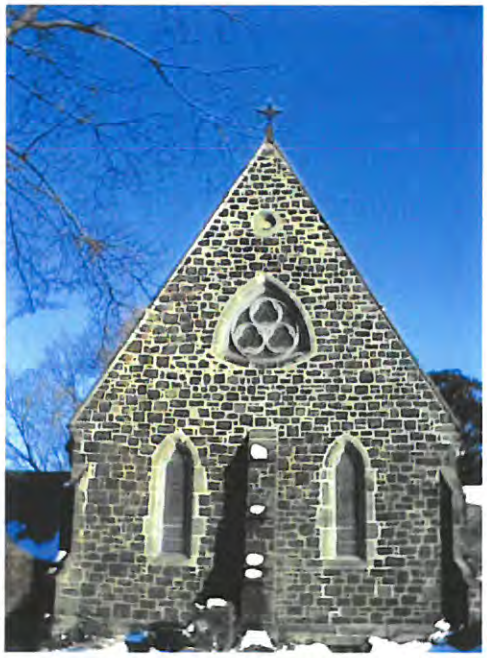
St. Mary's Church was duly incorporated as a parish on August 17th, 1849, and the Rev'd Henry B. **Bartow**, assistant to the Rector of the fashionable Manhattan parish of St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, was called to be first Rector. Among those on the first Vestry were such familiar Staten Island names as William Bard, Edward Bement, Nathan Barrett and Rufus King Delafield.

On January 7th, 1851, Bartow was succeeded by the Rev'd Samuel P. **Parker**. Already a larger and more permanent structure was needed. An acre of land was deeded to the parish by William Bard and his wife Catharine, well to the south of the original site, on the corner of Castleton and Davis Avenues. This grant pretty much constitutes the area of the present churchyard (in 1924 the parish was to buy land east of the church "to protect the Altar from secular encroachments"), St Mary's has never had to move again: we remain on the land made our heritage by the Bards.

Money was quickly raised for building: Catharine Bard gave $500, William Bard's brother John $3000, Trinity Church, Wall Street (already a very wealthy parish) $1000, various members of the congregation another $3000; a $5000 loan was raised in New York. The rest of the money ($10,700) came from the sale of pews, which is to say that local families paid from $100 to $300 each for the right to occupy particular pews as their own. These were huge sums: the parish was then paying its sexton $50 a year, and even by the 1870s St Mary's annual income was only $1544!

A textbook illustration of an Early English window: twin lancets with 'plate' tracery – very like St Mary's design

The new church was built on the Bards' land, using the local black stone, was in the 'Early English' Gothic (or 'Lancet' or 'First Pounted') style, then immensely fashionable. Early English architecture first flourished between about 1180 and 1275; it employed arches that came up to a point, thin lancet windows, and four-fold ribbed vaults. It was a simple, almost austere manner, aiming at fine proportion rather than elaborate decoration. In the mid-nineteenth century the style was revived; Frank Wills, of the firm Wills & Dudley, was the official architect of the New York Ecclesiological Society, which promoted the Early English architectural movement; and here at St Mary's, Castleton, Wills built a masterpiece.



Wills' church (which ended where at the present crossing, where there is now the rood screen, and did not include the present porch) was begun on June 21st, 1852, and consecrated on May 26th, 1853 by the Rt. Rev'd Jonathan M. Wainwright, provisional Bishop of New York (and ancestor of General Wainwright of Bataan). "I do hereby

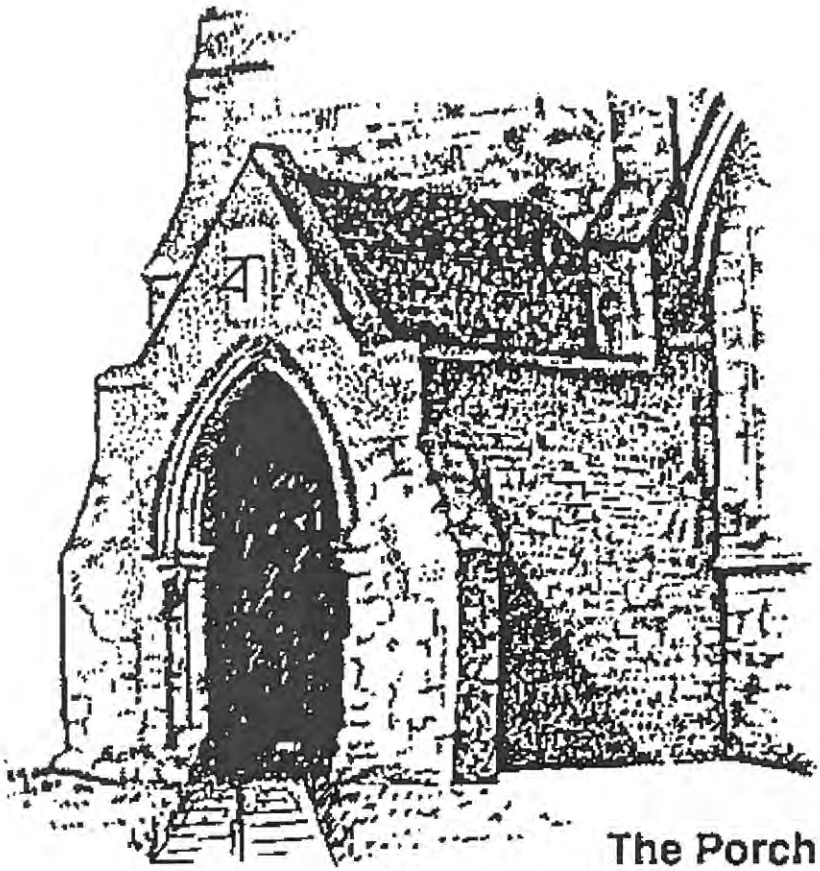
pronounce that the said St Mary's Church is consecrated", declared the bishop, "and thereby separated henceforth from all unhallowed, worldly and common uses, and dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost . . . ." The Vestry added that "any member of the Congregation [shall] have liberty to erect a horse shed on the north side of the Church."

Not long afterward, the original St Mary's, the little wooden chapel, burned down. No sketch or photograph of it exists, which is a shame.

Chapter Two: EARLY YEARS (1853-1901)

IN 1857 PARKER RESIGNED as Rector. At that time, he submitted a report to the Vestry summarizing his pastoral work at St. Mary's. It is interesting to recall one item from this report – "In reference to parochial visits, very probably some families have been overlooked, but when the fact is recalled that my parochial visitations have included families holding pews scattered from the Quarantine [that is, near the present ferry landing] to Todt Hill, the Four Corners, Port Richmond, and Factoryville, and have been performed by me mostly on foot, some omissions may be considered unavoidable." Even on foot the indefatigable Parker managed 1200 visits; the communicant members of the parish had grown from nine to sixty.

The Rev'd Horace L. Edgar **Pratt** became Rector in the latter part of 1857, and remained at St. Mary's for 18 years. In 1858 the ever-generous Catharine Bard presented a new rectory to the parish. It was built of wood, three-storied and many-gabled, in the "American Gothic" style popular at that time, and stood on the site of the present rectory. About this time another member of the same munificent family, Miss Caroline Bard, gave a bell to the parish, hoping that the parish would erect a tower over the door of the Church in which to hang it. This was never accomplished, although a porch with foundations strong enough to support the tower was added to the south side of Wills' structure. At a later period the bell presented by Miss Bard was given to St. John's Lutheran Church, Port Richmond, where it remains to this day.



The Porch *The thirteenth century porch of the Priory Church of Deeping St James in Lincolnshire – looking almost spookily like ours.*

Horace Pratt was a Southern sympathiser, and being too manly to disguise his loyalties to the Confederate cause, had a stormy time with some of his parishioners, whose sons and nephews were undoubtedly serving in the Union army. During those days he also lost his young son to illness, the only person ever to die, as it happened, in the wooden rectory. Nonetheless, when in 1875 Mr Pratt resigned the rectorship, he did so in the face of a petition from the Vestry and congregation begging him to continue.

The talented Rev'd George McClellan **Fiske** succeeded him as Rector in 1876. Remaining at St. Mary's for only four years, he departed for St Stephen's, Providence (where he remained for thirty years), and was followed by the Rev'd Alfred G. **Mortimer**, D.D., a leading light of the Episcopal Church 1881 – 1892

The senior warden of St Mary's in the 1870s was a local grandee, William T. Garner, a cotton-mill millionaire, owner of the People's Line, which ran ferries, and Vice-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He had given the church its fine slate roof, which still covers the nave. On July 20th, 1876, Garner took his yacht *Mohawk* on its maiden voyage in New York Harbour; a sudden squall off Stapleton sank it, and he was drowned, along with his wife Marcellite Thorne Garner, her brother Frost Thorne II, and various of the crew. This tragedy left empty the Garners' huge brown house, 710 Castleton Avenue (built in about 1850 by McCurdy, a wholesale goods magnate). The President, Ulysses S. Grant, was about to leave office, and put a down payment on the

Garner house as his retirement home after the presidency; but his wife Julia, visiting Castleton Avenue on a hot, damp day, was so appalled by Staten Island's mosquitoes that it went back on the market, and St Mary's lost the chance at boasting very prominent parishioners.

Julia Grant at about the time she rejected our neighbourhood

But it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good; Dr Mortimer, as one of his first acts, had founded a church school, St Austin's, which met first in the rectory, and later in a building erected to the east, north of the church. St Austin's had outgrown both locations, and Mortimer now bought the Garner mansion to house the school. For the next quarter century St. Austin's provided boys for the choir of St. Mary's Church; the boys sang for the morning services as well as Evensong each Sunday. St Austin's Place, the large and well-built street north of the church, commemorates this school.

During the tenure of Dr Mortimer, a new pipe organ was built, replacing the original 1854 instrument; a jewelled processional cross was given in memory of a St Austin's boy, and is still used; and a dazzling chalice was presented to the parish, ringed with the twelve jewels – jasper, sapphire, chalcedony, emerald, sardonyx, sardius, chrysolite, beryl, topaz, chrysoprase, jacinth, amethyst, these being the twelve precious stones St John reports in the walls of the New Jerusalem (Revelation xxi[19]).

Most importantly, under Dr Mortimer a graceful and well-proportioned choir and sanctuary was added to the existing building; Wills' original church now became the nave of a much longer and more splendid structure (designed by Henry M. Congdon, and built at the cost of $10,000). From the interior, the transition is almost seamless, although from without it is more obvious that a slenderer chancel, with a lower roof, has grown out of the original east end.

The southern side of St Mary's Church, showing Frank Wills' original structure, with Congdon's additions of porch, scaring bell, and chancel.

In 1892, Mortimer left for St Mark's, Philadelphia, and a wellborn Manxman, the Rev'd George William **Dumbell**, D.D., became the Rector of St. Mary's. "Gracious in his personality, appealing as a preacher," Dr Dumbell served St. Mary's for six years, being succeeded by the Rev'd George E. **Quaile** in 1897.

Quaile was a great educator, and his tenure saw the glory days – and the loss – of the parish's school. In 1901 the Garner mansion was put up for sale, and caused a crisis: St. Mary's Church could not afford it, and the Diocese of New York (which wanted it as a clergy retreat house) could not manage to raise the funds for it. It passed to the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, for their St. Vincent's Hospital; the mansion, now simply called "The Villa", still stands in the grounds of St. Vincent's. St Austin's School closed; Quaile resigned as Rector of St. Mary's and moved to Salisbury, Connecticut, where he promptly founded the Salisbury School, which remains one of Episcopalian America's finest preparatory schools.

One day it would be good to refound St Austin's School within this parish: we live in an age which needs intelligent, cultured Christian education, especially for children of America's most influential classes.

Volume I

according to the pamphlet entitled "Case of the Protestant Episcopal Church at New Brighton," 1849, eighteen heads of families asked the consent and concurrence of the rector of St. Andrew's parish in the accomplishment of their desires. Notwithstanding the opposition of Rev. Gordon Winslow, at the time rector of St. Paul's Church, the nave of the old church was built in 1850. The first wardens were William Pendleton and David A. Comstock, the first vestrymen, George Wotherspoon, Samuel T. Jones, Travis B. Cutting, Matthew Morgan, George E. Kunhardt, Peter Stuyvesant, Philip P. Kissam, and Charles D. Rhodes. A Sunday school building was erected in 1874. The present church was finished and consecrated May 30, 1905. The early rectors were:

Rev. Pierre P. Irving, 1850 to 1875.

Rev. Hamilton Lee, assisting during the years 1872 to 1875.

Rev. George D. Johnson, archdeacon of Richmond County, who for many years, 1875 to 1901, made Christ Church one of the principal Episcopal churches. Later rectors have been Rev. F. W. Crowder, 1901 to 1910, Rev. Duncan H. Browne, 1910 to 1921, and the present incumbent, Rev. Charles W. Forster, since 1922.

St. Mary's Church, at West New Brighton, was founded in 1848 at a meeting held in the residence of Dr. Samuel M. Elliott, who erected a chapel at his own expense on the north side of Livingston Place, in which the first service was held on October 1, 1848. This chapel was small, provided with twenty pews, but complete with silver service and a barrel organ rendering the entire music for the Episcopal service. In 1852 William Bard gave the land on which the present building stands at the corner of Davis and Castleton avenues. The original structure is the nave of the present building and was dedicated May 26, 1853. Additions to the church property have been a rectory given by William Bard and in use from 1858 to 1924 when it was replaced by the present stone rectory; a slate roof given in 1873 by William T. Garner and still in use; the chancel built in 1891; the bell gable given in 1910 by Mrs. Francis O. Boyd; St. Mary's Chapel given in 1914 by Mrs. William A. Ross; the Cisco Memorial Garden given in 1926 by George H. Cisco; and the richly carved and illuminated Reredos of the High Altar given in 1926 by C. S. Le Poer Trench. The Parish House was built in 1910 and enlarged in 1925. On May 27, 1928, the church celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in the oldest extant Episcopal church building on Staten Island, attractive by its ivy-covered stone walls, its remarkable garden and other harmonious buildings. The rectors of this parish have been:

1849-51, Rev. Henry B. Bartow.

1851-57, Rev. Samuel P. Parker.

1857-75, Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt.
1876-80, Rev. George McC. Fiske, D. D.
1880-92, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, D. D.
1892-97, Rev. George W. Dumbell, D. D.
1897-1901, Rev. George E. Quaile, M. A.
1901-, Rev. Francis Le Jau Frost, Ph. D.

A history of the church, by Dr. Frost, was printed in St. Mary's Parish Paper in 1928; from it many of the statements made here are copied.

St. Simon's, at Concord, in the Clove Valley, dates from about 1854 when it began as a mission of St. John's Church in Clifton. Notices of it in preceding histories are scarce in spite of its antiquity. In 1896, Rev. J. McC. Bellows of New York is named as its rector; in 1909, Rev. William G. Thompson is given as rector in "Staten Island and Staten Islanders." The present rector is Rev. William Winter Mix.

An advertisement in the "Staaten Islander" of May 2, 1857, shows the mission character of its early services: "Divine Service (in English) according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held every Sunday evening at half past seven o'clock in St. Simon's German Chapel 'Rocky Hollow' near the junction of the Richmond Road and Vanderbilt Avenue. The public in the vicinity are affectionately invited to attend. Seats entirely free. Rev. J. C. Eccleston, rector; Rev. J. Oertel, assistant."

Trinity Mission at New Dorp, under the care of Rev. R. Scott, appears in the list of churches given by the Chamber of Commerce in 1896, and Morris in 1900 gave its location as Fifth and Ocean avenues. It became incorporated with the Church of St. Andrew in 1918. The parish house, at the corner of First and Rose streets was burned in January, 1917, at which time Rev. S. H. Wood was named in a newspaper item as rector.

St. Stephen's, at Tottenville, Rev. F. Welham, rector, is mentioned in 1896, in Morris, 1900, and Rev. Guy A. Jameson is named in 1909 as rector. The present rector is Rev. M. P. Bowie, 7516 Amboy Road.

All Saints', at Mariners' Harbor, of which Rev. Albert H. Ohse is rector, has an interesting history. As a parish it may date its beginnings from a Sunday school started on November 1, 1889, by Mrs. Susan L. De Hart which was moved to Franklin Hall on Harbor Road on December 1, 1891. The Chapel of Our Father, aided by Canon Harrower, of the Church of the Ascension, and in charge of Rev. Robert Bell until his death in November, 1896, was the next step. For the next ten years the archdeaconry supervised it as a mission with various priests in charge. Under the last of these it became a separate parish on January 29, 1906. The congregation were, however, overwhelmed by the expense involved in the expansion undertaken. Rev. William W. Mix took charge Octo-

Form 10-445
(5/62)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

1. STATE New York
COUNTY Richmond
TOWN West New Brighton VICINITY
STREET NO. Castleton Avenue

ORIGINAL OWNER St. Mary's Protestant Ep.
ORIGINAL USE Church Church
PRESENT OWNER Same
PRESENT USE Church
WALL CONSTRUCTION Stone (Dark Grey)
NO. OF STORIES 1

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

2. NAME St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church
DATE OR PERIOD 1858
STYLE English Gothic Revival
ARCHITECT unkown
BUILDER unkown

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes

No particular significance
Fine example of Gothic Revival drawing its inspiration from the simple country churches of England.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Good Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.
Local Histories of Staten Island

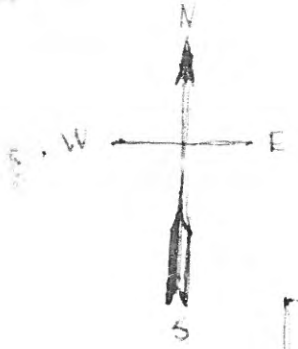
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
L. McMillen, Director, S.I. Hist. Soc.
3531 Richmond Road
Staten Island 6, N. Y.
DATE OF RECORD October 1956

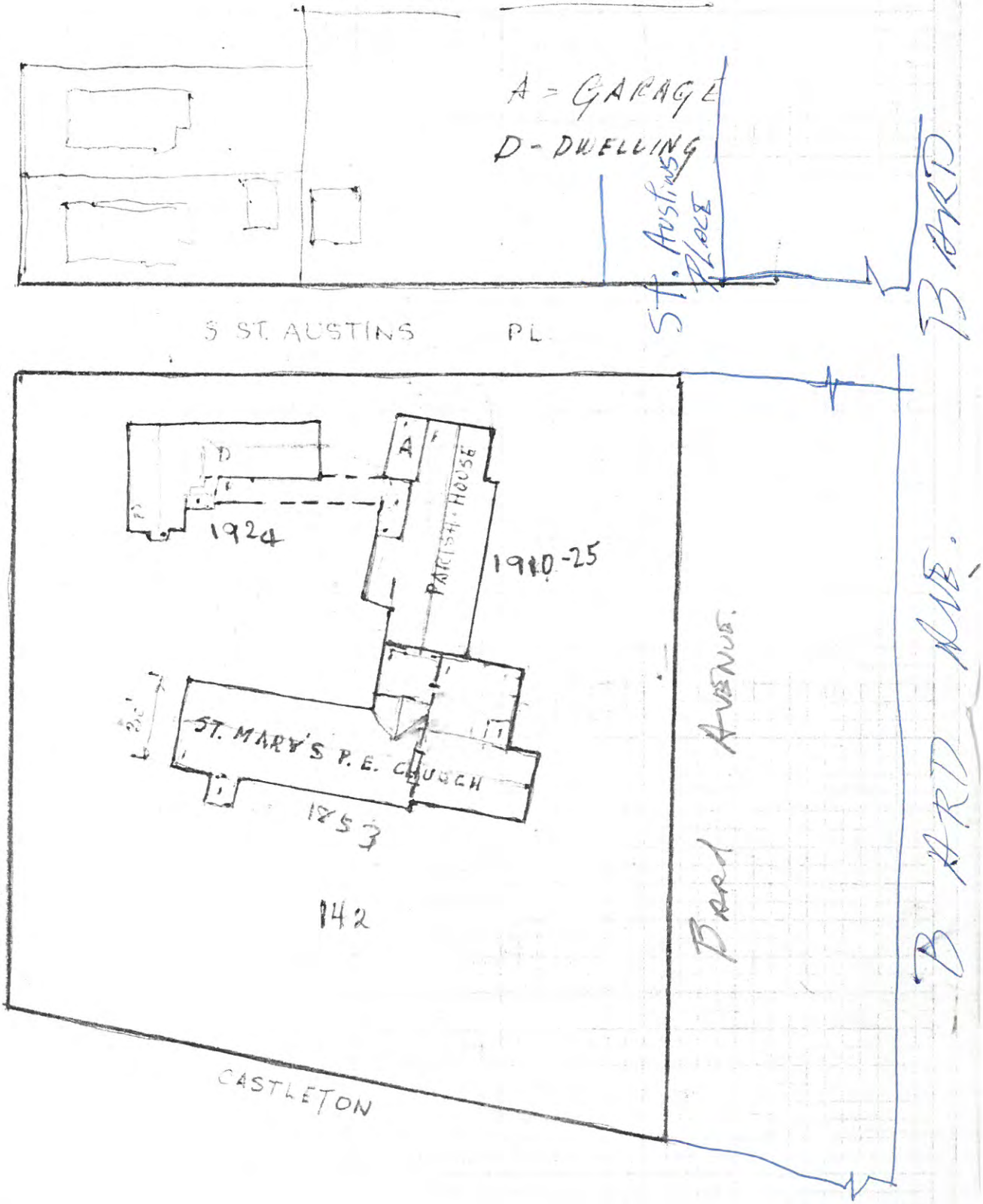
SN 39

BER. ET RICHMOND.

PLATE # 71

VOL. 1 - SANBORN -





January 7, 1969

The Rev. George E. Nichols
Rector
Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
Castleton and Davis Avenues
Staten Island, N. Y. 10310

Dear Reverend Nichols:

The Landmarks Commission appreciates very much the friendship which you have shown towards the City's Landmarks Preservation program. Loring McMillen suggested that we send you the enclosed copy of his letter which summarizes his recent visit with you. We are anxious to have the support and good will of all thoughtful New Yorkers.

I am also sending you a list of the City's designated Landmarks, including many fine buildings on Staten Island. The Commission has designated a significant number of churches in the City, and we appreciate very much having the friendship of these churches.

As Loring said, the Commission would like this winter to designate the quadrangle at your Church. As Loring also indicated, we are "certain a good design acceptable to all can be arrived at for any additions." We are asking a member of our staff to prepare a brief architectural description of St. Mary's Church. I will shortly forward this material to you for your comments. This description would be used in the Designation Report formally making your Church a New York City Landmark.

Thank you again for your interest in the Commission's work.

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Gilbert
Secretary

FBG:ag
Enclosures - Letter
Designation List

cc: Mr. Loring McMillen

DEC 26 1968

STATEN ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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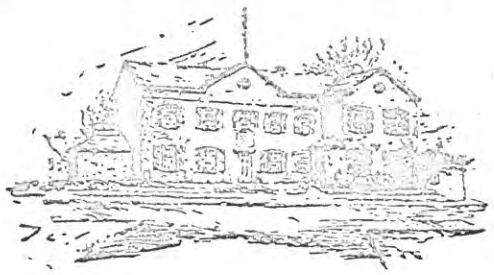

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Mrs. Mable MacDonald, *Secretary*

RICHMONDTOWN, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK 10306
Telephone: 351-1611

December 24, 1968

Mr. Frank Gilbert
Secretary
Landmarks Preservation Commission
305 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

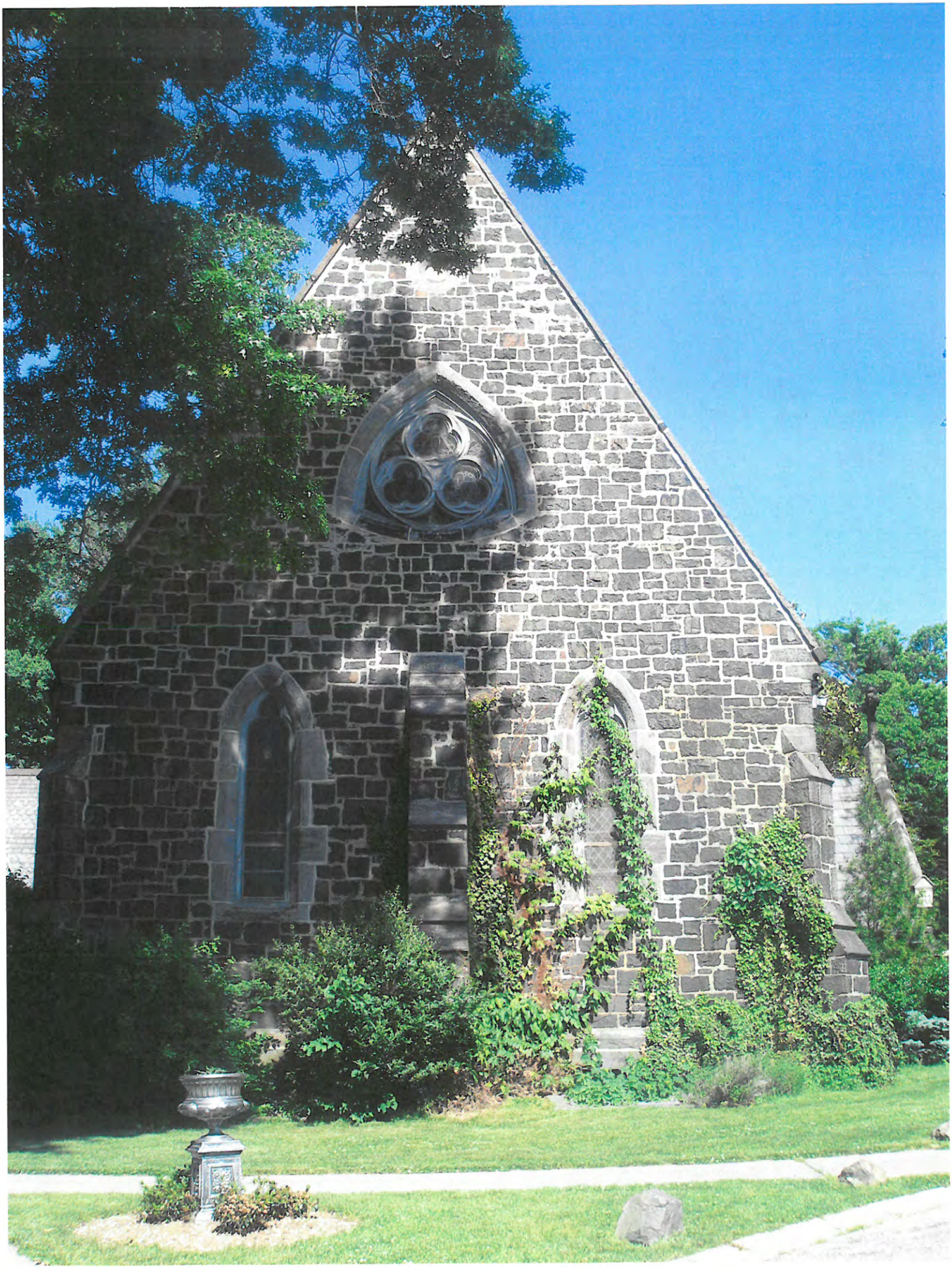
Dear Frank:

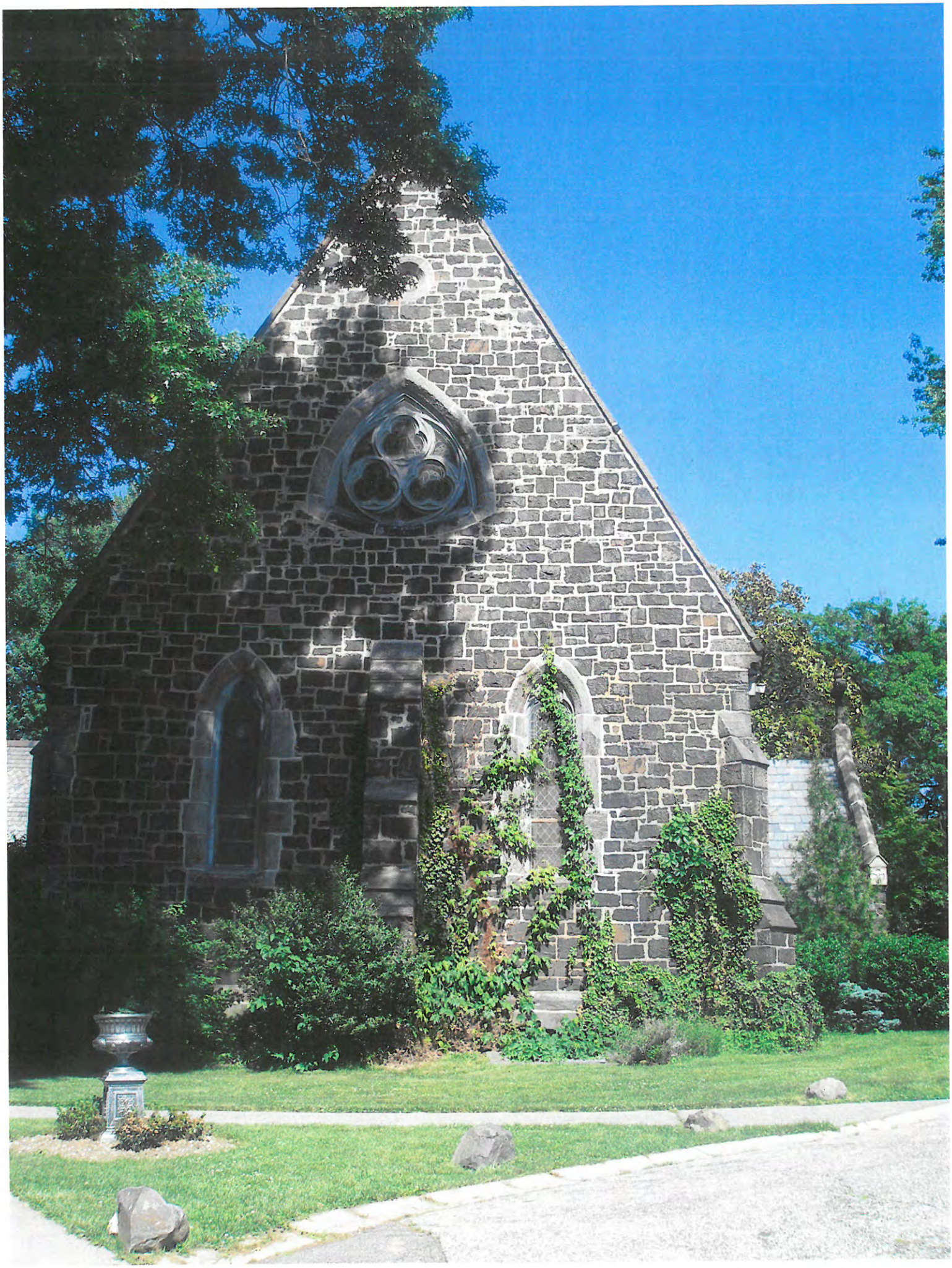
I had a pleasant visit with the rector of St. Marys Church, Castleton Avenue, Staten Island, Rev. George E. Nicols. I explained to him the purposes of the Landmarks Commission were not designed to be restrictive, but to be helpful in the keeping of the original architecture of a building and to advise in the design of any addtions or alterations which may become necessary due to growth or maintenance. He explained that their plans were either to add a story to the Parish Hall or to add an addition to the east, neither of which would effect the attractive quadrangle of which the rectory, the parish hall and the church together with Davis Avenue form the four sides. The material used in all the present buildings is the native dark grey trap rock which lends so much to the character of the present group. Since this rock is no longer quarried it would be prohibitive to try to carry out with this material any addition. Also, as a dark red brick was often used with attractive results with this trap rock as at the Church of St. Andrew, Richmondtown, I am certain a good design acceptable to all can be arrived at for any additions. I will be glad to be of any help and suggest a copy of this letter be sent to Rev. Nicols.

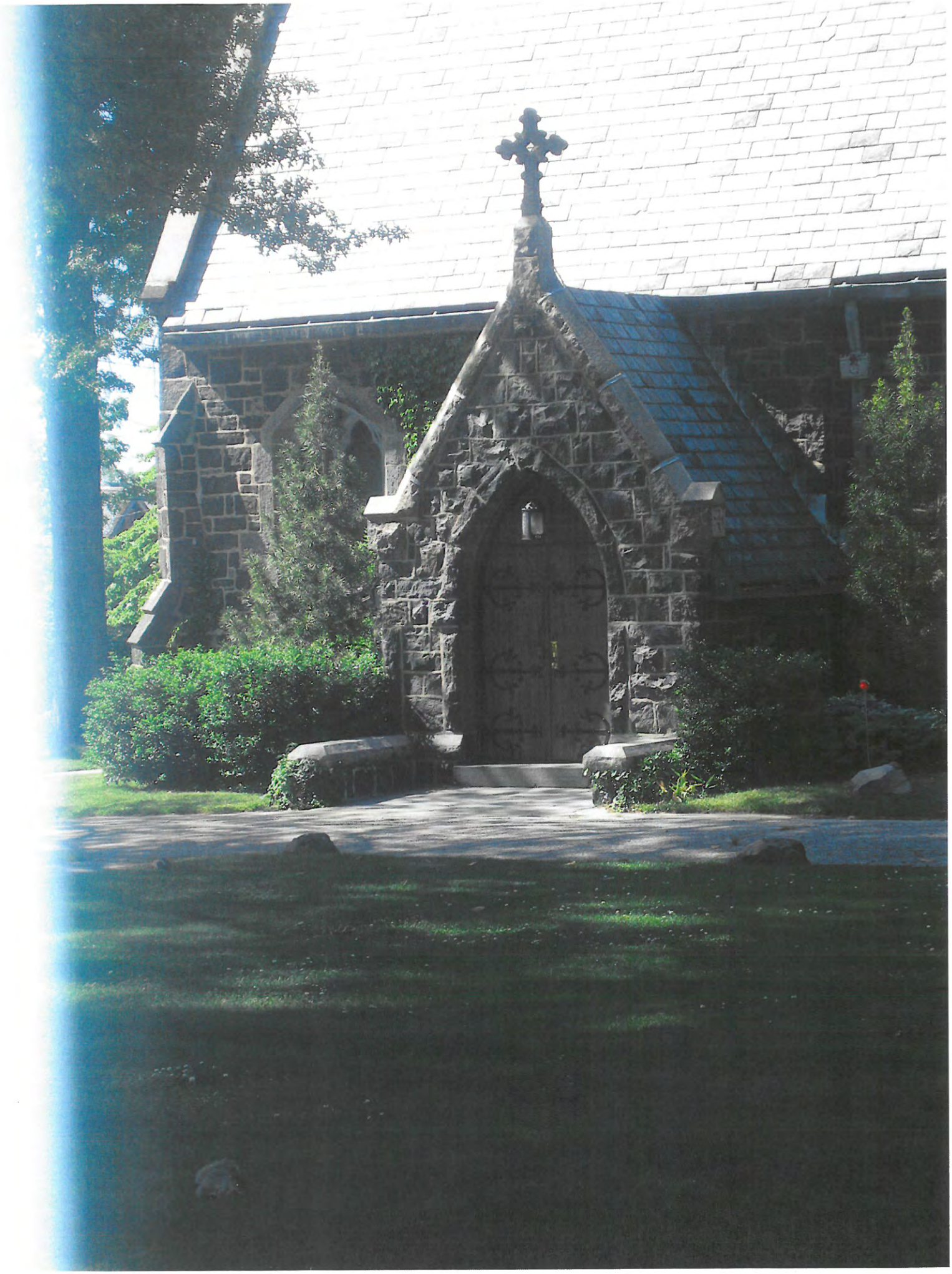
Sincerely,

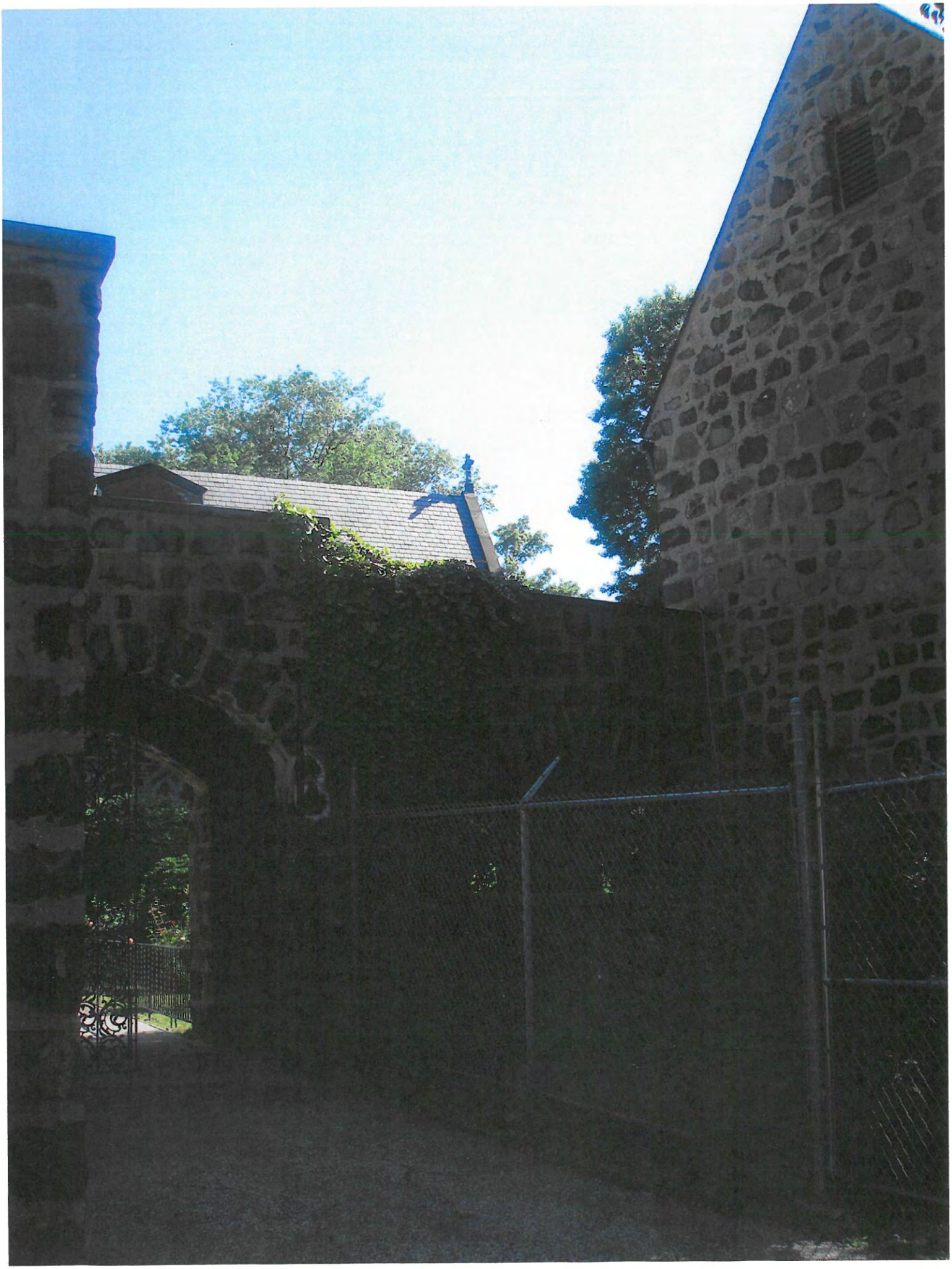
Loring McMillen
Director

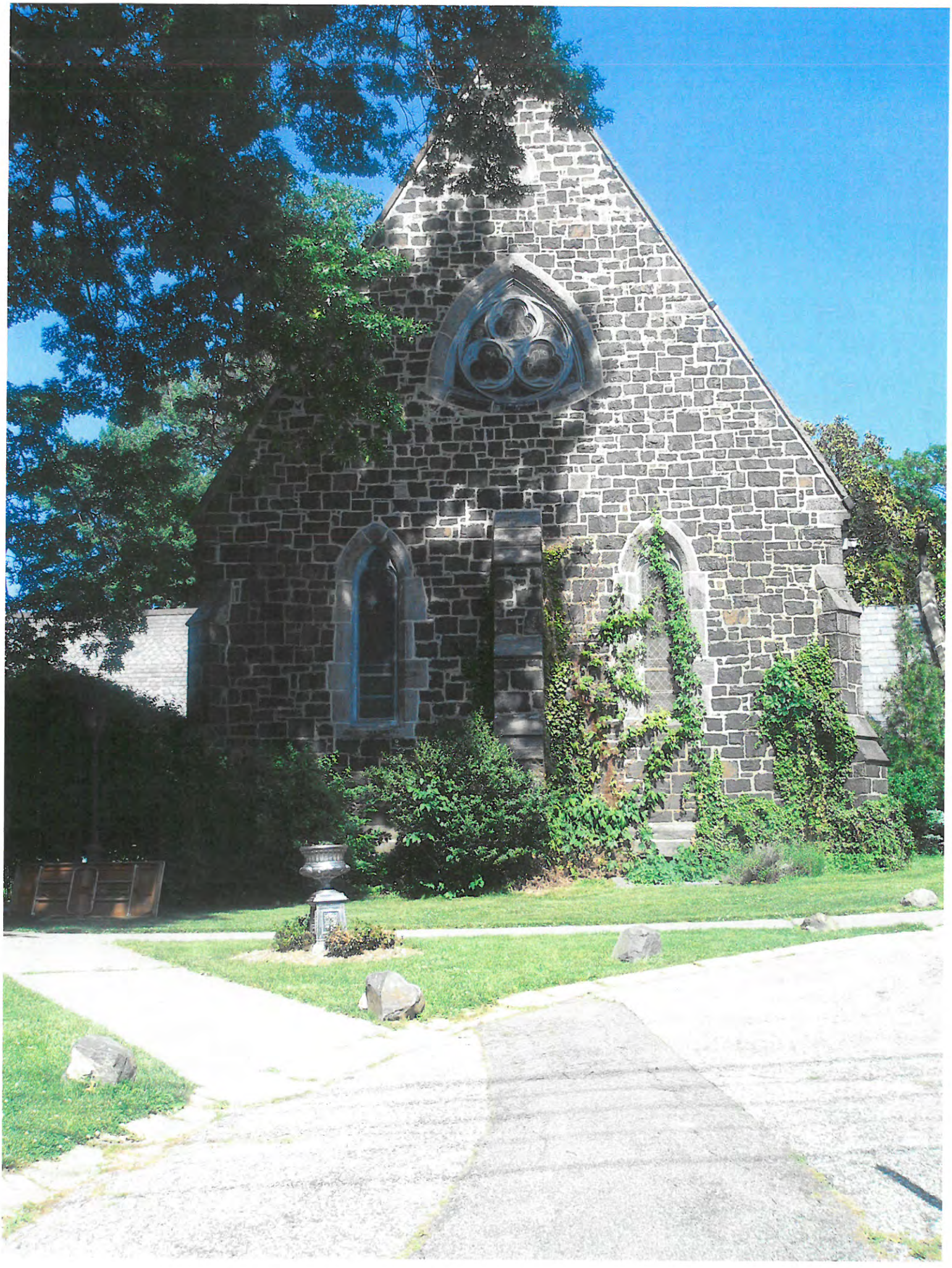
LM:mm



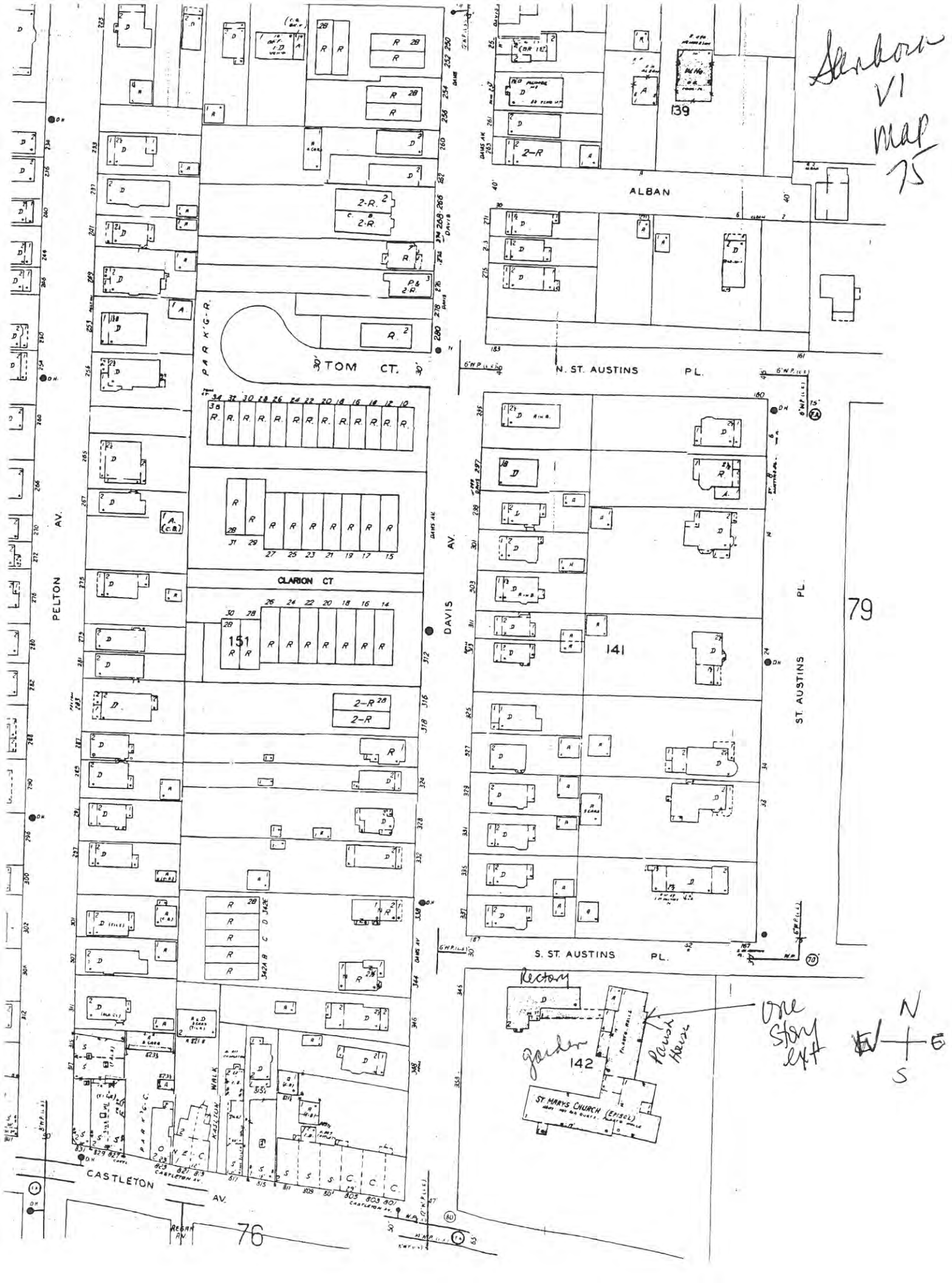








1874 Beers Map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The Ecclesiological Society

Frank Wills

Frank Wills was an early exponent of Gothic Revival architecture in America and Canada.
Thanks to Paul Whitehouse for suggesting Frank Wills as a subject, and giving links to the majority of these sites.

A short biography of Frank Wills. He emigrated from the UK to Canada in 1845, and later moved to New York.

Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. For more details, click here. Built 1846-53. Frank Wills travelled from England with the new bishop, John Medley. The building was based on the church of Snettisham, Norfolk, England.

Chapel of the Cross, Madison, Mississippi. Built in 1848. For more photos, and a sad love story, click on http://www.inksmith.net/pdfiles/Shadows_2003.PDF

Christ Church, Newark, New Jersey. Built 1848-1850, since altered.

House of Prayer, Newark, New Jersey. Built 1850.

Holy Trinity, Nashville. Built 1852.

Christ Episcopal Church and Cemetery, Napoleonville, SE Louisana. Built in 1853, rebuilt after Civil War damage.

St Mary's, Staten Island, New York. Built 1853, since much enlarged.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Mobile, Alabama. Built 1853-4, since moved stone by stone.

St Mary's, Weyanoke, Louisiana. Built 1857. Disused and moving to ruination. Site includes original architect's drawings (see under 'drawings')

Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. Completed 1859. Look at the 'tour' page and also the 'development' page. For more info, click here.

Church of the Nativity, Huntsville, Alabama. Built 1859. A brief history under 'welcome' - from there go to 'history' and historical photographs in the 'photo gallery'.

Christ Church, Oberlin, Ohio. Built 1859.

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BIOGRAPHY

Wills, Frank (1822 - 1856)

ARCHITECT

Born: c. 1822, Died: 1856

Biography from the *American Architects and Buildings* database

Frank Wills was an English-born architect and member of the Exeter Architectural Society who came to Philadelphia to lecture in 1848. Wills had originally emigrated from England in 1845 with the Right Reverend John Medley, the First Bishop of New Brunswick, Canada. In New Brunswick, with the support of Medley, Wills designed Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, and, in fact, in the words of Phoebe Stanton, "Wills was more competent as a Gothic revival architect in 1845 than John Notman, whose Chapel of the Holy Innocents in Burlington was begun in the year that the cornerstone of Christ Church Cathedral and St. Anne's Chapel begun." (Stanton 148)

By 1848, however, he appears in New York City directories, first at 156 Broadway (1848-1849), then at 298 Broadway (1850-51). In 1851/52 he entered into a brief partnership with Henry Dudley and maintained an office at 157 Broadway. By 1854 Wills was again listed alone at 637 Broadway, and he disappears from the New York directories after 1856. In New York Wills became firmly associated with the New York Ecclesiological Society, and his articles often appeared in its journal. His association with Philadelphia was cemented by his marriage in November 1853 to Philadelphian Almy Warne Casey (1827-1910), daughter of the Philadelphia iron merchant James Casey. He was also the designer of the Burd Family Monument in St. Stephen Church and proposed a design for St. Peter Church in Philadelphia which was never used. (This design is reproduced in Stanton's book, cited below, p. 297.)

Frank Wills was the author of *Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture and Its Principles, Applied to the Wants of the Church at the Present Day* (New York: Stanford & Swords, 1850). Wills died in Montreal, where he was working on Christ Church Cathedral. The Wills's son, Charles James Wills, entered the University of Pennsylvania Class of 1874 but did not graduate.

Written by Roger W. Moss, and Sandra L. Tatman.

School Affiliations

- University of Pennsylvania

Links to Other Resources

- Christ Episcopal Church and Cemetery, Louisiana
- Burd Family Papers, University of Delaware - Wills designed a Burd Monument for St. Stephen Church, Philadelphia.
- St. James Episcopal Church Landmark Determination - Includes biographical information regarding Wills and his partner Dudley. St. James Church is Dudley's design.
- Christ Church Cathedral, New Brunswick, Canada

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BIOGRAPHY

Wills, Frank (1822 - 1856)

ARCHITECT

Published Biographical References | Biographical Drawings, Photos, Papers, etc

Published Biographical References

- *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*. New York : Free Press ; London : Collier Macmillan, c1982. , v. 4, p. 404-405
- Maynard, W. Barksdale, *Architecture in the United States, 1800-1850*, Yale University Press, New Haven, 2002, p. 52
- Francis, Dennis Steadman. *Architects in Practice in New York City, 1840-1900* . New York: COPAR, 1979., p. 83
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- *North American & United States Gazette*. (8 March 1848).
- Stanton, Phoebe B. *The Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture, An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. (Stanton deals extensively with Wills and his effect on American church architecture, both through his own designs and through his publications.)
- Wills, Frank. *Ancient English Ecclesiastical Architecture and its Principles*. New Haven: Research Publications, 1972.

Biographical Drawings, Photos, Papers, etc.

- Biographical files, University of Pennsylvania Archives, Philadelphia.
- Burd Family Papers, University of Delaware, Newark, DE (contains correspondence and business papers regarding the Burd Monument, St. Stephen Church, Philadelphia)

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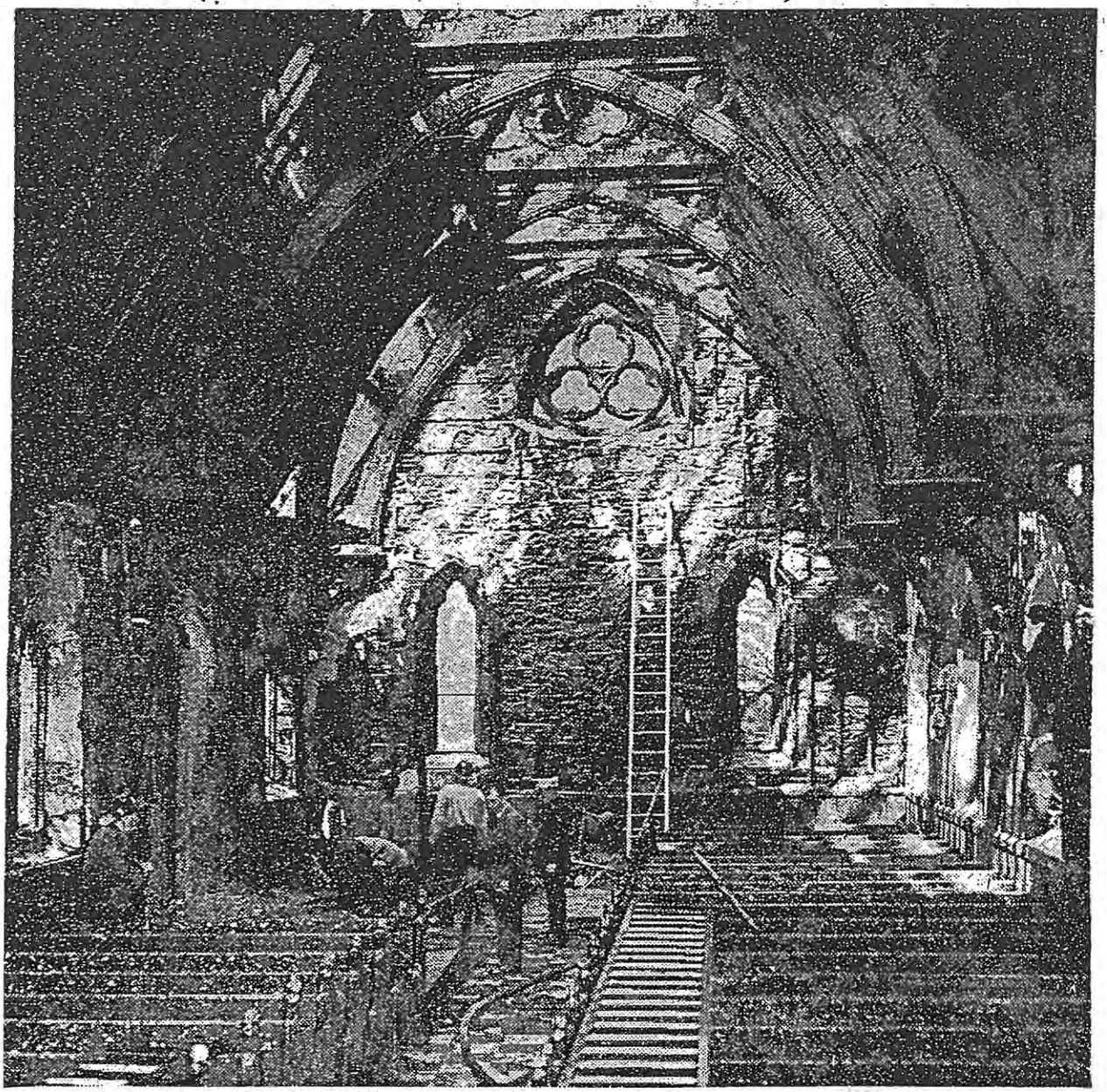
OLD CHURCH ON STATEN ISLAND DAMAGED BY FIRE
New York Times (1857-Current file); Aug 13, 1947; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 -
pg. 25

OLD CHURCH ON STATEN ISLAND DAMAGED BY FIRE



The interior of St. Mary's, West New Brighton, after the flames were brought under control
The New York Times

The interior of the second-oldest church in Staten Island, the 99-year-old St. Mary's Episcopal Church, was ruined yesterday by a three-alarm fire that brought eight fire companies from lower Manhattan to the scene.

The church, a two-story field-stone structure, is at 347 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton. Firemen braved flame and smoke to salvage a silver chalice service, some vestments from the altar and also altar furnishings. The altar, which is made of marble, was not seriously damaged. A crowd of 5,000 to 6,000 watched the blaze, the cause of which was undetermined.

The fire was discovered at 7:40 A. M. by the rector, the Rev. Orin A. Griesmyer, while he was having breakfast with his wife and 11-year-old son in the near-by rectory. Neighbors in this residential and business section turned in the alarm. Three hours after the fire was discovered it was extinguished. The slate roof of the church had been broken through by firemen so that they could fight the blaze from above.

The chapel house, parish and rectory were not damaged. Firemen estimated damage at $75,000. Mr. Griesmyer said the building was insured and that services, until repairs were completed, would be held in the parish house.

Fire Capt. Robert W. McCullough, a member of the congregation, who was off duty when the fire started, was overcome when he tried to salvage altar furnishings. He was carried out of the building by firemen and revived.

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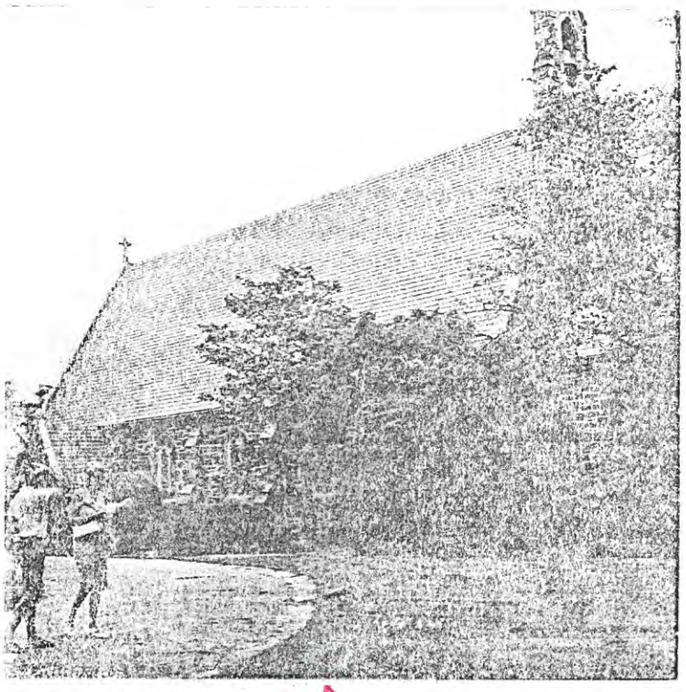
St Mary's (Epis.) Church, Rectory and Parish House
N.W. Cor. Castleton & Davis Aves
West New Brighton
Staten Island



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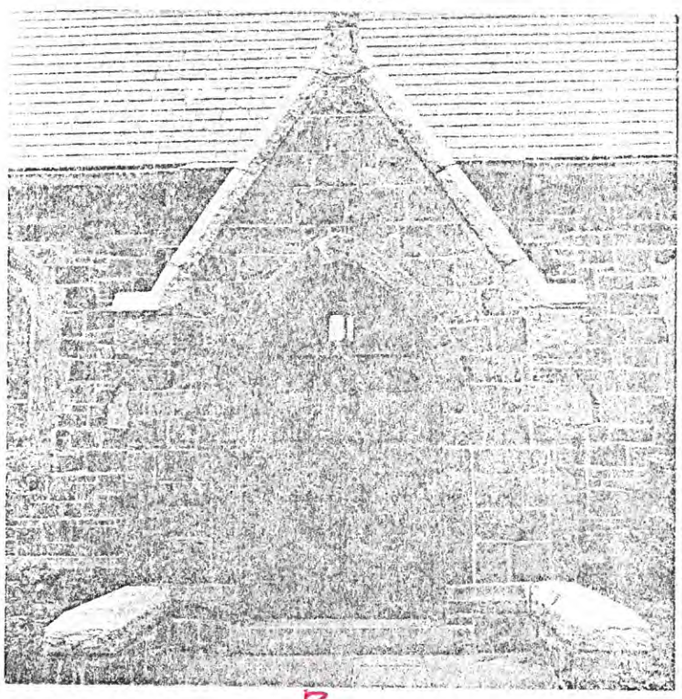

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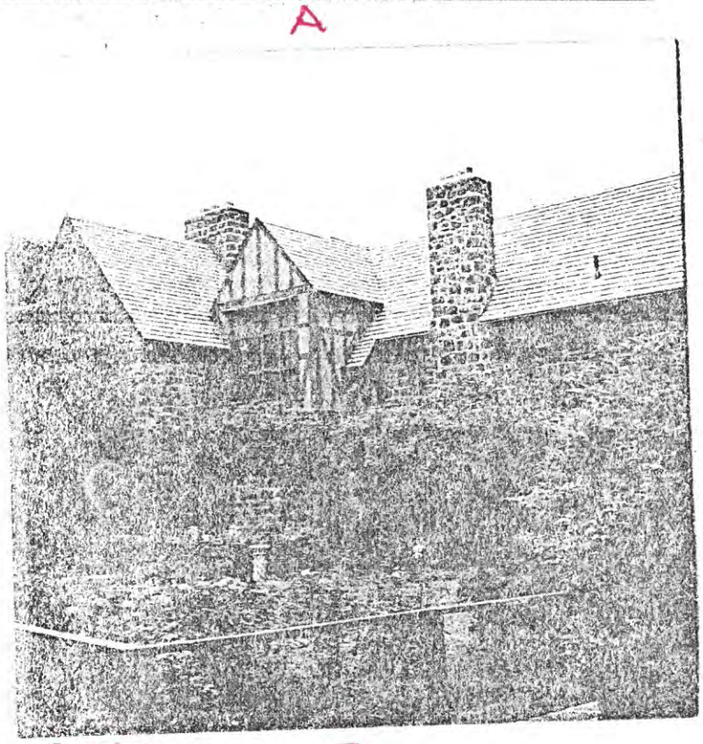

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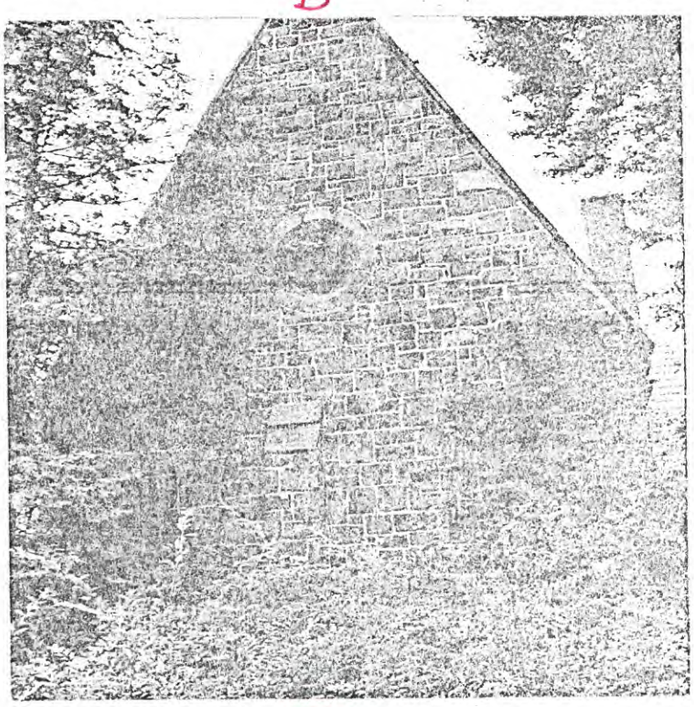

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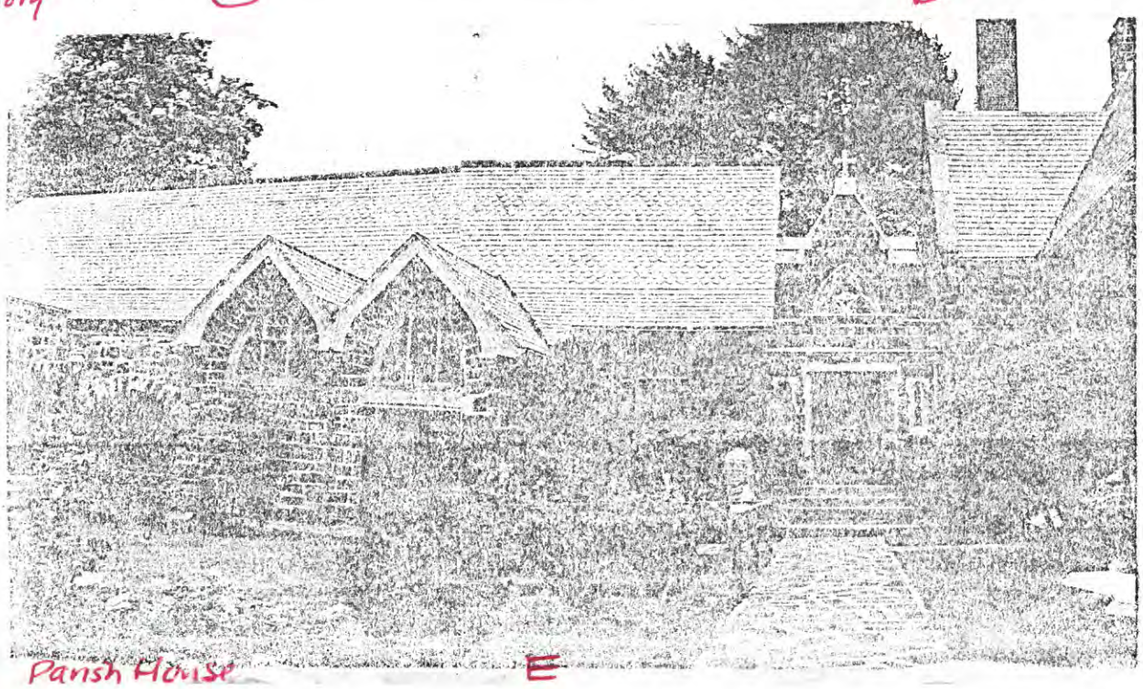

Parish House E

Landmarks Preservation Commission
February 8, 2000; Designation List 311
LP-2053

ST. GEORGE'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, OLD PARISH HOUSE AND GRAVEYARD, 38-02 Main Street (aka 135-33 39th Avenue), Flushing, Queens. Church built 1853-54, Wills & Dudley, architects; Chancel, 1894, J. King James, architect; Old Parish House, 1907-08, Charles C. Haight, architect.

Landmark Site: Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 4975, Lot 1, in part, consisting of the land on which the church, the Old Parish House, and the wing connecting the church and Old Parish House are situated, and the adjacent grounds and graveyard, enclosed by masonry retaining walls.[1]

On December 14, 1999, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of St. George's (Episcopal) Church, Old Parish House, and Graveyard and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 1). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. Five witnesses spoke in favor of designation including representatives of Borough of Queens President Claire Shulman, the Queens Historical Society, the Landmarks Conservancy, and the Historic Districts Council. A warden of the church spoke on behalf of the vestry in support of the designation. The Commission has received a letter from New York State Senator Toby Ann Stavisky in support of the designation. This item was previously heard for designation on January 11, 1966 and continued on February 8, 1966; it was reheard on December 11, 1979.

Summary

Prominently sited on Main Street in the heart of downtown Flushing, St. George's (Episcopal) Church is a notable example of Gothic Revival design. Erected in 1853-54, this impressive stone building is the congregation's third church building on the site since 1746. The large size of St. George's is indicative of the importance of Flushing as a major regional center during the nineteenth century. A rare surviving work in New York City by the leading ecclesiastical architects Wills & Dudley, St. George's is a major example of ecclesiological church architecture. A philosophical reform movement that had widespread influence on American Protestant Episcopal church design in the nineteenth century, ecclesiology sought spiritual renewal by returning to the rituals and architectural forms of the medieval church. Its architectural precepts are reflected at St. George's in the clear expression of the interior spaces in the exterior massing, in the straightforward use of the materials, and in the inclusion of certain details derived from medieval architecture, such as the high pitched roofs and lofty tapered spire, which the ecclesiologists imbued with symbolic meaning. The design is also noteworthy for handsome walls of randomly-laid granite rubble trimmed with dressed red sandstone and stained glass windows in wood tracery derived from English Perpendicular and Decorated Gothic sources. In 1894, the church was enlarged by the addition of a new chancel wing that matched the older parts of the church in materials and detailing and incorporated exceptionally fine stained glass windows. The 1907 Neo-gothic Old Parish House, designed by the prominent architect Charles C. Haight, complements the church building and features a skillfully composed asymmetrical design. The church and parish house are located in a landscaped churchyard that contains approximately fifty gravestones and memorials dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

The Early Development of Flushing[2]

St. George's (Episcopal) Church is located in Flushing, one of the oldest European settlements on Long Island. Originally known as Vlissingen, it was founded by a group of English colonists who were granted a patent on October 19, 1645 by William Kieft, the director general of the Dutch colony of Nieuw Amsterdam. These settlers, many of whom were Quakers, came from Massachusetts seeking religious freedom. Under the rule of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, the Quakers were denied the right of meeting for worship and in 1657 issued the famous Flushing Remonstrance, one of the earliest colonial pleas for religious freedom. Two major buildings, the Friends Meeting House (1694-1719) and the Bowne House (1661-1696), survive as monuments of this important period in Flushing's history.[3]

By the early nineteenth century Flushing had become a major regional village. In 1800, a stage line opened connecting Flushing and Brooklyn. In 1826, Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, rector of St. George's, established the Flushing Institute, a private secondary school that attracted students from as far away as South America and Europe. The village was officially incorporated in 1837 and by 1843 had its own newspaper. Direct rail service to New York City opened in 1854. Many wealthy New Yorkers built elegant houses on the side streets off Main Street, especially in the years following the Civil War. In 1862, the Romanesque Revival style Town Hall was constructed on Northern Boulevard[4] and between 1853 and 1854 the congregation of St. George's erected its present building on its historic Main Street site.

Early History of St. George's Parish[5]

The Episcopal Church was the second religious denomination to organize in Flushing. In 1702 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent the first Church of England clergyman, Rev. George Keith, to Flushing as a missionary. Keith, a former Quaker, attempted to speak at the Quaker meeting but was shouted down, and he soon left the settlement. In 1704, Rev. William Urquhart, whose parish comprised the towns of Jamaica, Flushing, and Newtown, began conducting regular Church of England services at the Guard House in Flushing. Around 1746, Capt. Hugh Wentworth, a merchant in the West India trade, donated a half-acre tract from his farm in Flushing for the construction of an Anglican church building and establishment of a grave yard. Erected near the highway leading to Jamaica (present-day Main Street), the small frame church building was named St. George's soon after its completion. In 1761, under the leadership of Samuel Seabury, who later became the first bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, the church was officially incorporated under a Royal Charter from George III as "the Rector and Inhabitants of the township of Flushing in Queens County in Communion of the Church of England." In 1797, Trinity Church in Manhattan (the mother church of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York State) gave the churches in Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica each $1,250 so that they could establish separate parishes and hire their own ministers.[6] Initially, the churches pooled their resources to hire one minister who rode circuit between the three towns and established a short lived academy within the precincts of St. George's. In 1808 St. George's hired its own rector. The following year Trinity conveyed three lots in Manhattan to St. George's assuring the church of a steady rental income. By the 1810s the church building had fallen into disrepair and the congregation had grown so large that two services were needed on Sundays. Between 1820 and 1821, a new frame church was erected to the designs of parishioner James Morrell. In 1838 that building was lengthened by seventeen feet to accommodate more pews. During the 1820s the vestry also acquired an additional acre of land at the rear of the churchyard, which is now the site of the Old and New Parish Houses.

For much of its early history St. George's served as a stepping stone for promising young ministers who stayed at the church for only a few years before taking positions with other parishes. This changed in 1847 when the vestry appointed Rev. John Carpenter Smith (1817-1901), who had previously served as the minister to Trinity Church in the Rockaways.[7] This noted preacher came to the parish at a time when it was recovering from financial difficulties brought on by the death of a number of wealthy parishioners. Under his leadership the congregation grew quickly and the vestry was able to offer him a number of raises. For fifty years he presided over the parish which grew from about 140 communicants to 770 communicants. Chapels were established in Bayside, Whitestone, College Point, and Murray Hill (the section of Flushing near 150th and Murray Streets, south of Northern Boulevard). Bayside and Whitestone eventually became independent parishes.

The New Church of 1853[8]

In 1850 the vestry at St. George's appointed a committee to explore the possibility of enlarging its 1820s building. Plans were drawn to extend the building by twelve feet on each side, but by 1851 it was evident that the renovation scheme was unpopular with the congregation and that the committee's fund raising efforts would be unsuccessful. There was, however, considerable agitation for a new church building. An editorial in the *Flushing Journal* complained about "members of the church being driven away from its door for the need of room" and argued that "the want of sittings in [the] church is seriously operating against the growth of our village."[9] On April 9, 1852, a new committee was appointed "to take into consideration and to report to the vestry a suitable plan for such building with the cost and the practicability of carrying the same to execution."[10] Almost immediately, several prominent women in the congregation organized a subscription drive to raise money for the new church. The next month a contract was let to move the old church building to 38th Street where it was later converted to a Sunday school (now demolished). The congregation turned to architectural firm of Wills & Dudley, leaders in the ecclesiological Gothic Revival movement that was becoming increasingly popular with the Episcopalian clergy and laity. The architects submitted two alternative designs, one with a tower and spire at the center of the western facade for $17,000, the other with a smaller tower at a corner of the front for $16,000. The vestry selected the first design, although the planned chancel was shortened to reduce the cost. In March, contractors were given an opportunity to bid on the project. Workmen began laying the foundations in early April. The *Flushing Journal* marked the occasion with an article which suggested that "when completed ...the new edifice will be ... a model of church architecture and an ornament to the village."[11] The cornerstone for the new church was laid on May 18, 1853 and the church was completed a year late at a cost of $32,222.80, almost double the initial estimate. The building was officially consecrated on June 1, 1854.

The Ecclesiological Movement[12]

Originating in England in the 1830s, the ecclesiological movement was "a reform movement in the Anglican Church which called for a return to traditional medieval forms both in ritual and church building."[13] It grew out of the writings of a group of Anglican religious leaders at Oriel College, Oxford University (the Oxford movement), and was enlarged on a few years later in the publications of the Cambridge Camden Society (a related group centered at Cambridge University). Both groups were influenced greatly by the writings and designs of the English Roman Catholic architect Augustus Welby Pugin. Both Pugin and the ecclesiologists felt that the emphasis on Rationalism in eighteenth-century church practice and design had deprived worshipers of the spiritual and emotional impact offered by the medieval church. By returning to a liturgy based on medieval sources conducted in equally medieval surroundings, Pugin and the ecclesiologists hoped to achieve a spiritual renewal. To that end, they studied Gothic buildings and their furnishings to identify features which "related to the liturgical and symbolic functions of the worship service," and then "used that evidence for the formulation of rules which would govern church building."[14] For the ecclesiologists, the ideal model was the small English Gothic parish church, preferably in the Decorated Gothic style of about 1300. They found in these buildings a clarity and "truthfulness" in the expression of function and structure that they considered essential to good architecture. Thus, in a good church design, the nave, side aisles, chancel, entrance porch, and other interior spaces would be clearly delineated on the exterior. The structural system and materials of construction would be completely evident, even stressed, while inexpensive facing materials (for example stucco scored to look like stone) would be avoided at all costs. Decorative finishes would be appropriate to the materials. To distinguish between them, different materials (iron, wood, stone, etc.) would be different colors and would be decorated with individual motifs. Ornament would be used to enrich the essential construction and to establish a hierarchic relationship between the various parts of the building, with greatest attention on the chancel, the "place of sacrifice, the most sacred part of the edifice." [15]

Ecclesiological doctrine also demanded that the nave, which housed the laity, and the chancel, which was reserved for the clergy, be treated as separate, clearly defined spaces. The chancel was given far greater size and importance than it had been in eighteenth-century and early-nineteenth-century Episcopal churches, in accordance with the great emphasis the ecclesiologists placed on the sacraments and the consecrated place where they were celebrated. Verticality was also stressed because it was equated with the "Christian concern with upwardness."[16] Thus, as Pugin explained, high pitched roofs were considered "a great ornament to a building" which "add

prodigiously to its grandeur."[17] Towers, with high tapered spires, were also favored since they "symbolically pointed toward heaven" and "stood as a beacon to direct the faithful to the house of God."[18]

The mysterious filtered light provided by stained glass windows was also considered essential to evoke the quiet mood appropriate to the solemnity of the liturgy. Representational stained glass also had the added benefit of serving a didactic purpose. Ecclesiologists were opposed to using operable windows on the lower level of the nave where the introduction of "white bright light [was] destructive to all repose" and where raising a window would create the "ludicrous" effect of cutting the figure of a saint in two.[19] Ornament from the Decorated phase of the Gothic style was preferred because it lacked the ponderousness of Early English ornament but was not as ornate as the ornament from flamboyant Perpendicular period.

The New York Ecclesiological Society and the Firm of Wills & Dudley[20]

In 1848, the New York Ecclesiological Society was founded to further ecclesiological teachings in America. It soon began publishing a journal, the *New York Ecclesiologist*, which was the first periodical in America principally devoted to architecture and design issues. It greatly assisted in the dissemination of ecclesiological principles throughout the Protestant Episcopal community in North America. The style reached the height of its popularity in American cities in the 1840s and 1850s but continued to flourish in small towns for a considerable time thereafter.

Frank Wills (1822-56), an English architect who arrived in New York in 1847, became the official architect of the Society and one of the editors of the *New York Ecclesiologist*. Wills wrote several articles on church architecture and on ecclesiological theory and practice for the journal, and in 1850 published *Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture and Its Principles Applied to the Wants of the Present Day*, "the most comprehensive ecclesiological treatise published in the United States."[21] On behalf of the society, he also answered queries on design matters from clergymen throughout the country and prepared designs of model churches for parishes too poor to afford their own architect.

Wills had trained in Exeter in the office of the Devonshire architect, John Hayward, where he worked on several projects for the Anglican priest, John Medley. In 1845, Rev. Medley was appointed the first Anglican bishop of New Brunswick, Canada. Shortly thereafter, Medley commissioned Wills to design a cathedral for New Brunswick's capital, Fredericton. By 1846 Wills had moved to Canada to oversee construction. When the project stalled in 1847 due to a lack of funds, he left Canada for New York. By 1851, his career was successful enough for him to take a former colleague from Exeter, Henry Dudley (1813-1894), into partnership. Dudley, who had also been employed in John Hayward's office was, according to Wills, "an English gentleman who for twenty years has been engaged in the erection of many of our best churches in England."[22] The partnership enabled Wills to "give that attention to my work distant from New York, which otherwise I could not have done."[23] Their extensive practice included such far flung commissions as St. Peter's, Milford, Connecticut (1851), Christ Episcopal Church, Oberlin, Ohio (1855), the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nashville, Tennessee (1852-57), and Christ Church, Napoleonville, Louisiana (1853). The partnership dissolved around 1856 when Wills returned to Canada. He died there the following year while at work on Christ Church, the Anglican Cathedral of Montreal (completed 1860 by Thomas Seaton Scott).

Dudley, an extremely prolific architect, continued to practice in New York City. He formed a brief association with Caleb H. Condit in 1856 and from about 1864 to 1869 worked in partnership with Frederic Diaper. Dudley remained active until his death in 1894. During his long American career, he "designed 162 churches, half of which were erected in New York State."[24] Despite this, there are only five churches remaining in New York City that are known to have been designed by Wills or Dudley. In addition to St. George's, they are: St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 347 Davis Avenue in Castleton, Staten Island (Wills & Dudley, 1853); St. Peter's Episcopal Church, now St. Nicholas Syrian Orthodox Cathedral, 351-355 State Street, Brooklyn (Wills, c. 1856); St. James' Episcopal Church, 2500 Jerome Avenue, in the Fordham section of the Bronx (Dudley & Diaper, 1864-65, a designated New York City Landmark); and the Church of the Ascension, 128 Kent Street, in Greenpoint, Brooklyn (Dudley, 1865-66, in the Greenpoint Historic District).

The Design of St. George's Church as an Expression of Ecclesiology

The design by Wills & Dudley for St. George's (Episcopal) Church closely follows the ideas on church building espoused by Pugin and the ecclesiologists. As prescribed by the ecclesiologists, St. George's is modeled after a small Gothic English parish church. According to "a most authentic and reliable source,"[25]

cited in a review of the building published in the *Churchman* in 1854, "the style of the building is third pointed [Perpendicular] Gothic with a feeling approaching the second pointed [Decorated Gothic] throughout."[26] Following ecclesiological doctrine, materials and structure are handled in straightforward manner, the interior spaces are clearly delineated on the exterior and the building is crowned by a steeply pitched roof and features a high tower.

A symmetrically-massed structure, it has a central nave with a low clerestory that is surmounted by a steeply-pitched gabled roof. Flanking the nave are side aisles that have high-pitched shed roofs and arched windows set between stepped buttresses. Enclosed porches with steeply pitched roofs and arched entrances extend at right angles from the eastern corners of the aisles. Set in front of the main body of the church, is the building's most imposing feature -- and one that is unique among the five Wills and Dudley churches in New York City -- the 150-foot tower with bold double corner buttresses, arched entrances, a finely carved tracery window, and a tapered spire. To the rear of the nave is the chancel which was constructed in 1894. It replaces the original chancel, a rectangular structure that was lower and narrower than the nave and had its own pitched roof.

The lower walls of St. George's are constructed of blue-gray Connecticut granite rubble laid in a random manner. Dressed brownstone is employed as coping for the watertable and buttresses, as string courses delineating the story levels on the tower, and as surrounds for the door and window openings. The irregularly coursed stonework with dressed stones of uneven dimensions setting off the lower portion of the doors and windows is closely related to Pugin's illustration of "Good stonework for a Gothic Building" in *The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture* (1841).[27] The taut flat quality of the stonework with only a few strong projections for the major structural elements is also Puginesque.

The clerestory was originally sided with flat boards laid flush with regularly spaced square wood posts indicating the location of interior roof trusses. Clerestories were relatively rare in all but the largest English ecclesiological churches, however they were recommended for the warmer American climate by the *New York Ecclesiologist* as a means of unobtrusively providing operable windows.[28] Wills's use of a frame clerestory at St. George's was commended by the *Churchman* as "admirably adapted for light, ventilation, and interior height in those portions of the country where stone cannot be procured or where its costliness would prevent its use."[29] The journal credited Wills with being the first to recommend "this adaptation of the old principle to modern practice" and noted that it had been adopted by the New York Ecclesiological Society some years earlier in a plan prepared for a church in Wisconsin.[30] Wills & Dudley subsequently used the same solution for the clerestory of Trinity Church in Mobile, Alabama (1853-55, altered).[31]

The windows at St. George's were probably originally glazed with translucent quarry glass similar to the diamond-paned glass that survives in the tracery window at the second story of the tower. In the 1880s and 1890s the aisle windows were replaced by figural stained glass windows, most featuring scenes from the life of Christ.[32] The tower was originally ornamented by crocketed brownstone pinnacles (later replaced by pyramidal finials) and is surmounted by a cross. Following ecclesiological practice, stone crosses are also employed at the edge of the peaked roofs over the porch entrances, nave, and chancel.

The New Chancel of 1894

Aside from the installation of some stained glass windows in the 1880s, the church remained largely unchanged until the 1890s.[33] By March 1892, however, a committee had been formed to canvas members of the parish regarding proposed improvements to the church. While the exterior continued to be admired, there was considerable sentiment that "the interior of the church [was] old fashioned and not in keeping with the exterior."[34] Moreover, additional room was required in the chancel for the popular boys' choir which had been established in 1891. In January 1893, the parish newsletter, *St. George's Sword and Shield*, solicited the parishioners' support for enlarging and beautifying the chancel and redecorating the church.[35] Initially, the vestry retained the eighty-year-old Henry Dudley to prepare plans for the new addition that would extend the chancel by eighteen feet and provide rooms for a new organ chamber, choir room, and rector's study while converting the old vestry to a vestibule. The vestry approved these plans, but determined that they would not proceed until at least $10,000 of the projected costs had been raised.[36]

By May 1894, the project had passed to the architect J. King James, a member of the parish who had designed St. George's chapel in Bayside.[37] A native of Truro, Cornwall, James had been apprenticed in an architect's office in Sheffield, England, and had attended British art schools.[38] He came to this country

in 1887, spending about a year and a half in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was associated with the firm of James & James. He established an office in New York in 1889. He worked in partnership with A.H. James in 1890 and 1891, then practiced on his own in Flushing and New York until 1901. A talented draftsman and water colorist, James prepared the drawings and specifications for the chancel of St. George's and also superintended construction. Demolition and excavation for the new addition began on May 24, 1894 and construction commenced on June 21st; the chancel was consecrated on December 9. James designed the chancel in the Gothic Revival style and constructed it of granite and brownstone. It was praised for being "in perfect harmony with the older structure" and for appearing to be "a natural development, rather than an addition."[39] The design incorporated three clerestory windows on the north and south walls of the chancel and a large traceried window on the west (rear) wall by the noted English stain glass makers Heaton, Butler & Bayne.

The Parish House of 1907

About ten years after the new chancel was completed the vestry began to plan a new parish house and a large assembly hall.[40] In June 1906, the vestry announced that it had decided to delay the assembly hall-auditorium but would proceed with the parish house on 39th Avenue (then Church Street) designed by the noted architect Charles C. Haight (1841-1917). [41]

The son of Rev. Benjamin Isaac Haight, assistant rector of Trinity Church, Charles Coolidge Haight was closely connected to New York's Episcopalian community. A graduate of Columbia College (now a part of Columbia University), Haight opened his own office in New York in 1867. He was appointed architect of the Trinity Church Corporation in the 1870s and subsequently designed many buildings including the General Theological Seminary (1883-1902), Columbia College (1874-84, demolished), and at least five churches in Manhattan.

Erected in 1907-08,[42] the Old Parish House is constructed of the same granite as the church and is designed in a late Gothic style so that "the two edifices [appear to] be in perfect harmony."[43] Haight's design features large rectangular multi-light windows which are arranged in an asymmetric composition around a central projecting entrance bay. The lower story, set about four feet below street level, originally contained two large rooms, used as club rooms for the Boy's Club, and a shower. The upper story is on a level with the church floor. It originally contained three large rooms and a kitchen, the largest room, the guild room, measuring 20 feet by 30 feet.

Later Changes to the St. George's Complex

In 1930, the old frame church structure, which had been serving as a Sunday School, was razed to erect a new larger parish house and auditorium to the north and west of the chancel, designed by John C. Dodd of Upper Montclair, New Jersey. (The New Parish Hall and Auditorium buildings are not included in this designation.) In 1937, Dodd also designed a 20' x 28' one-story-plus basement extension that linked the former vestry room in the 1894 chancel addition to the Old Parish House (which is included in this designation). Dodd used random granite ashlar and brownstone for the eastern facade of this structure to match the church and parish house. It features an arched stained-glass window salvaged from the demolished south wall of the chancel wing.

In the mid-1950s, St. George's began an extensive campaign to repair and refurbish the church. At that time the foundations were strengthened to compensate for termite damage. The present slate roof was installed. Buttresses were constructed on the roof of the side aisles to carry some of the weight of the nave roof thus stabilizing the nave columns. The wood shingles on the tower spire and the corner pinnacles were replaced. It is probable that the present wood exterior doors to the church were also installed during this renovation. Other changes included the upgrading of mechanical systems, repointing of the free-stone walls, and repairing the windows and sandstone masonry.[44]

Churchyard[45]

Surrounded by a masonry retaining wall and planted with grass and bushes, the churchyard rises several feet about street grade. Established as a graveyard in 1745/46 by the same deed as the church, the churchyard remained in active use until 1887. Rev. J. Carpenter Smith wrote that when he arrived in the parish in 1847 the churchyard was "crowded with graves, and space was found with difficulty to meet the applications made wherever there was room."[46] According to a nineteenth-century source, "many grave stones which formerly surrounded the church were moved to the public cemetery and a number of old ones which had fallen were thrown in a heap back of the church."[47] There were even then "numerous graves with no markers and quite a few that were not readable." Over the years a number of burials had to be moved to make way for new construction and many

markers have been damaged or destroyed due to weathering. However, approximately fifty markers (in varying states of preservation) survive in the yards adjoining to the north and south sides of the church and nine family burial vaults, dating from the 1840s, extend beneath the grass next to the churchyard wall along 38th Avenue.[48]

Most of the surviving markers are brownstone and marble headstones dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Many of the older headstones have decorative shaped-tympanum tops. Among the headstones are those of Capt. Daniel Thorn (c.1724-1806), and his wife Beersheba [Fowler] Thorn (c. 1742-1822) located just west of the north porch entrance. Daniel Thorn signed the petition for St. George's charter and served as a vestryman and warden at the church for many years. Not far from the Thorns' headstones is the horizontal gravestone of their daughter Mary (1775-1861) and her husband Samuel Hewlett Van Wyck (1775-1830) and the neighboring gravestone of their son Augustus Hewlett Van Wyck (1802-21). Other gravestones commemorate members of the Cornell, Loweree, Waters, and Ousterman families, many of whom played prominent roles in the development of Flushing. To the south of the church, an impressive granite obelisk commemorates Nathan Sanford (1777-1838), a legislator and jurist, who served as a United State senator for New York State from 1815 to 1821 and from 1826 to 1831 and as chancellor for the New York State Court of Chancery from 1823 to 1826.[49]

Present-day St. George's

In 1997 St. George's Parish celebrated its 235th anniversary on Main Street in Flushing. Over the years, St. George's has adapted to meet the needs of the Flushing community and remains an important neighborhood institution.[50] It now offers worship services and community programs in English, Spanish, and Chinese to its congregation that includes immigrants from Asia, South and Central America, Europe, and Africa. The churchyard, church, and Old Parish House are visual reminders of St. George's historic role in the development of Flushing and the church and Old Parish House are notable examples of Gothic Revival design.

Description

St. George's Episcopal Church complex occupies a large through-the-block corner lot that has frontages on Main Street, 38th Avenue, and 39th Avenue. The portion of the lot occupied by the church, the Old Parish House, the wing connecting the church and Old Parish House, the historic masonry retaining walls and iron fence, and the grounds and graveyard enclosed by the retaining walls are part of this designation. The New Parish House (which adjoins and is connected internally to the Old Parish House and the1937 extension), the auditorium building (which adjoins and is connected internally to the church chancel and the New Parish House), the yard between the Old and New Parish Houses, and the graveyard and parking lot at the western end of the lot are not included in this designation.

The Church

The Gothic Revival style church building consists of a towered entrance porch, nave with clerestory, and side aisles constructed in 1853-54. Because the church is located on the west side of Main Street, the entrance is at the east end of the building and the chancel extends to the west. The chancel wing, built in 1894, replaced the original chancel and vestry. The lower walls of the church are constructed of blue-gray Connecticut granite rubble laid in a random manner. Dressed brownstone is employed as coping for the watertable and buttresses, as string courses delineating the story levels on the tower, and as surrounds for the door and window openings. The roof, frame sidewalls of the clerestory over the nave, and the clerestory buttresses are clad with non-historic square-cut slate shingles installed in the 1950s. (The roof was originally sheathed in polychrome diamond and fishscale slate shingles laid in a stripe pattern.) All of the windows are set in wood tracery frames and contain historic stained glass. A number of modifications, notably the installation of the clerestory buttresses, were made to the building in the 1950s.

Main Street Facade: The eastern facade facing Main Street is dominated by a 150 foot tower and spire that projects in front of the main body of the church. At each corner of the tower are stepped double-buttresses. The eastern and southern faces of the tower have pointed-arched entrances approached by stone steps with non-historic iron pipe rails (The front steps have been resurfaced with brownstone-colored cement.) The south entrance to the tower retains its original paired wood doors trimmed with raised strips of wood. This door is inoperable having been walled off on the interior of the church to create a space for a memorial. The front paired paneled wood doors with decorative iron strap hinges and pointed windows with leaded-glass lights were installed after 1938. An Arts-and-Crafts-inspired metal and glass lantern hangs above the front entrance to the tower. Angled flagpoles have been

attached to the front buttresses. Above the door is an arched window with finely carved Perpendicular Gothic wood tracery surround and diamond-paned stained leaded-glass lights. The front of the tower is also articulated by a blind rondel. Small lancet windows pierce the north and south faces of the tower lighting the staircase to the bell chamber at the top of the tower. The chamber is lit on all four sides of the tower by large arched openings with wood louvered blinds in tracery surrounds. A low parapet extends along the top of the tower; each corner is marked by a [non-historic] stone pyramid installed in the 1950s to replace the original brownstone pinnacles. The broached spire is constructed of wood sheathing covered by historic wood shingles; it is crowned by a cross.

Behind the tower, the front face of each side aisle is lit by a large Tudor arch window with stained glass lights set in a tripartite tracery surround. Non-historic wire mesh security gates have been installed at these windows. Brownstone moldings at the watertable and stepped buttresses at the corners also add decorative interest to this facade.

North Facade: The north side aisle is divided into six bays by stepped buttresses. The easternmost bay is an enclosed entrance porch with steeply sloping gabled roof. Stepped buttresses flank the arched doorway which is approached by two masonry steps and contains paneled doors that match the post-1938 doors in the tower. Small lancet windows with diamond-paned stained glass lights pierce the side walls of the porch. Metal flashing extends along the ridge of the porch roof. The eaves of the gable are set off with molded wood trim and the armless remnants of a brownstone cross is set above the apex of the gable. Each of the other bays contains an arched window with stained glass set in a multipaned wood tracery surround. The fixed upper lights in each window have been covered with protective glazing. The small horizontal lights at the base of the windows are operable. Reading east to west, the bottom lights in the first bay are hoppers, in the second bay they are hinged at the top, and in the other bays they are set on horizontal pivots. Molded wood trim extends along the eaves of the sloping aisle roof. At the second bay (reading east to west) there is a non-historic metal hatch with paired doors providing access to the church cellar. At the western end of the aisle, a gate has been attached to the sixth buttress to screen off the yard between the chancel, New Parish House, and auditorium.

Originally faced with wood siding laid flush, the side walls of the clerestory are now clad with square-cut slate shingles. Each bay has its original tripartite wood surround with three cusped lights. These contain stained quarry glass with center decorative panels featuring geometric designs. The center window in each bay is operable, the outer lights are fixed. The triangular buttresses between the bays were installed in the 1950s. The buttresses, aisle roof, and steeply pitched nave roof are covered with square cut grey slate. Molded wood trim extends along the eaves of the steeply pitched nave roof. The ridge of the roof is covered with metal flashing and there is a small cross set above the apex of the western gable.

South Facade: The design of the south aisle and clerestory are identical with those of the north facade except that the lower ground level necessitated the use of four rather than two steps at porch entrance. The steps have non-historic iron pipe rails and are lit by a metal and glass lantern. The crocketed cross at the apex of the porch roof retains its original form but has been patched with stucco. The window configuration is almost identical with that of the north facade except that the second aisle bay (reading east to west) contains a pair of vertical pivoting lights set beneath fixed lancets. The other operable aisle windows are set on horizontal pivots.

Chancel Wing: Located at the western end of the church, the thirty-five-foot deep chancel wing was erected in 1894. Constructed of the same materials and designed in the same style as the original portions of the church, the chancel was almost as tall and wide as the nave and had a steeply pitched gabled roof covered with slate shingles. It was flanked by wings containing the vestry, choir room, and other ancillary spaces. These wings were slightly narrower and lower than the side aisles and originally had slate-covered shed roofs with central cross gables which set off large arched window openings. Rising above the wings, the clerestory walls of the chancel are pierced by three arched windows containing stained glass set in wood tracery surrounds. There is a magnificent traceried stained glass window on the rear (west) chancel wall. (The rear window and north clerestory windows are no longer visible from the street.)

The chancel wing is now largely concealed by later construction. From the south one can see an arched entrance with a historic wood door with decorative iron strap hinges. The doorway is sheltered by a wood hood (installed after 1938) and is approached by five masonry steps with a non-historic pipe rail. From the southwest, the clerestory windows of the chancel, the altered chimney at the southwest corner of the building and the south slope of the gabled chancel roof are also visible. The lower portions of the south

chancel wall are concealed by the 1937 addition which connects the chancel wing to the Old Parish House. The roof of the south wing was altered when it was joined to the 1937 addition.

From the north and east, the chancel is largely hidden behind the Auditorium and the New Parish House, however, the gabled roof of sanctuary and the cross-gabled roof of the north wing, are visible from the southeast. Although the top portion of arched window surround survives, the center bay of the north wing has been altered to create an entrance to a corridor linking the chancel wing to the Auditorium wing. There is a cross on the western end of the chancel roof.

Old Parish House

The 1907 neo-Gothic Old Parish House is a T-shaped one-and-a-half-story building constructed of granite laid in random ashlar and trimmed with brownstone. Irregularly coursed dressed brownstone blocks set off the door and window openings. The windows have chamfered brownstone sills and lintels. The gabled roof is covered with regularly coursed slate with copper flashing and decorative brownstone coping and molded wood trim at the edge of the eaves.

Subtly asymmetrical in design, the building's primary facade, which faces 39th Avenue, has a centrally-projecting entrance bay with a pointed-arched entrance and a gable. The recessed entrance porch has brownstone revetments. The doorway is approached by three masonry steps with wrought iron rails. The paired paneled wood entrance doors are historic as is the segmental-arched wood transom with seven cusped lights containing clear glass. Above the entrance, the tripartite window has protective single-pane glazing over historic windows with glazed with diamond-paned stained-glass lights. The single center light is fixed, the outer one-over-one lights were originally operable.

At the first story the windows are subdivided by brownstone mullions and transom bars. They have metal frames and leaded glass lights and are opened by pivoting hoppers. To the east of the entrance, the first story chapel windows retain their original stained-glass diamond-paned lights and emblematic stained-glass transoms. (The glass is covered by protective glazing). To the west of the entrance the matching first-story stained-glass windows have been replaced by stained rectangular-paned lights. The square two-light basement windows are divided into fixed upper panes and bottom pivoting lights which are no longer operable. The windows are glazed with stippled wire glass and are protected by historic iron grilles.

The east gable wall is lit by a pair of tall windows which are divided by brownstone mullions and cross bars into two pairs of superimposed vertical panels topped by square transoms. The lower panels contain non-historic replacement windows with blue rectangular panes set in lead cames. The upper vertical lights contain stained-glass depictions of the four apostles and the transoms contain decorative stained glass designs. Above the windows at the center of the gable is a narrow decorative niche which is set off irregular brownstone blocks. At the base of the facade a pair of square windows are set between small segmental windows. The larger windows have been sealed with glass blocks. All the windows have historic iron grilles. At the east corner of the facade, a brownstone datestone is carved with a Greek cross and the date 1907.

The west gable wall of the front wing is articulated by a massive projecting stepped chimney. This facade is unmodified except for the recentchanges to the coping at the top of the chimney.

The north wall of the front wing has a large cross window which contains stained glass. An air conditioner unit has been set into the base of the eastern window.

The rear wing of the Old Parish house has a shed roof which is covered with a smooth brown-colored material (probably painted wood or metal). The west wall of the rear wing is lit by a large tripartite window with transoms. The window retains its original fixed bottom center light flanked by operable windows (probably sash windows or pivoting bottom lights). The window has square-paned leaded-glass with protective glazing. The square basement window openings contain clear glass. Set into the corner between the front and rear wings is a non-historic concrete-block storage shed with a flat corrugated metal roof. The east wall of the shed has a large rectangular opening protected by a roll-down metal security gate.

Extension

The extension connecting the Old Parish House with the chancel wing is constructed of brick and stone and has a slate-covered gabled roof with metal flashing. The east wall of the extension is faced in randomly laid granite rubble with brownstone trim. A small cross gable at the center of the facade sets off an arched window. The window has diamond-paned, leaded, stained-glass lights in a bifurcated wood tracery frame with operable bottom hoppers. The fixed upper lights are covered by protective glazing. Protected by a decorative iron gate, the vaulted open passageway at the base of the south side of the extension leads to a small courtyard separating the extension from the rear

wing of the Old Parish House. This courtyard is not visible from the street.

Site Features and Graveyard

Retaining Walls: Dating from the early twentieth century, the masonry retaining walls enclosing the churchyard are constructed of granite rubble trimmed with sandstone coping. The entrances and corners of the walls are marked by square granite ashlar piers with pyramidal brownstone capstones with stone finials. Along Main Street the wall is only about three feet high and is topped by an iron picket fence with a decorative scrolled top. At the center of the wall there is an entrance screened by a pair of iron gates set at the top of two wide granite steps. The northern entrance post has a metal plaque, commemorating the history and architecture of the church, installed by the New York Community Trust in 1961.[51] To the south of the entrance a plastic sign is attached to the iron fence. One iron stile has been removed from the portion of the fence near the intersection of Main Street and 39th Avenue.

The south retaining wall extends from the Main Street wall to the east wall of the Old Parish House. It has two entrances. The eastern aligns with the church tower and provides access to the south porch. It has a low granite stoop and iron gates that match the gates on Main Street. The narrower western entrance provides access to the chancel. It has an iron gate and appears to be somewhat older than the other gates.

The north retaining wall extends eastward from Main Street, rising in a series of steps until it terminates in a granite pier about three feet from the eastern wall of the Auditorium Building. A steel gate dating from the 1930s spans the space between the retaining wall and the Auditorium Building protecting a sunken areaway leading to a service entrance in the basement of the auditorium.

Grounds and Graveyard: The grounds are elevated several feet above the surrounding public pavement and are landscaped with grass, shrubs, and trees. The paths are laid with bluestone pavers. On the front lawns flanking the entrance path there are iron and glass signboards with scrolled decorations. Floodlights concealed in shrubbery on both the north and south lawns light the tower at night. On the south front lawn there is also a granite structure containing a glass sign box which is set at an angle so that it faces the intersection of Main Street and 39th Avenue

The southern portion of the graveyard facing 39th Avenue is distinguished by the Greek Revival style granite obelisk marking the burial place of Senator Nathan Sanford (d. 1838). In front of the fifth bay of south aisle is the mid-nineteenth century marble gravestone of Lucretia Lincoln which has a pediment top. Five early-nineteenth century granite and marble gravestones are clustered near the entry to the chancel.

Over forty gravestones and several now unmarked family vaults are located in the graveyard between the north wall of church and 38th Avenue. The gravestones include five recumbent stones located near the entrance porch. Most of stones are arranged in rows. They include a number of late-eighteenth and early nineteenth-century stones with shaped tympanum tops, about a dozen mid-nineteenth century stones with segmental arch tops and a number of footstones and small stones marking children's graves. The stones vary in condition. Many of the stones are illegible and a number are broken. Among the best preserved are sandstone headstones with shaped tympanums commemorating Thomas Cornel (d. 1807) and his son Thomas (d. 1790). The family vaults are located along the south side of the retaining wall along 38th Avenue.

Report prepared by
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NOTES

1. This site does not include the land on which are situated the auditorium building and New Parish House, the yard between the Old and New Parish Houses, or the graveyard and the parking lot at the western end of the lot.

2. This section on the early history of Flushing is based on Henry D. Waller, *History of the Town of Flushing, Long Island, New York* (Flushing: J.H. Ridenout, 1899); "Flushing," *Encyclopedia of New York City*, ed. Kenneth T. Jackson (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1995). Portions of this report are adapted from writings and research by Andrew Dolkart, prepared while he was on staff at the Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1981.

3. Both the Friends Meeting House and the Bowne House are designated New York City Landmarks.

4. Flushing Town Hall is a designated New York City Landmark.

5. This history of St. George's parish is based on J. Carpenter Smith, *History of St. George's Parish, Flushing, Long Island* (Flushing: St. George's Sword and Shield, 1897).

6. Trinity deeded the lots to the churches with a proviso that they continue to follow the rituals and teachings of the Episcopal Church. Because of this covenant, the churches were not free to sell the lots and instead leased them for extended periods of time, usually twenty-one years. The construction of St. George's 1820s church building followed soon after the leases on its Manhattan lots expired and were renewed at improved terms. See Smith, 141-142; Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Tribeca South Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1712)(New York: City of New York,1992) , 6-7, New York County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 132, p. 441.

7. Smith, 125; J. Carpenter Smith, obituary, *Brooklyn Times*, Jan. 5, 1901.

8. This section on the building of St. George's is based on Smith, 127-135.

9. "It seems to us ...," *Flushing Journal*, Apr. 12, 1851, p. 2.

10. Smith, 131.

11. In addition to soliciting pledges, the vestry financed the new church by borrowing money against the church's three lots on Warren and Chambers Streets in Manhattan, which had greatly appreciated in value due to the opening of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Chambers Street and West Broadway in 1851. Three years after the building was completed, the vestry paid off the remaining construction debt by selling its lot at 125 Chambers Street for $16,500 to Hudson River Railroad president James Boorman who had purchased the leasehold for the lot for an addition to his Girard House hotel in May 1852. Smith, 133-34. For the hotel see LPC, *Tribeca South*, 79-82.

12. For a detailed discussion of ecclesiology and its influences on the Gothic Revival in America, see Phoebe Stanton, *The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture* (Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1968); William H. Pierson, Jr. *American Buildings and Their Architects*, v. 2, *Technology and the Picturesque, The Corporate and Early Gothic Styles* (Garden City, NY: Anchor Books, Doubleday, 1980), 152-205; Roger Dixon and Stefan Muthesius, *Victorian Architecture* (London: Thames & Hudson, 1985), 182-194; Andrew Saint, "Pugin's Architecture in Context," in *A.W.N. Pugin Master of the Gothic Revival* (New Haven: Yale and Bard Graduate Center for Studies in the Decorative Arts, 1995), 79-102.

13. Pierson, 152.

14. Ibid.

15. Pugin, *A Few Words for Churchbuilders*, quoted in Pierson, 156.

16. Dixon and Muthesius, 185.

17. Pugin, *The Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England* (1843) , quoted in Saint, 91.

18. Pierson, 156.

19. Ibid.

20. This section on Wills & Dudley is based on Stanton, 180-191, 287-297; James Patrick, "Ecclesiological Gothic in the Antebellum South," *Winterthur Portfolio* 15, no. 2 (1980), 119-120, 129-132; Phoebe Stanton, "Frank Wills," Dennis Steadman Francis and Joy M. Kestenbaum, "Henry Dudley," *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects* (New York: Free Press, 1982); "New York Ecclesiological Society," *Encyclopedia of New York*, 829.

21. James, 129.

22. Wills to Bishop Whittingham, from New York, June 3, 1851, quoted in Stanton, *Gothic Revival*, 286.

23. Ibid.

24. Francis and Kestenbaum, 608.

25. It is probable that the source was Wills himself.

26. *Churchman*, 24 (June 10, 1854), 1.

27. Reproduced in Dixon and Muthesius, 186.

28. "Ventilation," *New York Ecclesiologist*, 2 (Jan. 1850), 51.

29. *Churchman*, 24, 1.

30. Ibid.

31. For this church see Patrick,129; Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: Mississippi & Alabama* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1989), 152, 154-155, 157.

32. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "St. George's Church National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," prepared by Page Ayres Cowley, 1996, sec. 7, p. 5.

33. In 1871 there were some repairs to the roof.

34. "St. George's Church," *Long Island Weekly Star*, May 11, 1894, 1. See also *St. George's Sword & Shield*, [St. George's parish newsletter, available in the Long Island Division of the Queens Borough Public Library.] vol. 3 no. 3 (Mar. 1892), 3.

35. "Ground Plan of the Proposed Enlargement of St. George's Church," *St. George's Sword and Shield*, vol. 4, no. 4 (Apr. 1893), 4.

36. Ibid.

37. The Shingle Style chapel is illustrated in "The Bayside Chapel," *St. George's Sword and Shield*, vol. 2, no. 8, (Oct. 1891), 3.

38. This biographical material on John King James is taken from "St. George's Church, *Long Island Weekly*; Francis, 44, 100; Ward, 40. References for a number of Kansas City projects by James & James are found in the *Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals* and the *Burnham Library Index*.

39. "The Restoration and Enlargement of St. George's Church, Flushing, N.Y." *The Churchman*, 33 (Dec. 15, 1894), 813.

40. "Churchwardens and Vestry," *St. George's Sword and Shield*, vol. 15, no. 9 (Nov. 1904).

41. "Decide to Build Parish House: Congregation of St. George's Authorizes Vestry to Proceed with the Work," *Flushing Evening Journal*, June 6, 1906; "The Vestry," *St. George's Sword and Shield*, vol. 17, no. 9 (Nov. 1906), 2-3.

42. New York City Department of Buildings, Queens, New Building Docket, 1469-1907, "The Parish House," *St. George's Sword and Shield,* vol. 18, no. 7 (July, 1907), 12-13; "The Vestry,"*St. George's Sword and Shield,* vol. 19, no. 9 (Nov. 1908), 5-6.

43. "The Parish House," 12.

44. For the changes to St. George's during this period see Superstructures and Page Ayres Cowley Architects, "St. George's Episcopal Church Flushing, New York: Restoration & Rehabilitation Master Plan," Draft report, September 1993, 12-16 [copy available in LPC, St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, Qns, research file]; "St. George's Episcopal Launches $100,000 Drive," *Long Island Daily Press,* Jan. 15, 1955; "$350,000 Job on Church Nears Finish," *Long Island Star-Journal,* Sept. 9, 1959; Alteration Permit 2138-1957.

45. For the churchyard see Smith, 32-33, 56, 71, 76; J. Carpenter Smith, "The Churchyard,"*St. George's Sword and Shield,* vol. 7, no. 2 (Feb. 1896), 2- 3; "Gift from William H. Ewbank,"*St. George's Sword and Shield,* vol. 6, no. 4 (Apr. 1895), 3; "Building Committee Report," *St. George's Sword and Shield,* vol. 6, no. 5 (May 1895), 3; Josephine C. Frost, "Long Island Cemetery Inscriptions," 1912, typescript, [copies in Long Island Division, Queens Borough Public Library, and the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, vol. 4, 77a-94.]

46. Smith, "Churchyard," 2.

47. Quoted in Frost, vol. 4, 77a.

48. The Bloodgood and Peck family cemeteries to the west of the church complex are not a part of this designation.

49. For Sanford see the entries in the DAB vol. 8, 349, and *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888) vol. 5, 390-391.

50. See Laura Terrazzano, "Flushing Church Fights to Maintain Relevance," *Daily News,* Mar. 14, 1995.

51. For the text of the plaque see *The Heritage of New York: Historic-Landmark Plaques of the New York Community Trust* (New York: Fordham University Press, 1970), 366.

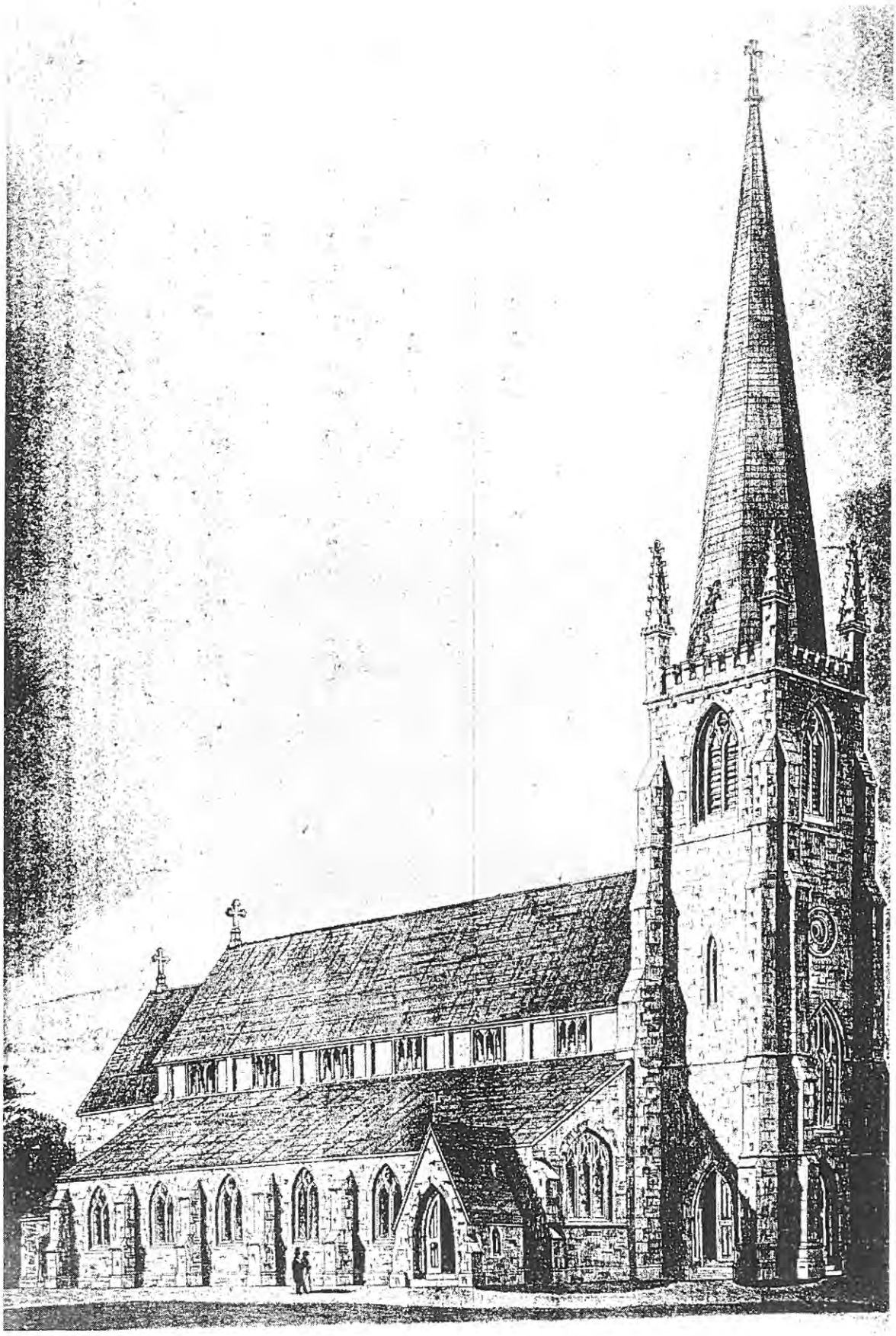
FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this building, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that St. George's (Episcopal) Church, Old Parish House, and have a special character and special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage, and cultural characteristics of New York City.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, St. George's (Episcopal) Church is a notable example of Gothic Revival design; that this impressive stone church building, erected in 1853-54 was the congregation's third on the site since 1746 and its size and scale are indicative of the importance of Flushing as a major regional town during the nineteenth century; that the design of St. George's Church is an important manifestation of ecclesiology, a philosophical reform movement which had widespread influence on American Protestant Episcopal church design in the nineteenth century; that the tenets of ecclesiology are reflected in the design of St. George's Church by the clear expression of its interior spaces in the exterior massing, by the straightforward use of the materials, and by the inclusion of such details as high pitched roofs and a lofty tapered spire to which the ecclesiologists attributed symbolic meaning; that the design also incorporated handsome stonework of random granite ashlar trimmed with sandstone and striking stained glass windows set in wood tracery derived from English Perpendicular and Decorated Gothic sources; that the church's chancel, built in 1894, matches the older parts of the church in material and detailing and incorporates exceptionally fine stained glass windows by the noted English glass-making firm Heaton, Butler & Bayne; that the 1907 neo-Gothic Old Parish House, designed by the prominent architect Charles C. Haight, also complements the church building and features a skillfully composed asymmetrical design; the church and parish house are located in a landscaped churchyard that contains over thirty gravestones and memorials dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that serve as a vivid reminder of the early history of this important institution.

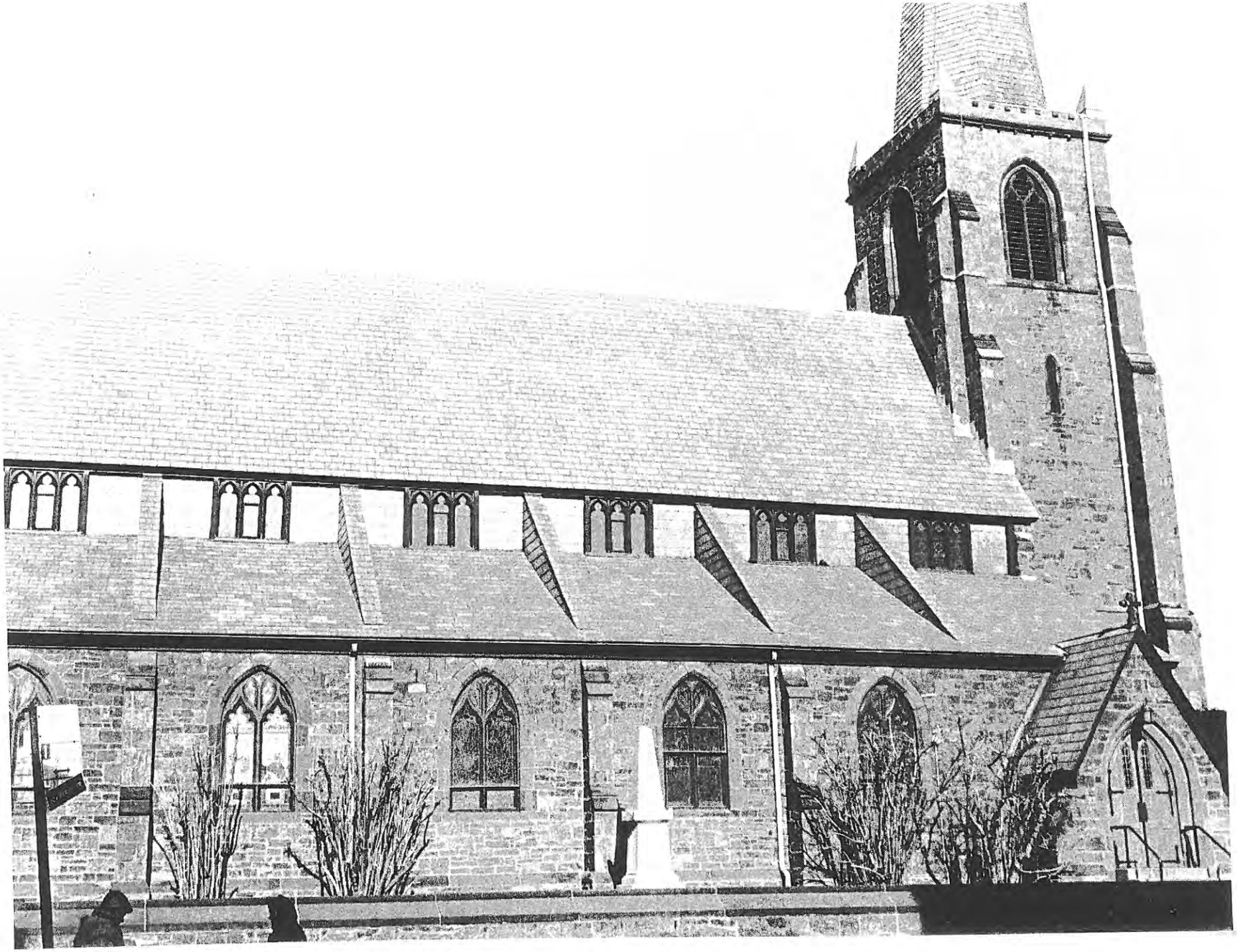
Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Landmark the St. George's (Episcopal) Church, Old Parish House, and Graveyard, 38-02 Main Street (aka135-33 39th Avenue), Flushing, Borough of Queens, and designates Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 4975, Lot 1, in part, consisting of the land on which the church, the Old Parish House, and the wing connecting the church and Old Parish House are situated, and the adjacent grounds and graveyard, enclosed by masonry retaining walls as its Landmark Site.

St. George's (Episcopal) Church
38-02 Main Street, Flushing Queens
Photo: Carl Forster

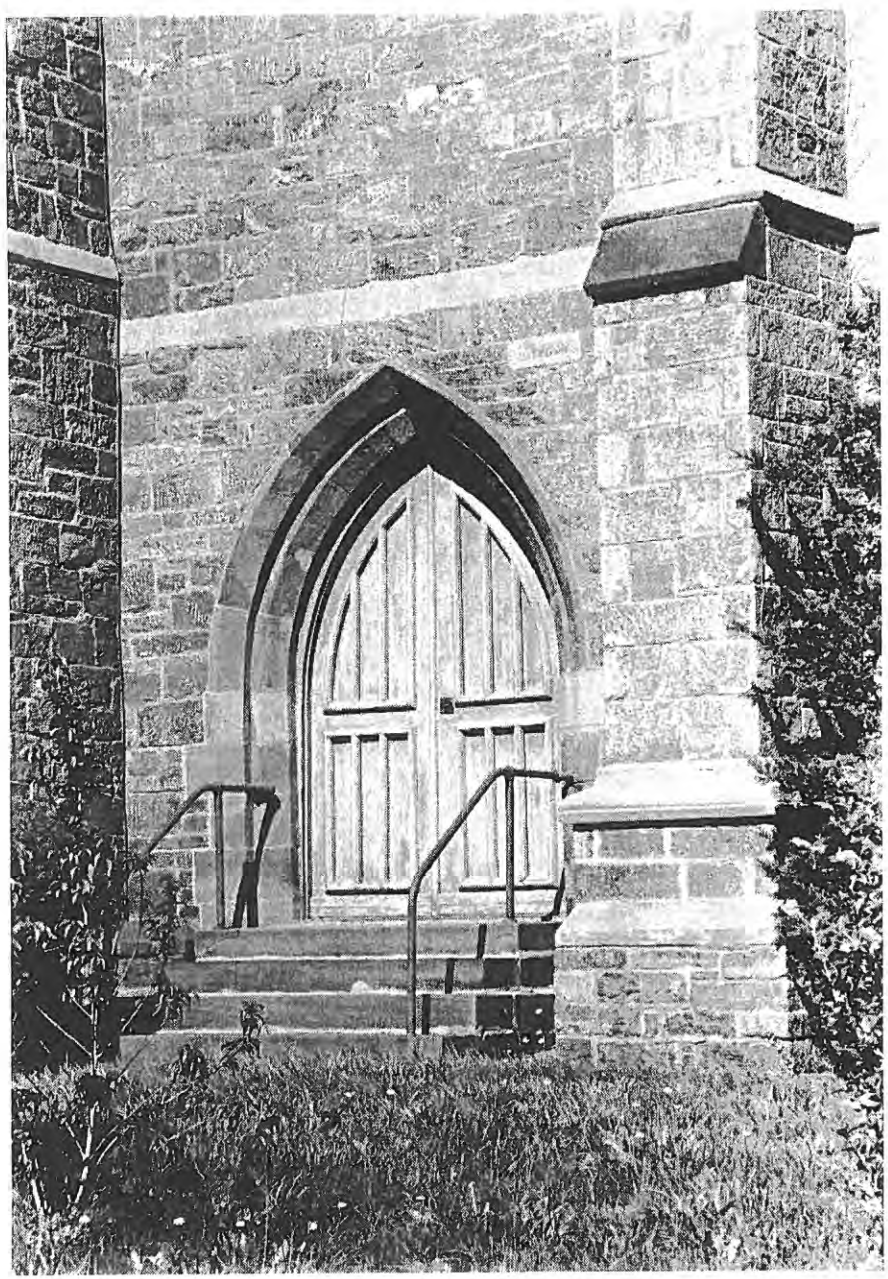


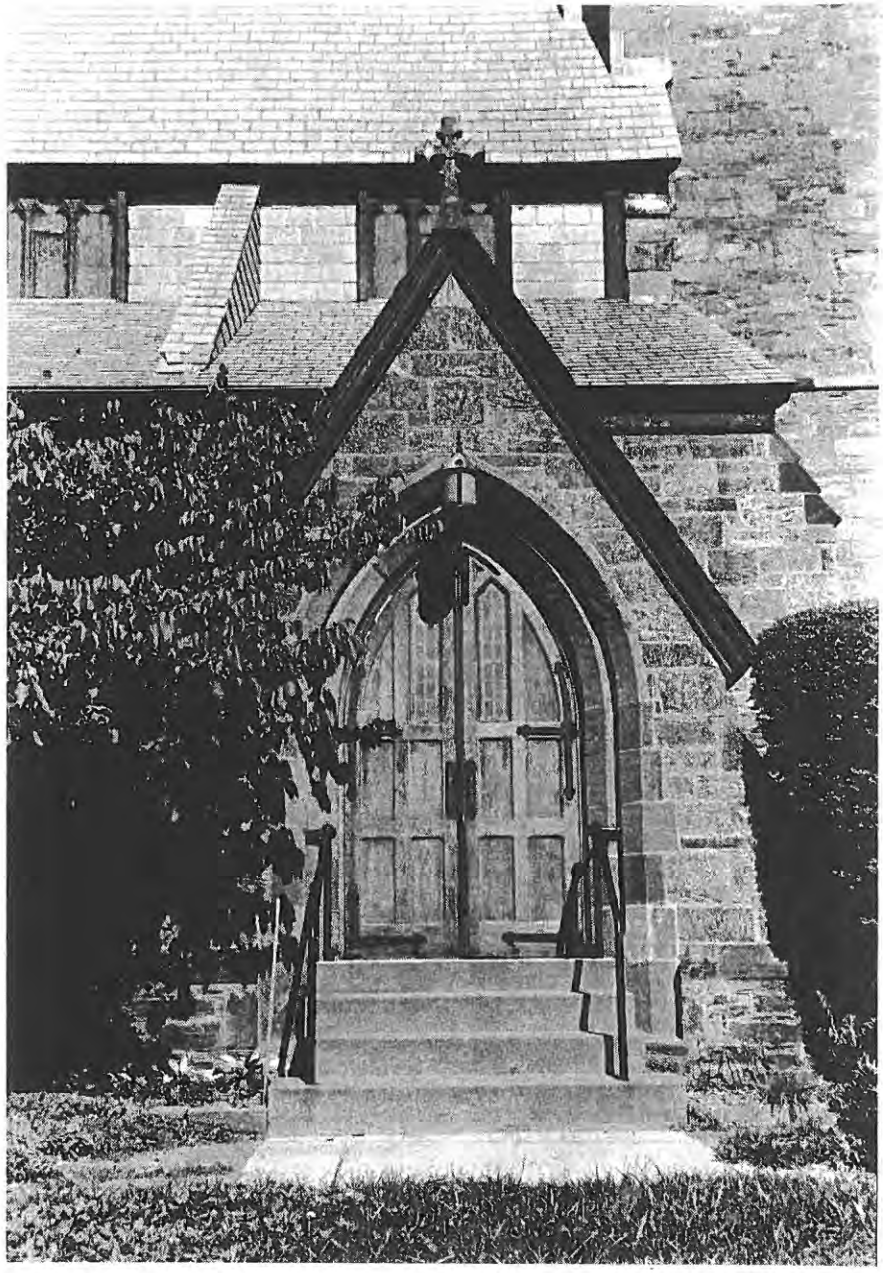
Wills & Dudley, Design for St. George's (Episcopal) Church, Flushing, c. 1852
Source: St. George's Church

St. George's (Episcopal) Church
View from the southeast showing the Main Street and 39th Avenue facades
Photo: LPC, January 1982

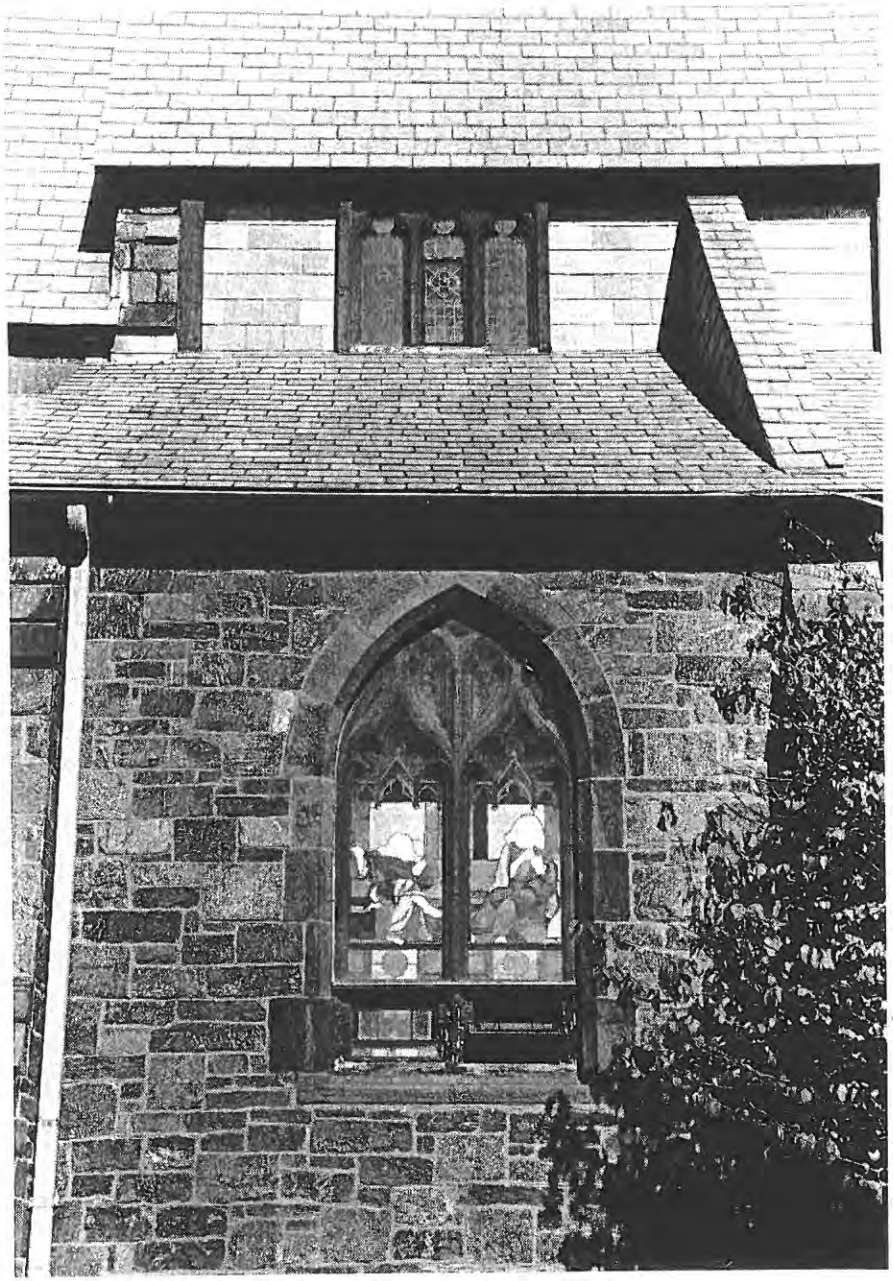


View from 39th Avenue showing the south facade of the church and the Nathan Sanford Memorial
Photo: LPC, January 1982

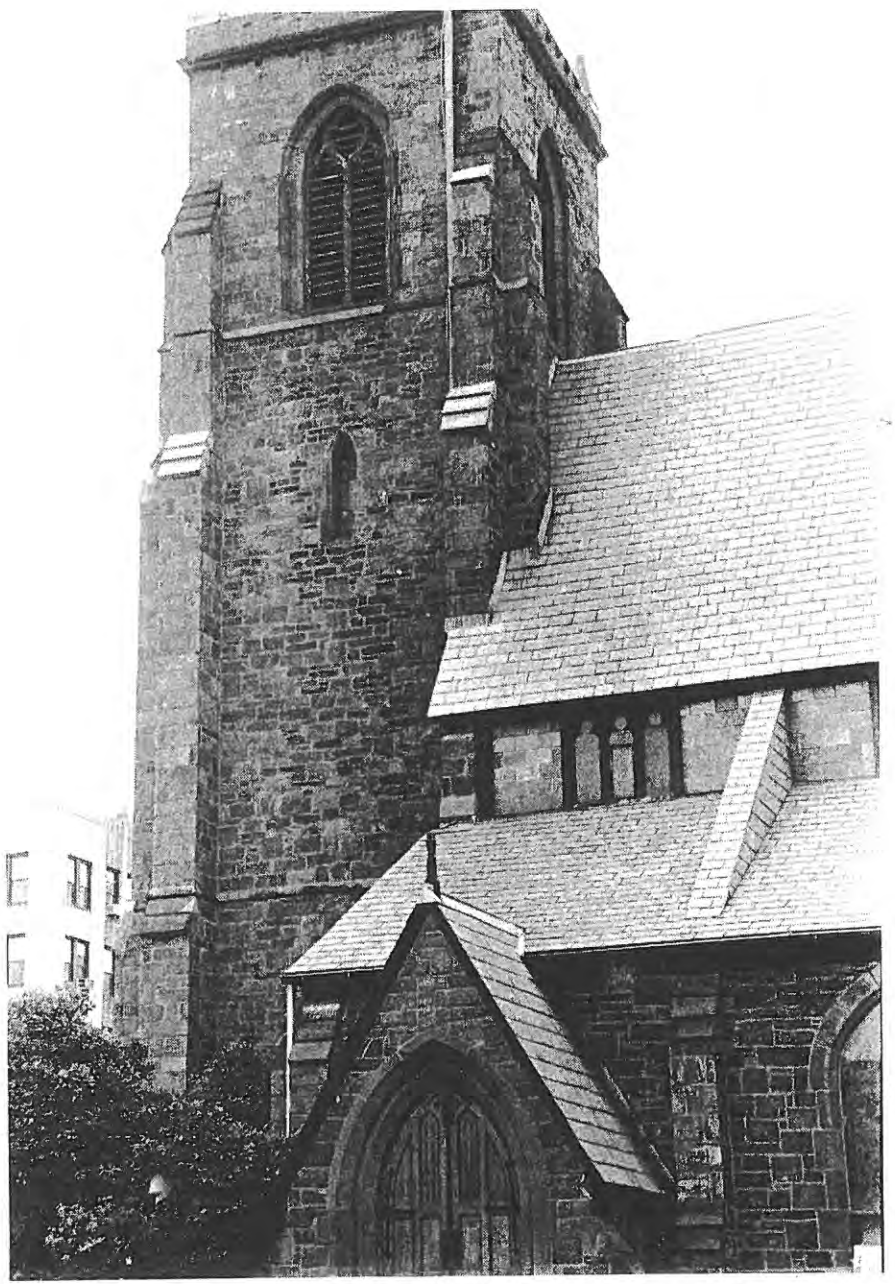




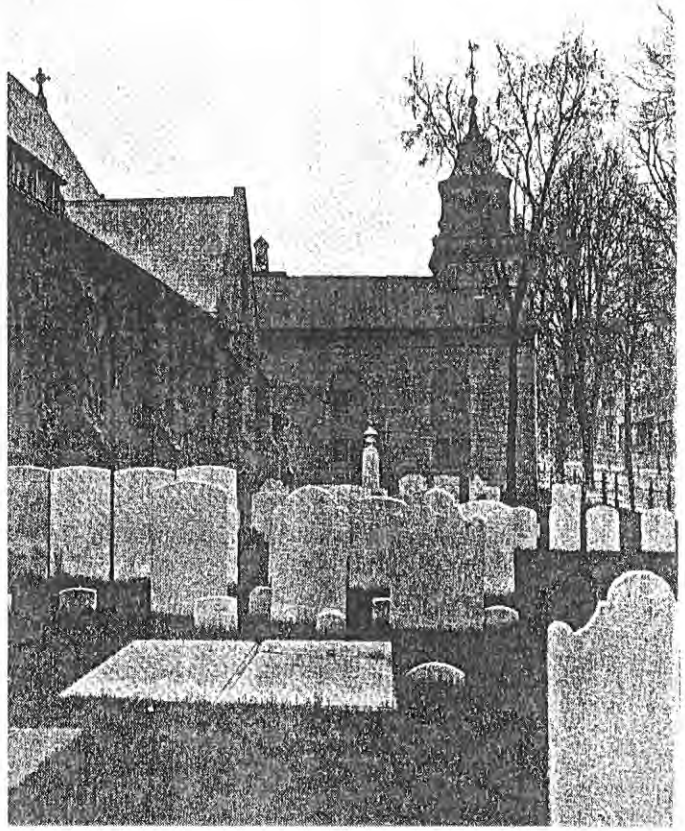
Details of the south tower entrance (left) and south porch entrance (right)
Photos: Carl Forster



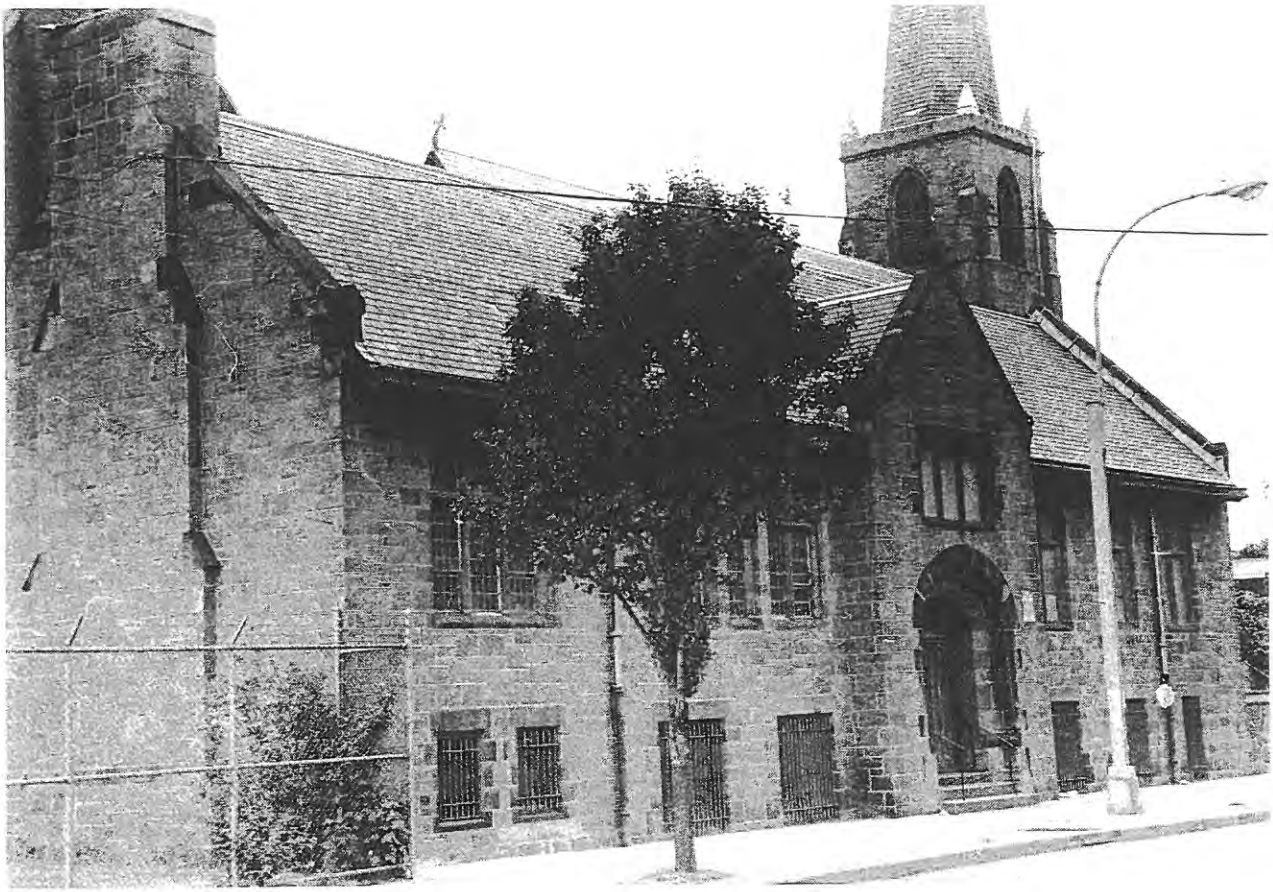
Details of the westernmost bay of the south facade (left) and of a window surround and stained glass window on the north facade (right)
Photos: Carl Forster

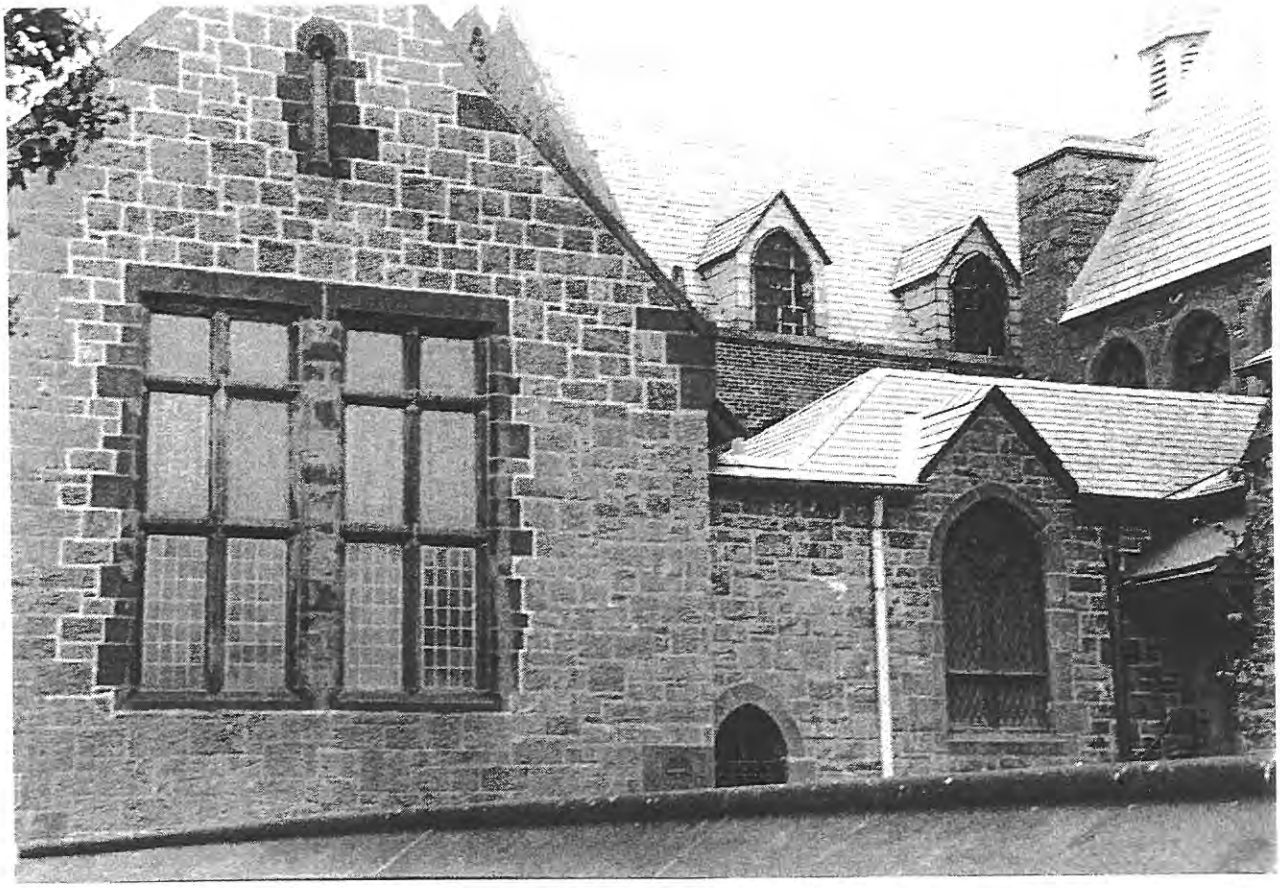


Details of the north facade (left) and the tower (right)
Photos: Carl Forster

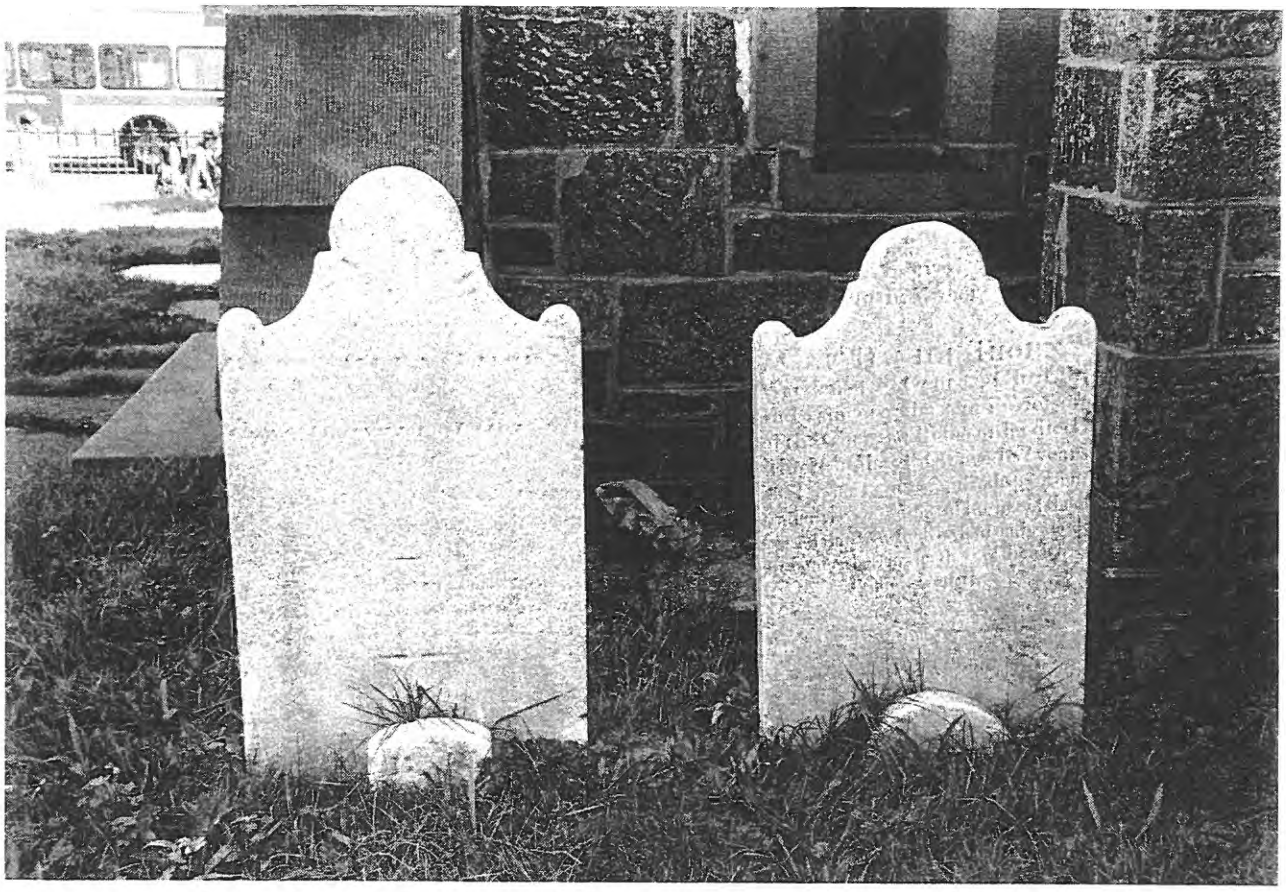


J. King James, Design for the new chancel of St. George's Church
View of the north side of the church and graveyard in the late 1890s showing the new chancel and the second St. George's Church, built 1821
Sources: Drawing from *The Churchman*, December 15, 1894; Photo from J. Carpenter Smith, *History of St. George's Parish*, 1897



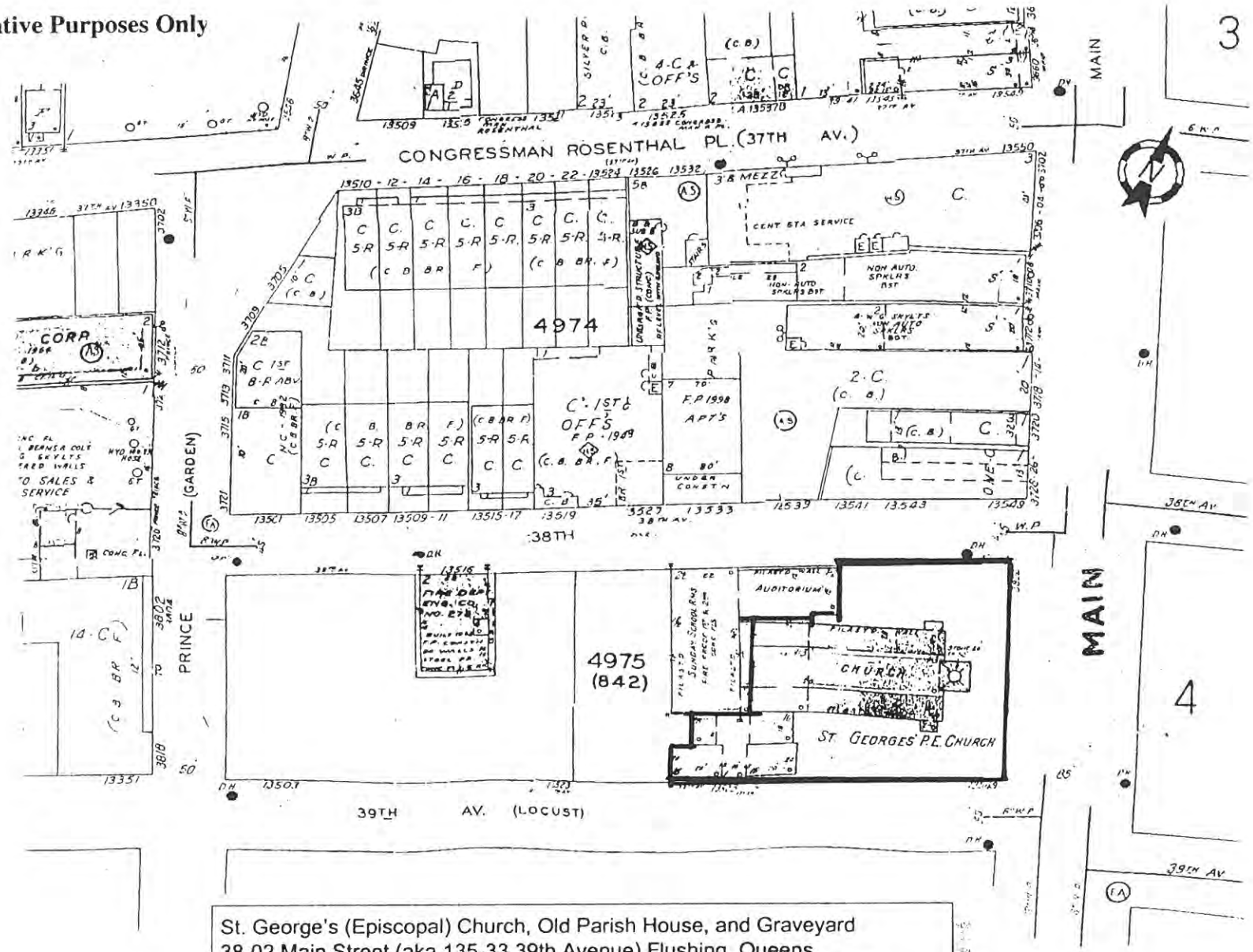


Top: View from the southwest of the Old Parish House, 135-33 39th Avenue
Bottom: View from the southeast of the Old Parish House and the wing connecting the church to the Old Parish House
Photos: Top, Gale Harris; bottom, Carl Forster



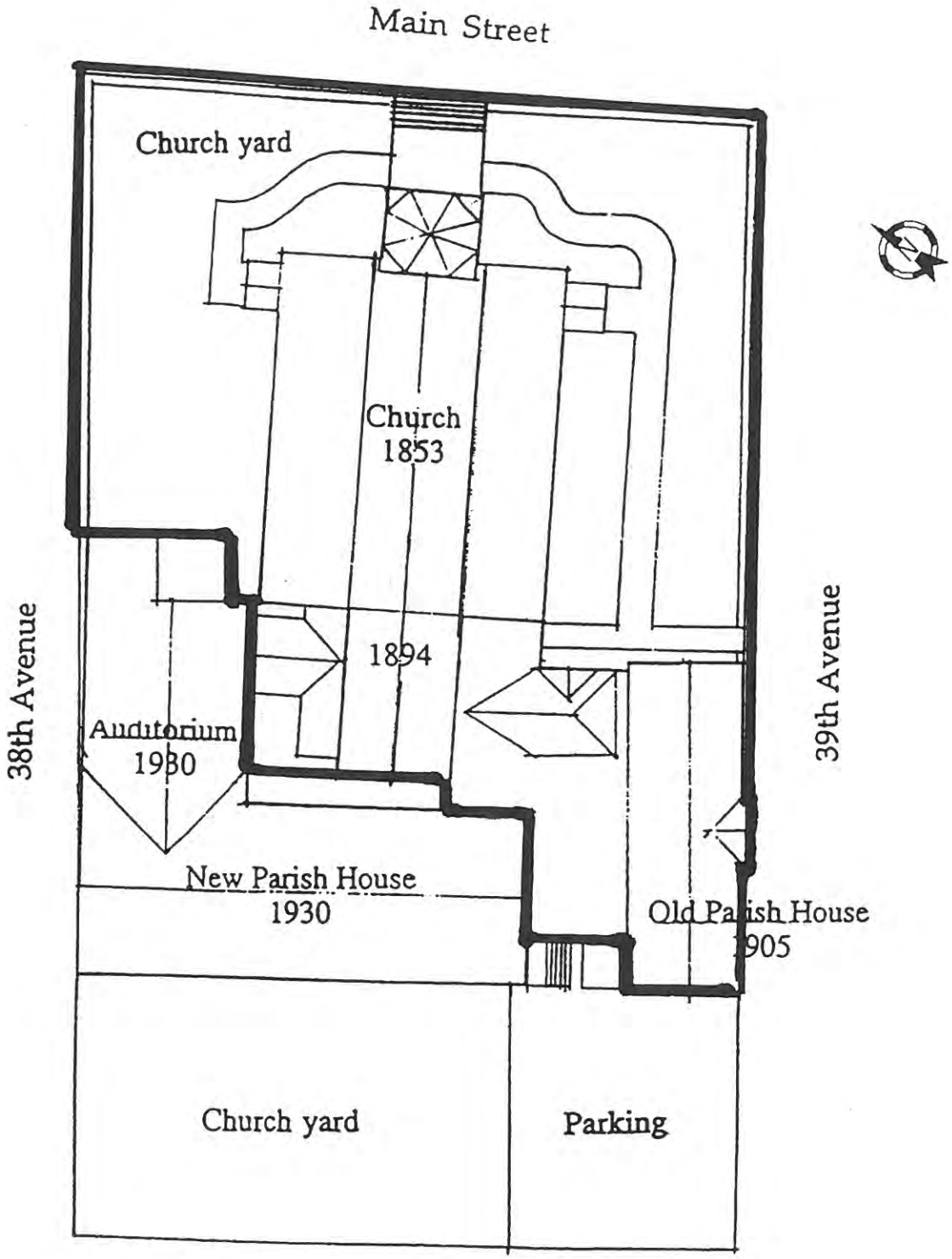
Top: View of the graveyard near the north entrance porch
Bottom: Gravestones of Beersheba Thorn (c. 1742-1822) and her husband Capt. Daniel Thorn (c.1724-1806)
Photos: Carl Forster

For Illustrative Purposes Only



St. George's (Episcopal) Church, Old Parish House, and Graveyard
38-02 Main Street (aka 135-33 39th Avenue) Flushing, Queens
Landmark Site: Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 4975, Lot 1 in part consisting of the land on which the church, the Old Parish House, and the wing connecting the church and Old Parish House are situated, and the adjacent grounds and graveyard, enclosed by masonry retaining walls

ıte Map For Illustrative Purposes Only



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From Staten Island & Its people.

Leng & Davis, Vol 1 pg. 460.

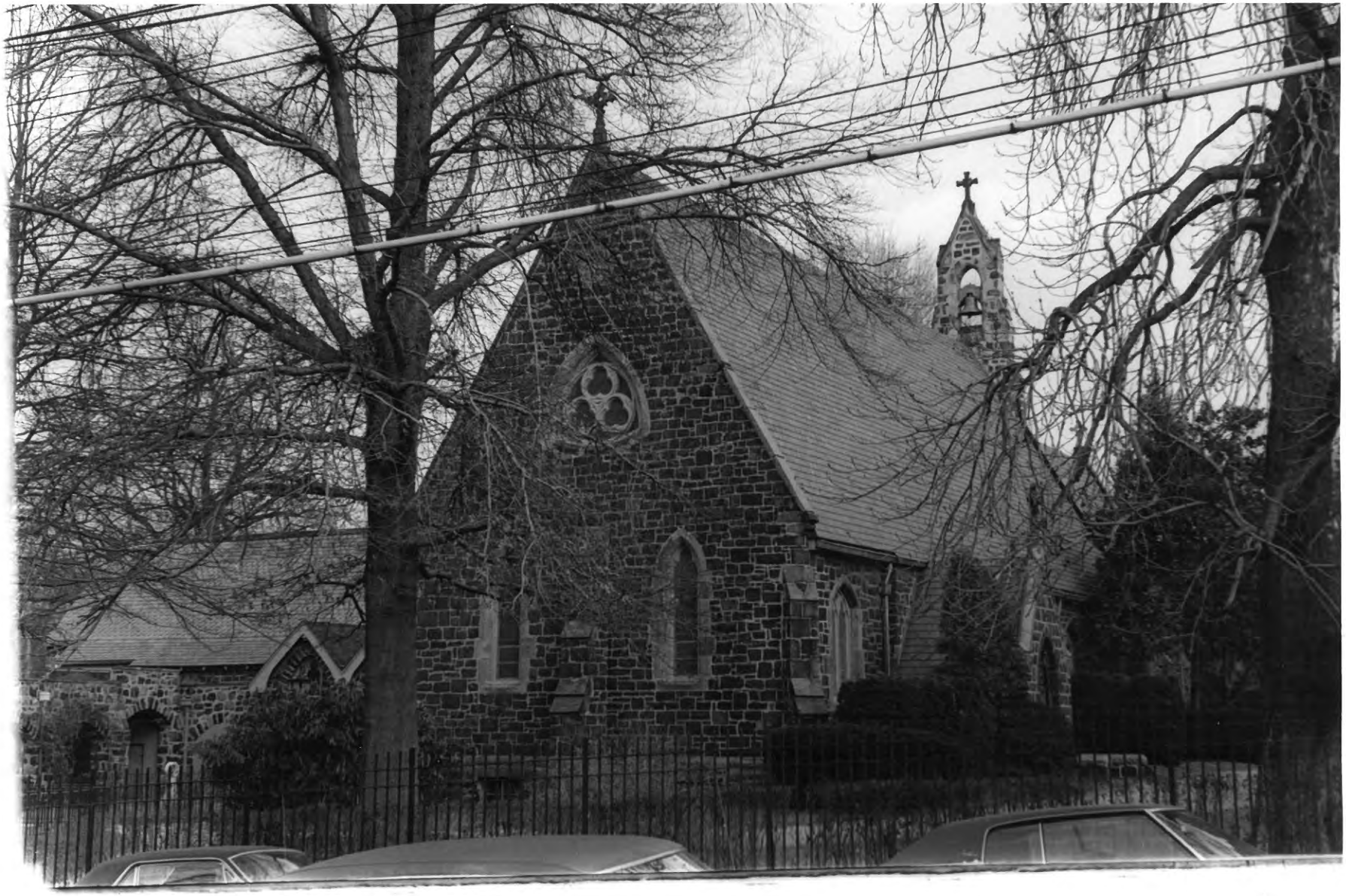
Church ~~organized~~ founded in 1848. May. 76,

Original structure "Nave" dedicated in 1853.

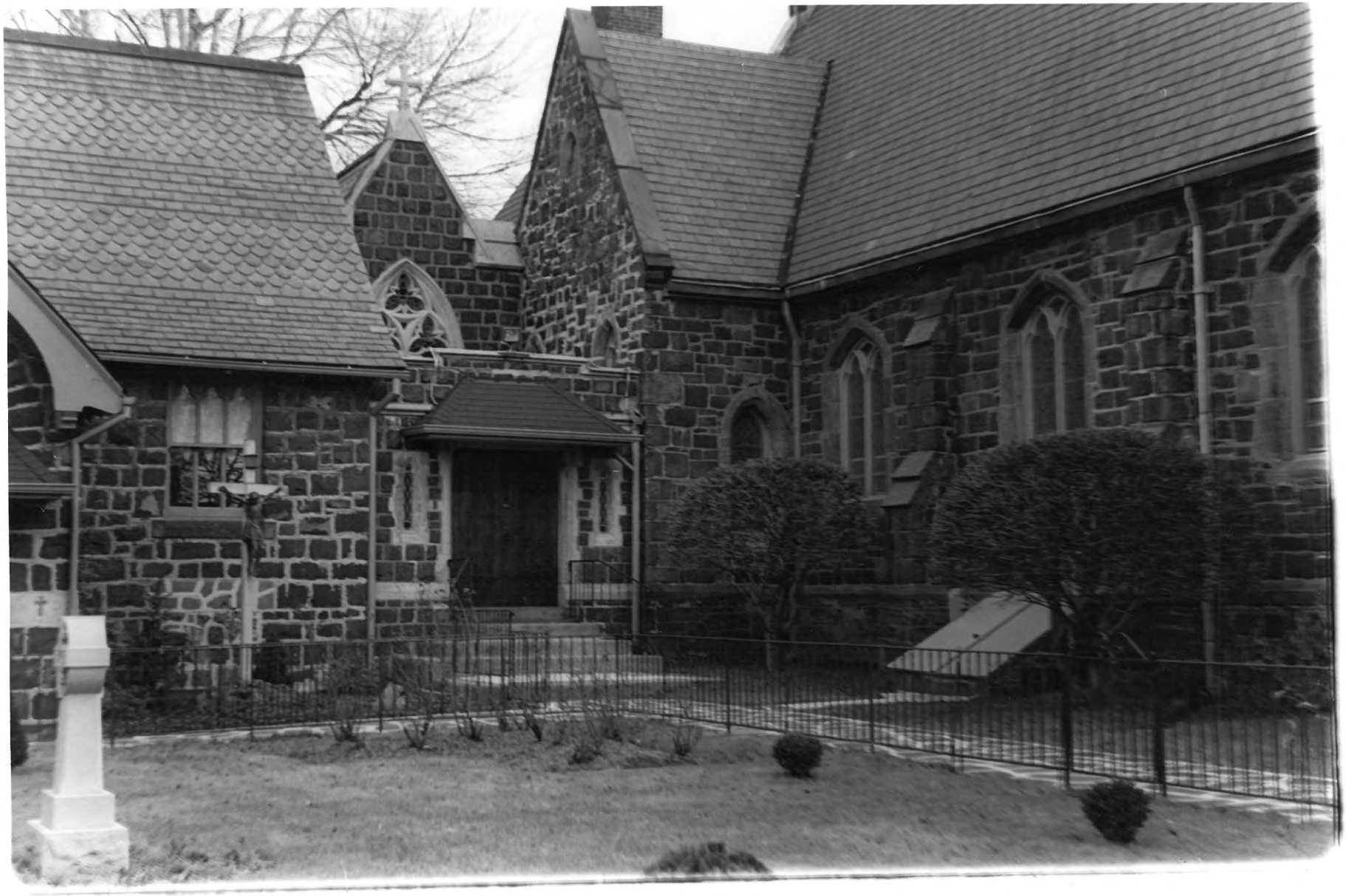
Rectory 1858 to 1924 then replaced.

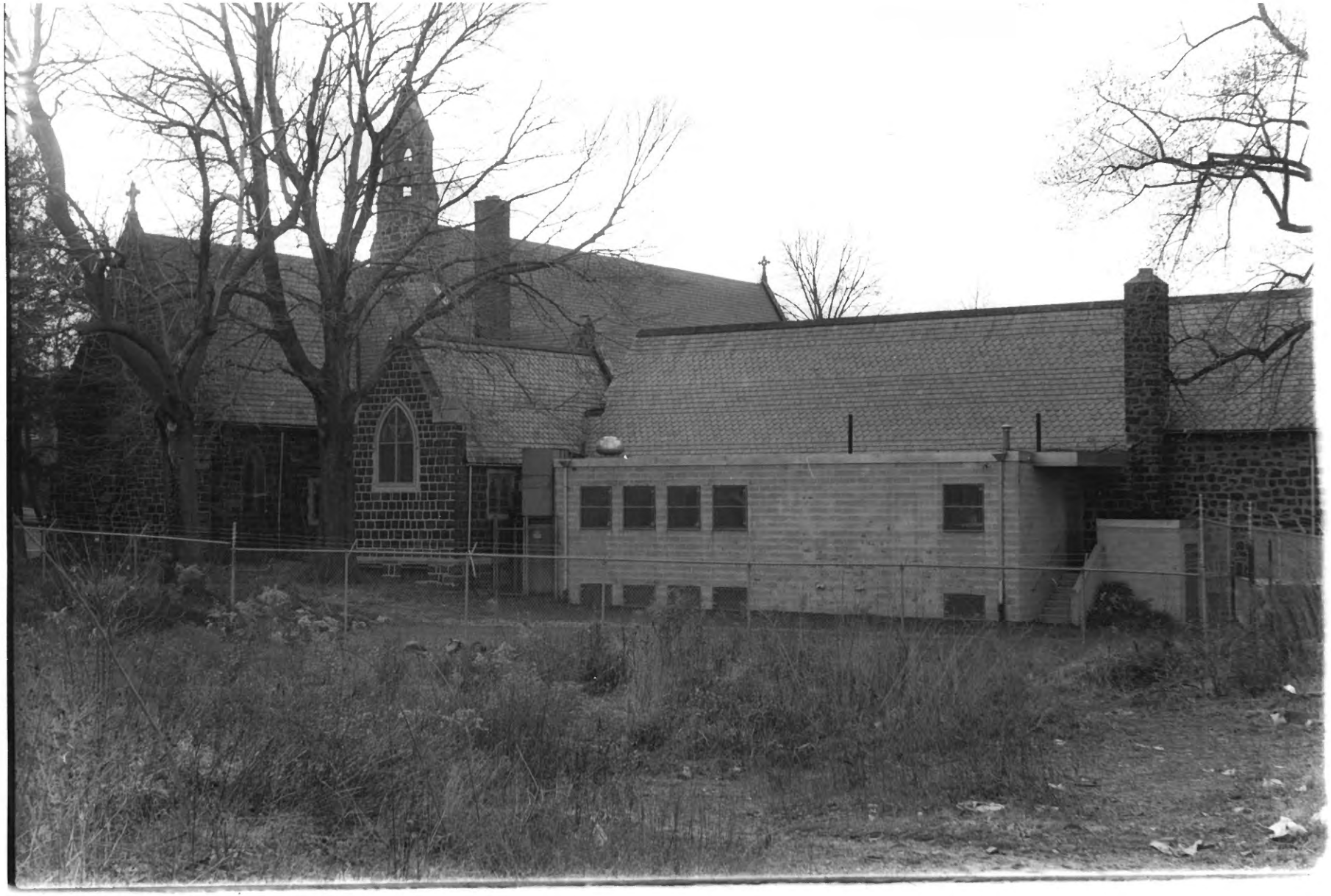
Slate roof. 1873.
Chancel. 1891.
Bell gable 1910
St. Mary's chapel. 1914.
Parish House built in 1910 & enlarged in 1925.

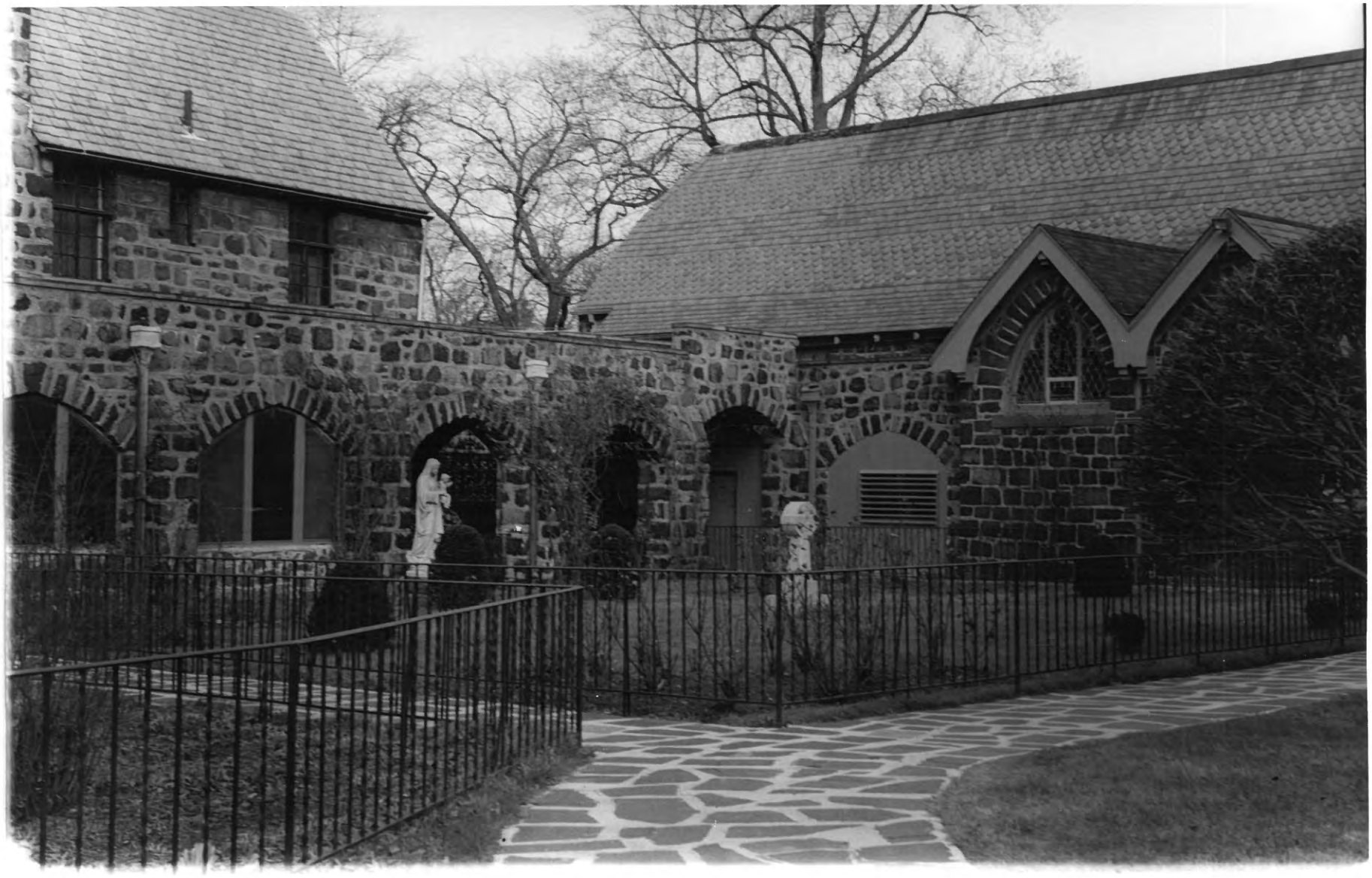
Rectory, G1. 2-1527.
Parish House, G1. 2-9759.

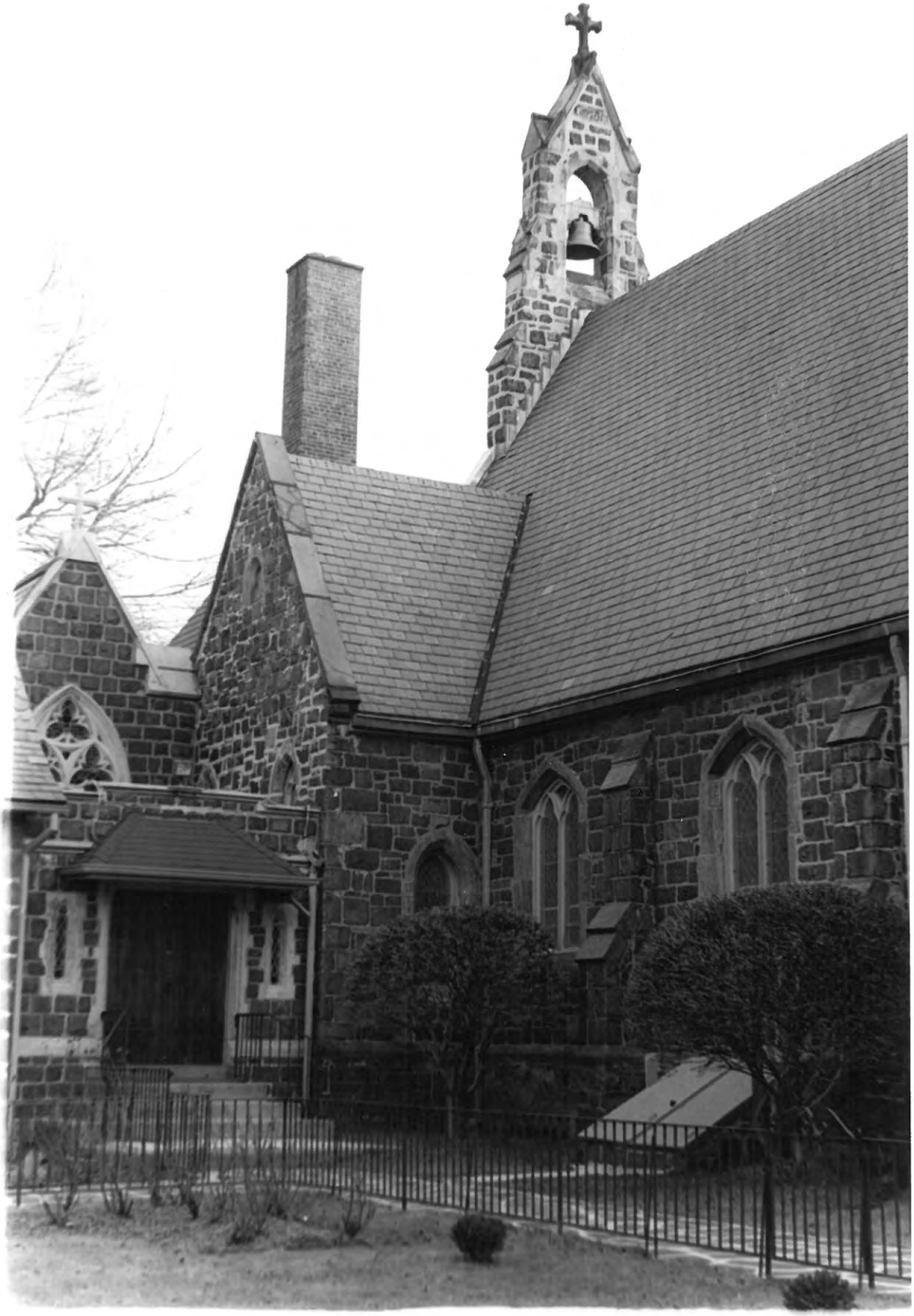


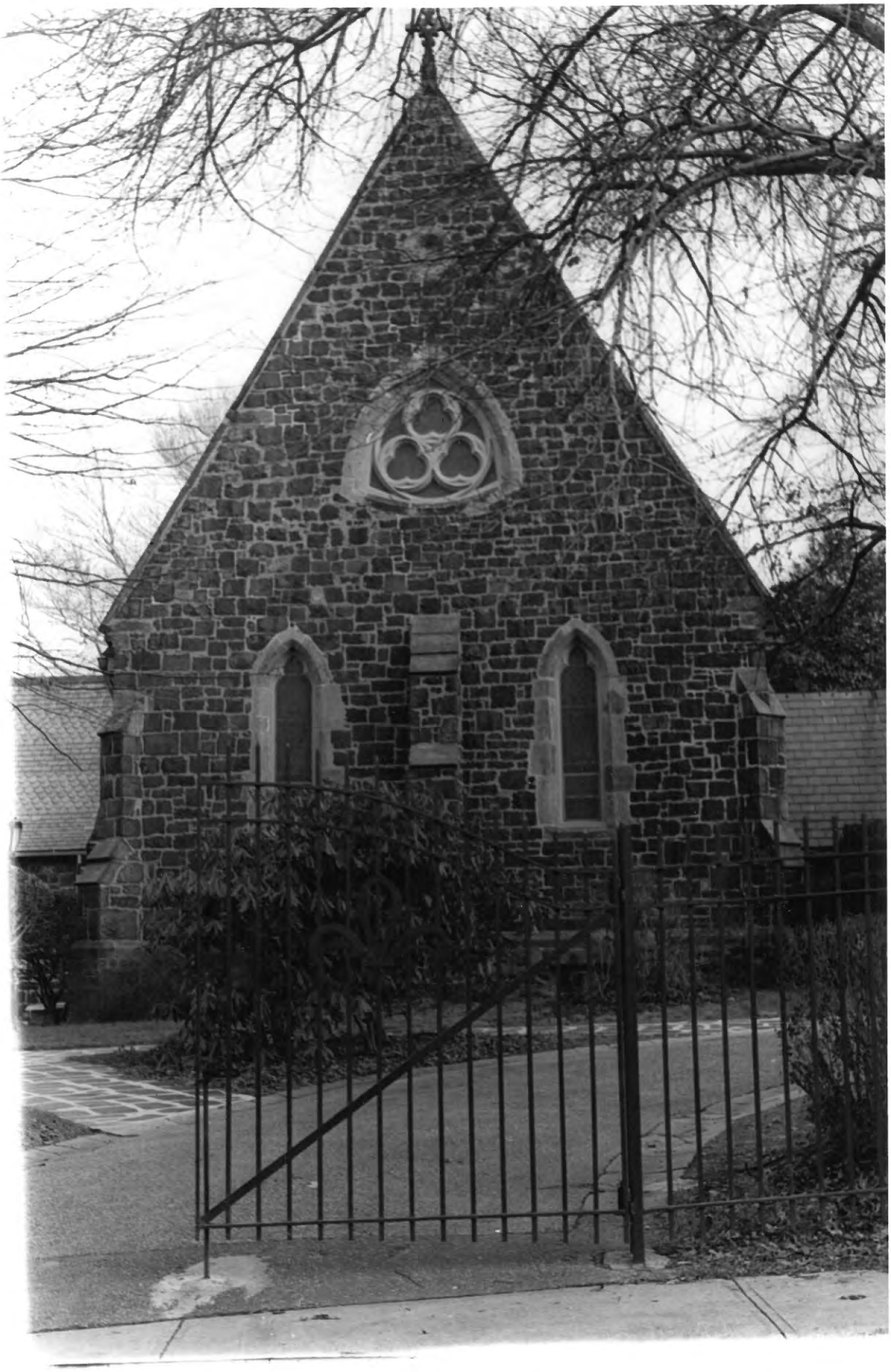
BUS STOP
NO
STANDING

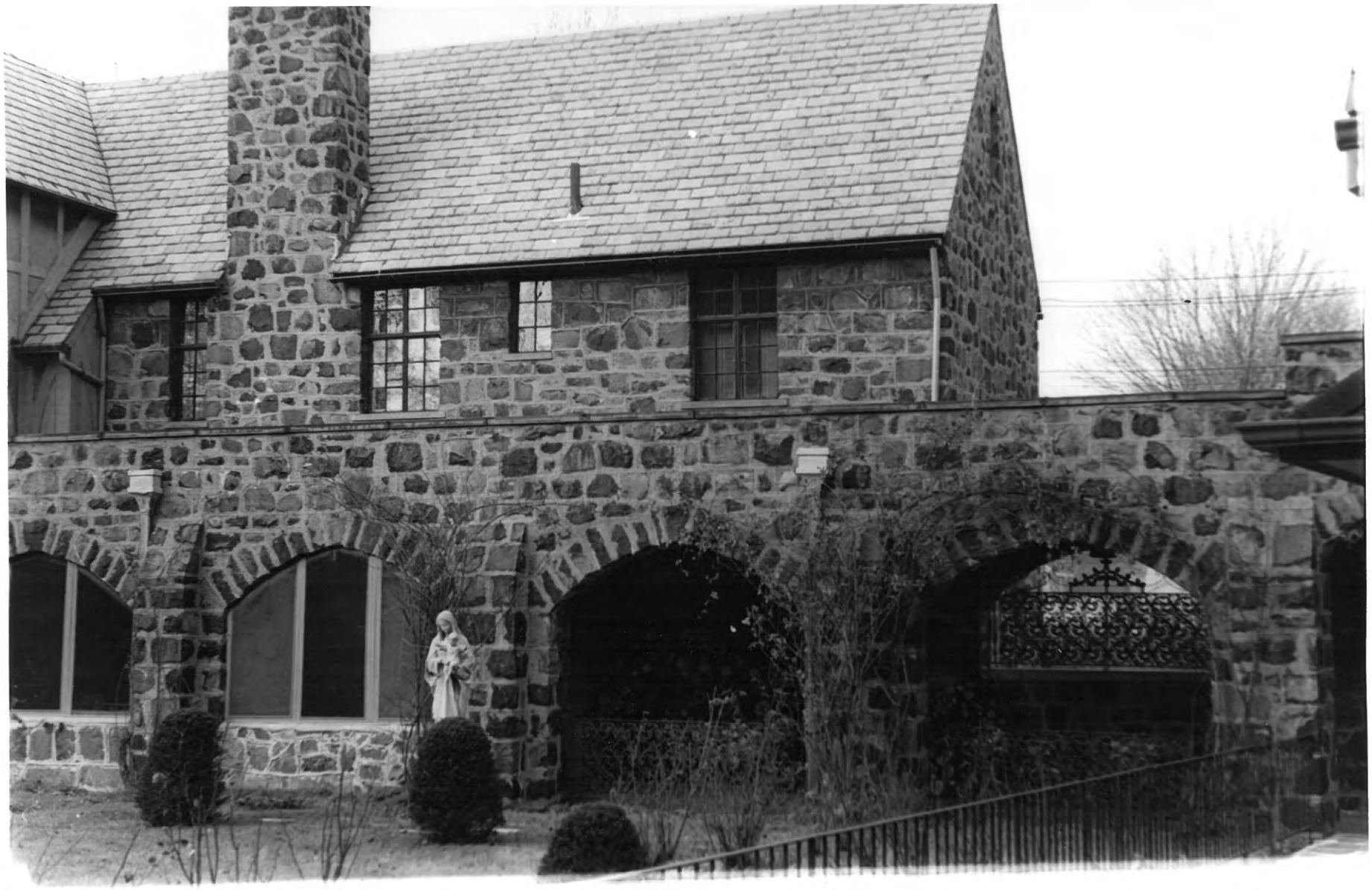


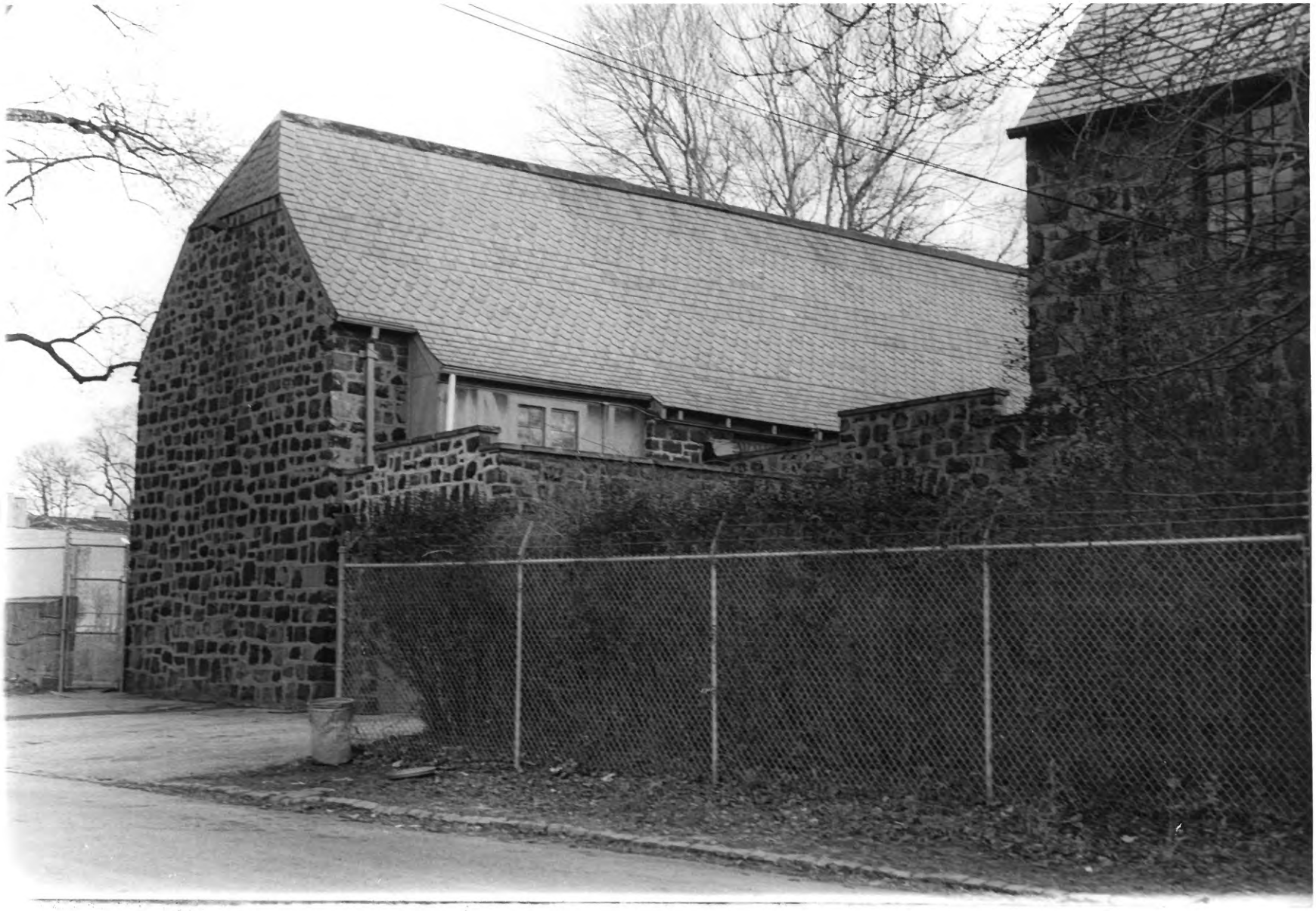












FEB 68

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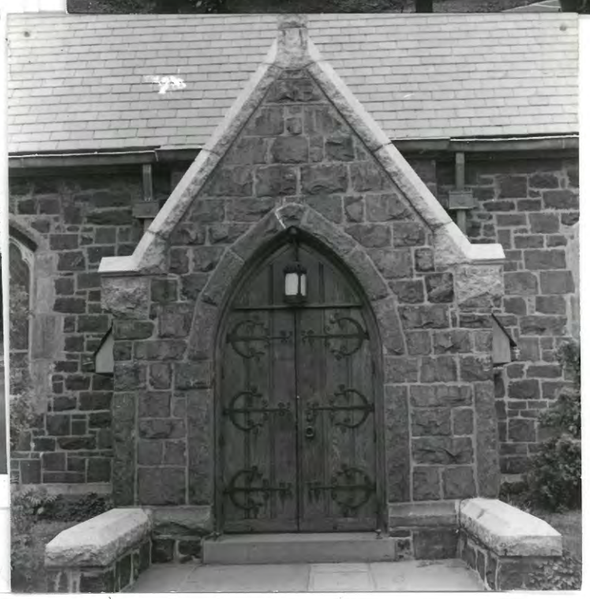
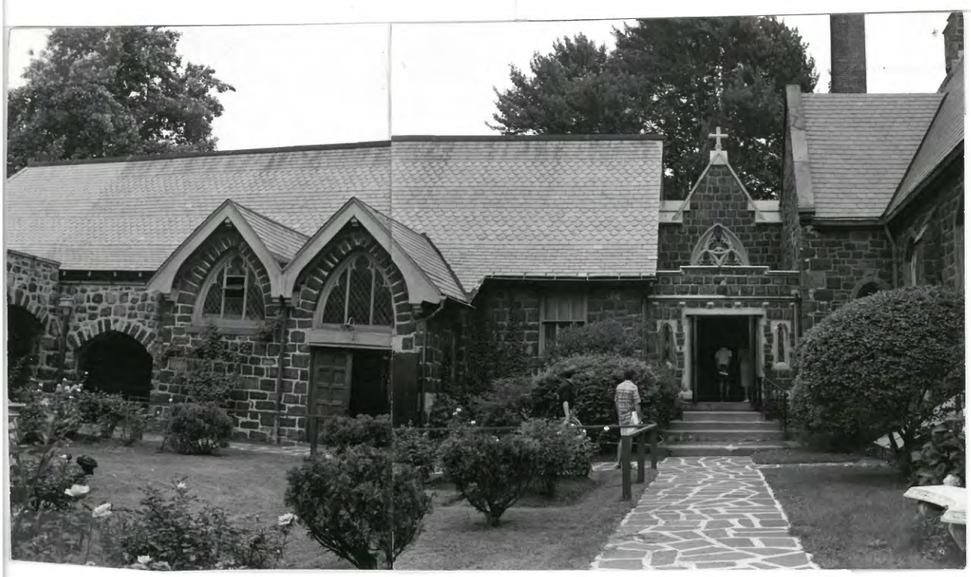




FEB 68

S.I. - ST. Mary's Church
Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue

LP-1219

L.P. - 1219

Heard: 9/9/80.

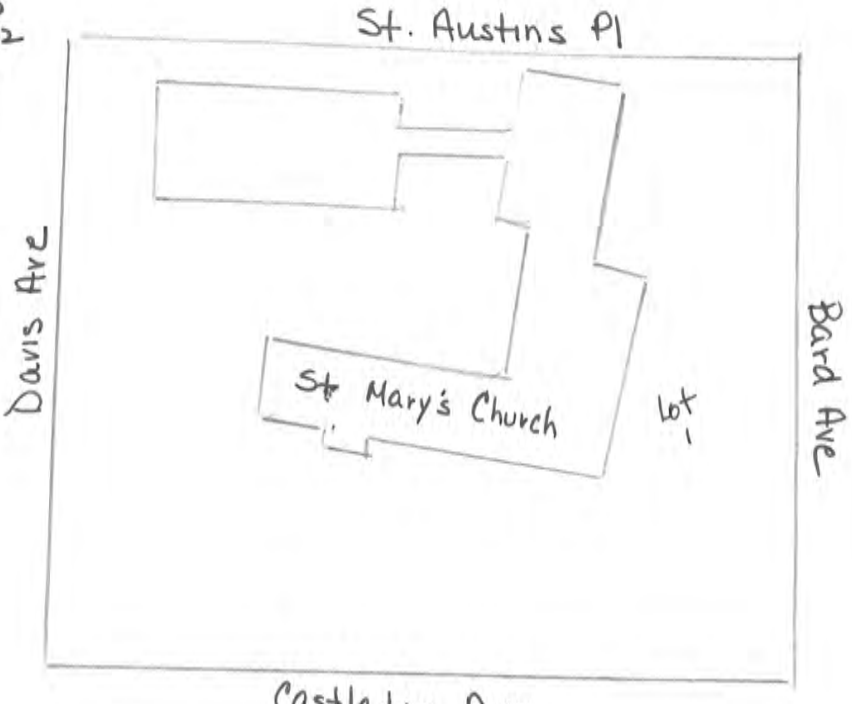
ITEM NAME : St. Marys Episcopal Church
ADDRESS : Rectory & Parish House
347 Davis Ave

Dept. of Collection/Bureau of City Coll.
OWNER/OCCUPANT: Rev. English
ADDRESS : St. Marys Church
347 Davis Ave
S.I.

REGION :
BOROUGH :
OWNER OF RECORD:
DATE OF VERIFICATION:

BLOCK: 142 LOT: 1

SANDBORN MAPS
VOLUME: 1
PLATE : 75
BLOCK : 142
LOT : 1



CITY SURVEYORS OFFICE
SECTION :
VOLUME :
PLATE :
BLOCK :
LOT :

REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY:

NOMINATION :

LP-1219

Public Hearing
Sept 9 1980.

Oppose designation -

Robert E Campbell - Warden & Church -
spokesman for Vestry -

Mrs. Gordon Roberts - Preservation
League - favors designation -

Mrs. Donald J. Gillan - Bd & Trustees
of Preservation League & S. I. -
favors designation

Close the hearing

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

BUILDING St. Mary's Episcopal Church CALENDAR NO. #16

FOR DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK ___ AGAINST DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK X

REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF THE ITEM To make a statement

NAME Robert E Campbell

ADDRESS 15 Midway Place S.I N.Y 10304

REPRESENTING ST MARYs Episcopal Church

ADDRESS 347 Davis Ave. S.I 10310

The top of this form goes to the Chairman of the meeting

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION 16

BUILDING St Mary's Church CALENDAR NO. 1219

FOR DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK ✓ AGAINST DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK _____

REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF THE ITEM _____

NAME Mrs. Gordon Roberts

ADDRESS 710 Bay Street

REPRESENTING Preservation League of Staten Island

ADDRESS Stuyvesant Pl.

The top of this form goes to the Chairman of the meeting

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

BUILDING St. Mary's Church CALENDAR NO. 16

FOR DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK for AGAINST DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK _____

REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF THE ITEM _____

NAME Mrs. Donald J. Gillam

ADDRESS 28 Pembroke Ave.

REPRESENTING Preservation League of Staten Island

ADDRESS 25 Elliott Pl.

S.I. 10301

The top of this form goes to the Chairman of the meeting

Retain this part of the form and present it to the person at the speaker's table when you come forward to address the Commission.

BUILDING St. Mary's Church CALENDAR NO. 16

FOR DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK For AGAINST DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK ___

REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF THE ITEM _____

NAME Mrs. Donald J. Gilbane

REPRESENTING Pres. League of L.I.

Retain this part of the form and present it to the person at the speaker's table when you come forward to address the Commission.

BUILDING St. Mary's Episcopal Church CALENDAR NO. 16

FOR DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK ✓ AGAINST DESIGNATION AS A LANDMARK ___

REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF THE ITEM ___

NAME Mrs. Donald J. Gillam

REPRESENTING Preservation League of Staten Island

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

August 26, 1980

Robert E. Campbell
Warden
Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
Castleton and Davis Avenues
Staten Island, New York 10310

Dear Mr. Campbell:

We are in receipt of your letter regarding your opposition to the proposed designation of St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

As you know, the public hearing is one of the first steps in the entire designation process. I'm glad that you will be able to attend the hearing and express the reservations you have about the proposal. I would like to say, however, that designation does not preclude any changes being made to the Church, but rather only requries a permit from the Commission for you to make the changes. Our staff is equipped to assist in this effort in every way possible. We do not believe that designation should cause the Church to incur any additional costs.

If you would like to arrange an appointment to come in and talk with us further about this, please call me at 566-7577. In any case, I look forward to seeing you at the hearing.

Sincerely:

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:ja

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
Castleton and Davis Avenues
Staten Island, N. Y. 10310

August 14, 1980

Mrs. Lenore Norman
Executive Director
Landmarks Preservation Commission
305 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mrs. Norman:

We are in receipt of your letter dated July 29, 1980.

Our Parish has carefully considered the desire of the Landmarks Preservation Commission to designate our church a City Landmark. We respectfully wish to decline being designated a City Landmark for various reasons. Principally, we feel if we wished to alter our church buildings, or, if future parishoners wished to make alterations, landmark designation might entail substantial additional costs which we cannot afford. Only recently, our church undertook an alteration which substantially depleted our resources. The additional burden of complying with City Landmarks requirements might make future necessary alterations prohibitively expensive.

We believe it would be unfair for the Vestry of our church to approve a designation which could only result in additional difficulties in the future. This belief is based on a very careful evaluation of such a designation.

We do hope you understand our position in this matter. We expect to be present on September 9, 1980 to oppose the proposed designation at the Public Hearing at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Campbell

Robert E. Campbell
Warden

REC:cdm

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

September 9, 1980

Honorable Anthony I. Giacobbe
Council Member
Borough of Staten Island
1492 Victory Boulevard
Staten Island, New York 10301

Dear Councilman Giacobbe:

The Commission has received your letter expressing opposition to the proposed designation of St. Mary's Episcopal Church. It will be made a part of the permanent record on this item.

As you know, the purpose of the hearing is to hear testimony both in support of and opposition to the proposed designation. Mr. Campbell has advised us that either he or his representative will attend the hearing to express their opposition.

The Commission will carefully consider all of the information submitted for the record before reaching a decision at a future date.

Thank you for sharing your views with us.

Sincerely:

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:ja

THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CITY HALL
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

NICHOLAS LaPORTE
COUNCIL MEMBER, 1ST DISTRICT, RICHMOND
144 SIMONSON AVENUE
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. 10303
356-8170

COMMITTEE MEMBER:
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FINANCE
STATE LEGISLATION

August 22, 1980

Landmarks Preservation Commission
Mrs. Leonore Norman, Executive Director
305 Broadway
New York, New York,10007

Dear Mrs. Norman:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter from Robert E. Campbell, Warden of Saint Mary's Episcopal Church on Staten Island.

I am requesting that your department honor the request of this congregation and remove their church from the Landmarks designation list. I also ask that this item be removed from the public hearing scheduled for September 9, 1980 at Snug Harbor Cultural Center.

Sincerely,

Nicholas La Porte

Nicholas La Porte
Council Member

NLP/jml
encl.

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church
Castleton and Davis Avenues
Staten Island, N. Y. 10310

August 14, 1980

Hon. Nicholas LaPorte
Councilman
144 Simonson Avenue
Staten Island, N.Y. 10303

Dear Mr. LaPorte:

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission wishes to designate our church as a City Landmark. Our Parish feels honored by the desire of the Commission. However, we wish to respectfully decline a designation as a City Landmark.

We respectfully request your support in our desire not to accept a City Landmark designation for our church.

We have carefully evaluated this matter and believe that such designation would not be in our best interest, principally because the expense of complying with such a designation is beyond our resources and would be an intolerable burden which our Parish cannot afford.

A public hearing has been scheduled on this matter for September 9, 1980 at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (Mrs. Lenore Norman, Executive Director), 305 Broadway, New York, New York.

Your help in opposing this designation would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Campbell
Warden

REC:cdm

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

September 8, 1980

Honorable Nicholas La Porte
Council Member, 1st District, Richmond
144 Simonson Avenue
Staten Island, New York 10303

Dear Congressman La Porte:

I am in receipt of your letter with the enclosed copy of the letter from Robert E. Campbell, Warden of St. Mary's Episcopal Church requesting that the Church be removed from the Landmarks designation list.

Once an item has been calendered for a public hearing, it cannot be removed from the agenda. Other people will be appearing to speak either in opposition or in favor of the proposed designation and they will be given the opportunity to express their views. Mr. Campbell indicated to me that he plans to appear and address the Commission himself.

Your letter will be read into the record that day and I can assure you will be given every consideration by the Commissioners before they make a decision sometime in the future.

Sincerely:

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:ja

THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ANTHONY I. GIACOBBE
COUNCIL MEMBER
BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND
1492 VICTORY BOULEVARD
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. 10301

(212) 273-6900

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
PUBLIC SAFETY
CONSUMER AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

August 21, 1980

The Landmarks Preservation Committee
City of New York
305 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10007

Att: Ms. Lenore Norman
Executive Director

Dear Ms. Norman:

My office has been contacted by Robert E. Campbell, Warden, on behalf of Saint Mary's Episcopal Church. It is my understanding that St. Mary's Church is under consideration for designation as a City Landmark. Mr. Campbell has advised me that the church's position in this matter is that it would not be in the church's best interest to be designated as a landmark and accordingly is opposed to the designation.

In view of the position of the church, I am writing to join in opposing the designation in this particular case.

Very truly yours,

Anthony I. Giacobbe

Anthony I. Giacobbe
Council Member

AIG:lr

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 28, 1980

Reverend English, Rector
St. Marys Episcopal Church
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, N.Y.

Re: St. Marys Church, Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, N.Y.
Tax Map Block 142, Lot1

Dear Reverend English:

Your name appears as the representative of the owner of the above named property. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 207-12.0 of Chapter 8-A (Preservation of Landmarks and Historic Districts) of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that on September 9, 1980 at 6:00 in the evening of that day a public hearing will be held in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, with respect to the proposed designation of the above named property.

Public notice of said hearing identifying the proposed Landmark and Landmark Site and setting forth its location, will appear in the City Record of August 25, 1980, and on each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) thereafter until and including September 9, 1980.

You may appear at such public hearing and present any facts and express any views relating to the proposed designation.

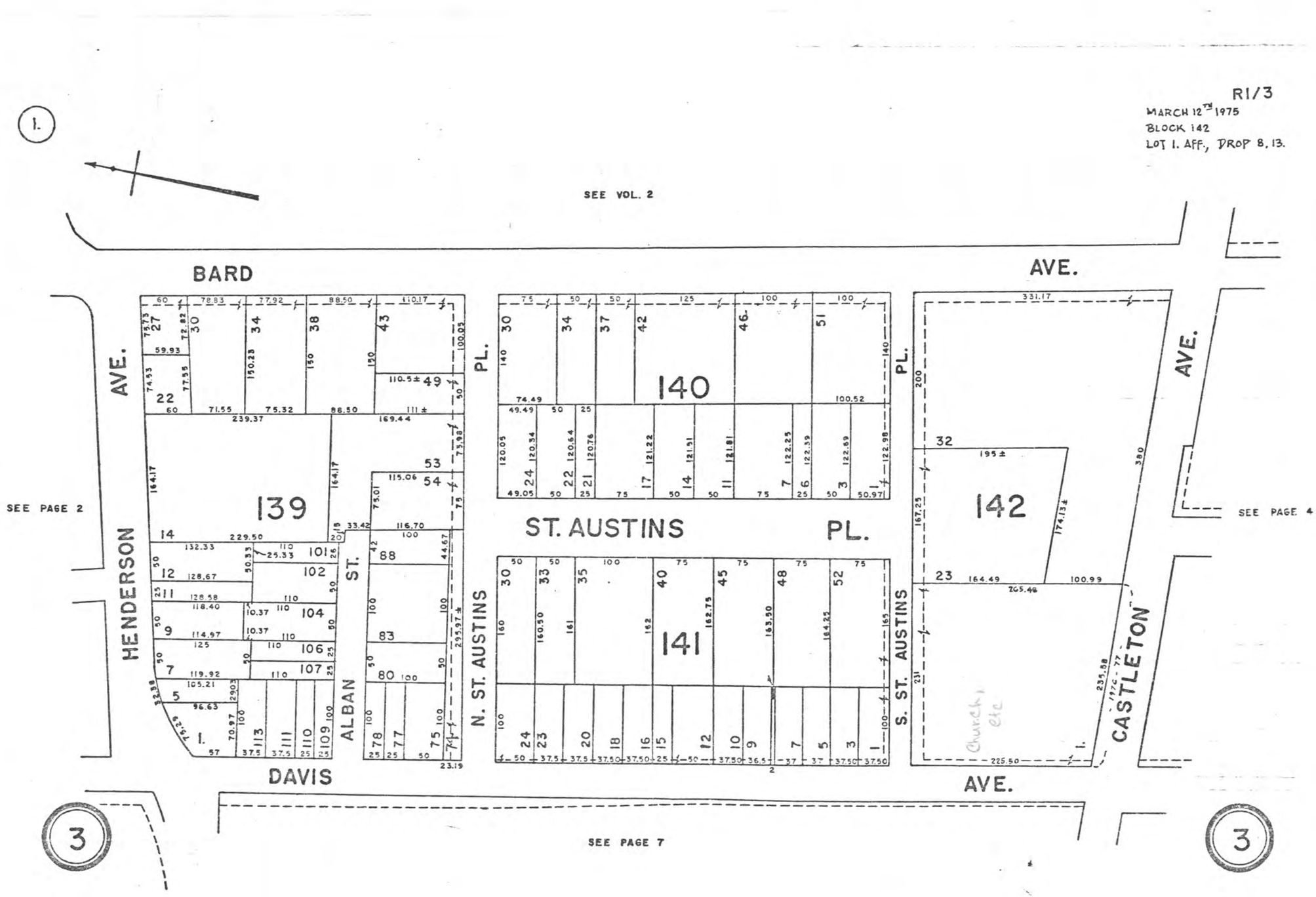
Please contact me at 566-7577 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:rb
Enc.


R1/3
MARCH 12TH 1975
BLOCK 142
LOT 1. AFF., DROP 8.13.
1.
SEE VOL. 2
BARD
AVE.
SEE PAGE 2
HENDERSON
AVE.
139
140
141
142
ST. AUSTINS
PL.
N. ST. AUSTINS
S. ST. AUSTINS
ALBAN
ST.
CASTLETON
AVE.
SEE PAGE 4
DAVIS
AVE.
SEE PAGE 7
3
3
Church etc

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 29, 1980

Mr. Thomas La Manna, Chairperson
Staten Island Community Board #1
111 Canal Street
Staten Island, N.Y. 10304

Re: see attached list

Dear Mr. La Manna:

The above named sites in your district will be considered at a Public Hearing on Tuesday, September 9, 1980, at 6:00 in the evening of that day at the Recreation Hall of the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island.

The purpose of the Hearing is to ascertain whether the sites qualify for Landmark designation, and the Commission would appreciate receiving the views of the Board.

If you have any questions before the Hearing, please call me at 566-7577. A representative of the Board may want to appear or you may want to send a statement to be read into the record on September 9, 1980.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:mc
Enc.

Re: Residential Buildings

92 Harrison Street House
92 Harrison Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 531, Lot 1

387 St. Pauls Avenue House
387 St. Pauls Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 519, Lot 82

General G. Ward House - "Oneata"
Wagner College
631 Howard Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 597, Lot 65 in part

Churches

Mariners Harbor Baptist Church/
now Staten Island Seventh Day Adventist Church
72 Union Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 1225, Lot 43 in part

St. Marys' Church, Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1

Public Buildings

Curtis High School
Hamilton Avenue & St. Marks Place
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 22, Lot 1 in part

Richmond County Courthouse
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 12

Staten Island Borough Hall
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 1

Interiors

Sailors Snug Harbor - Building "C"
and Chapel interiors
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 76, Lot 200 in part

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 29, 1980

Mr. Arnold Charnock, Warden
St. Marys Espiscopal Church
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York

Re: St. Marys Church, Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1

Dear Mr. Charnock:

Your name appears as the representative of the owner of the above named property. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 207-12.0 of Chapter 8-A (Preservation of Landmarks and Historic Districts) of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that on September 9, 1980 at 6:00 in the evening of that day a public hearing will be held in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, with respect to the proposed designation of the above named property.

Public notice of said hearing identifying the proposed Landmark and Landmark Site and setting forth its location, will appear in the City Record of August 25, 1980, and on each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) thereafter until and including September 9, 1980.

You may appear at such public hearing and present any facts and express any views relating to the proposed designation.

Please contact me at 566-7577 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:mc
Enc.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 29, 1980

Mr. Robert E. Campbell, Warden
St. Marys Espiscopal Church
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York

Re: St. Marys Church, Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Your name appears as the representative of the owner of the above named property. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 207-12.0 of Chapter 8-A (Preservation of Landmarks and Historic Districts) of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, you are hereby notified that on September 9, 1980 at 6:00 in the evening of that day a public hearing will be held in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, with respect to the proposed designation of the above named property.

Public notice of said hearing identifying the proposed Landmark and Landmark Site and setting forth its location, will appear in the City Record of August 25, 1980, and on each day (other than Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) thereafter until and including September 9, 1980.

You may appear at such public hearing and present any facts and express any views relating to the proposed designation.

Please contact me at 566-7577 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:mc
Enc.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 29, 1980

Mr. Thomas La Manna, Chairperson
Staten Island Community Board #1
111 Canal Street
Staten Island, N.Y. 10304

Re: see attached list

Dear Mr. La Manna:

The above named sites in your district will be considered at a Public Hearing on Tuesday, September 9, 1980, at 6:00 in the evening of that day at the Recreation Hall of the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island.

The purpose of the Hearing is to ascertain whether the sites qualify for Landmark designation, and the Commission would appreciate receiving the views of the Board.

If you have any questions before the Hearing, please call me at 566-7577. A representative of the Board may want to appear or you may want to send a statement to be read into the record on September 9, 1980.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:mc
Enc.

Re: Residential Buildings

92 Harrison Street House
92 Harrison Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 531, Lot 1

387 St. Pauls Avenue House
387 St. Pauls Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 519, Lot 82

General G. Ward House - "Oneata"
Wagner College
631 Howard Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 597, Lot 65 in part

Churches

Mariners Harbor Baptist Church/
now Staten Island Seventh Day Adventist Church
72 Union Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 1225, Lot 43 in part

St. Marys' Church, Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1

Public Buildings

Curtis High School
Hamilton Avenue & St. Marks Place
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 22, Lot 1 in part

Richmond County Courthouse
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 12

Staten Island Borough Hall
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 1

Interiors

Sailors Snug Harbor - Building "C"
and Chapel interiors
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 76, Lot 200 in part

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 25, 1980

Assemblywoman Elizabeth A. Connelly
Assembly District #61
Staten Island Development Center
2760 Victory Blvd.
Staten Island, New York 10314

Re: see attached list

Dear Assemblywoman Connelly:

On Tuesday, September 9, 1980 at 6:00 P.M. in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, the Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing on proposed New York City Landmarks. That day the Commission will consider the designation of the above named sites in your district.

The Commission has written to the Community Boards and the owners of the properties. If you would like to submit a statement about the proposed designations, we would read the message into the record that day.

The Commission appreciates your interest in its work.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:rb

Residential:
General William B. Ward House "Oneata"
Wagner College
631 Howard Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 597, Lot 65 in part

Churches:
Mariner's Harbor Baptist Church
now Seventh Day Adventist Church
72 Ynion Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 1225, Lot 43

St. Mary's Church, Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 25, 1980

Councilwoman Mary T. Codd
City Council, City Hall
New York, N.Y. 10007

Re: see attached list

Dear Councilwoman Codd:

On Tuesday, September 9, 1980 at 6:00 P.M. in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, the Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing on proposed New York City Landmarks. That day the Commission will consider the designation of the above named sites in your district.

The Commission has written to the Community Boards and the owners of the properties. If you would like to submit a statement about the proposed designations, we would read the message into the record that day.

The Commission appreciates your interest in its work.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:rb

Re: Residential Buildings:

710 Bay Street House
710 Bay Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 528, Lots 50 & 12

23-25 Belair Road House
23-25 Belair Road
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2860, Lot 35

33-37 Belair Road House
33-37 Belair Road
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2860, Lot 30

F. Bredt House (old New York Yacht Club)
30 Hylan Boulevard
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2830, Lot 49

92 Harrison Street House
92 Harrison Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 531, Lot 1

Poillon-Seguine-Britton House
361 Great Kills Road
Staten Island, New York
Tax Block Map 5195, Lot 6

387 St. Pauls Avenue House
387 St. Pauls Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 519, Lot 82

General William B. Ward House "Oneata"
Wagner College
631 Howard Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 597, Lot 65 in part

Churches:

Mariners Harbor Baptist Church
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Staten Island, New York
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347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York
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Public Buildings:
Curtis High School
Hamilton Avenue & St. Marks Place
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 22, Lot 1 in part

Richmond County Courthouse
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 12

Staten Island Borough Hall
Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 1

Interiors:
Sailors Snug Harbor
Building C & Chapel Interiors
914 Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 76, Lot 200 in part

Miscellaneous:
Vanderbilt Mausoleum
Moravian Cemetery
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 934, Lot 250 in part

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 25, 1980

Councilman Anthony I. Giacobbe
1492 Victory Boulevard
Staten Island, N.Y. 10301

Re: see attached list

Dear Councilman Giacobbe:

On Tuesday, September 9, 1980 at 6:00 P.M. in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, the Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing on proposed New York City Landmarks. That day the Commission will consider the designation of the above named sites in your district.

The Commission has written to the Community Boards and the owners of the properties. If you would like to submit a statement about the proposed designations, we would read the message into the record that day.

The Commission appreciates your interest in its work.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:rb

Re: Residential Buildings:

710 Bay Street House
710 Bay Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 528, Lots 50 & 12

23-25 Belair Road House
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Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2860, Lot 35

33-37 Belair Road House
33-37 Belair Road
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2860, Lot 30

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30 Hylan Boulevard
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2830, Lot 49

92 Harrison Street House
92 Harrison Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 531, Lot 1

Poillon-Seguine-Britton House
361 Great Kills Road
Staten Island, New York
Tax Block Map 5195, Lot 6

387 St. Pauls Avenue House
387 St. Pauls Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 519, Lot 82

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Wagner College
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Staten Island, New York
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Churches:

Mariners Harbor Baptist Church
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Public Buildings:
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Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 22, Lot 1 in part

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Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 12

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Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 7, Lot 1

Interiors:
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914 Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 76, Lot 200 in part

Miscellaneous:
Vanderbilt Mausoleum
Moravian Cemetery
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 934, Lot 250 in part

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 25, 1980

Councilman Nicholas La Porte
Council District #1
104 Islington Street
Staten Island, N.Y. 10308

Re: see attached list

Dear Councilman La Porte:

On Tuesday, September 9, 1980 at 6:00 P.M. in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, the Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing on proposed New York City Landmarks. That day the Commission will consider the designation of the above named sites in your district.

The Commission has written to the Community Boards and the owners of the properties. If you would like to submit a statement about the proposed designations, we would read the message into the record that day.

The Commission appreciates your interest in its work.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:rb

Re: Residential Buildings:

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Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 528, Lots 50 & 12

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Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2860, Lot 35

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33-37 Belair Road
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Tax Map Block 2860, Lot 30

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Staten Island, New York
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Hamilton Avenue & St. Marks Place
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Tax Map Block 76, Lot 200 in part

Miscellaneous:
Vanderbilt Mausoleum
Moravian Cemetery
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 934, Lot 250 in part

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 25, 1980

Congressman John M. Murphy
Congressional District #17
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007

Re: see attached list

Dear Congressman Murphy:

On Tuesday, September 9, 1980 at 6:00 P.M. in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, the Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing on proposed New York City Landmarks. That day the Commission will consider the designation of the above named sites in your district.

The Commission has written to the Community Boards and the owners of the properties. If you would like to submit a statement about the proposed designations, we would read the message into the record that day.

The Commission appreciates your interest in its work.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:rb

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Building C & Chapel Interiors
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Tax Map Block 76, Lot 200 in part

Miscellaneous:
Vanderbilt Mausoleum
Moravian Cemetery
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 934, Lot 250 in part

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 25, 1980

Honorable John J. Marchi
358 St. Marks Place
Staten Island, New York 10301

Re: see attached list

Dear Senator Marchi:

On Tuesday, September 9, 1980 at 6:00 P.M. in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, the Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing on proposed New York City Landmarks. That day the Commission will consider the designation of the above named sites in your district.

The Commission has written to the Community Boards and the owners of the properties. If you would like to submit a statement about the proposed designations, we would read the message into the record that day.

The Commission appreciates your interest in its work.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:rb

Re: Residential Buildings:

710 Bay Street House
710 Bay Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 528, Lots 50 & 12

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Staten Island, New York
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914 Richmond Terrace
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Miscellaneous:
Vanderbilt Mausoleum
Moravian Cemetery
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 934, Lot 250 in part

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

July 31, 1980

Mr. Brian Norris
Office of the Staten Island
Borough President
Staten Island Borough Hall
Staten Island, New York

Re: See attached list

On Tuesday, September 9, 1980, at 6:00 in the evening of that day, the Landmarks Preservation Commission will hold a public hearing in the Recreation Hall at the Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 914 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island. The purpose of the hearing will be to consider a number of Staten Island items including Staten Island Borough Hall and the Richmond County Courthouse for possible Landmark status.

If I can be of any assistance, please contact me at 566-7577.

Sincerely,

Lenore Norman

Lenore Norman
Executive Director

LN:mc
Enc.

Re: Residential Buildings:

710 Bay Street House
710 Bay Street
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 528, Lots 50 & 12

23-25 Belair Road House
23-25 Belair Road
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 2860, Lot 35

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St. Marys Church, Rectory & Parish Hall
347 Davis Avenue
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 142, Lot 1

Re: Public Buildings

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Hamilton Avenue & St. Marks Place
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Richmond County Courthouse
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Sailors Snug Harbor - Building "C"
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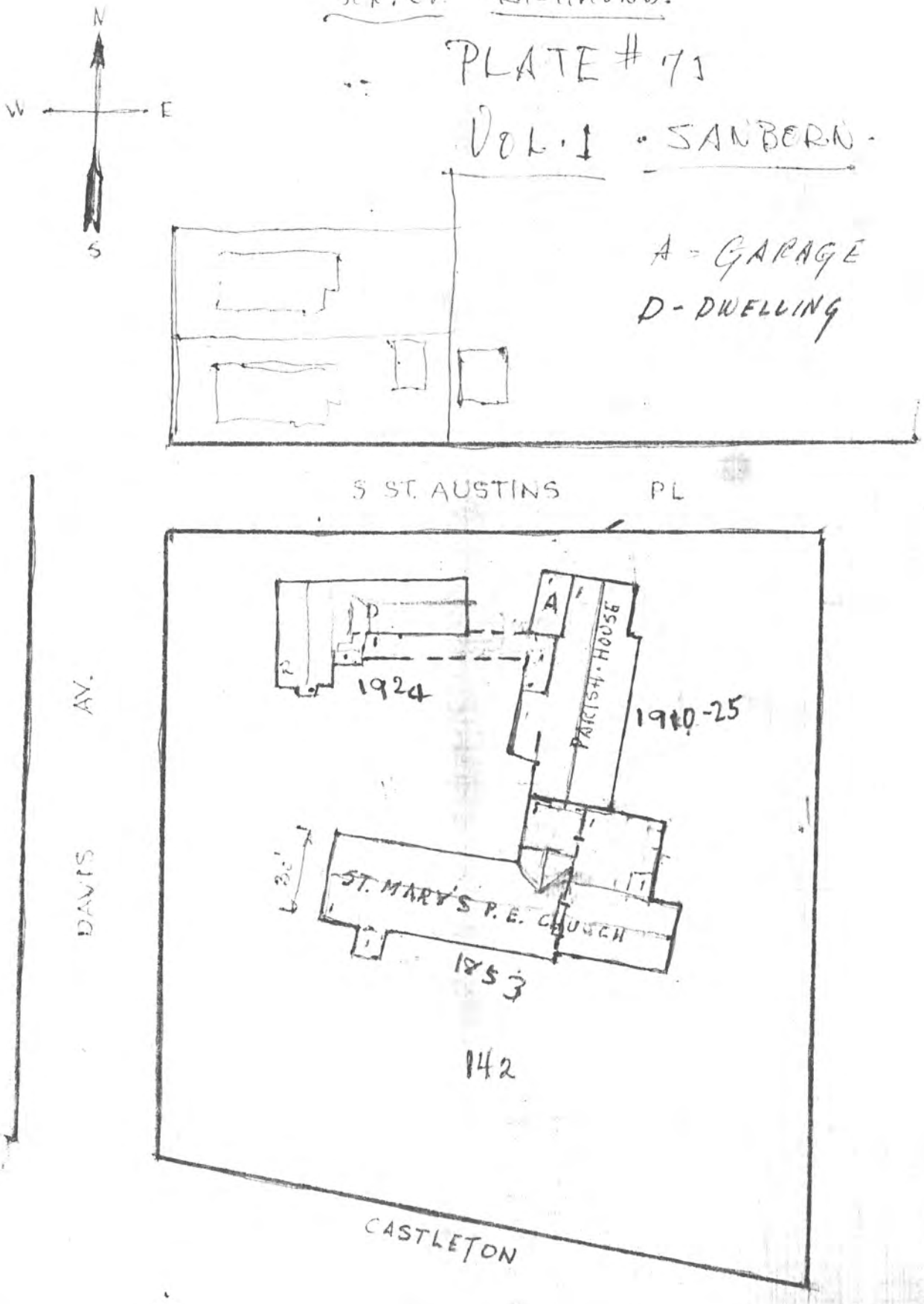
Sailors Snug Harbor - Chapel
914 Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 76, Lot 200 in part

Miscellaneous:

Vanderbilt Mausoleum
Moravian Cemetery
Staten Island, New York
Tax Map Block 934, Lot 250 in part

BER. CO. RICHMOND.

PLATE # 71

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