

Public School No. 3
Hamilton Avenue between Ludlow and Morris Streets
Yonkers
Westchester County
New York

HABS No. NY-6037

HABS
NY
60-6037

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
MID-ATLANTIC REGION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 3

HABS No. NY-6037

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60-YONK,
3-

Location: Hamilton Avenue between Ludlow Street and Morris Street, Yonkers, New York

Present Owner: Carlin-Atlas Corp.
140 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, New York

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: None

Significance: Public School Number Three (P. S. #3) on Hamilton Avenue in Yonkers is the earliest remaining public school complex in the city. Constructed in five major portions that were designed by architects of local or regional prominence, the complex was begun in 1884 and expanded as the needs of the district changed. P. S. #3 is illustrative of the growth and development of the neighborhood and of the city of Yonkers.

The position of P. S. #3 in the city's physical and social history is strengthened by the fact that the first parents' group in the city - and the second such group in the nation - was organized by Mrs. Belle Smith-Bruce, principal of #3 from 1893 to 1922. Graduates of the school who achieved national prominence included actress Constance Bennett and Brigadier General Frederick Hopkins. The area bounded by Morris and Ludlow streets on Hamilton Avenue, containing well-preserved mid- to late-nineteenth and early twentieth century residences in the French Second Empire, Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles in addition to the school, has been identified by the Yonkers Planning Bureau's Historic Inventory Survey (Phase I) as a potential historic district.

P. S. #3 has played an important role in the Hamilton Avenue neighborhood and in the community as a whole for nearly one hundred years.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of erection:

(Numbers correspond to those on the accompanying site plan.)

Building 1 - 1896
Building 2 - 1884, 1888

Building 3 - 1896
Building 4 - 1915

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION (continued):

A. Physical History (continued):

2. Architect:

The names of architects David and John Jardine, Charles C. Chipman (Chapman), Douglas Smyth, and George Howard Chamberlin are associated with the complex. The Board of Education minutes record that in May of 1883 an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was authorized for the purchase of a site and erection of a school. Plans and specifications for a one-story building, containing two classrooms each twenty-seven feet in width and thirty feet in depth, with "ample cloak rooms annexed", and a hall ten feet wide and thirty-four feet deep were submitted by "Messrs. D. and J. Jardine".¹ This description refers to the original portion (completed in 1884) of Building 2 on the accompanying site plan.² In 1888 two more rooms were added "to the back" of the 1884 structure, as was a "second story - unfinished". The design of the 1888 alterations is attributed by several sources³ to one "C. Chapman", who was probably Charles C. Chipman.

¹The firm of Jardine and Jardine, "one of the better known architectural offices in New York from the mid- to the late-nineteenth century", was begun by David Jardine. A native Scot and the son of an architect-builder, Jardine trained under his father and migrated to America at the age of twenty. He first practiced in New York in association with Edward Thompson and later formed a partnership with his brother John and others.

"During the eighties the firm of Jardine and Jardine acquired a large and successful practice, credited with the design of several important buildings of the period..." Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased (Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, 1956; Facsimile Edition, 1970), pp. 321-22.

²That the first building in the complex is the structure marked "2" on the site plan is confirmed by the 1896 Smyth blueprints (Building 2 is labeled "Present Building"; Nos. 1 and 3 are each labeled "New Building"), and by an 1889 Atlas of Yonkers showing Building 2 as the only structure on the site, in essentially its current - 1982 - configuration.

³"C. Chapman" is also referred to as "C. C. Chapman". Withey lists only a Cecil B. Chapman who practiced c. 1900 in Minneapolis. Architects in Practice: New York City, 1840-1900 lists no C. or C. C. Chapman but does refer to "Charles C. Chipman", whose practice consisted largely of schools, and whose representative works are given as "School No. 6, Yonkers; Prospect Street School, Yonkers". Dennis Steadman Francis for the Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, Architects in Practice... (New York: COPAR, 1979). On P. 16 of Yonkers Illustrated, issued by the Department of Publicity of the Yonkers Board of Trade, n.d., is a photograph of Public School 6. Under the picture is the statement "Remodeled by C. C. Chipman, Architect, New York". P. 164 of the same source pictures Public School No. 13, "Plans by C. C. Chipman, New York".

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION (continued)

A. Physical History (continued):

2. Architect (continued):

Buildings 1 and 3 have also been attributed to Chipman. 1896 blueprints exist, however, from the office of "Douglas Smyth, Arch.", showing both structures, and Smyth is confirmed as the designer by Board of Education documentation.⁴

1899 appears in several sources as the date of additional construction at the site, sometimes in connection with the name of "Chapman". An 1898 Superintendent's report referring to P. S. #3 as having "fourteen classrooms", and an 1896 Atlas of Yonkers showing Buildings 1, 2, and 3 in place attest to the fact that the first four major phases of construction had been completed prior to 1899. The nature of whatever changes may have taken place in that year is therefore unclear.

No confusion exists concerning either the date of construction (1915) or the architect (George Howard Chamberlin) of Building 4. Listed in both Francis (p. 21) and Withey (p. 115), Chamberlin was born in England in 1865, received his early education in New York, and entered the office of Robert H. Robertson as a student. He settled in Yonkers and opened a practice there "early in the century". In 1913 he received the appointment of "Architect to the City Board of Education" and was primarily responsible for the planning and design of Yonkers schools until his retirement in 1934.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners:

The property was owned by the Yonkers Board of Education from site acquisition in 1883 until 1976, and by the city of Yonkers from 1976 until 1981. In August of 1981, the complex was purchased by the present owner, Carlin-Atlas Corp.

⁴Telephone conversation with Mrs. May Tyropolis, Historian, Yonkers Board of Education, December 16, 1982. Withey does not list a Douglas Smyth. Francis, Architects in Practice..., refers on p. 71 to "Douglass Smyth" who began practice in New York in 1871, was still practicing there in 1900, and who did "general work".

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION (continued)

A. Physical History (continued)

4. Builder, Contractor, Suppliers:

No information is available for Buildings 1, 3, or 4. For Building 2 (1884), the following was provided by Mrs. Tyropolis of the Yonkers Board of Education:

Carpenter	- Hiram C. Barnes	(\$2,989.00)
Mason	- Joseph Perry	(\$4,000.00)
Plumbing/Heating	- John Fegan	(\$1,161.00)

5. Original Plans and Construction:

No information available on Buildings 2 and 4; 1896 blueprints (partial) for Building 1 and 3 are in possession of current owner.

6. Alterations and Additions:

The first building on the site, the original portion of Building 2, was enlarged in 1888. Buildings 1 and 3 (1896) and 4 (1915) represent additions to the complex. Subsequent datable alterations include the changing of the windows in Buildings 1, 2 and 3 from the original two-over-two double-hung wood sash type to aluminum frames with a combination of plain and geometrically patterned opaque plexiglass with operable casement sections (1974).

B. Historical Context:

Yonkers' first School Number Three, constructed in 1860, was in what is now the Moshulu section of the Bronx. When Yonkers was incorporated in 1872, this area became part of New York City. The school districts of Yonkers, which had operated independently prior to 1872, continued to do so until they were consolidated under one Board of Education in 1881. The earliest building in the present Number Three complex was the first post-consolidation structure erected by the school district.

During the late nineteenth century, Yonkers proved an attractive location for industry due to proximity to New York City, ease of transportation, and availability of a power source (the Saw Mill River). Companies contributing to the growth of the city included the National Sugar Refinery, 1872; the Alexander Smith Carpet Mills, begun in 1876; and Otis Elevator Company, organized in 1898.⁵ The

⁵All three were referred to in 1911 as "the largest in the world".
Yonkers: Next to the Largest City in the World (Yonkers Board of Trade), p. 10

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION (continued)

B. Historical Context (continued):

southwest section of Yonkers, served by P. S. #3, was close to these industries and was easily accessible via Broadway from New York City. As workers began to settle and prosper, they bought or built homes between Broadway and the river, and sent their children to P. S. #3. Originally kindergarten through second grade only, the school eventually expanded physically to accommodate students in kindergarten through eighth grade.

By the 1930's, the city's first junior high school had been built and industrial growth had slowed somewhat. The population of the southeastern section of Yonkers stabilized as the city began to expand eastward. The number of students at P. S. #3, now contained in kindergarten through grade six, also stabilized and ultimately declined as younger families chose to live elsewhere in the city. The district closed the school in 1976.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character:

The four-building complex comprising Public School No. 3 in Yonkers stylistically represents vernacular interpretations of the Colonial Revival (Buildings 1 and 2), the Italianate Revival (Building 3), and the Second Renaissance Revival (Building 4).⁴

All of the structures are well-detailed examples of late nineteenth-early twentieth century masonry construction. With stone foundations and brick load-bearing walls, Buildings 1, 2, and 3 have bluestone trim; Building 4 is trimmed with sandstone and brick of a different character from that of the primary building material. Roofs are of slate (Buildings 1, 2) or seamed metal. Interior elements of note include staircases and pressed metal ceilings (third floor) of Building 2; exposed truss framing with hand graining, Building 3; and a gymnasium at the attic level of Building 4 sheathed entirely (floor, walls, and ceiling) in wood.

The major change on the exterior of the buildings consists of replacement windows (and the bricking up of others) on Buildings 1, 2, and 3. Despite alterations, however, much architectural character and many early elements remain throughout.

2. Condition of Fabric:

Exterior walls of buildings in the complex have generally been well-maintained. Many slates of the roof of Building 2 are broken or missing. The roofs of the other structures appear to be in good condition.

Interior elements and materials have suffered from recent vandalism. The destruction is greatest in Buildings 2 and 4, where pipes and plumbing fixtures have been removed; wire-glass portions of metal dividing walls between hallways and stairs have been badly damaged; blackboard slates and light fixtures have been removed or damaged; plaster and wallboard partitions between classrooms and hallways have in some cases been demolished. Water damage has caused plaster deterioration and the buckling of some hardwood floors.

⁴Although accessible records offer some discrepancy in construction dates, it is clear that the first structure in the complex (the earliest portion of Building 2 on the map) was erected in 1884 and enlarged in 1888.

Buildings 1 and 3 (see map) were standing when an 1896 Atlas of Yonkers was published. All sources agree that Building 4 was constructed in 1915.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued)

B. Description of Exterior

1. Building 2

a. Overall Dimensions:

79.5' wide; 70' deep

(stair tower between Buildings 1 and 2:
35' wide; 14' deep)

b. Foundation:

Rough-dressed stone, randomly coursed.

c. Walls:

Red brick with bluestone trim.

d. Structural Systems, Framing:

Masonry load-bearing walls.

e. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, Bulk eads:

(1) One stoop, centered at first story level on south facade. Stairs, newel posts, railings, and balusters all of metal. Sheltered by cantilevered copper hood.

(2) Four concrete steps, first story level, north facade of stair tower. Railing, balusters, newel post of metal.

f. Chimneys:

None

g. Openings:

(1) Doorways and Doors:

(a) One double door with transom - first story, south facade of connecting wing between Buildings 1 and 2. Boarded up.

(b) Single entrance door from porch described "e (1)" above. Boarded up.

(c) Single entrance door, top of steps described "e (2)" above. Boarded up.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Openings (continued):

(2) Windows:

On the first, second, and third stories of all facades, rectangular openings with segmentally arched brick lintels and rectangular bluestone sills. At basement level, square openings with rectangular bluestone lintels and sills. Original wood-framed double hung two-over-two sash replaced 1974 with combination of clear and opaque geometrically patterned plexiglass in aluminum frames; operable portions are vertical or horizontal casements. Basement openings boarded up or filled with opaque plexiglass or louvres.

On north facade of three-story connecting wing between Buildings 1 and 2 is evidence of five round-arched openings, four with impost blocks, now bricked up. Those at the basement and first story levels were entrances, closed in 1974; window openings above were closed prior to 1974.

h. Roof:

(1) Shape, Coverings:

Double gambrel covered with red slate.

(2) Cornice, Eaves:

Projecting metal cornice with return eaves.

(3) Dormers:

Six shed-roofed dormers. Slate-covered cheeks, tern metal roofs. Simple wood pilasters frame windows grouped in pairs (side facades) or threes (front facade).

2. Building Number 3

a. Overall Dimensions:

31' wide; 40' deep

(stair tower between Buildings 2 and 3:
23' wide; 9' deep)

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION(continued)

2. Building Number 3 (continued)

b. Foundations:

Rough-dressed stone, randomly coursed.

c. Walls:

Red brick with bluestone trim.

d. Structural System, Framing:

(1) Walls: masonry load-bearing

(2) Roof: exposed heavy timber truss system

e. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, Bulkheads:

(1) On east facade, metal stoop with square metal newel posts, metal railings and balusters.

(2) On north facade, concrete steps and stoop; metal pipe railings.

f. Chimneys:

Two exterior chimneys on east facade now closed up. Six metal roof ventilators, four with louvred dome-shaped elements.

g. Openings:

(1) Doorways and Doors:

(a) Single entrance door opening onto east facade stoop described "e (1)" above. Boarded up.

(b) Double entrance door with nine wire-glass lights and eight-light wire-glass transom.

(2) Windows:

Rectangular openings with plain rectangular bluestone sills and lintels; three on east facade, two on north. Original wood-framed double hung two-over-two sash replaced 1974 with combination of clear and opaque geometrically patterned plexiglass in aluminum frames. Operable sections are horizontal casements. A portion of one east facade opening has been filled with louvres. The original clear glass in two banks of skylights (four per set) was replaced in 1974 with wire-glass.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued)

2. Building Number 3 (continued)

h. Roof:

Shape, Covering:

Hipped, covered with seamed metal.

3. Building Number 4

a. Overall Dimensions:

76.5' wide; 68.5' deep

b. Foundation:

Rough-dressed stone, randomly coursed.

c. Walls:

Red brick with sandstone and brick trim.

e. Structural System, Framing:

Masonry load-bearing walls.

f. Chimneys:

(1) Plain rectangular brick chimney.

(2) Round metal stack, attached to rear (west) facade.

g. Openings:

(1) Doorways and Doors:

(a) Street level, south facade:

Double entrance door, round-arched brick lintel, stone sill. Boarded up.

(b) Street level, east facade:

Double wood entrance door, paneled below, glass above. Boarded up.

(c) Entrance to basement, west facade:

Wood frame, three-light transom above metal door.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued)

3. Building Number 4 (continued)

f. Openings (continued):

(2) Windows:

All openings rectangular. Flat-arched keystone smooth brick lintels with voussoirs. Sills of sandstone or brick. Windows wood-framed with either one-over-one double hung sash or combination double hung and casement sash.

g. Roof:

Shape, Covering:

Shallow hipped, metal covered.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Building 2

a. Floor Plans:

See attached.

b. Stairways:

Metal-covered concrete risers; metal stringers decorated with widely-spaced paterae; iron newels, square in section with shallow recessed panels and stylized paterae; decoratively wrought iron balusters less ornate on the rear than on the main stair.

c. Flooring:

Hardwood, narrow (1½") boards in classrooms, storage areas and hallways, covered with vinyl in main (first floor) hallway. Bathroom floors of terrazo or ceramic tile.

d. Wall and Ceiling Finishes:

(1) Walls- primarily plaster on wood lath. Original wainscoting on stair walls replaced with Roman brick. Some plaster board used for storage area partitions. Walls dividing main hallways and stair wells are metal and wire-glass; bathroom walls have ceramic tile wainscoting.

(2) Ceilings - plaster on first and second floors; pressed metal on third floor.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued):

C. Description of Interior (continued):

1. Building 2 (continued)

e. Openings:

(1) Doorways and Doors:

First floor doorways are simple in character; doors are replacements without detail. Second and third floor interior doorways have transoms and incised surrounds with decorative corner blocks; doors are paneled.

(2) Windows:

All openings are plain.

f. Decorative Features and Trim:

Interior elements are primarily functional. Decoration consists of woodwork and, in some cases (third floor ceiling, for example), finishes.

g. Hardware:

Brass throughout. Hardware on second and third floors appears to be original, or early; on first floor, hardware is primarily of mid-twentieth century character.

h. Mechanical Equipment:

(1) Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:

Heating at the time the school was closed was provided by oil-fired steam radiators. Some first floor classrooms originally had working fireplaces; none were working at the time of the closing and some had been covered up. (In the basement space marked "Fan Room" on the 1966 blueprints is a large (diameter approximately eight feet) metal wheel stamped "Huyett & Smith Manufacturing Co". Patent date: March, 1886.)

(2) Lighting:

Earlier fixtures have been replaced, primarily by fluorescent lights. Some incandescent bulbs in storage areas.

(3) Plumbing:

Copper pipes, ceramic fixtures.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued):

C. Description of Interior (continued):

2. Building 3

a. Floor Plan:

See attached.

b. Flooring:

Hardwood boards, 6" wide.

c. Wall and Ceiling Finishes:

Walls, originally plaster and narrow beaded wood wainscoting, are all now plaster on lath. Ceiling is dark-stained narrow beaded boarding following configuration of structure's hipped roof.

d. Openings:

All window and door openings are extremely simple in character.

e. Decorative Features and Trim:

Exposed dark-stained roof truss system is hand grained. Interest is also provided by the east and west wall pilasters and the simple Art Deco treatment of the stage.

f. Hardware:

Brass, primarily of mid-twentieth century character.

g. Mechanical Equipment:

(1) Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:

This building has its own electrically-powered heating and air conditioning system with base-board radiators and large wall vents in the pilasters.

(2) Lighting:

Fluorescent.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued)

C. Description of Interior (continued):

3. Building 4

a. Floor Plans:

See attached.

b. Stairways:

Risers, steps and stringers are of painted metal. Molded railings are of varnished oak. Decorative iron newel posts are chamfered and topped with round finials. Balusters are decoratively wrought iron.

c. Flooring:

Halls, classrooms, and storage areas: narrow hardwood boards throughout. Bathrooms: plain terrazo. Decorative terrazo in a portion of the passageway between buildings 1 and 4.

d. Wall and Ceiling Finishes:

Classroom and hallway walls on first, second, and third floors are finished with plaster above the chair rail or window sill level; masonite below. Ceilings are also plaster on these floors. At the attic level, the gymnasium walls are entirely sheathed in narrow dark-stained boards (vertical below chair rail, horizontal above). The gymnasium ceiling (including beams) is covered with the same narrow boarding. In the space across the hall from the gymnasium, walls are covered with a combination of wood wainscoting and plaster. Roman brick serves as wainscoting on the stairs.

e. Openings:

(1) Doorways have molded surrounds; doors are paneled.

(2) Window surrounds are molded.

f. Decorative Features and Trim:

Interest is provided by the dark-stained molded woodwork, including chair rails and baseboards; and by the grills and surrounds of heating vents. Metal devices protecting the gymnasium lighting fixtures are also decorative.

g. Hardware:

Brass throughout, primarily original with the exception of crash bars on some doors.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued)

C. Description of Interior (continued):

3. Building 4 (continued)

h. Mechanical Equipment:

(1) Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:

Building 4 is heated by an oil-fired hot water system with exposed pipe coils in each room.

(2) Lighting:

Fluorescent in primary spaces, first, second, third, and part of fourth floor; incandescent in gymnasium and secondary spaces (storage areas, etc.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation:

The P.S. #3 complex is located in the southwest section of the lower Westchester County city of Yonkers. Approximately one-half mile east of the Hudson River and one mile north of the southern limits of New York City, the immediate neighborhood is primarily residential in character with houses dating from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Architectural styles represented include the French Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival. Yonkers Professional Hospital is one block north of the school site; St. Joseph's Medical Center, two blocks west. South Broadway, one of the city's main thoroughfares, is one block east; land use on this street is mixed residential and small scale commercial.

The individual buildings with the grouping are all oriented east, toward Hamilton Avenue. The site slopes up, away from Hamilton Avenue, and drops off sharply behind Building 3.

2. Historic Landscape Design:

No attempts at landscape design are evident or recorded. Trees, primarily deciduous, line the eastern boundary of the site. One large maple tree is incorporated into the playground area south of the buildings. Other landscape elements include a fieldstone retaining wall at the eastern and western boundaries. The wall has a concrete coping

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (continued)

D. Site (continued):

2. Historic Landscape Design (continued):

and on the east is topped by a wrought iron fence. A second stone wall divides the building site from the playground area on the south, forms the southern foundation wall of Building 3, and separates the school complex from adjacent properties to the north. On the south, west, and north, the wall is topped with a chain link fence; a similar fence sections the playground into activity areas.

3. Outbuildings:

The complex has no outbuildings, but the incinerator, located in an asphalt-covered area south of Building 2 and west of Building 4, is of interest. On an octagonal concrete base, the vari-colored stack of fire brick reaches a height of approximately five stories. The mouth of the stack is defined by corbelling. The incinerator is accessed through an iron fire door on the north. Some of the raised iron lettering has worn off, but enough remains to indicate that the door came from a foundry in New York City.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

No original drawings were located. Blueprints accessible were:

1. 1896 - Plans and elevations, Buildings 1, 2, and 3. Building 2 referred to as "Present Building"; 1 and 3 were labelled "New Building". Blueprints stamped with the name of "Douglas Smyth, Arch."; some bear the signature of "Robert W. Stewart".
- 1940 - Plan, North Elevation, and details, Building 3. Office of A. G. Corkin, R.A., Deputy Superintendent, Buildings and Maintenance.
- 1966 - Basement and Third Floor plans, Buildings 1, 2, and 4. Drawn by John B. Claremont, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.
- 1974 - Some elevations and details of Buildings 1, 2, and 3. Drawn by Lewis A. Shoenback, Architect.

All are in the possession of the property owner, Carlin-Atlas Corp.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (continued)

B. Early Views:

None located.

C. Interviews:

Mrs. May Tyropolis, Historian, Yonkers Board of Education
November 24, 1982; December 16, 1982

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary Sources:

None accessible.

2. Unpublished Sources:

- a. Building-Structure Inventory Form - P.S. #3
Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Parks and Recreation
Albany, New York

Prepared by Michael P. Rebic, Architectural Preserva-
tion Consultant to the Yonkers Planning Bureau,
June 22, 1981.

b. History of Yonkers Schools

Unpublished manuscript on file at the Yonkers Public
Library.

3. Secondary Sources:

- a. Various clippings, "Schools" file, Yonkers Public
Library.

4. Published Sources:

- a. Allison, C. The History of Yonkers. New York: 1896.
- b. Francis, Dennis Steadman. Architects in Practice: New York
City, 1840-1900. New York: Committee for the Preservation
of Architectural Records, 1979.
- c. Sanchis, Frank. American Architecture: Westchester County,
New York. Valhalla, New York: North River Press, 1977.
- d. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical
Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased. Los Angeles:
Hennessey and Ingalls, 1956; Facsimile Edition, 1970.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (continued)

D. Bibliography (continued):

4. Published Sources (continued):

- e. Yonkers Board of Trade. Yonkers Illustrated. n.d.
- f. Yonkers Board of Trade. Yonkers, Next to the Largest City. 1911.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Records in possession of Yonkers Board of Education, inaccessible at the time this document was prepared because of Board involvement in litigation. Contact: Ms. Deborah Heller, Director of Information Services.

F. Supplemental Material:

1. Floor Plans and Site Plan:

Prepared by:

Naomi Lionni
Research Assistant and Graphic Designer
Under the Direction of Consultant Karen Morey Kennedy
November-December, 1982

2. Photographs:

Taken by:

Conrad Waldinger Studios
Bronx, New York
November, 1982

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Federal Agency Involved:

Department of Housing and Urban Development

B. Name of Project:

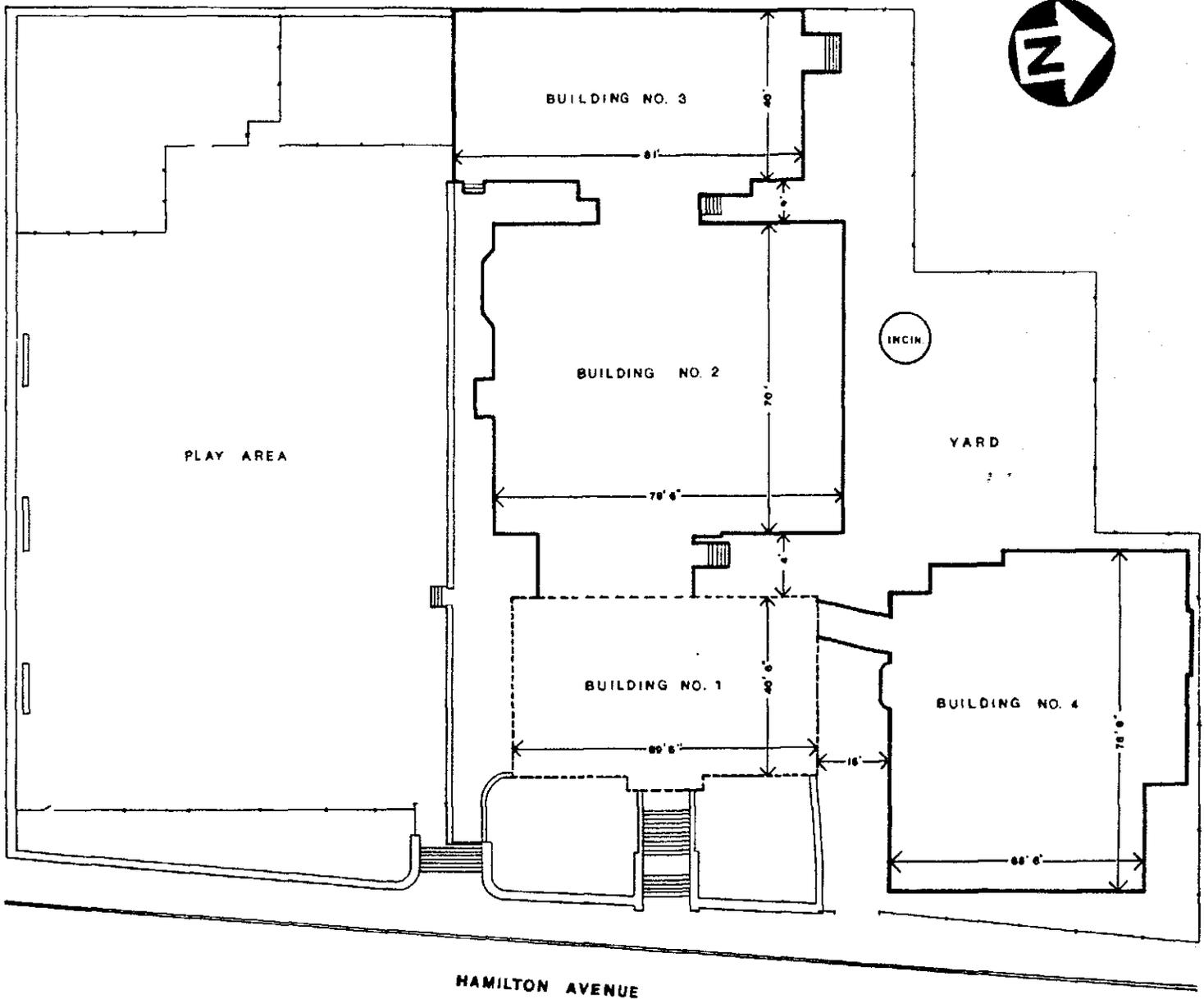
Hamilton Avenue Apartments

C. Documentation Prepared By:

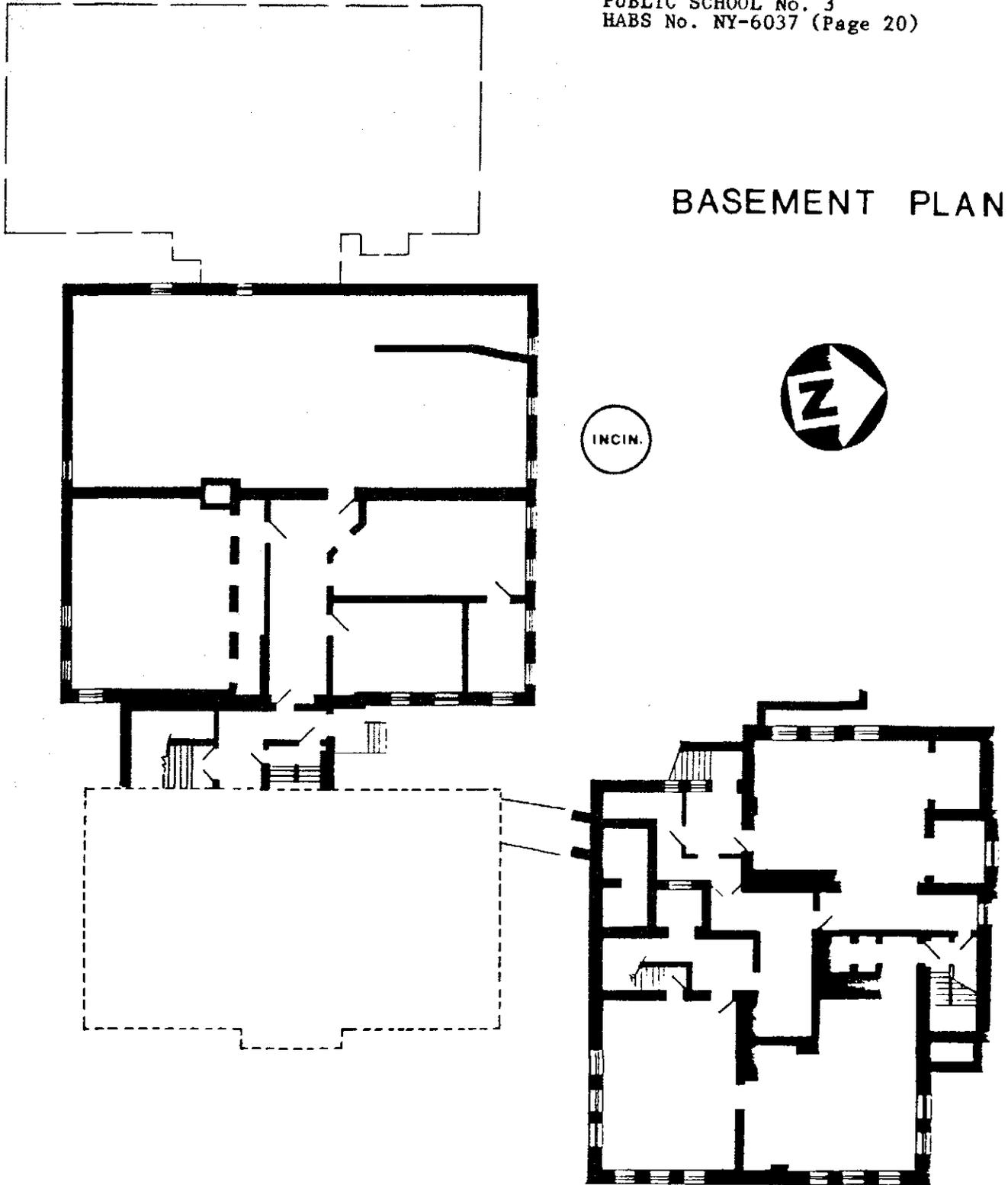
Karen Morey Kennedy,
Historic Preservation Consultant for Carlin-Atlas Corp.
20 Hix Avenue
Rye, New York 10580

November-December, 1982

SITE PLAN



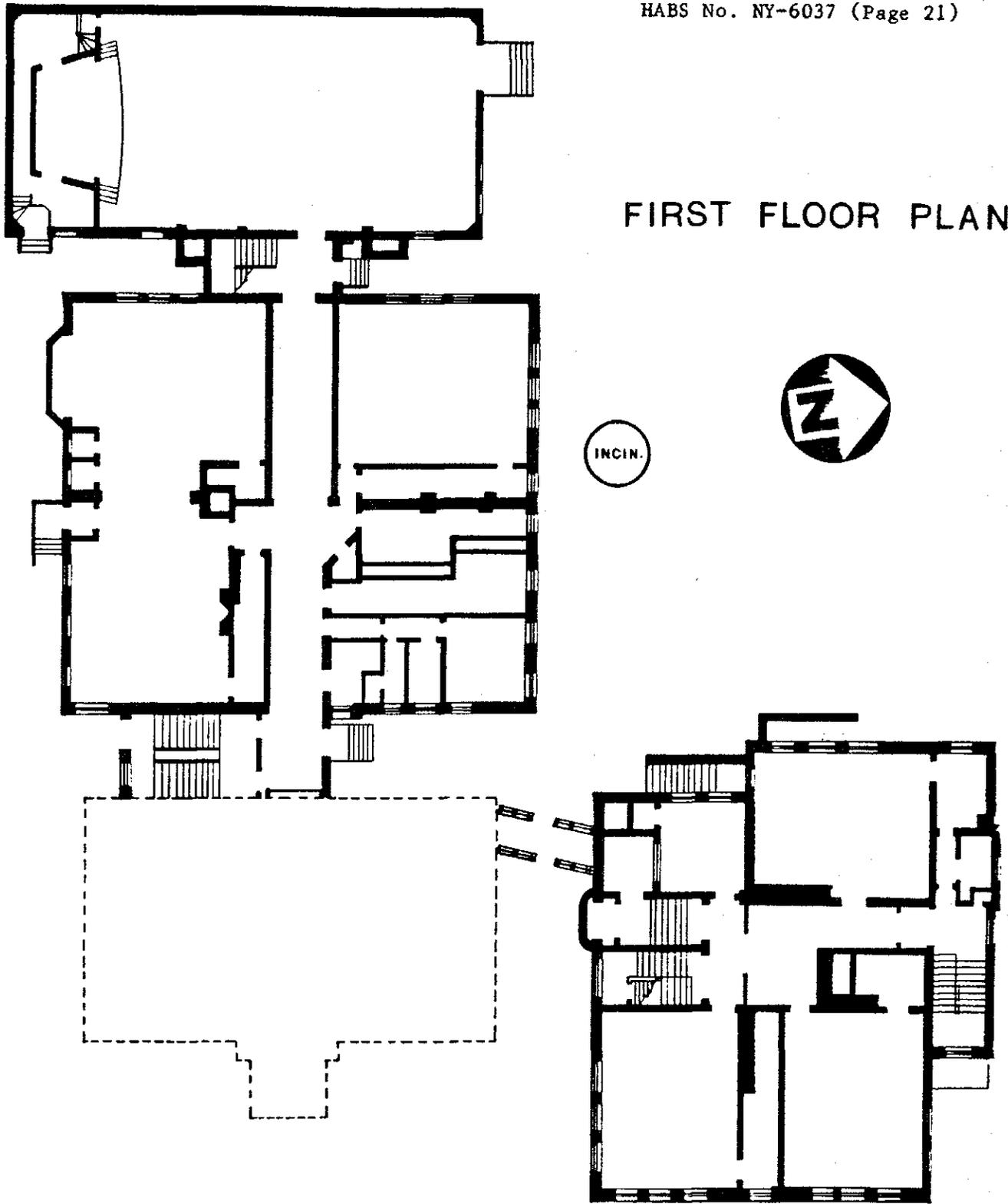
BASEMENT PLAN



HAMILTON AVENUE

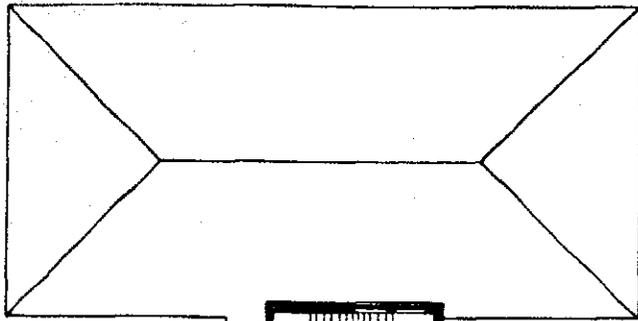
NAOMI LIONNI NOVEMBER 1982

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

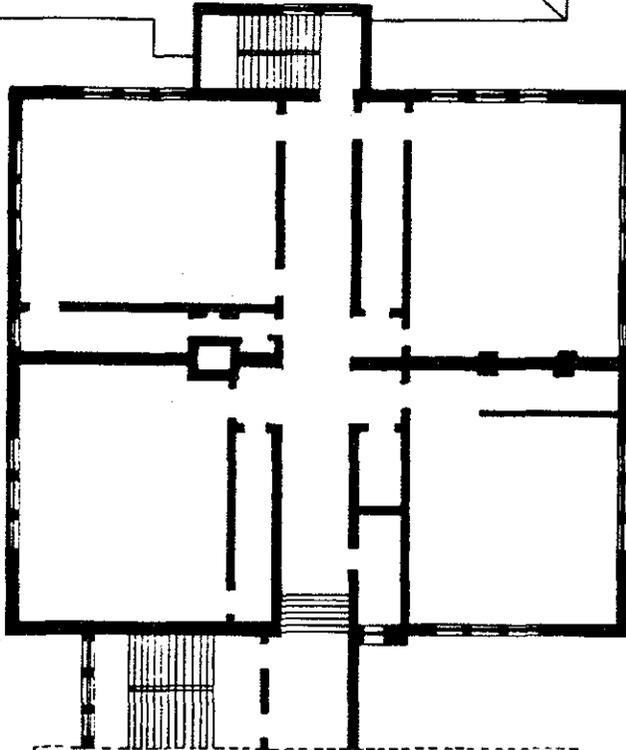


HAMILTON AVENUE

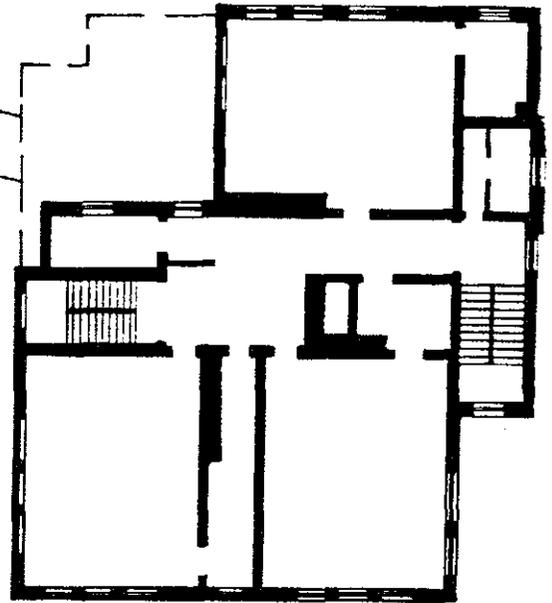
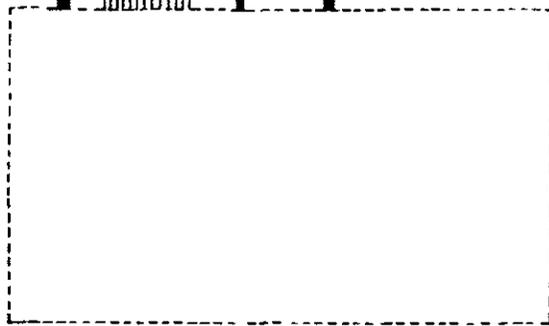
NAOMI LIONNI NOVEMBER 1962



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

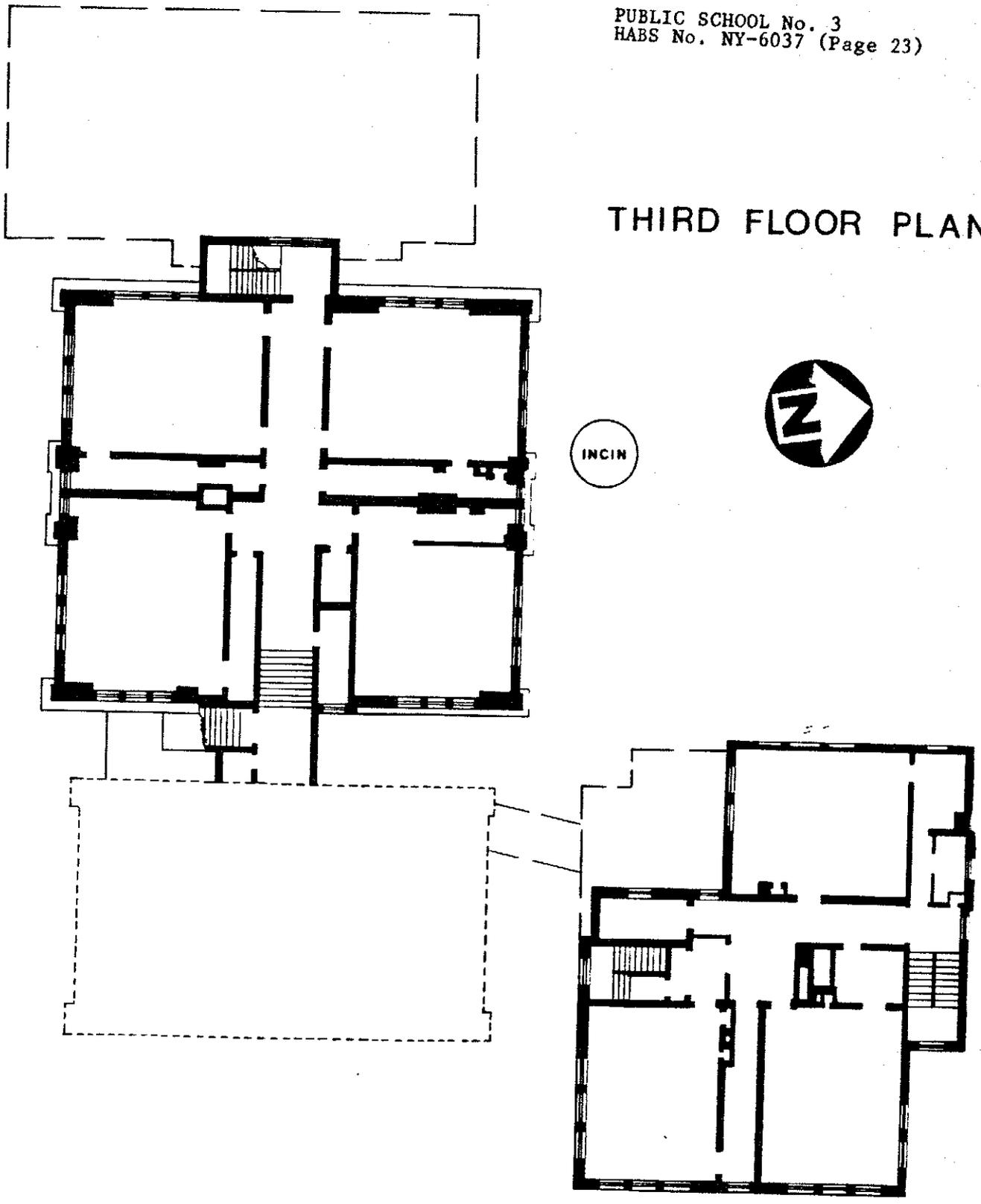


INCIN.



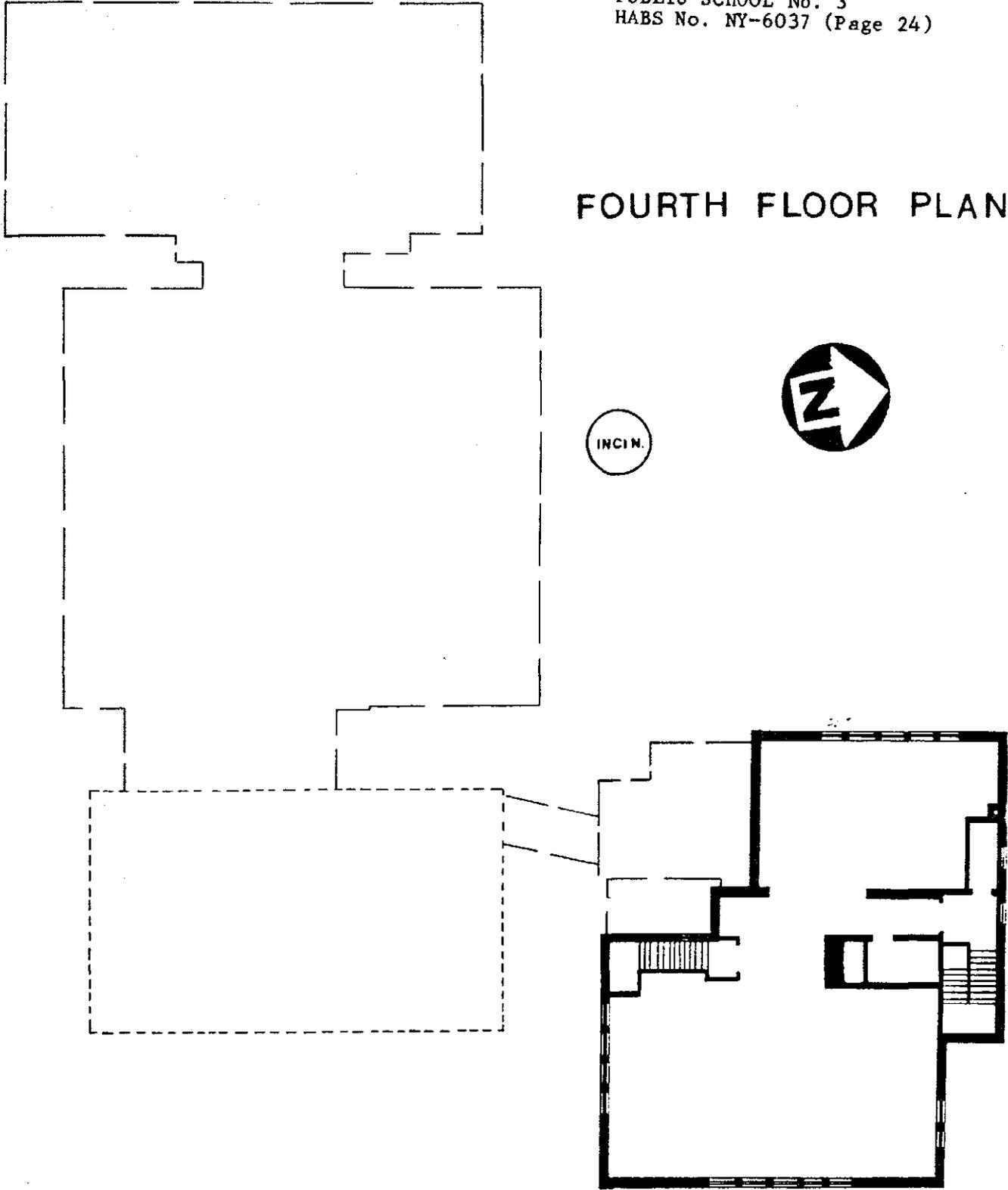
HAMILTON AVENUE

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



HAMILTON AVENUE

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



HAMILTON AVENUE

NAOMI LIONNI NOVEMBER 1982