

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name 28th Police Precinct Station House
other names/site number 39th, 13th, 23rd Police Precinct Station House; Hope Community Hall
name of related multiple property listing NA

2. Location

street & number 177 East 104th Street not for publication
city or town New York vicinity
state New York code NY county New York code 061 zip code 10029

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

foundation: BRICK

LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance

walls: BRICK
STONE/Granite, Sandstone

roof: ASPHALT

other: METAL

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The 28th Police Precinct Station House, today Hope Community Hall, is a former police station at 177-179 East 104th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues in the East Harlem neighborhood of New York County, New York. Composed in an eclectic combination of the *Rundbogenstil*, Renaissance Revival, and Neo-Grec styles by architect Nathaniel Bush, the station house is an intact example of late-nineteenth-century institutional architecture with a monumental, structurally expressive design. The station house consists of a five-story main building and a three-story annex, both constructed between 1892 and 1893, that are connected by a second-story enclosed passage. The façade is constructed of red brick with granite trim and features a central arched entrance, round- and segmental-arched windows, and a corniced central tower that rises above the fourth-story cornice.

The station house occupies a mid-block lot with a fifty-foot street frontage on the north side of East 104th Street with approximately one hundred feet of depth to its rear property line (Map 2). With the exception of a narrow areaway in its front and an open-air courtyard between the main station house and the annex, the 28th Police Precinct Station House occupies the entirety of its rectangular lot through its first story. A pair of symmetrical light wells located on the east and west edges of the lot form a dumbbell plan from the second through fourth stories. The fifth story is partially set back at the outer bays above the cornice line but expands to the full width of the lot at its rear. The annex is a rectangular building occupying the full width of the rear of the lot and is connected to the main wing by means of an open-air first-floor gangway and a 1916 enclosed second-floor bridge. The inner courtyard's floor is at cellar level.

Narrative Description

Block Context

The block is dominated by four- and five-story brick flats and tenements characteristic of Harlem's late-nineteenth century speculative development (Map 1). Flanking the station house to the west is Engine Company No. 53, designed by Napoleon LeBrun & Son in 1884 (Photograph 2). Two blocks to the north, on East 106th Street, is St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church and Convent (1883-87, 1907; NRHP 1984), a Romanesque Revival parish church also designed by Napoleon LeBrun & Son to serve the neighborhood's late-nineteenth-century Irish community.

The immediate blocks surrounding the 28th Police Precinct Station House also contain a number of additional properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, including the Park Avenue Viaduct of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad (1874-97), Public School 72 (1879), the Hellenic Orthodox Church of Sts. George and Demetrios (1891), the Eagle Theater (1914), the Kress Department Store (1915), and the George Washington Carver Houses (1958).

Exterior

The 28th Police Precinct Station House is a five-story tall, three-bay-wide building clad in load-bearing red brick laid in running bond with grey granite trim. As is typical in the *Rundbogenstil* style, the façade is treated symmetrically. Here, the design is organized around the central bay, which is flanked by two identical bays, each divided by projecting piers. The lower four stories are three bays wide; the fifth story, which rises over a projecting cornice, is the width of the central bay forming a central tower. The façade is further articulated by a succession of granite belt courses that align with the window sills and lintels (Photograph 1).

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The building is set behind an open areaway with an exposed sub-grade cellar level that is clad in brick with sandstone trim. The cellar level has a number of historic window and door openings which have non-historic brick infill, replacement infill or are covered with sheet metal and cardboard. The areaway is surrounded by a cast- and wrought-iron fence featuring decorative scrollwork between its balusters and three entry gates (Photograph 4).

The first story of the station house is taller than the upper stories. The central entrance is recessed within a rounded-arch granite door surround with banded molding. It is accessed by a brief series of granite steps flanked by neo-Grec granite cheek walls topped by a metal fence that was installed sometime after 1940. The entry features the original wood-paneled double doors topped by an arched transom light painted with the words "HOPE COMMUNITY HALL" (dating from ca. 1980s; Photograph 5). The entry is flanked by a pair of rusticated granite ashlar piers that anchor the bases of the brick piers that rise to the cornice line. The flanking bays feature segmental-arched window openings trimmed in granite and infilled with historic tripartite wood windows configured with a central casement window flanked by double-hung windows and transoms above (Photograph 3).

The second, third, and fourth stories use a repeating articulation scheme: the center bay contains a pair of arched windows capped by arched granite lintels, while the flanking bays feature pairs of segmental-arched windows capped by segmental-arched granite lintels. All of the window infill is wood round- and segmental-arched double-hung sash (Photograph 8). The central bay is also distinguished by an original decorated wrought-iron fire escape, with semi-circular balconies lined with curving wrought-iron balusters (Photograph 7). A historic flagpole is mounted on the fourth story between the central bay's two arched windows (Photograph 9).

The fourth story is capped by a bracketed sheet-metal cornice that wraps around the façade's four protruding piers; the cornice caps the two end piers with small segmental pediments. The cornice's brackets follow a Doric triglyph motif, with blind roundels punctuating the metopes between brackets (Photograph 6).

The central bay, along with its two flanking brick piers, rises above the cornice to the fifth story. This level features three arched window openings with wood double-hung windows (currently missing their glazing), capped by an arcading granite lintel. The fifth story terminates with another sheet-metal bracketed cornice, which mimics the design of the cornice below in smaller proportions. The two flanking piers are capped by small metal pediment-gables that top the cornice (Photograph 9).

The fifth story's cornice wraps around the central bay's east and west sides. Below the cornice, the sides of the fifth-story central bay have utilitarian finishes, with brick cladding and minimal detailing. Each side has three arched windows infilled with one-over-one wood sash; all of the side windows are missing their glazing. The side windows feature Dorchester sandstone sills (Photograph 10).

The station house and annex both have flat, rolled-asphalt roofs surrounded by sandstone-capped brick parapets. At the south side the roof slopes up to meet the top of the cornice.

The north, rear elevation of the main station house is three bays wide and five stories tall in addition to having a fully exposed cellar. The cellar has a historic steel panel door in its central bay leading out to the floor of the courtyard; its east bay contains two CMU-infilled window openings, with non-historic louvers within the top of the western infilled window opening. The west bay is occupied by a pair of square, wood double-hung windows (Photograph 11). The first and second stories of the north elevation contain pairs of wood double-hung windows on both the east and west bays. The central bay of the first story, is the site of a doorway leading onto the historic steel-grate gangway across the courtyard, while the second story's central bay is occupied by a fully enclosed bridge, added in 1916, that leads across the courtyard (Photograph 12). The north elevation's third,

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fourth, and fifth stories each share matching configurations, with paired wood double-hung windows. The eastern edge of the north elevation features a brick chimney, added in 1917, that rises above the fifth-story roof.

The light-well elevations are clad in red common brick. The windows facing the light-wells are all two-over-two double-hung wood sash, and feature sandstone sills and lintels.

The three-story rear annex, which was historically used as a jail and lodging house, was constructed at the same time as the main station house. Separated from the main station house by a small courtyard, the annex has a fully raised cellar level and two upper stories. It is designed in a utilitarian style with load-bearing brick cladding and Dorchester sandstone trim.

The cellar level and first story, which both originally functioned as the jail, have arched one-over-one wood casement windows that are located within deeply recessed arched openings and protected by iron window bars (Photograph 13). The central bay of the cellar level is occupied by a segmental-arched door opening with a historic steel-bar gate to the courtyard, and the first story's central bay contains a segmental-arched doorway of matching proportions that accesses the first-floor connecting gangway. (The current poor condition of the historic gangway prohibits safe access to the annex's first floor.) The second floor's central bay, meanwhile, contains the enclosed second-floor connecting bridge. The second story, which was used as a lodging space, has square-headed openings with stone sills and lintels and wood two-over-two single-hung window infill. Horizontal bands of grey Dorchester sandstone mark the different levels at sills, lintels, and in between (Photograph 14).

The north elevation of the annex faces the backyard of the tenement at 170 East 105th Street. The elevation is arranged with four square-headed window openings distributed between the first and second stories. Neither the south nor north elevations of the annex are visible from the public right of way.

Interior

The station house contains its most public-facing areas, including the front office and captain's room, in the street-facing first-floor spaces. More private spaces, such as the sitting room, sergeants' rooms, and patrolmen's dormitories, occupy the rear-facing and upper-floor rooms.

The sole means of vertical circulation within the building is the original wood staircase that runs from the cellar to the fifth floor at the west side of the station house. Though enclosed at the first floor and cellar, the staircase is open on the second through fifth floors and follows an open double-L configuration through its full height. At the first floor, the stair features a decorated newel post and a curving banister with spindles (Photograph 18). The undersides of the stairs are clad in historic pressed metal, and steel brackets support the intermediate landings between each floor. The walls of the staircase are faced with historic wood wainscoting with plaster above (Photograph 29).

The main entry leads into a small vestibule that opens into the front office through a wood double door with glazing. The vestibule is finished with wood-paneled wainscoting, plaster walls, a pressed-metal ceiling, and a non-historic plywood floor. Typical historic finishes on the first floor include plaster walls with wood baseboards, chair rails or picture rails, hardwood floors (concealed beneath non-historic vinyl or linoleum tile), and pressed-metal ceilings. The front office follows this scheme and also features cove moldings and decorative medallions on its pressed-metal ceiling (Photograph 15).

At the east side of the first floor is the eastern sergeant's room. An original wood paneled door and wood two-over-two double-hung windows open between the front office and the sergeant's room. The sergeant's room has two skylights punched into its pressed-metal ceiling to let in light from the air shaft above.

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At the front of west side of the first floor is the captain's room, which features a historic pressed-metal ceiling with cove moldings and a central medallion from which a utilitarian ceiling lamp is mounted (Photograph 16). The jambs of the two doorways leading out of the captain's room, to the front office and west sergeant's room respectively, are wood with decorative panel insets. The doorways are topped by covered historic transoms (Photograph 17). A historic freestanding wooden armoire is set within the northeast corner of the room.

North of the captain's room is the western sergeant's room, which has a single historic skylight opening in its ceiling, currently infilled with plywood. The western sergeant's room has a small restroom to its north, which is accessed by a wood-panel door with an infilled transom. The western and eastern sergeant's rooms on the first floor are respectively located at the bases of the western and eastern light wells.

At the rear of the first floor is a sitting room that occupies the full width of the building, accessed through a wood-paneled double door with transom light. From this room's north wall, a door with an infilled transom leads out onto a wide steel gangway that spans the courtyard to the rear annex. The sitting room's north wall is partially obscured by a non-historic wood-frame structure that currently supports the ceiling.

The second, third, and fourth floors of the station house have similar plans, but many of their historic spaces have been modified with twentieth-century subdivisions. Each of these floors is flanked at their north and south ends by patrolmen's dormitories. In between is the station house's circulation core which contains the stairwell, stair corridors, and sergeant's rooms and restrooms. Typical historic finishes found throughout the dormitories include plaster walls with wood baseboards, wood molded window surrounds with wood-panel wainscoting extending below, pressed-metal ceilings, and hardwood floors (Photographs 20-22, 24). Non-historic finishes typically include gypsum wall-board demising walls, carpeted or vinyl-tile floors (in all except the eastern fourth-floor and the fifth-floor rear dormitories), fluorescent ceiling lamps, and acoustic-tile dropped ceilings (which are only found in the fourth- and fifth-floor rear dormitories). On the third floor, the front dormitory was altered circa 1914 when two sergeant's rooms were added to its east end (Photograph 21).

The upper-floor stair corridors largely retain their historic finishes, including plaster walls with wainscoting and pressed-metal ceilings, but floors are clad in non-historic vinyl or linoleum tile (Photograph 19). Additionally, each stair corridor has two wood window frames on its east wall; these historically would have let in light from the sergeant's rooms, but all are now infilled with plaster. Of the upper-floor sergeant's rooms, the second floor has been subdivided with a restroom at its east end and altered with non-historic finishes throughout. The third-floor sergeant's room was converted into a restroom ca. 1914. The fourth-floor sergeant's room has historic plaster walls with wood baseboards, molded wood window surrounds with wood wainscoting extending below, and pressed-metal ceilings but with a non-historic carpeted floor. The fifth-floor sergeant's room has the greatest integrity of the upper-floor sergeant's rooms, including having all the historic finishes present on the fourth floor, as well as a historic hardwood floor.

The fifth floor has a slightly smaller footprint with a gymnasium at the front, a central core, and a rear dormitory. The gymnasium only occupies the central bay of the façade and has three large windows on its east and west sides overlooking the roof of the fourth story. Most of the gymnasium's finishes are historic, including its plaster walls with wood baseboards, molded wood window surrounds, pressed-metal ceiling, and hardwood floor; the fluorescent ceiling lamp is a later addition (Photograph 23).

The main station house cellar is divided into a network of rooms by the building's load-bearing brick walls. The main stairwell terminates at the cellar's central corridor, from which it is separated by a non-historic CMU demising wall. The cellar's corridor passes through brick-arched openings where it crosses the load-bearing walls (Photograph 25). Each of the cellar spaces has utilitarian finishes, including exposed brick walls, concrete

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slab floors, and simple pressed-metal ceilings (which are present in all rooms except the boiler room in the northeast corner, which has an exposed concrete-slab ceiling).

The annex lacks any means of vertical circulation; therefore, its first and second floors can only be accessed by the gangway and bridge that connect respectively to the first and second floors of the station house. Because of the gangway's poor condition, the first floor of the annex is not currently accessible. The cellar and first floor of the annex compose the historic jail, while the second floor of the annex was historically used as lodging quarters for the homeless. The cellar is divided into three rooms by its load-bearing brick demising walls: a west room, an east room, and a rear shooting range, which is accessed from the east room. The cellar has utilitarian finishes, with exposed brick walls, concrete slab floors, and parged brick vaulted ceilings (Photograph 26). The lodging quarters above the jail is accessed via a second-floor bridge over the courtyard, which connects to the station house's second-floor rear dormitory. The lodging quarters is an undivided space that occupies the entire second floor of the annex. Both the lodging quarters and its connecting bridge have utilitarian finishes, including exposed brick walls, concrete slab floors, and simple pressed-metal ceilings (Photographs 27, 28).

Integrity

With minimal exterior alterations and few interior alterations, the 28th Police Precinct Station House exhibits a high degree of integrity. On the exterior, the façade retains its historic design and materials, and, on the interior, its historic plan and many historic finishes remain intact. While some changes have occurred in the station house—primarily the subdivision of several of the upper-floor private spaces into smaller offices with new finishes—overall the building strongly conveys its significance as a late-nineteenth-century institutional building built to serve the rapidly expanding neighborhood of East Harlem.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- ARCHITECTURE
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1892-1974

Significant Dates

- 1893
- 1967

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Nathaniel Bush

Period of Significance (justification)

The site's period of significance extends from its construction in 1892 to 1974, the date of the Police Department's departure from the building.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The 28th Police Precinct Station House was constructed between 1892 and 1893 as the New York City Police Department (NYPD) expanded its operations into the newly urbanized neighborhoods of upper Manhattan. The station house was designed by the NYPD's resident architect Nathaniel D. Bush, who held his position as the department's principal designer of precinct station houses between 1862 and his retirement in 1895. (After 1895, the NYPD appointed station architects on a project-by-project basis.)

The 28th Police Precinct is **locally significant** under **Criterion A** in the areas of:

Community planning and development as a marker of the expansion of civic institutions into East Harlem during the neighborhood's rapid growth at the end of the nineteenth century. The city's Police Department, Fire Department, and Board of Education each commissioned extensive repertoires of public architecture in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the architecture of these institutions was a tangible representation of the expanding reach of the city's government well beyond Lower Manhattan. Though these neighborhood civic buildings tended not to be extravagant, their scale and formal architecture made them stand out among the surrounding speculative development typical of their neighborhoods.

Social history as a focus for the neighborhood's twentieth-century history of police brutality that culminated in the East Harlem uprising of 1967. As southeast Harlem emerged as a predominantly Puerto Rican and Black neighborhood in the mid-twentieth century, the then-23rd Precinct was accused of numerous instances of racially motivated police brutality that culminated in the precinct station house's role as a central site of protest during the East Harlem uprising of July 1967. Hope Community, Inc., the building's current owner, was founded on the 23rd Precinct's block after the 1967 uprising to address another principal cause for the unrest: neighborhood housing injustice; in 1981 it purchased the former police station, which had been vacated by the NYPD in 1974

It is also **locally significant** under **Criterion C** in the area of:

Architecture as a representative example of New York City's matured police precinct design during the late career of NYPD lead-architect Nathaniel Bush, and of the *Rundbogenstil*, Renaissance Revival, and Neo-Grec styles popular in the city during the late nineteenth century. The 28th Police Precinct Station House is the last intact late-career design of the architect—the other surviving station houses from this era, the 25th and 8th Precincts, were both substantially altered between the 1970s and 1990s. Bush's designs featured consistent floor plans that included first-floor offices, with sleeping quarters and a large gymnasium on the upper floors. At the rear of the lot was typically a rear annex containing jails cells and lodging quarters for the homeless. His exterior treatment evolved from delicate, restrained designs rendered in simple red brick to more muscular and sculptural expressions rendered largely in stone. The 28th Precinct is notable for the structural expressionism of its façade and the extensive use of sculpted stone trim reflecting the Police Department's increased means for embellishment by the late nineteenth century.

The site's period of significance extends from its construction in 1892 to 1974, the date of the Police Department's final departure.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Origins of East Harlem and Late-Nineteenth-Century Growth¹

In the mid-seventeenth century, the land that would eventually become southeast Harlem was granted by Governor William Kieft to Dr. Johannes De La Montagne, a French Huguenot colonist, in reward for his brutal campaign against the indigenous populations of Long Island and upper Manhattan. De La Montagne called his estate (*bowerie*) “*Vredendal*,” or “Quiet Dale” in English, with boundaries extending across southern Harlem from the East River to the location of Amsterdam Avenue and approximately from 94th to 108th Streets. In 1658, the town of New Amsterdam authorized a charter for the village of “Nieuw Haarlem,” centered upon the Harlem River ferry landing once located near today’s Willis Avenue Bridge. Nieuw Haarlem’s southern border spanned Manhattan diagonally from the location of today’s East 74th Street at the East River to West 128th Street at the Hudson River and extended north to the Spuyten Duyvil Creek at the top of Manhattan.

Though speculative real estate interests reached Harlem with the platting of the 1811 Commissioner’s Plan street grid in the area in the 1820s, East Harlem’s exurban growth accelerated between the 1830s and 1840s—first with the arrival of a horsecar line on Fourth Avenue in 1832 and subsequently after the horsecar line’s conversion into the New York and Harlem Railroad by 1835.² Between Grand Central Depot at 42nd Street and the Harlem River, the New York and Harlem Railroad made three stops: at 86th Street, 110th Street, and 125th Street.³ By the 1860s, modest clusters of development grew around each of these stops—especially at the 86th and 125th Street stations, which served the existing villages of Yorkville and Harlem, respectively. The stretch of land between Yorkville and Harlem, however—roughly between East 92nd Street and the Harlem Creek at East 108th Street—remained rural, and much of it still fell under the ownership of the Benson family, who purchased the old *Vredendal bowerie* in 1706.

With the extension of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company’s Second and Third Avenue Elevated lines to East 125th Street in 1880—with stations at East 105th and 106th Streets, respectively—a tide of speculative urban development spread over the remaining rural meadows and marshes of East Harlem through the 1880s and 1890s. Building large numbers of row houses, French flats, and Old-Law tenements, real estate developers geared much of the new housing stock in the neighborhood to middle- and working-class and immigrant populations seeking to move from less spacious quarters downtown. Between the 1880s and 1910s, the neighborhood developed strong associations with German, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Russian, and Scandinavian communities; with the arrival of a significant Puerto Rican population after the First World War, the neighborhood acquired the sobriquet of “Spanish Harlem,” and, later, “El Barrio.”

Accompanying East Harlem’s population growth between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was an expansion of public and private institutions into the neighborhood. The largest of these institutions are concentrated along the neighborhood’s principal east-west axis, East 116th Street, but southern East Harlem, below 110th Street, acquired several of its own institutions throughout, including public schools (Public School 72, 1879), houses of worship (St. Cecilia’s Roman Catholic Church, 1883-87, NRHP 1984; Hellenic Orthodox

¹ A. B. Caldwell, *The History of Harlem: A Lecture Delivered at Harlem Music Hall, April 24th, 1882, Before a Very Large and Appreciative Audience* (New York: Small Talk Publishing, 1882); Jay Shockley, *28th Police Precinct Station House*, designation report (New York: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1999), 3-4, 6; Anthony W. Robins, *East Harlem Historic District*, National Register of Historic Places Designation Form, 2019.

² Mary B. Dierickx and Jeffrey Baumoel, *Public School 72*, designation report LP-1836 (New York: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1996), 2.

³ Elijah Clarence Hyatt, *History of the New York & Harlem Railroad* (1898), 28.

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Church of Sts. George & Demetrios, 1891), a public library (Aguilar Branch, 1898-1905), a firehouse (Engine Company No. 53, 1884), and a police precinct (28th Police Precinct Station House, 1892-93).

Expansion of the New York City Police Department⁴

New York City's full-time police force was established as the New York Police Department by the New York State legislature's Municipal Police Act in 1845. Through the rest of the nineteenth century—with the exception of a thirteen-year period between 1857 and 1870 under state government supervision—the NYPD's expansion was highly entangled with the local machine politics of Tammany Hall, and amidst its political corruption, the department's lines of communication remained greatly inefficient in comparison with the police forces of other large U.S. cities. The Police Department's inefficient communications network, not to mention the systems of bribery that likely surrounded station house construction, resulted in a dense coverage of police station houses throughout the city; with Manhattan's rapid northward trend of urbanization, new police precincts were quick to follow population growth.

Since the Municipal Police Act's passage in 1844, the state required the city's Police Department to be organized into neighborhood precincts; when the state seized control of the NYPD with the Metropolitan Police Act of 1857, it further required that each precinct have its own proper station house. Until the twentieth century, work shifts for New York City's police officers typically lasted several days; to accommodate these continuous shifts, early police stations needed extensive space for the overnight stay of officers in dormitories, as well as waiting areas for officers during waking hours. With dozens of officers routinely working in each precinct, several floors of dormitories were often necessary at each station house. Furthermore, from 1857 through 1896, the NYPD was additionally responsible for sheltering the city's homeless residents; thus, in addition to the routine infrastructure for captain and sergeant offices, patrolmen's dormitories, and jail cells, nineteenth-century precinct station houses also required lodging quarters for the homeless.

The expansion and bureaucratization of the New York Police Department by the late nineteenth century paralleled the growth of two other major civic institutions in this period: the Fire Department and the public school system. The Police Department, Fire Department, and Board of Education each commissioned extensive repertoires of public architecture in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the architecture of these institutions was a tangible representation of the expanding reach of the city's government. Though these neighborhood civic buildings tended not to be extravagant, their scale and formal architecture made them stand out among the surrounding speculative development typical of their neighborhoods. The Police Department, Fire Department, and Board of Education each adopted a leading in-house architect to oversee the design of each of its buildings: the Police Department hired Nathaniel D. Bush, the Fire Department Napoleon LeBrun (and Sons), and the Board of Education engaged George Debevoise and, later, C. B. J. Snyder.

Nathaniel D. Bush and the Architecture of the City's Police⁵

The NYPD's original precinct accommodations were usually spaces leased within existing buildings built to suit previous uses; by the mid-1850s, then-Police Chief George W. Matsell called on the city's mayor to equip the police force with architects who could draw up standardized station house plans suitable for the specific needs of the city's local police precincts.⁶ In 1862, the Police Department settled on architect Nathaniel D. Bush

⁴ Shockley, *28th Police Precinct Station House*, 2; Andrew Dolkart, *32nd Police Precinct Station House Complex*, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2019, 9.

⁵ Shockley, *28th Police Precinct*, 3.

⁶ One of these, the 3rd Precinct, was converted into a police station by Bush in 1868 from an 1830s row house and continues to stand at 160 Chambers Street as a designated local landmark.

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(ca. 1821-1897) to hold the new position of Architect to the New York City Police Department and lead the design of both new and repurposed station houses. During his thirty-three-year tenure as Architect to the NYPD, during which for a time he also held a position as a detective sergeant, Bush had “built, reconstructed or repaired” over twenty-five police station houses in the city; ten of his designs survive today, including one listed on the National Register of Historic Places, one as a contributing property to a National Register historic district, and three as locally designated individual landmarks.⁷

Bush’s police station house designs embraced several mid-to-late-nineteenth-century architectural revivals, ranging from the Italianate in the 1860s to the Second Empire in the 1870s to the *Rundbogenstil*, neo-Grec, and Renaissance Revival in the 1880s and 1890s. Earlier extant Bush designs, such as the 14th Precinct (1870-71) at 205-207 Mulberry Street and the 32nd Precinct (1871-72, NRHP 2019) at 1854 Amsterdam Avenue used delicate, restrained designs rendered in simple red brick; later designs, beginning with the 25th Precinct (1886-87) at 153-155 East 67th Street, implemented more muscular and sculptural expressions rendered largely in stone. Bush’s design for the 25th Precinct was among his most influential, with the architect re-using the general form of its façade in four additional police precincts in the 1890s, including the 28th Precinct in 1892.⁸

Regardless of changing styles, the floor plans Bush used were largely consistent (Historic Image 2). A March 1871 *New York Times* feature under the heading “Police Palaces” summarized the typical Bush station house layout that had already taken shape:

Both [the new 4th and 20th Precinct station houses] closely adhere to the general plan of all the recently erected Station-houses, being built on two City lots, four stories high above the basement. The first floors contain the office, the Captain’s and Sergeants’ sleeping apartments, and the men’s sitting-room, while the second and third floors are occupied with two large sleeping-rooms, fully furnished with closets for the different sections of the two platoons and two small dormitories for the roundsmen. The fourth floor is an immense drill-room, and the rear of the lot in each case is covered by a smaller building, the upper floors of which are divided into two compartments for the reception of male and female lodgers, and the lower portion into cells for prisoners.⁹

Bush’s 25th and 28th Precincts, of fifteen and twenty-one years later, respectively, maintained many aspects of the early-1870s “police palace” plans, including the rear annex configuration, with lower jails and upper lodging quarters for the homeless. The 25th and 28th Precincts, however, embraced a more eclectic, solid architectural style than their relatively restrained predecessors. Their hybridized style may have been especially inspired by the adventurous new commercial architecture of New York City in the 1880s—especially the skyscraper, but also styles introduced to the city by immigrant architects (the *Rundbogenstil*) and by the locally influential French-inspired atelier of Richard Morris Hunt (the neo-Grec). In Nathaniel D. Bush’s later police station designs, such as for the 28th Precinct, these influences materialized in the structural expressionism of the façades. The extensive use of sculpted granite trim on the façade, moreover, reflects the Police Department’s increased means for embellishment by the late nineteenth century.

⁷ Augustine E. Costello, *Our Police Protectors: History of the New York City Police from the Earliest Period to the Present Time* (New York: A. E. Costello, 1885), 452; the 32nd Precinct is listed on the National Register, and the 3rd, 25th, 28th Precincts have been determined eligible for National Register listing; all four are designated New York City Landmarks. The 6th Precinct is contributing to the Chinatown and Little Italy National Register Historic District.

⁸ Of all the late-period Bush-designed precinct stations, only the 28th survives in its entirety. The 25th Precinct’s rear jail wing was demolished in 1974 to make way for new facilities for Hunter College, and the rear half of the main building itself was demolished in the early 1990s. The only other extant late-period Bush design, the 8th Precinct, was demolished above its first story in 1987.

⁹ “Police Palaces,” *New York Times*, March 24, 1871, 2.

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*The 28th Police Precinct in East Harlem*¹⁰

Plans for the inception of a 28th Police Precinct began in 1890, to be created from parts of the Yorkville-based 27th Precinct to the south and the old Harlem-based 29th Precinct to the north. By 1891, the Police Department settled on East 104th Street for the new precinct's station house, and in 1892 the department purchased two lots between Lexington and Third Avenues, immediately adjacent to the existing Engine Company No. 53 firehouse, for the new building. The 28th Precinct's boundaries would stretch from Ward's Island on the east to Central Park and Lenox Avenue on the west, and from East 96th Street on the south to East 116th Street on the north.

The station house, designed by Bush, would begin construction in May of 1892 and be completed in June 1893 (Historic Image 1). The load-bearing nature of its façade is exaggerated by the four buttressing piers projecting between its three bays, and the floor plane of each story is accentuated by stone belt courses. At five stories in height and fully occupying the width of its combined mid-block lots, the 28th Precinct resembles the scale and form of the surrounding tenements on its block; Bush distinguishes it from its surrounding residential buildings with its monumental street entrance, its heavy-set construction, and its tower-like fifth story (Historic Images 3, 4).

Upon entering the station house, the front office area originally housed the sergeant's desk, with the other offices on the first story used as captain's and sergeant's rooms and waiting areas for on-duty officers (Historic Image 5). The rooms on the second, third, fourth, and fifth stories were occupied by the sergeants' rooms, patrolmen's dormitories, and gymnasium. The cellar level of the annex included a practice shooting range.¹¹ The cellar and first stories of the rear annex consisted of the precinct jail, with the second story initially containing lodging quarters for the homeless until 1896, when the Police Department was stripped of the responsibility of housing homeless residents.

*Later Years and Hope Community Hall*¹²

The consolidation of "Greater New York" in 1898 necessitated the renumbering of the city's police precincts, and that year the 28th Precinct was rechristened the 29th. Additional renumbering's took place in 1908, 1924, and 1929, when the 29th Precinct became, respectively, the 39th, the 13th, and, finally, the 23rd Precinct.

A number of incidents surrounding the East 104th Street station house over the course of the twentieth century demonstrate persistent challenges of police corruption and brutality at the precinct. In one incident in 1927, an officer of the then-13th Precinct apparently went on a lone shooting rampage in the station house's upper-floor dormitories that not only left upwards of forty-five bullet holes within the dormitory walls and ceilings but left a stray bullet within the bedroom of a woman living in the tenement at 170 East 105th Street. Eleven of the officer's fellow patrolmen at the precinct were later apprehended for lying at trial to protect the rogue officer.¹³

Through the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, as southeast Harlem matured as a predominantly Puerto Rican and Black neighborhood, the then-23rd Precinct was accused of several instances of racially motivated police brutality. In 1941, a detective and five officers from the 23rd Precinct violently attacked Herbert Newton, an African American teacher and the vice president of the WPA Teachers Union, during a picket of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia's home at 5th Avenue and East 108th Street—leaving Newton hospitalized with "crushed ribs,

¹⁰ Shockley, *28th Police Precinct*, 4-5.

¹¹ "11 Patrolmen Are Accused of Lying at Trial," *New York Herald Tribune*, August 19, 1927, 5.

¹² Shockley, *28th Police Precinct House*, 5.

¹³ "11 Patrolmen Are Accused," 5.

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concussion and other injuries.”¹⁴ The police department later not only rejected Newton’s charge of police brutality, but accused Newton of third-degree assault of the very detective who attacked him—resulting in Newton’s firing as both a teacher and union vice president and his conviction at trial and a three-year prison sentence.¹⁵ In 1954, a group of 23rd Precinct patrolmen searching for fleeing burglars violently attacked a by-standing thirteen-year-old African American girl on East 102nd Street before a group of “horrified neighbors.”¹⁶

In late February 1964, a string of high-profile police killings of Puerto Ricans in the East Harlem area finally turned the 23rd Precinct Station House into a site of protest. On February 23rd, a picket of over 250 demonstrators—mostly Puerto Rican—lined up in front of the East 104th Street precinct station in protest of police brutality waged against the community (Historic Image 6).¹⁷ The following day, a funerary march for the most recently slain civilian, the eighteen-year-old Francisco Rodriguez, pointedly passed directly in front of the 23rd Precinct station. The march, which consisted of over 300 mourners, was sponsored by five Protestant churches in East Harlem and ended with a “mass for the slain youth” at the Catholic Church of the Holy Agony.¹⁸ Just three days later, a group of 23rd Precinct officers brutally beat a Puerto Rican man who had escaped from being held at the station house on “charges of unlawful intrusion and possession of narcotics”; the police later retaliated against the bystander who attempted to report police brutality by charging him with “inciting to riot.”¹⁹

Amidst its strained relationship with constituents, the 23rd Precinct received calls from some community members to model better policing. Writing in 1946 to the *New York Amsterdam News*, the city’s leading African American newspaper, one reader on the “23rd Precinct Coordinating Council” pointed out the uneven policing practices between East Harlem and the West Side.²⁰ In 1962, *Amsterdam News* columnist James L. Hicks wrote an appeal to the city’s police commissioner and the precinct captains of the 23rd, 25th, 28th, 30th, and 32nd precincts “asking you to help make our job of housekeeping [our neighborhood] easier by giving us the same type of law enforcement in Harlem that you give the people of Park Avenue and the people who live in the vicinity of Gracie Mansion.”²¹

By 1961, the 23rd Precinct established a youth council in an attempt to improve the precinct’s relationship with its surrounding neighborhood. The 23rd Precinct Youth Council facilitated programming for neighborhood children through programs such as the Fresh Air Fund (which sponsored trips for New York youth to visit the countryside), a writing prize (an essay titled “My Friend the Policeman” won in 1965), and a youth band that would play at neighborhood events (Historic Image 5).²² African American police officers, including Emanuel Kline by 1947 and Charles O. Henry in 1962, were also appointed to moderately high-profile roles at the precinct, as an acting captain and as a lieutenant, respectively.²³

¹⁴ “Public Hearing of Police Brutality Charges Denied,” *New York Amsterdam Star-News*, October 11, 1941, 5.

¹⁵ “Public Hearing of Police Brutality Charges Denied,” 5; “Picketing Teacher Guilty of Assault,” *New York Times*, November 20, 1941.

¹⁶ Clyde Reid, “Burglars Escape as Cops Whips Girls 13,” *New York Amsterdam News*, June 19, 1954, 17.

¹⁷ Peter Kihss, “Police Assailed by Puerto Ricans,” *New York Times*, February 24, 1964, 1.

¹⁸ Robert Trumbull, “Rodriguez Youth is Mourned by 300,” *New York Times*, February 25, 1964, 21; Kihss, “Police Assailed,” 34.

¹⁹ “Police and a Citizen Dispute Puerto Rican Arrest,” *New York Times*, February 28, 1964.

²⁰ B. D. T., “Begin East Side Clean-Up—Like Was Done on West,” letter to the editor, *New York Amsterdam News*, May 11, 1946, 10.

²¹ James L. Hicks, “Dear Commissioner!,” Another Angle, *New York Amsterdam News*, May 19, 1962, 10.

²² “Fresh Air Fund Starts 85th Year,” *New York Herald Tribune*, June 2, 1961, 18; “Student Wins Essay Prize,” *New York Amsterdam News*, June 26, 1965, 35; “23rd Pct. Band Ready to Play,” *New York Amsterdam News*, June 11, 1964.

²³ “Plan Promotion,” *New York Amsterdam News*, standalone photo, November 8, 1947, 21; Les Matthews, “2 of N.Y.’s Finest are Promoted,” *New York Amsterdam News*, April 7, 1962, A23.

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Regardless of these modest efforts, the 23rd Precinct's relationship with its neighborhood experienced its most trying moments in late July 1967, when a Puerto Rican youth-led uprising galvanized East Harlem. The uprising, which was New York's largest amidst the "Long, Hot Summer" of 1967, erupted after an off-duty 23rd Precinct police officer shot and killed Renaldo Rodriguez, a Puerto Rican man alleged by the officer to be carrying a knife, after midnight on July 22nd.²⁴ According to the *New York Times*—which covered the uprising with a discernible bias in favor of the police—a crowd of teenagers on the evening of the 24th was galvanized by a soapbox speech by an unknown speaker who, in Spanish, decried the draft of Puerto Ricans for the Vietnam War and declared "Something is owed to us."²⁵ That night, the uprising spread to span East Harlem along Third Avenue, with youth charging storefronts, seizing merchandise, and fighting against police in protest of the brutality waged against Puerto Ricans in their neighborhood. Underscoring the significance of the 23rd Precinct Station House in the uprising, on the night of the 24th "a group of youths carrying a Puerto Rican flag tried to march on the East 104th Street police station," until being "turned back by the Tactical Police Force," the NYPD's controversial militarized police unit deployed by Mayor John Lindsay. The police apparently singled out the youth carrying the flag for arrest.²⁶

In addition to police brutality, a major contributing factor to the 1960s East Harlem unrest was the neighborhood's poor housing conditions, and the Puerto Rican anti-police brutality movement overlapped significantly with housing activism. The February 1964 picket of the 23rd Precinct, for example, was organized with the help of the fledgling East Harlem Tenants Council, which was founded on the principal of implementing direct-action tactics like rent strikes to give tenants leverage over exploitative landlords.²⁷ In the July 1967 uprising, the East Harlem Tenants Council acted as both a representative of its neighborhood to Mayor Lindsay and as a moderator to the riots arising amidst the uprising.²⁸ One woman speaking to the *Amsterdam News* "blamed [the uprising] on the rat and roach infested buildings and the high rents charged by the landlords" in East Harlem.²⁹

A year later, when the Rev. George Calvert of the Church of the Living Hope at 161 East 104th Street began discussions with neighborhood elders about addressing youth violence in East Harlem, the issue of "community housing problems" continually arose. Out of these discussions, Calvert founded Hope Community, Inc.—an East Harlem-based non-profit dedicated to addressing housing justice.³⁰ By the time of Calvert's death in 2005, Hope Community, Inc. owned roughly seventy residential buildings comprising nearly 1,200 apartments and had "turned dozens of abandoned or damaged buildings into sound housing for lower income New Yorkers."³¹

In 1974, the 23rd Precinct departed 177 East 104th Street in favor of a new station house at 164 East 102nd Street, which would also house the relocated Engine Company No. 53. The former station house on East 104th Street would remain unoccupied until 1981, when Hope Community, Inc. acquired it (Historic Image 7). Hope Community, Inc. used the building under the name "Hope Community Hall" until 1993, when the building's insufficient fire safety necessitated an end to regular programming in the former station house. Foremost among Hope Community Hall's safety problems was its lack of a safe means of fire egress, as the building's vertical

²⁴ Homer Bigart, "2 Killed, 12 Hurt in Violence Here," *New York Times*, July 25, 1967, 1; Aldo Lauria Santiago, "Puerto Ricans Riots: East Harlem in 1967," *Puerto Rican New Yorkers: Workers, Unions and Politics in the Struggle for a Better Life, 1910s-1960s*, Hunter College Center for Puerto Rican Studies, accessed July 26, 2022; Les Matthews, "Les Matthews Describes the East Harlem Scene," *New York Amsterdam News*, July 29, 1967, 1.

²⁵ Bigart, "2 Killed, 12 Hurt," 18.

²⁶ Bigart, "2 Killed, 12 Hurt," 18.

²⁷ Kihss, "Police Assailed by Puerto Ricans," 34.

²⁸ Bigart, "Disorders Erupt in East Harlem," 17.

²⁹ Matthews, "Les Matthews Describes the East Harlem Scene," 27.

³⁰ Simon Aknekwe, "How a Fight Started Hope Community," *New York Amsterdam News*, May 13, 1972, A6.

³¹ Monica Potts, "Rev. George E. Calvert, 76; Helped Revitalize East Harlem," *New York Times*, July 23, 2005, B20.

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circulation remained limited to its historic wooden stair and inadequate 1893 fire ladder. Because of its building safety problems, Hope Community Hall has remained vacant since 1993. The former station house continues to be owned by Hope Community, Inc. in 2022.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the tax lot historically associated with the 28th Police Precinct Station House.

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11. Form Prepared By

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street & number 11 Hanover Square, 16th Floor telephone (914) 589-8184
city or town New York state NY zip code 10005
e-mail kling@hqpreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

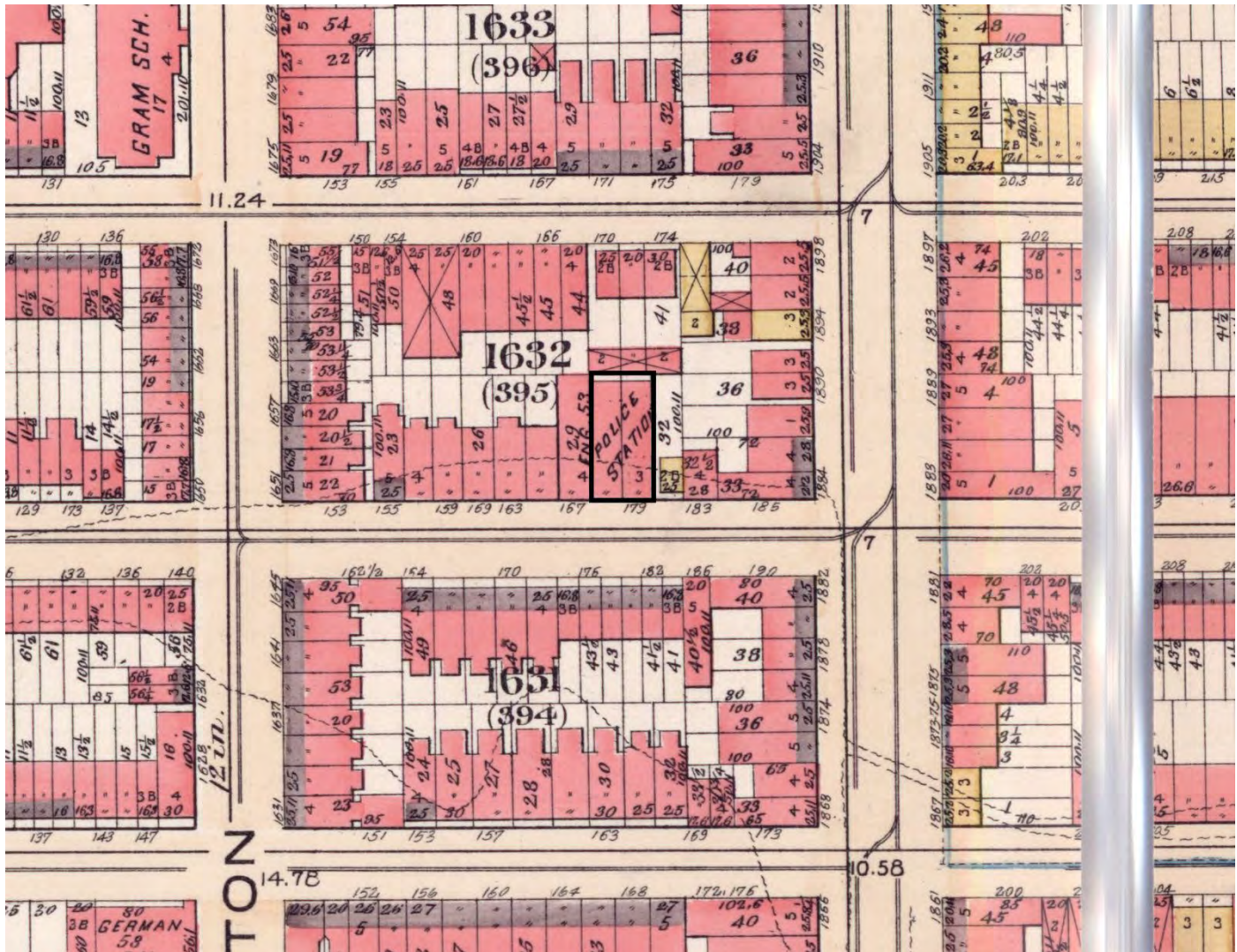
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Figures

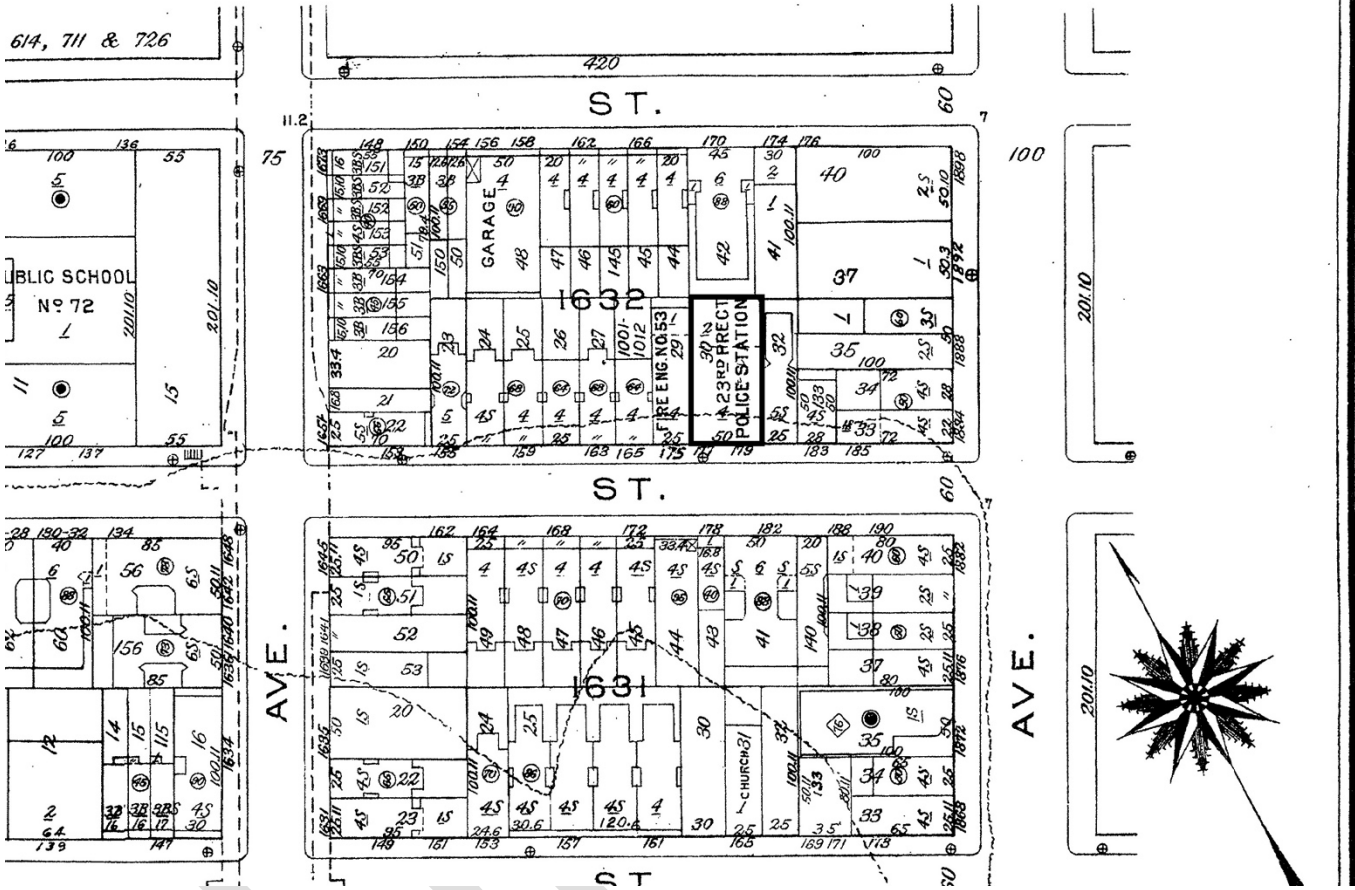


Map 1: Detail of the 1894 Bromley fire insurance atlas of Manhattan, plate 32, showing the 28th Police Precinct Station House. (New York Public Library)

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PART OF SECTION 6



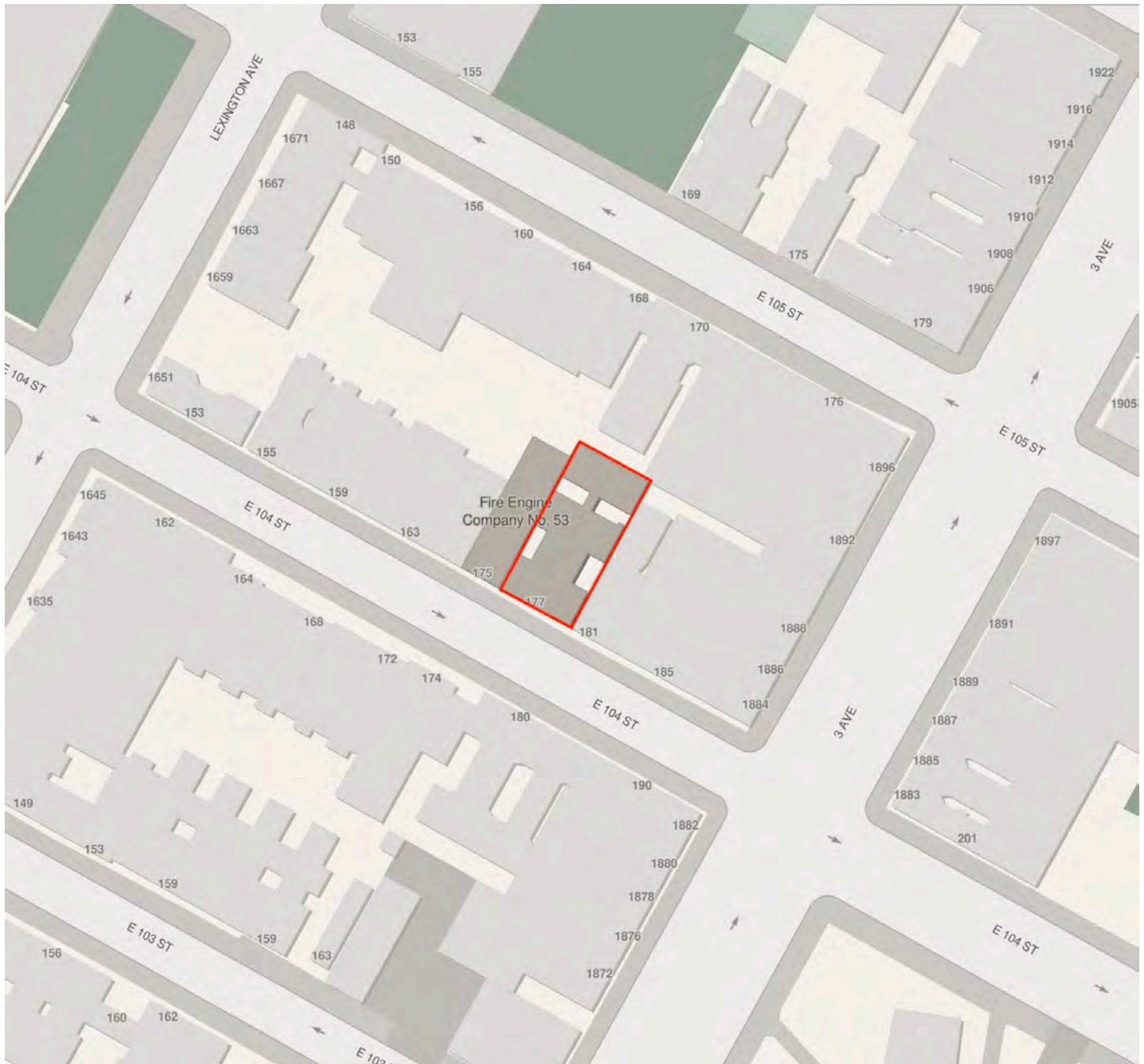
Map 2: Detail of the 1985 Sanborn fire insurance atlas of Manhattan, plate 122, showing the former 28th Police Precinct Station House.

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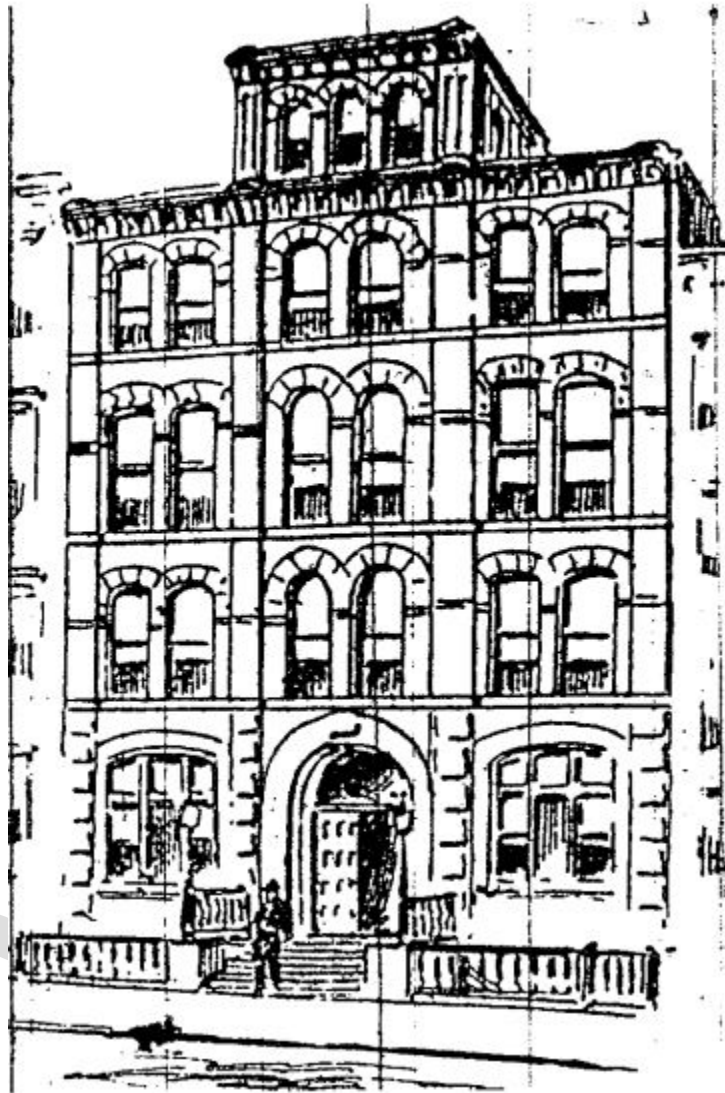
Map 3: The former 28th Police Precinct Station House on NYCityMap, 2024. (Gis.nyc.org)

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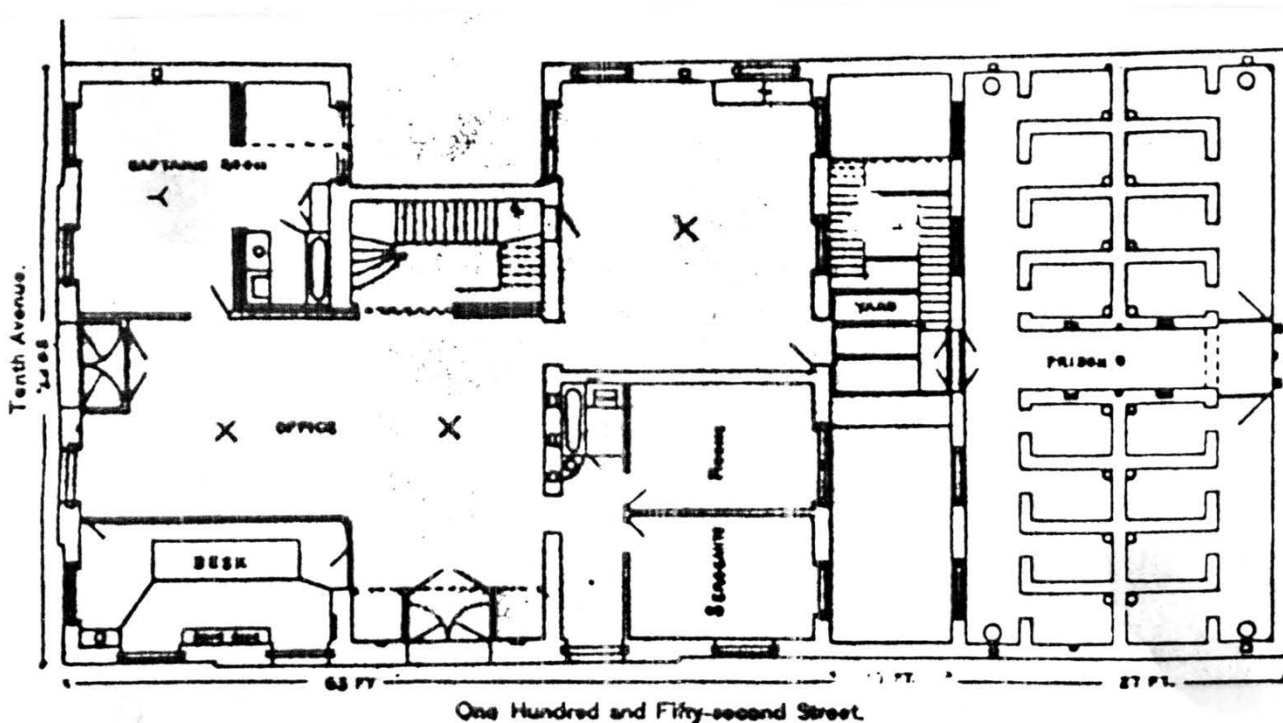
Historic Image 1: Illustration of the 28th Police Precinct Station House as it appeared upon its opening in 1893, as published in the April 5th *New-York Daily Tribune*.

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Thirty-second Precinct Police Station--Floor Plans.

Historic Image 2: First-floor plan of Nathaniel Bush's 1871-1872 32nd Police Precinct Station House in West Harlem; Bush retained many elements of this plan for his later designs, including the 28th Police Precinct. (Costello)

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Historic Image 3: The then-23rd Police Precinct Station House circa 1940. (New York City Municipal Archives)

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Historic Image 4: The then-23rd Precinct Police Precinct Station House on Christmas Eve, 1930, while in use as a food pantry. (New York City Municipal Archives)

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Historic Image 5: As part of its attempts to improve community relations in the early 1960s, the 23rd Police Precinct invited neighborhood teenagers from the Children's Aid Society for a visit to the station house in February 1962. This photograph is looking south from the first floor's sitting room toward the front office. (*New York Times*)

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The New York Times

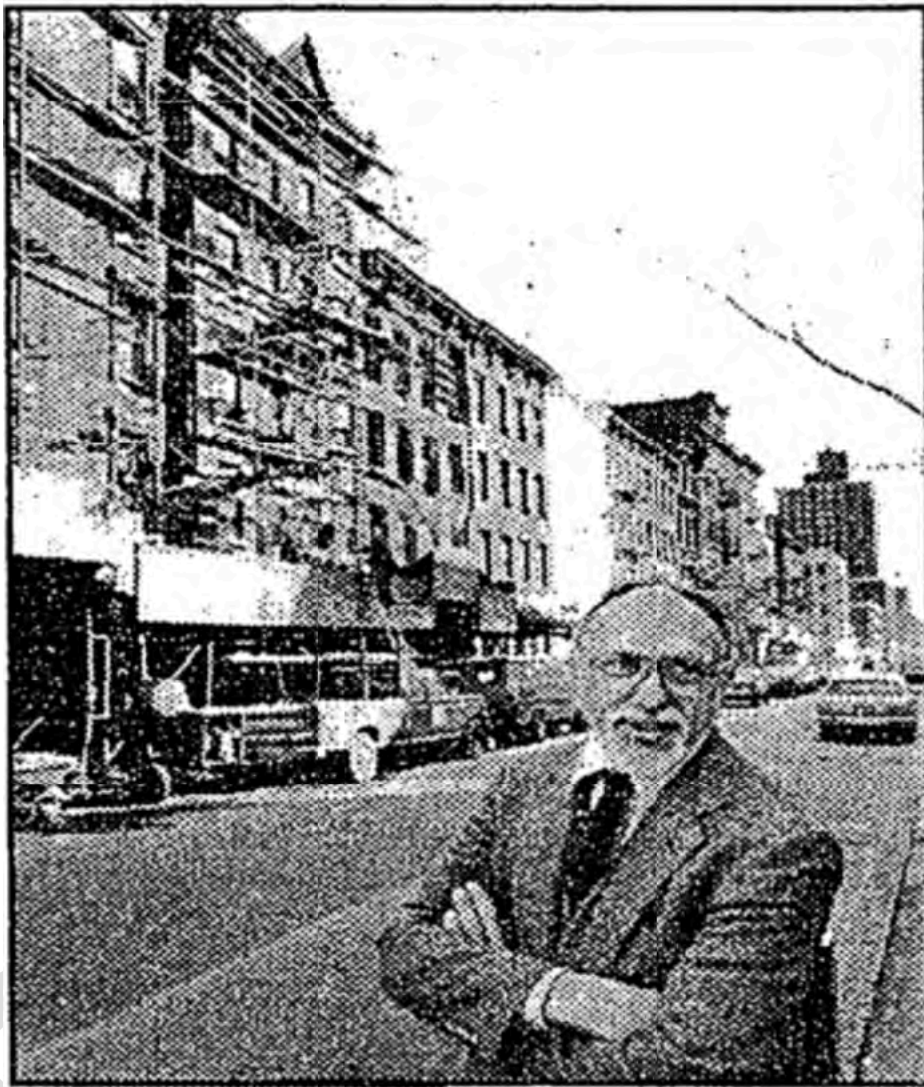
Historic Image 6: Protesters march outside the 23rd Police Precinct Station House on February 23rd, 1964 in response to the precinct's pattern of police brutality against Puerto Ricans in East Harlem. (*New York Times*)

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The New York Times/Edward Hausner

Historic Image 7: The Rev. George E. Calvert, founder of Hope Community, Inc., stands on East 104th Street with Hope Community Hall visible at the distant right, circa 1980s. (*New York Times*)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: 28th Police Precinct Station House
City or Vicinity: New York
County: New York State: NY
Photographer: HQ
Date Photographed: 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0001

Street façade of the 28th Police Precinct Station House from across East 104th Street, looking northeast.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0002

The 28th Police Precinct Station House within its block context on the north side of East 104th Street. The block is dominated by four- and five-story brick flats and tenements characteristic of Harlem's late-nineteenth century speculative development, as well as Engine Company No. 53 (Napoleon LeBrun & Son, 1884) at left.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0003

Base of the station house, looking northeast from across East 104th Street.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0004

Areaway and base of the station house, looking northeast.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0005

The granite steps and main entrance to the station house on East 104th Street, looking northeast. The entrance is accessed by a brief series of granite steps flanked by neo-Grec granite cheek walls topped by a metal fence that was installed sometime after 1940.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0006

The third, fourth, and fifth stories of the station house from East 104th Street, looking northeast. The fourth story is capped by a bracketed metal cornice that wraps around the façade's four protruding piers; the cornice caps the two end piers with small segmental pediments.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0007

Detail of the third and fourth stories showing the central-bay fire escape, looking northeast.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0008

Detail view of the second story's west bay, looking north. The east and west bays of the second, third, and fourth stories all feature pairs of segmental-arched windows capped by segmental-arch lintels.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0009

Detail of the fifth-story penthouse from East 104th Street, looking north.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0010

East elevation of the fifth-story penthouse from the roof of the fourth story, looking west. Below the cornice, the sides of the fifth-story central bay have utilitarian finishes, with brick cladding.

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NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0011

Western bays of the station house's rear elevation at cellar-level, looking southwest.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0012

First-floor gangway and second-floor connecting bridge spanning the courtyard between the station house (right) and annex (left), looking east.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0013

Central and eastern bays of the annex's cellar level, looking northeast.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0014

First and second stories of the annex, looking north. The annex is designed in a utilitarian style with brick cladding and Dorchester sandstone trim.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0015

Overview of the main building's front office, looking north from the vestibule toward the sitting room.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0016

Overview of the captain's room, looking southwest toward East 104th Street. The room features a historic pressed-metal ceiling with cove moldings and a central medallion from which a historic utilitarian ceiling lamp is mounted.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0017

Northeast corner of the captain's room, looking northeast toward the doorway leading to the west sergeant's room. Note the door jamb's decorative panel insets and transom.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0018

First-floor landing of the staircase, looking northwest. Here the stair features a decorated newel post and a curving banister with spindles.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0019

Second-floor stair corridor, looking north toward the rear patrolmen's dormitory. The staircase is open on the second floor and follows an open double-L configuration.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0020

Second-floor rear patrolmen's dormitory, looking northeast. Typical historic finishes found throughout the dormitories include plaster walls with baseboards, molded window surrounds with wood-panel wainscoting extending below, pressed-metal ceilings, and hardwood floors.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0021

Third-story front patrolmen's dormitory, looking east toward the sergeant's rooms added circa 1914.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0022

Fourth-floor rear patrolmen's dormitory, looking east within the existing east office subdivision.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0023

Former gymnasium in the fifth-floor penthouse, looking southwest toward East 104th Street and the roof above the fourth story. Most of the gymnasium's finishes are historic, including its plaster walls with baseboards, molded window surrounds, pressed-metal ceiling, and hardwood floor.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0024

Fifth-floor rear patrolmen's dormitory, looking northeast.

28th Police Precinct Station House

New York, NY

Name of Property

County and State

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0025

Cellar corridor, looking south toward East 104th Street. The cellar's corridor passes through brick-arch openings where it crosses the load-bearing walls.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0026

West room of the jail at the annex's cellar level, looking west.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0027

Lodging quarters at the annex's second floor, looking west.

NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0028

Interior of the second-floor bridge over the courtyard, as viewed from the annex's lodging quarters looking south toward the second-floor rear patrolmen's dormitory. Both the bridge and the lodging quarters have utilitarian finishes, including exposed brick walls, concrete slab floors, and simple pressed-metal ceilings.

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NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0001



NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0002



NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0003



NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0004



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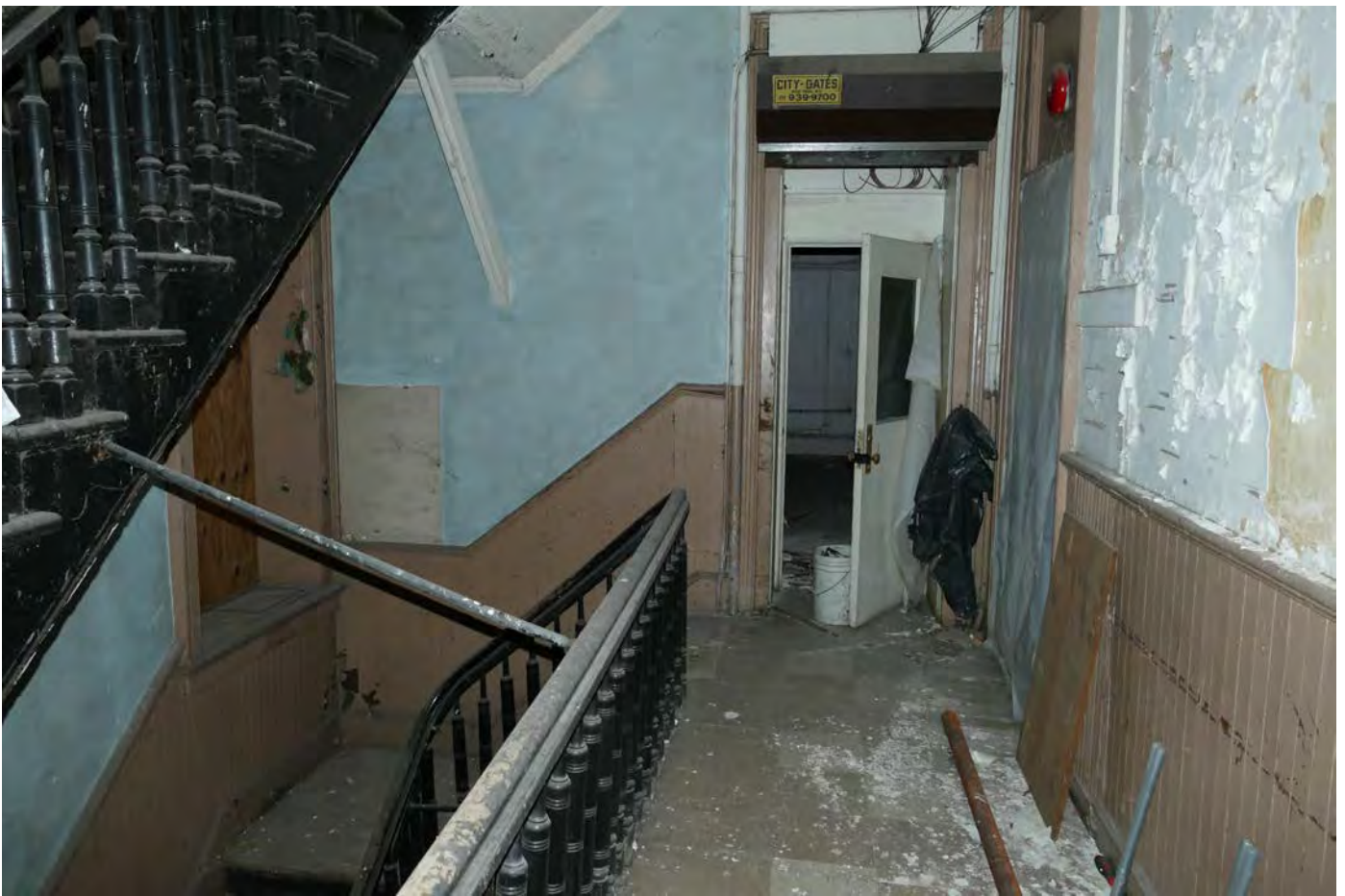
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NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0021



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NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0024



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NY_New York County_28th Police Precinct Station House_0028