

# Trust for Architectural Easements<sup>sm</sup>



**Preserving**  
*Historic Neighborhoods*

*Protecting the  
Best Aspects  
of Our Past  
for the Future:  
A Story of  
Community  
Support and  
Involvement*

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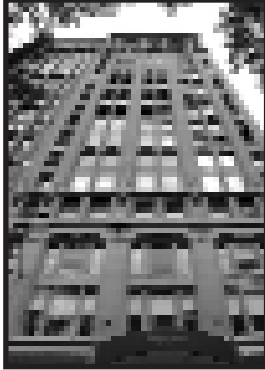
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# The mission of *preservation begins...*

...with the support and participation of the people who live and work in America's historic communities. Residents and business owners from these communities appreciate the history represented by their neighborhoods and are dedicated to guaranteeing that its historic character remains intact for the enrichment of future generations of Americans. The Trust for Architectural Easements supports these efforts by educating owners of historic properties about government-sponsored preservation programs and helping those who are interested to participate. In addition, the Trust uses its expertise and financial resources to create architectural heritage education programs for Americans of all ages and to sponsor preservation activities in the historic communities it serves.



# Lessons in *Architectural History*

A pediment is a classical architectural element consisting of the triangular section that sits above the horizontal structure (entablature), typically supported by columns. Although the pediment was initially developed in the architecture of ancient Greece, it has become a common architectural element.

## MoMA's Skyscrapers

Skyscrapers came of age in late-19th-century New York. Early cast-iron structures and steel-framed buildings rose in great numbers all over the city. Many stand, while others are only preserved in memories. In an effort to educate American youth about the evolution of the skyscraper and its effect on the world, the Trust for Architectural Easements made a \$50,000 grant to the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City to support the research, writing, and free distribution of a series of study guides based on the Museum's extensive exhibition materials on the subject. The first guide, *Rise of the Modern City: Tall Buildings* in MoMA's Collection, examines the development of skyscrapers in America throughout the 20th century. The guides are designed to help kindergarten through 12th grade school teachers integrate architecture into their current curricula. An essential goal of these guides is to explore buildings from multiple perspectives, including the history, aesthetics, engineering and the social significance of representative buildings.

## Architecture Appreciation

The architectural treasures of our past often feature intricate columns, detailed sculptures, arches and ornaments. It is these elements, and the craftsmanship that created them, that define America's historic office buildings, homes, theaters, banks and religious buildings. The Trust for Architectural Easements helped cultivate an appreciation for these treasures by funding the development of a secondary school curriculum with a grant of \$50,000 to Friends Seminary School of New York. The Trust's grant has funded the development of a course that emphasizes the importance of historic preservation, and career opportunities related to architecture and the history of American architecture as it relates to function and art. The Trust's grant of \$50,000 to Friends Seminary School of New York has funded the development of a course that covers the history of American architecture, the study of architecture as a career choice, and analysis of historic buildings.



## Cityscapes Revealed

In 2005, the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C., mounted *Cityscapes Revealed: Highlights from the Collection* with the support of a \$30,000 grant from the Trust for Architectural Easements. The first of its kind, this exhibition featured approximately 70 drawings, photographs and artifacts, many of which were from National Historic Landmarks. The exhibit was held in commemoration of the museum's 25th anniversary and helped highlight the development of architecture and preservation efforts in the United States. Through educational programs, children and adults alike learned about the processes of documenting architectural features and landmarks.

## Reclaiming the High Line

In the 1930s, an elevated rail system known as the High Line was constructed on the West Side of Manhattan. It delivered freight directly to factories and warehouses on the West Side, from St. John's Park Terminal to 35th Street. It improved efficiencies and was instrumental to the city's

commercial development. Since 1980, the elevated track system has been just a shadow of itself. Trains have not traveled its tracks for more than two decades, yet like the other industrial remnants, it played a historic role in the evolution of New York City. The Trust for Architectural Easements supports Friends of the High Line, a community group working to preserve the High Line and transform it into a linear park. Since 2004, the Trust has contributed \$75,000 to the organization. The first grant supported an educational program for high school students in the High Line district that covered the city's industrial and manufacturing history, including the history of Manhattan's West Side and the nature of its evolving neighborhoods, industrial architecture, and civic planning, urban planning and preservation processes. More recent funds have helped underwrite the costs of a public exhibition of the designs for Section 1 of High Line Park and related educational activities.



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## An Art Deco Revival

The Chrysler Building, the Waldorf-Astoria, Rockefeller Center – these are among the hundreds of examples of Art Deco architecture that during the 1920s and 1930s helped create the image of New York City as the world's most modern metropolis. Coined in 1966 to describe a style of French decorative arts, the term “Art Deco” now refers to almost anything from saltcellars to skyscrapers, produced anywhere in the world during the early decades of the 20th century, using abstract, stylized floral, geometric, or streamlined design.

Though Art Deco may have gotten its start in Paris in 1925 at the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes, many would argue that it reached its architectural zenith in New York City. The city's Art Deco buildings today survive as prized remnants of a distant yet modern past that still help define the city's visual identity.

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To educate the public and honor the important and unique contribution of Art Deco to American architecture, the Trust for Architectural Easements awarded the Art Deco Society of New York a grant to help underwrite their hosting of the 8th World Congress on Art Deco in 2005. Grant funds were used to support lectures, walking and bus tours, cultural and social events, educational programs and a focus on the architecture of Lower Manhattan/Wall Street. At the core of the educational programs was a three-day symposium at the CUNY Graduate Center, which drew participants from around the world to study and celebrate the unparalleled design achievements of the inter-war years. The American Institute of Architects provided continuing education credit for participants.

## Third Thursdays

It is difficult to walk the streets of New York City without crossing paths with history; yet without encouragement, it is possible to overlook the significance of that history. To help expose the city's fascinating past and make it accessible to all, the Trust for Architectural Easements contributed \$15,000 to the Alliance for Downtown New York to support the Downtown Third Thursdays lecture series, which were offered free to the public during 2007. Topics ranged from a behind-the-scenes look at the restoration of Lower Manhattan's landmark buildings and sites; the founding of Manhattan by the Dutch; the history and significance of the city's oyster trade; and a candid conversation about legendary architect Cass Gilbert's design influences and styles. The lectures were held in some of Downtown's most significant architectural spaces, including Federal Hall and the Marine Room at India House.

## Preserving the Past, Planning for the Future

With the burgeoning real estate market and the continual need for new housing in New York City, the historic fabric of the past is often in jeopardy of being lost as the city moves to reinvent itself. In such modern times it is imperative for preservationists to recognize the strains on modern cities, not only as we work to preserve the past, but also as we look toward the future. To explore the ways preservationists can become more actively involved in current urban planning, environmental, and land use discussions, the Trust for Architectural Easements donated \$10,000 to the Historic Districts Council of New York's 2007 conference, *Preserving the Past, Planning for the Future*. Popular panel topics included sustainability, smart growth and community organizing. Conference attendees left with an increased vocabulary and the tools necessary to strategically partner with these related fields.



Named for the staff carried by high-ranking clerics, bishop crooks made their first appearance in New York City in about 1892. The design originated in Bath, England. New York City has preserved more of the classic Bishop Crook lampposts than any other of the cast-iron designs.

# Neighborhood *Restoration*

## Elegance Underfoot

Bond Street, in the NoHo Historic District, may never reclaim its place at the pinnacle of elegance in New York City. But, something of its elegant spirit has been recaptured thanks to the restoration of its cobblestone surface between Broadway and Lafayette Street. Previously blemished with large asphalt patches, modern-day fixes to potholes and general street repair, the community wanted to restore the street to its original state. The Trust for Architectural Easements supported the efforts of the NOHO NY Business Improvement District by providing a matching grant that, in January 2005, restored the street's cobblestone. In 2006 the Trust reaffirmed its commitment to this community by donating \$10,000 for the removal and replacement of a modern, cobra-head streetlamp with a historic Bishop's Crook streetlamp on the south side of West 10th Street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The circumstances were similar on Horatio Street in New York City's Greenwich Village Historic District. Scarred by modern-day road repairs, black top spoiled the historic character of the street between Hudson and Greenwich streets. A matching grant by the Trust to the Horatio Street Association helped that community recreate the historic character that it had prior to modern repair of its cobblestone streets.

## The Green Places of Our Past

The triangular area between Canal Street and West Side Highway in New York City is well on its way to once again becoming a park, thanks to the efforts of community members who fought hard for its revival. The Canal West Coalition discovered that Canal Park had been controversially taken over in 1921 to build the Holland Tunnel. A community-based non-profit organization, the Canal Park Conservancy, has been working to restore the historic park by raising funds for its care, maintenance and enhancement. The Trust for



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Architectural Easements contributed \$25,000 to the Park's endowment fund. The new Canal Park will emulate the original 1888 design by Calvert Vaux and Samuel Parsons, Jr..

Working to ensure the survival of another one of New York City's historic parks, the Trust donated \$25,000 in support of a civic initiative to make sure historic James Bogardus Park would remain in existence. This triangle of green open space at the intersection of Hudson Street, West Broadway and Chambers Street is named for the father of cast iron architecture whose foundry was located in nearby Tribeca.

## Boston's South End Oasis

Boston's South End Historic District is recognized as the home of the nation's largest collection of Victorian rowhouses. Located in the district's center is Hiscock Park. After the space was rescued from development following the demolition of two Victorian townhouses, neighbors and the Boston Parks Department worked to create a desperately needed urban park.

After 30 years, Hiscock Park was in need of major renovation. The Friends of Hiscock Park, a group of South End neighbors, worked with the Boston Parks Department to develop a plan for the project and assessed the cost to be \$150,000. The Boston Parks Department established a budget of \$120,000 for the park, assuming the remaining funds could be obtained from other sources. Park renovations are now fully funded and almost complete thanks to the generosity of local residents and businesses and the Trust for Architectural Easements. While the historic homes that were once Hiscock Park can never be replaced, preserving the park is the next best option to harmonize and accentuate the unique architectural nature of this incomparable neighborhood.

## Commonwealth Benches

The Trust for Architectural Easements contributed \$8,000 to the Neighborhood Association of Back Bay to install two historically-appropriate benches at the Commonwealth Avenue Mall in Boston's historic Back Bay. The benches accommodate the city's tourists while also preserving the historic character of the neighborhood.





Monument of Major General  
George Brinton-McClellan,  
1826-1855. Erected in 1907 by the  
Society of the Army of the Potomac  
and the United States Congress.  
General McClellan was in command  
of the main Union force responsible for  
the defense of Washington, D.C.  
during the Civil War.

# Memorials *to the Past*

## Monument Conservation

The importance of preserving America's history touches on so many things, not the least of which are the memorials and monuments our predecessors erected in recognition of this country's heroes. Just as it is important that our historic buildings and districts do not fall into decay, it is important that monuments remain intact and true to their benefactor's vision. As an example, the sculpture of Carl Schurz in New York City's Morningside Park was erected in 1913. It received some minor refurbishment over the years but recently received treatment that ensures it will retain its historical significance for many years to come. Due in part to a restoration project partially funded by the Trust for Architectural Easements, the monument to the Civil War general and politician became a classroom setting for graduate students in historic preservation, who were taught the rare skills of sculpture conservation and overall restoration. The Trust regularly provides funding for this worthy program through a grant to the Art and Antiquities Unit of the New York City Parks & Recreation Department and its Citywide Monuments Conservation Program. The Program's other conservation projects have included the Henry Hudson Memorial, located in the Riverdale section of the Bronx; the Fort Washington Monument, designed by Charles Lamb in 1901 and erected in Bennett Park; the Maryland Monument in Prospect Park; and the venerable Columbus statue by Emma Stebbins in Columbus Park, Brooklyn.

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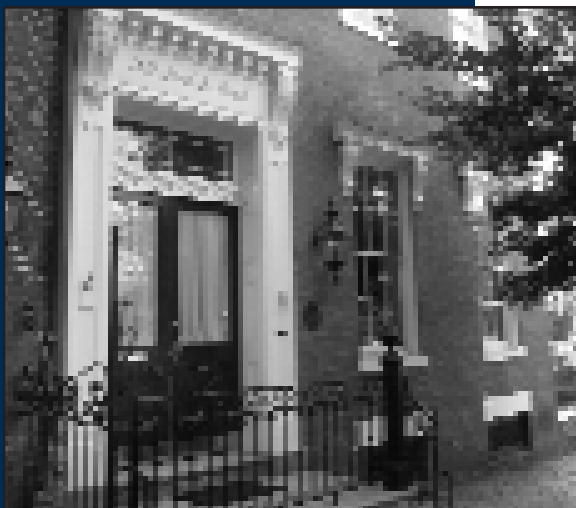
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## Buildings in History

For the Trust for Architectural Easements, protecting America's most storied buildings for the enjoyment of future generations is a philosophy that is all-inclusive. When the 222-year-old Lee Fendall House Museum in Alexandria, Virginia, needed a strong advocate, the Trust was there. Famous both for its ties to Virginia's historic Lee family, and its design as Alexandria's only telescoping

building, the historic structure was in danger of collapse. The building needed its summer beam and sill repaired. These deteriorating components bear the weight of the house and partly form the base of the house's rear wall. The Trust assisted the effort to fund this repair and made a matching grant to the Museum.



"Federal certification of the Metropolitan Museum Historic District has added an important level of protection to our neighborhood. The assistance of the Trust for Architectural Easements<sup>sm</sup> was a key factor in that process."

– E. Roger Hotte,  
property owner,  
Metropolitan Museum  
Historic District.

# Protections *for Districts and Landmarks*

The Trust for Architectural Easements supports the efforts of area residents and business leaders in obtaining recognition from the National Park Service and listing on the National Register of Historic Places for their historic neighborhoods and buildings. This recognition helps preserve these neighborhoods and buildings by highlighting their importance as historic resources.

## Local Districts Certified with Assistance from the Trust for Architectural Easements

### **Maryland**

#### *Reservoir Hill (Certified in 2004)*

Reservoir Hill, a 32-block area, is home to the most diverse, intact collection of late-19th- and early-20th-century urban architecture in Baltimore City. The area is architecturally significant because of the range of residential building types located there and how they reveal the city's housing trends from 1870 to 1940. Virtually every street in this community offers an array of eclectic styles of architecture, ranging from Italianate rowhouses to Renaissance Revival apartment buildings to free standing Victorian and Queen Anne houses. Among the notable non-residential buildings in the neighborhood are two synagogues, a church and a former streetcar barn.

### **New York**

#### *Carnegie Hill (Certified in 2003)*

The Carnegie Hill Historic District, named for one-time resident Andrew Carnegie who was a national figure in the growth of the steel industry, is primarily residential, with rowhouses, townhouses, mansions and flats on tree-lined streets and apartment buildings on broad avenues. The buildings are nearly all constructed of brick or stone, and range from one to 21 stories high. They date mainly from the 1850s to the 1960s with the majority built from the 1870s to the 1930s. The

neighborhood is directly associated with trends in the development of Manhattan. The District's buildings embody significant architectural design in a range of styles including neo-Grec, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Beaux-Arts, neo-Georgian, neo-Federal and neo-Classical. The history of the urban apartment building can be seen in this district. The Guggenheim Museum, a major modern landmark designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, also is located in Carnegie Hill.

### **Ladies' Mile** *(Certified in 2003)*

During the Gilded Age, at the turn of the last century, this 28-block area south of Madison Square was the shopping center of New York City and the nation. The affluent members of society came here to shop in the internationally renowned department stores and specialty shops that lined the streets. The early skyscrapers designed in the Beaux-Arts, neo-Romanesque and neo-Classical styles and the enormous 19th-century department stores that stood five and six stories in height and stretched entire blocks set this district apart from others of its era. In total there are more than 300 contributing historic buildings located in this historic commercial district. One of New York City's best known skyscrapers, the Flatiron Building is located in Ladies' Mile along with the Church of the Holy Communion, the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site and the Scribner Building. These landmarks also are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Madison Square North** *(Certified in 2004)*

This historic district consists of approximately 78 buildings representing New York City's commercial history from 1849 to 1930. Converted rowhouses, Art Deco towers, and modest, 20th-century commercial structures provide examples of all stages in the city's commercial development. Madison Square North evolved over the years from a fashionable residential neighborhood into a major entertainment district and then a



mercantile district of high-rise offices and loft buildings. Construction of the luxurious Fifth Avenue Hotel in the late 1800s gave rise to a new hotel district along Broadway. Though that hotel no longer stands, six others dating to 1890 still survive, including the National Register-listed Prince George Hotel. Another significant building, the Queen Anne, seven-story Black Building, one of New York City's earliest apartment buildings, is located in the Madison Square North Historic District. The area along Broadway north of 23rd Street gained notoriety in the 1890s as the "Great White Way." Popular because of its famous restaurants and theaters, it was one of the first sections of New York City to have electric street lights. After 1900 the area along Fifth Avenue attracted a number of financial institutions and became known for several distinguished bank buildings designed in the neo-Classical style by noted architects John Duncan, C. P. H. Gilbert and McKim, Mead & White.

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### Metropolitan Museum *(Certified in 2003)*

Named for the nearby Metropolitan Museum of Art, this district is comprised primarily of residential buildings erected between the late 1860s and early 1930s. The District remains a cohesive, remarkable ensemble of late-19th- and early-20th-century residential buildings, reflecting the changing styles and types of accommodations offered in the city from 1867 to 1930. The District features 124 buildings that contribute to its significance. They are townhouses, mansions, apartment buildings and hotels displaying a range of architectural styles, including examples of neo-Grec, Queen Anne, Italianate, Beaux Arts, neo-Renaissance, neo-Federal, neo-Italian Renaissance and Art Deco.

### NoHo East *(Certified in 2003)*

The NoHo East Historic District is centered on Bleeker Street between the Bowery and Lafayette Street. It consists of 42 historic buildings that show the progression of this part of New York City from a residential area in the 1800s to a hub of commercial activity in the 20th century. The buildings range from a rare group of Federal rowhouses constructed in the early part of the 19th century for middle-class New Yorkers, to Italianate apartment buildings and neo-Grec tenement houses built after the Civil War for lower-income families, to Romanesque Revival and Renaissance Revival factories and stores. Today NoHo's collection of historic buildings – small dwellings, apartment buildings, factories and lofts – represent an intact and unusual historic mixed-use neighborhood in lower Manhattan.

### Riverside-West End *(Certified in 2004)*

The Riverside-West End Historic District represents the period of New York City's residential history from 1884 to 1939. During that time, this small community on the Upper West Side of Manhattan evolved from a sparsely inhabited district into a densely developed, fashionable residential district. In 1898 the area consisted of several

Renaissance Revival mansions and rowhouses designed in the Renaissance Revival, neo-Georgian and Beaux-Arts styles. Most of the mansions were built along Riverside Drive with scenic views of Riverside Park and the Hudson River. The only mansion to survive from this era is the Isaac L. Rice Mansion. Designed in the neo-Georgian/Beaux-Arts style, it is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Luxury apartment buildings and flats were popular from 1910 to 1939, when the majority of new construction ended in this area. Apartment buildings exemplifying Renaissance Revival, neo-Georgian, Beaux-Arts, neo-Gothic, neo-Romanesque, Art Deco and Moderne styles of architecture were erected during that period. Similar in height and construction material, the apartment buildings form a solid and imposing wall of buildings along West End Avenue.

### Treadwell Farm *(Certified in 2004)*

The Treadwell Farm Historic District is a two-block, 19th-century residential enclave, with low-rise rowhouses and tree-lined streets located on East 61st and East 62nd streets between Second and Third avenues on Manhattan's East Side. Surrounded by mid-to-high rise, primarily 20th-century commercial and residential masonry structures, this collection of well-preserved, mid-19th-century homes is a historical treasure. The District consists primarily of three- and four-story brownstone rowhouses built in the Italianate and neo-Grec styles between 1868 and 1875. It is architecturally significant because of its high concentration of hybrid rowhouses, built in the mid-19th century and redesigned in the 1920s. During these years, many of the building exteriors were modified to create a simplified elegance representative of the time. Treadwell Farm also is considered historically significant because it is an early example of a planned community. The restrictive covenants adopted in 1868 are still exemplified in the buildings today.





## Districts Listed on the National Register of Historic Places with Assistance from the Trust for Architectural Easements

### **Massachusetts**

#### **Beacon Hill** *(National Historic Landmark extended in 2007)*

Beacon Hill was originally designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1966 and quickly became known for its collection of early Republic and Federal buildings. While the District certainly contains some of the best-preserved examples of such architectural styles, the early designation excluded many important structures built or altered between 1920 and 1955, when the local historic district was created. As a result, some buildings of the Colonial Revival and neo-Federal styles, and earlier buildings that had been altered in the later 20th century, were not considered “contributing” to the District. As such, many property owners were unable to use the federal tax incentives to restore their properties, and the historical interpretation of the District suffered. The updated designation recognizes architecture and urban planning of the 20th century, and the ways in which social reforms and literature have contributed to the national significance of the area.

### **New York**

#### **Wall Street** *(Listed in 2007)*

Now the center of New York City’s financial and economic communities, the Wall Street Historic District once marked the site of New Amsterdam, New York’s earliest settlement. Although the Great Fire of 1835 destroyed much of the architectural heritage from the 17th and 18th centuries, the District is teeming with significant treasures from that moment forward. The District includes significant buildings from as late as 1967, and a world-class collection of early skyscrapers built in revival and early modern styles of Art Deco, Moderne, and the International Style. The District also contains a notable sampling of late-19th- and early-20th-century buildings, with styles ranging from Renaissance Revival to Beaux-Arts and French Second Empire. In this District alone, one can chart the progress of American urban development from a primarily rural society to a diverse industrial center.



## Buildings Listed on the National Register of Historic Places with Assistance from the Trust for Architectural Easements

### New York

#### 304 Park Avenue South *(Listed in 2005)*

*Originally 44 East 23rd Street, New York City  
(Clinton & Russell, 1903-1904)*

This building is a handsome example of a turn-of-the-20th-century office building. It draws its ornamental detail and stylistic inspiration from the architecture of the Italian Renaissance. Originally an 11-story building it is famous for two major penthouse additions. The first was built in 1916 for Jules Guerin, a muralist commissioned to design two 60-foot long, 12-foot high canvas murals for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Guerin's penthouse was designed by the prominent architectural firm of Starrett & Van Fleck. It was a single space the height of two normal stories to accommodate the large canvases needed for the murals, and featured a wall of floor-to-ceiling, end-to-end windows to accommodate the north light. The second penthouse was built in 1925-1926 adjacent to Guerin's studio for the then owner of the building, William F.

Kenny, a multi-millionaire contractor and childhood friend of Governor Al Smith. The penthouse, known around the city as the "Tiger Room", was named for the Tammany Tigers. Tiger skins, brass tigers and tiger paintings adorned the major retreat for Governor Smith and dozens of other figures from New York's late 1920s political scene.

#### Blum and Blum Lofts *(Listed in 2004)*

*312-325 West 36th Street, New York City  
(George and Edward Blum, 1926)*

The Blum and Blum Lofts is a 16-story loft, office and showroom building in the heart of New York City's Garment District. Its design is indicative of the architectural character of the Garment District during the 1920s, and features the setbacks and height so common to the buildings in this district. The building is unique, however, for a number of ornamental elements that make it one of the most architecturally distinguished buildings in the district. These include setbacks that are varied to create a pavilion-like arrangement, with three outer bays of windows on either side framing the building's central portion, a three-story entrance adorned by wide sections of decorative metal spandrels with abstract floral patterns, and Art Deco stone-reliefs.



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### Fred F. French Building *(Listed in 2004)*

551 Fifth Avenue, New York City

*(H. Douglas Ives and Sloan & Robertson, 1926-27)*

The prominent Fred F. French real estate firm erected this skyscraper with massed setbacks for use as its corporate headquarters. The use of detail inspired by ancient Mesopotamian art is an indication of the exotic historicism that was prevalent during the 1920s. The exotic influence is especially evident at the base, where the bronze entrances and storefronts are embellished with mythological figures and Near Eastern ornament, and at the crown, with its vivid polychromatic terra cotta decoration.

### General Electric Building (former) *(Listed in 2004)*

570 Lexington Avenue, New York City

*(Cross & Cross, 1929-31)*

RCA Victor was a subsidiary of General Electric when it commissioned this Art Deco building as its headquarters. In 1931, as part of an effort to gain corporate independence, the firm moved to Rockefeller Center and deeded this building to General Electric. The octagonal brick tower, rising from a base with rounded corner, is one of the most expressive skyscrapers of its era. Especially noteworthy features are the complex brickwork and terra cotta colors chosen to blend with the neighboring Saint Bartholomew's Church and the use of details symbolic of the building's original tenant. Although many mistakenly believe that these details, which resemble lightning bolts, symbolize General Electric, they are radio waves intended to symbolize RCA Victor.

### Look Building (former) *(Listed in 2004)*

488 Madison Avenue, New York City

*(Emery Roth & Sons, 1949-50)*

The Look Building survives today as a fine example of mid-20th-century commercial Modernism. Designed by a firm that almost single-handedly rebuilt much of Midtown

Manhattan's commercial precincts, the Look Building became a cultural landmark with ties to Madison Avenue's publishing and advertising heritage and as the historic home of Look magazine, one of the most influential publications in 20th-century America.

### R.C. Williams Warehouse *(Listed in 2005)*

259 Tenth Avenue, New York City *(Cass Gilbert, 1927-1928)*

This 10-story building occupying the entire block of Tenth Avenue between West 25th and 26th streets to the High Line was originally built for the R.C. Williams Company, a major wholesale grocer in the mid-1920s. The building is famous both for the material used to construct it and its architect. Designed by prominent American architect Cass Gilbert, who also designed such notable structures as the U.S. Custom House and the Woolworth Building, this warehouse is one of the first industrial buildings made from reinforced concrete. Its design is essentially a smaller version of Gilbert's Brooklyn Army Terminal, one of the earliest reinforced-concrete complexes in the world.

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The Trust for Architectural Easements is the nation's largest not-for-profit easement holding historic preservation organization. Serving Illinois; eastern Maryland; eastern Massachusetts including Boston; the New York City metropolitan area, including historic districts in the Hudson River Valley, Connecticut, and New Jersey; and northern Virginia, the trust holds approximately 760 historic preservation easements and has a stewardship fund of over \$17 million ensuring the Trust's ability to honor its long-term commitment to property owners to protect the architectural integrity of their buildings in perpetuity.

*For more information about the Trust for Architectural Easements and its efforts to preserve historic neighborhoods, please visit its website at [www.architecturaltrust.org](http://www.architecturaltrust.org) or call 1-888-831-2107.*







1906 R Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20009  
1-888-831-2107  
[www.architecturaltrust.org](http://www.architecturaltrust.org)