



A GUIDE TO HISTORIC NEW YORK CITY NEIGHBORHOODS

BEDFORD PARK

THE BRONX





The Historic Districts Council is New York's citywide advocate for historic buildings and neighborhoods. The Six to Celebrate program annually identifies six neighborhoods that merit preservation as priorities for HDC's advocacy and consultation over a yearlong period.

The six, chosen from applications submitted by community organizations, are selected on the basis of the architectural and historic merit of the area, the level of threat to the neighborhood, the strength and willingness of the local advocates, and the potential for HDC's preservation support to be meaningful. HDC works with these neighborhood partners to set and reach preservation goals through strategic planning, advocacy, outreach, programs and publicity.

The core belief of the Historic Districts Council is that preservation and enhancement of New York City's historic resources—its neighborhoods, buildings, parks and public spaces—are central to the continued success of the city. The Historic Districts Council works to ensure the preservation of these resources and uphold the New York City Landmarks Law and to further the preservation ethic. This mission is accomplished through ongoing programs of assistance to more than 500 community and neighborhood groups and through public-policy initiatives, publications, educational outreach and sponsorship of community events.



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BEDFORD PARK

In the 1850s, the neighborhood now known as Bedford Park was part of the property owned by financier and noted sportsman Leonard Jerome, Winston Churchill's grandfather. He leased a section of it for use as a race track and, to ensure accessibility and promote development, lobbied for a paved boulevard and began selling off his other Bronx properties. By the 1870s, streets were laid out and blocks were subdivided into house lots, but construction didn't take off until the early 1880s. Early developments were primarily free-standing wood-frame homes, soon followed by religious architecture and infrastructure. Some of the oldest surviving examples of these buildings include houses at Bainbridge Avenue & E 201st Street (**Site 12**), the Bedford Park Congregational Church (**Site 13**), the Convent of Mount St. Ursula (**Site 10**) and the former Bedford Park Railroad Station (**Site 17**).

By the early-20th century, transportation improvements such as the extension of elevated lines to nearby Fordham Road, and construction of the Moshulu Parkway (**Site 19**), had expanded the boundaries of the neighborhood and increased the population drastically. This fueled residential development and also prompted the construction of new facilities for city services, like the NY Fire Department (**Site 8**) and the NYPD (**Site 18**). Several prestigious educational institutions were also created, with buildings located in an area referred to as the Educational Mile. These include DeWitt Clinton (**Site 3**) and the Bronx High School of Science (**Site 5**), along with Lehman College (**Site 6**).

However, the most significant project in the neighborhood's development was the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir (**Site 4**), transforming the former racetrack at Jerome Park into a fresh-water reservoir for the New Croton Aqueduct. Completed in 1906, it became a valuable asset for the rapidly growing City of New York and provided residents with recreational open space. The project also shaped demographics, as the Italian and Irish immigrants who worked on it relocated to the area and built neighborhood staples like the St. Philip Neri Roman Catholic Church (**Site 1**).

Bedford Park continued to grow throughout the 20th century, especially after WWI. During this time, it began to shift from a quiet suburb into a more densely populated urban area. Within 20 years of the completion of the Grand Concourse, apartment buildings featuring the then fashionable architectural styles lined the boulevard and the surrounding areas, replacing single-family houses. This type of development would continue throughout the 1950s, but the neighborhood never lost its bucolic character and ethnic diversity.

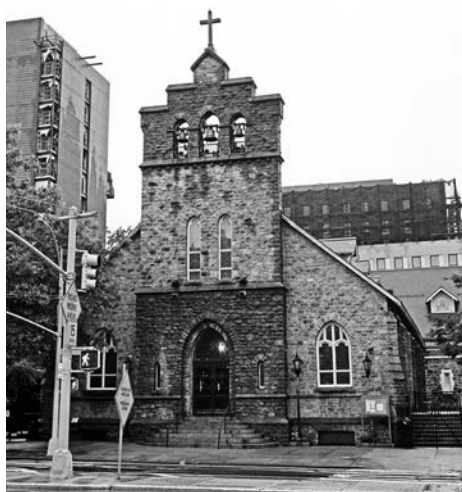
Today, Bedford Park is facing significant development pressures, with many of the early free-standing houses already lost to out-of-scale development. Community groups and organizations are working to raise awareness on the area's history and significance, in order to protect its character and the neighborhood from.

I

ST. PHILIP NERI ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH & SCHOOL

3021 Grand Concourse

(1898-99 church & rectory, 1948 school)



The Church of St. Philip Neri was established in 1898 by Rev. Daniel Burke, for the Italian laborers who were constructing the nearby Jerome Park Reservoir. This Neo Gothic structure has a cruciform plan, and was built with stone quarried from the reservoir by the parishioners themselves, hauled to the church site after work. The rectory is located north of the church, a three-story structure also in Neo-Gothic style.

In 1912 a fire destroyed the altar, but the stained-glass window in the rear and several pieces of statuary were saved. Eighty-five years later, another major fire devastated the century-old church, burning the slate roof and gutting the sanctuary. After several years of reconstruction, it was dedicated in 2002.

Adjacent to the rectory is the St. Philip Neri Elementary School, founded in 1913 by the Ursuline Sisters. The school building dates from 1948, and it's a long, rectangular three-story brick structure with two projecting Gothic Revival style entrances on the Grand Concourse elevation: a three-story stone-clad entry pavilion with engaged towers suggesting it's the primary entry, and a secondary entry clad in brick featuring a tall vertical window suggesting a stair hall.



LEGEND OF DESIGNATIONS

National Historic Landmark	NH L
National Register of Historic Places - District	NR D
National Register of Historic Places - Property	NR P
New York City Historic District	NYC HD
New York City Individual Landmark	NYC IL
New York City Interior Landmark	NYC INL

This is one of four IND yards, originally dug out to serve as a reservoir for the adjacent Jerome Park. Since this plan was never carried out, it became the only yard constructed in a depressed cut, with respect to neighboring properties. The complex is made up of storage tracks (which serve the BMT/JND lines, as well as the IRT line), service facilities and complementary structures. Although some of the original buildings and equipment have been removed and/or replaced, the Concourse Yard remains as a unique example of industrial architecture and engineering of the early-20th century.

CONCOURSE SUBSTATION

3119 Jerome Ave

(1933)

NR P

2a



Substations convert high voltage alternating current (AC) to low voltage direct current (DC), used to provide traction power for the trains. In the early 1930s, manually operated substations became obsolete, which impacted the design of the structures that housed them. Most of them were replaced by smaller underground vaults, and those above-ground were constructed in a simple Art Deco style.

This structure features a brick façade with ornamental limestone, and doors embossed with geometric and sunburst patterns. The name of the substation is carved over the main portal, in stylized lettering. It was listed on the National Register in 2006, alongside the Concourse Entry Buildings.

CONCOURSE YARD ENTRY BUILDINGS

West 205th Street

(ca. 1933)

NR P

2b



Located along the south side of West 205th Street, these structures were built next to one another to form a gateway to the yard, and are connected by an iron bridge. Each building is actually three stories tall, but only the top story is visible from the street. The façade of each one is divided into three vertical segments by limestone columns, connected by a wide limestone cap along the roof line. Above each of the three bays, the brick is set in a striped herringbone pattern.

The doorway is flanked by a limestone surround featuring a carved chevron pattern, and the doors of each building are topped by a carved plaque. The windows on the façade are covered by an elaborate Art Deco-style wrought-iron grille.

HIGH PUMPING STATION

2c

3201 Jerome Ave
(1901-06, George W. Birdsall)
NR P / NYC IL



Situated along the west side of Jerome Avenue just south of Mosholu Parkway, the High Pumping Station is a long and narrow red brick Romanesque Revival building topped by a steeply pitched roof. The façade is divided into a series of bays, each consisting of two arched windows flanked by shallow brick buttresses.

It was built by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity as part of the Jerome Reservoir complex, an adjunct to the Croton Aqueduct system. At the time,

demand for clean water by the growing urban population was heightened by the need to have enough pressure to reach the upper floors of multi-storied structures. The station's purpose was to perform this service, making it an important utility for The Bronx. It was designated as a NYC Landmark in 1981, and listed on the National Register in 1983.

This public high school opened in Greenwich Village in 1897 under the name Boys High School, occupying the top floor of an elementary school. In 1900, it was renamed after former New York governor DeWitt Clinton, and six years later it moved to a newly constructed building in Hell's Kitchen, designed by C. B. J. Snyder.

The school relocated to its present home in 1929, when William H. Gompert had replaced Snyder as Superintendent of School Building. He was a prodigious builder, who enjoyed the advantages of designing schools for the outer boroughs. Gompert's design for Clinton sprawled over the generous site, with a three-story main building, a towered entrance, a large auditorium in the middle of an interior courtyard, and a gymnasium.

Only four years after its opening, enrollment at 5,600-seat Clinton was dramatically increased by the Depression and anti-child labor laws, peaking at 12,000. It remained the most populous New York high school for most of the twentieth century. The third-floor hallway contains two huge New Deal murals by Alfred Floegel: The History of the World (walls) and Constellations (ceiling). The oil on canvas murals were painted in 1934-1940. It was reported in 2018 that they had been damaged by being partially covered with a layer of blue paint.

DEWITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL

3

100 W Mosholu Pkwy S
(1929, William H. Gompert)



Built as part of the Croton Aqueduct system, this 125-acre reservoir-park is comprised of approximately 94 acres of open water (25-foot deep), surrounded by 30 acres of constructed and landscaped earth. The area gained its name from the racetrack which occupied the site between 1876 and 1890, founded by a group that included Leonard W. Jerome, Winston Churchill's grandfather.

The reservoir features massive ancient Roman-inspired basin walls and has seven gatehouses: three offsite and four onsite. They control the flow of water into and out of the reservoir via gates, sluices and pumps, and may also perform other functions such as filtering and chlorination. The buildings to contain the

gates and sluices were not completed until the New Deal, due to lack of funds. Most were designed in Neo-classical style, reminiscent of ancient Roman public works. The walls are built of rock face granite laid with broken range and random range jointing. Portions, such as the intrados of the arches, have a rough pointed finish with a tooled margin.

Gate House No. 5 (*top image, 4a*) is the main gate house, and is constructed in the East Wall of the reservoir. The Old Croton Aqueduct passes through it, and it is the final section of the horseshoe-arched, gravity portion of the New Croton Aqueduct. This structure connected the basins and controlled the pipes feeding Gate Houses Nos. 2, 3 and 4. It could direct water from the reservoir into either the new or old aqueduct, or allow water to bypass the reservoir and continue down either aqueduct. One of the most notable elements of Gate House No. 5 was a bridge of six stone voussoir arches linking the gate house to Shaft No. 21. It was demolished in the 1980s as part of the construction of the new dividing wall.

Gate House No. 7 (*bottom image, 4b*), at the north end of the reservoir, was built about 1906. It connected to the Old and New Croton Aqueducts, and anticipated the construction of the Van Cortlandt Siphon of the Catskill Aqueduct. The cast-in-place concrete substructure of Gate House No. 7 has a horseshoe-arched tunnel portal facing the reservoir basin. It has a central portal facing north on axis with the Old and New Croton Aqueducts, covering an open passage through the gate house.

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

4

Goulden Ave

(1895-1906)

NR P



Bronx Science was founded in 1938 as a specialized science and math high school for boys. It initially occupied a building located at Creston Avenue and 184th Street, which had been built in 1918 for the Evander Childs High School, and had hosted the Walton High School in 1930 and part of the DeWitt Clinton High School in 1935. In 1946 the school became co-ed, preceding its rival schools by more than two decades.

After twenty years of campaigning, plans were finally completed for a new modern building. It was designed with three wings: the northwest wing dedicated to recreation, the southwest wing containing science laboratories and classrooms, and the east wing housing the remaining classrooms and technical studios. The main entrance, located at the connecting point of these three wings, features a large glass mosaic mural in the lobby area, titled “Humanities Protecting Biology, Physics, Chemistry,” by artist Frank J. Reilly.

The building is an intact representation of the mid-century Modern Movement, with its massing, roof form, horizontal emphasis, building materials, pattern of window and door openings, detailing, and basic interior configuration.

THE BRONX HIGH SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

5

75 West 205th Street
(1959, Emery Roth & Sons)



GILLET HALL, LEHMAN COLLEGE

6

2920 Goulden Ave
(1931-34, K. Rainsford, J. A. Thompson, & G. A. Holmes)



In 1931, the Bronx branch of Hunter College opened adjacent to the Jerome Park Reservoir. The original campus design initially called for nine Collegiate Gothic buildings, but only four were completed by 1934. During World War II, it served as the main training facility for female Marines, and was also used by the United Nations between 1946 and 1947. In 1968, the college separated from Hunter and was renamed Lehman College, after Herbert H. Lehman, a former New York governor, United States senator, philanthropist, and the son of Lehman Brothers co-founder Mayer Lehman.

Also located on the Lehman College campus is the High School of American Studies, one of the 9 Specialized High Schools in New York City, ranked among the top 100 high schools in the United States.

ST SAMUEL CATHEDRAL

7

2930-2924 Valentine Ave
(1914-15, Adolph F. Bernhard)



This church was originally built by the Grace Evangelical Lutheran congregation, led at the time by Rev. August Koerber. With an initial budget of \$10,000, it was expanded in 1951 and hosted a private elementary school, becoming a community staple for over ninety years. Over time, the congregation dwindled and the property was eventually sold in 2006. It currently serves as St. Samuel's Cathedral Church of God in Christ.

The two-story brick structure was designed by architectural engineer Adolph F. Bernhard, who was a partner at James Gamble Rogers Inc. for nearly forty years. The firm became a major figure in American architecture, designing much of Yale University's campus, buildings for Northwestern University, and the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, among many other notable projects.

Born in Austria, Bernhard studied in Chicago and was an active member of the Lutheran Church. He was a trustee of the Church in Bedford Park and secretary of its Bible School, treasurer of the Lutheran Education Society (the organization which supported Concordia College at Bronxville), and member of the Committee on Church Architecture of the Missouri Synod.

FDNY ENGINE 79,

LADDER 37, BATTALION 27

8

2928 Briggs Ave
(1904)



Architectural firm Napoleon LeBrun & Son developed a specific layout for firehouses in the late 1880s, and afterwards, the Fire Department commissioned a number of well-known architects to design them, as well as some Department employees.

The firehouse for Engine 79 was built the same year the Company was organized, expanding its services in 1908 to include Ladder 37, and in 1978 it annexed Battalion 27. It covered much of the same areas they do today, but as the neighborhood developed their workload grew exponentially. During waves of arson in the 1970s, the units relieved other Bronx firehouses to the south, and by 1982, Engine 79 ranked in the top 10 of total runs citywide.

Perhaps their most impactful run in the neighborhood was in 1997, when the companies were dispatched to a devastating fire in St. Philip Neri Church. While the church's interior was almost completely destroyed, firefighters were able to save some of the religious artifacts.

After a brief relocation in 2008, the Company returned to this building in 2010.

BEDFORD PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH & PARSONAGE

9

2943 Bainbridge Ave

(1900, Robert H. Robertson)



This church is a late example of Romanesque Revival style by prominent NY architect R. Robertson. Among his most notable works are St. Luke's Episcopal Church in the Hamilton Heights Historic District, St. Paul's Methodist Church on West 86th Street, and the American Tract Society Building on Nassau Street.

Mixed with Tudor Gothic details, the structure is made of blocks of locally quarried stone pierced by crisply cut round and flat arched openings. It has a cruciform plan with half-timbered gables

lit by cusped-arched openings. From the southeast crossing of the building rises a square tower with an open belfry and hipped roof.

In 1994, the congregation merged with The Bronx Korean Church, offering services in English and Korean. Adjacent to the church, the former parsonage building currently hosts the Bronx Korean-American Senior Citizen Association. The senior center was started in 1988 as a place for older Koreans to come together, and became an organization in 1991.

Founded in 1855 by the Ursuline Sisters who came from St. Louis, Missouri, the Academy of Mount St. Ursula is the oldest continuously operating Catholic high school for girls in the State of New York. The monastery and the academy moved to Bedford Park Boulevard in 1892, and with the relocation the school began using the name Mount St. Ursula, to reflect the hilly topography of the new site.

The sustained decline in the number of nuns at the monastery at the beginning of the 21st century prompted the remaining sisters to transfer to their regional headquarters located in New Rochelle, New York. A section of the now vacant monastery was adapted in 2011 to accommodate an affordable senior housing complex, Serviam Gardens. With 243 units, it was also as a model of green energy architecture.

The project later expanded to include two new structures: Serviam Towers and Serviam Heights. Today, the campus is home to over 430 units of affordable housing, a Senior Community Life Center and several amenities, activities and programs aimed at the senior citizens that reside there.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. URSULA

10

330 Bedford Park Blvd

(ca. 1892)



The extension of transportation lines in the early twentieth century to northern areas of The Bronx, prompted developer George D. Kingston to purchase three ample lots on Perry Avenue to build ten modest homes. He hired architect Charles S. Clark, who would later design a similar row of Queen Anne-style houses at the Longwood Historic District.

Plans initially called for fully-attached homes, but only Nos. 2979-2987 were completed as such. Nos. 2971-2977 were built a few months later as one semi-attached and three free-standing structures.

All of them are picturesquely sited, raised above fieldstone walls that enclose small front yards.

Although the area became denser and defined by large apartment buildings, these houses remain as a visual reminder of the origins of this Bronx neighborhood. Other interesting examples can be found at 198th St, between Decatur & Marion Ave, and at 2904-2882 Briggs Avenue. This last group was designed also by Clark.

PERRY AVENUE HOUSES

2987-2971 Perry Ave
(1910-12, Charles S. Clark)
NYC HD

II



DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSES

3010-3022 Bainbridge Ave &
311-317 E 201st
(ca. 1900)

I2



Dutch Colonial Revival became popular in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, largely as a reaction to mass immigration and urbanization. It's characterized by gambrel roofs, which have a shallow pitched slope extending from the ridge, connected to a more steeply pitched slope terminating at the eaves. This resulted in a larger space beneath the roof, and allowed for the use of standardized dimensional lumber, making construction faster and less expensive.

This block at Bainbridge Ave and 201st St preserves several examples of houses of this style, creating a cohesive group that uniquely exemplifies the built landscape in the area in the late-19th century.

The style's popularity declined by the late 1930s, with Federal and Cape Cod styles gaining recognition, especially after the 1939 World's Fair.

Founded in 1889 by prominent minister Shearjashub Bourne (who was the architect's father), this church was the first major social institution in the neighborhood, and is a rare example of small rustic late nineteenth century suburban churches in New York.

Constructed of rough-dressed fieldstone, it features a shingled Richardsonian Romanesque style tower, squat buttresses, round-arched windows with voussoirs, and a timber-framed Queen Anne style porch. The floorplan is typical of Congregational churches from the period, and includes a vestibule, Sunday school meeting room, auditorium and worship space.

In 1899, the congregation built a parsonage next door at 309 East 201st Street, and in 1902 a separate Sunday school building, known as the Lyceum, was erected east of the church at 3008 Bainbridge Avenue. In 1936, the Lyceum was rebuilt and renamed the Church House, dedicated to serving as a center for social programs and community activities. Today, it hosts the Bedford Park Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

The church was designated a NYC landmark in 2000. The designation did not include the parsonage or Lyceum buildings, however, as they are on separate tax lots.

BEDFORD PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

2988 Bainbridge Ave

I3

(1891-92, Edgar K. Bourne)

NYC IL



ART MODERNE BUILDINGS

2995 Marion Ave, 340 E Mosholu

I4

Pkwy S, 357 E 201st St

(1937, Joseph Schafran & Thomas

Dunn - 1948, Israel L. Crausman)



During the 1930s, and influenced by Manhattan tastes, Art Deco and Moderne became the residential styles of choice in the Bronx. Both were marked by streamlined elements such as curving walls, geometric patterns and materials suggestive of the "Machine Age," but Moderne had more minimal ornamentation.

Alongside Marion Ave and East Mosholu Parkway there are many remarkable examples of apartment buildings of this style. 340 E Mosholu Pkwy is a six-story brick structure which features two-toned ornamental brickwork framing the façade windows, and curved bays on the third floor. Built around the same time, 2995 Marion Ave is also a notable example of this style, with curved bays marking the main entrance and horizontal lines alongside the façade

windows. Across the street, 357 E 201st St is a late example of Art Moderne, with light-colored minimal brickwork, rounded corners with wrap-around window openings, and two columns of balconies framing the main entrance. *Photo: Apartment building at 357 E 201st St.*

**FORMER DR. JOHN F.
CONDON HOUSE**

2974 Decatur Ave

(ca. 1900)



home. The New Jersey State Police conducted a two-year investigation, after which they arrested Bruno Richard Hauptmann and charged him with murder. Dr. Condon was a key witness for the prosecution, as the only person who had seen the kidnapper. During this time, he remained unofficially involved in the case, even sparking suspicions about his participation. Before his passing in 1945, he published a serialized memoir of the affair titled “Jafsie Tells All”.

Also known as Botanical Garden Arms, this block-long Tudor Revival brick apartment complex is comprised of two six-story buildings which operate as a single unit with a central courtyard. It was built during the first period of development of this area, characterized by revivalist architectural styles which featured decorative elements such as corner towers, faux half-timbering and classically decorated main entry porticos.

Architect Jacob M. Felson was born in Russia and immigrated to the US with his parents in 1888. He studied at Cooper Union and started his practice in 1910, designing private homes in Westchester County and New Jersey, as well as movie theaters and apartment buildings in New York. His work is represented in the Upper West Side/Central Park West, Upper East Side, Riverside-West End and Grand Concourse Historic Districts. Another of Felson’s classical revival buildings stands at 222 Bedford Park Blvd (ca. 1937), with stone and brick façade ornamentation.

BOTANICAL SQ. APARTMENTS

2985-2995 Botanical Square

(1927, Jacob M. Felson)



17

BOTANICAL GARDEN STATION

2999 Southern Boulevard

(ca. 1880)



This was originally the Bedford Park railroad station, part of a one-mile privately owned spur which connected to the Jerome Park Racetrack. It was active between 1880 and 1906, and was later used for construction of the Reservoir.

After the opening of The New York Botanical Garden, it was renamed Botanical Garden station, under the administration of the New York Central Railroad. In 1968, the company merged with the Pennsylvania Railroad to form

Penn Central, but Penn Central's continuous financial despair throughout the 1970s forced them to turn over their commuter service to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority. The station became a commuter rail stop on the Metro-North Railroad's Harlem Line, but continued serving the NYBG. It originally had structures on both sides of the tracks, of which only the one on the north side of the tracks still exists. The old station house on the southbound platforms was torn down sometime between 1975 and 1981.

From 1920 to 1973, there was also a connection to the 200th Street station along the IRT Third Avenue Line over the intersection of Webster Avenue and Bedford Park Boulevard just southwest of the station.

As part of the city's response to population growth and the City's consolidation, police presence was expanded to the Bronx through the construction of this precinct house, which was both aesthetically pleasing and functional. In contrast to the massive, classical grandeur of their previous work, the architects used the more romantic elements of the Italian Renaissance Revival style for this design, which was particularly appropriate for the quasi-rural setting at the time.

The red brick villa features a square tower with projecting eaves and blue and white terra cotta clocks on three of its sides, protected by pitched roofs with wooden bracket supports. The main entrance on Webster Avenue is approached through a brick porch which retains its original lamps and flower pots. A secondary entrance, originally used by

patrol wagons to discharge prisoners, is located within a porte-cochere beneath the clock tower. It was designated as a NYC Landmark in 1974, and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

**52ND POLICE PRECINCT
STATION HOUSE**

3016 Webster Ave

(1904-06, Stoughton & Stoughton)

NYC IL

18



“Mosholu” is an Algonquin name meaning “smooth stones” or “small stones” for the nearby creek now known as Tibbett’s Brook. The southern end of the parkway was once home to another creek, running under what is now Middlebrook Road, which supplied water to a British fort located on old Van Cortlandt Avenue East during the Revolutionary War.

After the passing of the New Parks Act in 1884, the City acquired several major undeveloped lands in The Bronx with the purpose of creating parks and parkways. These new types of roads were conceived as extensions of the parks they were connecting, combining scenic elements with different types of traffic. The center roadway was reserved for private through traffic, and local and commercial vehicles were routed along parallel side roads. Landscaped greenery was used to separate the outer and inner roadways, and intersections were either bridged over or tunneled under the parkway to prevent congestion.

Comfort stations were also included with the goal of giving more people access to the city’s public spaces. On Moshulu Parkway, an Art Deco style structure stands out at the north side of Webster Avenue, marking the southern boundary of the park. It is a one-story comfort station, built in buff colored brick and concrete. *Photo courtesy of the NYPL.*

19

MOSHOLU PARKWAY

(ca. 1888)



BRONX VICTORY MEMORIAL

19a

3012 Webster Ave.

(1925, Jerome Connor)

This monument honors the local servicemen (or doughboys) who lost their lives during World War I. It was commissioned by the Bronx Victory Memorial Association, a local group formed in 1918, to Irish-born self-taught artist J. Connor. His bronze figural group depicts a fallen soldier, protected by a comrade who stands vigilant with bayonet in hand. At his feet, an eagle with wings spread symbolizes the victorious call to arms. The sculpture is set upon a circular pedestal of Rockport and Deer Isle pink granite designed by architect Arthur George Waldreaon. It was unveiled in 1925, and underwent conservation work in 1989 through the Municipal Art Society’s Adopt-A-Monument Program.



