

HENDERSON PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Borough of Manhattan.

The property bounded by East 86th Street, East End Avenue, East 87th Street, the western property line of 552 East 87th Street and Henderson Place.

On November 22, 1966, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Henderson Place Historic District (Item No. 5). Three speakers testified. The hearing was continued until December 27, 1966 (Item No. 23), at which time seven witnesses spoke. Both hearings had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. At both hearings some opposition was expressed to the proposed designation. Since the public hearing, there have been a number of discussions with property owners in the proposed District. The provisions of the Landmarks Preservation Law have been reviewed with these residents. Two of the property owners in the proposed Henderson Place District have thoroughly discussed the Landmarks Preservation program with their neighbors and have won substantial support for this designation.

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

The Henderson Place Historic District consists of a varied but homogeneous group of small town houses designed and built at one time and retaining today much of their picturesque charm and original character of the eighteen-eighties. The District comprises the east side of Henderson Place itself, the north side of East Eighty-sixth Street from Henderson Place to East End Avenue, the entire East End Avenue blockfront between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, and the south side of East Eighty-seventh Street extending some ninety-two feet from the East End Avenue corner. In this compact area, less than half an acre in extent, 24 of the original 32 dwellings have been preserved with remarkably little exterior alteration. At one time or another, such well known personages as Mrs. Millicent McIntosh, the Duchesse de Richelieu, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne have owned or occupied houses in the District.

Early History

Henderson Place is situated on land which, during the Eighteenth Century, was part of the farm of William Waldron. When Waldron died in the second half of the century, the land was divided and sold to various landholders. The block where Henderson Place is located today was sold to John Jacob Astor and Archibald Gracie who later sold to Joseph Foulke. In the eighteen-fifties, a part of these properties was acquired by John C. Henderson, who in 1881 started to build houses for "persons of moderate means."

Henderson was born on October 16, 1809, in Cincinnati where his father, a civil engineer, had been prominent in laying out that city. He came to New York as a young man and gradually achieved financial prominence as an importer of furs and producer of fur hats and straw goods. He eventually acquired a considerable amount of real estate in New York City, including the section in Yorkville which is the subject of this designation.

Yorkville was founded in the seventeen-nineties by German immigrants who gave it that name to emphasize that it was a part of New York, as distinguished from nearby Harlem.

By the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century many well-to-do Germans such as Ehret, Ruppert and Ringling had established their homes in the vicinity. At that time the community was about five miles north of the built up part of the City; it contained some fine prosperous farms, and many wealthy New York families such as the Bayards, Foulkes, Rhinelanders and Schermerhorns built their country seats there. To the east were many country seats, such as John Jacob Astor's, which was located at Eighty-eighth Street, west of Avenue "B" (now East End Avenue). Archibald Gracie, one of New York's outstanding shipowners and merchants, lived nearby in "Gracie Mansion", now the residence of the Mayor. It stands just across East End Avenue from what was eventually destined to become the Henderson Place project. The eastern portion of this estate has now been included in Carl Schurz Park, located along the East River.

Between 1827 and 1829, East 86th Street was graded and made an important east-west thoroughfare. Five years later, the New York & Harlem Railroad Company laid tracks through the countryside above Fourteenth Street station; to the Village of Yorkville. It was this railway, as well as a stagecoach line opened at the same time, which led to the breakup of the old homesteads and accelerated the development of the area. In 1837, digging for the Yorkville Reservoir was begun on land now a part of Central Park. It was not until about 1900 that a heavy influx of German families began to move to Yorkville from the Tompkins Square area and firmly establish its urban residential character.

#### Architectural Importance

The group of contiguous dwellings, constituting the Henderson Place Historic District was designed with the characteristics of the Elizabethan manor house combined with Flemish and classic detail in a style developed in England between the years 1870 and 1910, principally by Norman Shaw. He was a scholarly architect who wished to evolve a comfortable and romantic domestic style. For reasons that had little to do with the good queen, who reigned from 1702 to 1714, this late Nineteenth Century style became popularly known as "Queen Anne".

It was a very personal style and depended largely on individual taste. Because it had such quaint and picturesque qualities, full freedom was permitted in the juxtaposition of otherwise disparate elements. This appealed to people who were looking for something both fanciful and novel. John C. Henderson was one of these. In 1880 he selected the architectural firm of Lamb & Rich (Charles A. Rich, 1855-1943 and Hugo Lamb, 1848-1903) to design this intimate group of residences. The project was virtually completed by 1882. The houses were intended to be sold to "persons of moderate means".

Twenty-four of the thirty-two original houses still remain. The eight which are missing were once located on the west side of Henderson Place, facing those which remain. It was an exceptionally attractive little dead end street of houses designed in a uniform style of architecture. The eight houses which were demolished have been replaced by a multi-storied apartment house that now overshadows its neighbors so completely that they appear even more diminutive than they really are. Two of the remaining houses have been combined, and three other houses have also been joined inside so that actually there are only twenty-one dwelling units in the District. Except as will be noted in individual cases, the houses generally retain their appearance as built.

Six houses, numbers 6 to 16, are located on the east side of the dead-end street, Henderson Place. Three have their entrances facing East Eighty-sixth Street, numbers 549 to 553. Eight have their entrances facing East End Avenue, numbers 140 to 154, and four extend to the west along East Eighty-seventh Street, numbers 552 to 558.

The total effect is that of a homogeneous group of individual houses, two stories high above basements, with the third stories consisting generally of dormer windows set in steeply sloping slate roofs. The tops of the dormers are carried back as flat roofs to meet vertical rear walls. The front walls are of smooth-faced red brick, with thin black mortar joints, carried up for two full stories; they include parapets, gables and pediments. The basement walls are of rock-faced sandstone, laid up in random ashlar and carried up to first floor window sill level, a novel feature in its day.

Many of the houses are set back from the sidewalk to provide space for basement areaways or front yards which, in many cases, are made attractive with hedges and shrubs. Low stone walls separate these yards from the sidewalk and provide an attractive base for the planting.

The steep roofs of the houses are generally covered with scallop-edged dark gray slate; the dormer windows are of wood painted to match. The windows, throughout, are generally double-hung and, in true Queen Anne fashion, have the upper sash divided into many small square panes of glass, while the lower sash consists of one large pane of plate-glass. Tall chimneys of brick, serving the many interior fireplaces, manifest themselves in profusion above the roof tops and, occasionally, on the exterior walls.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

### HENDERSON PLACE (Extending northward from East Eighty-sixth Street)

This short dead-end street, even today, is remarkable for the handsome consistency of the architecture along its east side. When originally built, with the west side similar, the whole street enjoyed uniform height, style of architecture, details and materials. What is even more remarkable than the general overall effect of uniformity is the charm and variety achieved, within the framework of moderate cost. Using elements of "Queen Anne" design, each house, with its minor variations, might be said to be freely improvising on a stylistic theme. The resulting effect is one of overall coherence with picturesque overtones. The west side of this street is now occupied by a high apartment house. (Outside the District).

### Henderson Place East Side (opening off East Eighty-sixth Street)

#14-16 These two handsome "Queen Anne" houses, facing west, are essentially similar and are paired. Their first floor entrances are located adjacent to each other at the center of a common entrance landing reached from both sides by iron staircases. Access to the basements is obtained by descending steep flights of stone steps under low arches cut into the metal edge of the platform of the common landing.

Pairs of double-hung wood framed windows, separated by heavy wood mullions, are set into the brick wall and topped with square-headed arches. These windows are located on either side of the paired doorways at first and second floor levels and are enframed, on either side, by brick pilasters one brick in width, rising from ornamental corbelled window sills of stone located beneath the first floor windows. The pilasters are carried up to the molded cornice at the roof. The first floor pair of windows have a radial brick lintel with keystone, while at the second floor the pair is crowned by a lintel ornamented with three swags beneath the molded roof cornice. Above each doorway, a single segmental arched window with lintel of radial brick and keystone is the principal feature. Arched and gabled dormer windows are set against the steeply inclined roofs of these two houses.

#10-12 These two fine houses, similar to Nos. 14 and 16, have the same common entrance landing and paired doorways but differ from them in that No. 12 has had its front wall carried up three stories and surmounted by a pedimented brick gable. The two windows of the third floor are handsomely enframed by pilasters and are set just inside the concave end-pieces of the wall which make the transition from the main wall below to the slightly narrower pediment above.

#8 This house is an altered version of what may have originally been two houses of very similar appearance to Nos. 10-12. It is now a single dwelling, including old No. 6, which is set back from the street. The north part of the facade, No. 8, remains essentially as designed. The southerly portion, old No. 6, is the part which is now used for an entrance but the front wall of this house was probably rebuilt as it bears little relation to that of its neighbor to the north, except for the use of a similar brick.

The entrance is approached directly from the sidewalk by a straight run of steps with stone wing-walls. Small windows with segmental-arched heads are located on either side of the entrance doorway. The remainder of the undecorated brick front is carried up vertically through the third story where a single casement window has been placed on center beneath a low brick parapet. This part of the house interferes with the overall rhythm established by the other houses and represents a violation of the continuity of this charming row. Had a design control board been in existence when this alteration was first proposed, a more homogeneous solution would have been achieved.

#6 This handsome corner dwelling (The present No. 6, also known as No. 547 East 86th Street) has its principal elevation and entrance doorway facing Henderson Place and its narrow end facing East Eighty-sixth Street. The corner is accented by a tower with windows which rises above the line of the steep slate roofs and is crowned, above this level, by a four-sided roof of picturesque profile.

#6

Cont.

The entrance doorway has a segmental-arched brick enframement with six rows of headers forming the arch and a single-paneled door with fixed sidelights. The entrance platform of stone is turned sideways so that the steps face Eighty-sixth Street. Single and paired double-hung windows appear on the first and second floors, while dormer windows, set in the steep roof, serve the third or attic floor.

The end of the house, facing Eighty-sixth Street, is entirely taken up by a metal and wood bay window, painted black. It projects just below the corner tower and extends almost the entire width of this narrow end of the building. It rises up through the first and second floors. An unusual feature of this bay window is the fact that the second floor portion extends out on all sides beyond the lower portion. At the first floor, the bay window has arched windows on either side and a central, mullioned window with a large semicircular arched head. The second floor portion of the bay has square-headed, double-hung windows at the center and sides. These windows retain their original sash with single glass pane below and upper sash divided into three vertical sections with single pane in the center flanked, on either side, by twelve small square panes. The picturesque square tower rises above this bay window and serves to accent the termination of this important corner building.

#### EAST EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET (Between Henderson Place & East End Avenue)

The north side of Eighty-sixth Street continues the quality of a charming uniformity where it literally flows out of Henderson Place into the western end of the block. At the eastern end, one large house, may be said to make the transition from the low, slate roofed houses previously described to those higher houses on East End Avenue which, due to alterations of a later period, have acquired full-height third floors in place of their lower slate roofed attics. Had architectural controls been in effect when the corner house was remodeled, a more graceful solution would have been found to effect the transition from two to three-story buildings. In an Historic District it is usually possible to find alternate solutions for new, practical requirements while, at the same time, retaining that character which gives a District its special quality of charm.

#### East Eighty-sixth Street North side (Between Henderson Place & East End Avenue)

#549-  
551

The fronts of these two houses again resemble those described for numbers 10, 12, 14 and 16 Henderson Place in that they appear as one elevation with paired entrance doorways at the center of the first floor, approached by stone steps leading up from either side to a common landing. From marks still visible in the brickwork, it would appear that a gabled canopy had at one time provided shelter to the landing. Unlike the entrance doorways on Henderson Place, these doorways are square-headed with heavy stone lintels. They have paneled wood doors with glass transoms above. Access to the basements is obtained by a steep flight of steps, approached from the sidewalk through a low arch cut into the bulkhead of the stone landing.

Each house has paired windows at the first floor, one pair on either side of the doorways, surmounted by brick segmental arches. Mullions of wood separate the two windows, and at No. 549, a wood fan fills the space below the brick arch. Above these, on the second floor, are two square-headed, double-hung windows, also separated by wood mullions with sandstone lintels supporting the brickwork above them. Molded stone band courses create a horizontal accent at second floor window sill level and immediately above second floor window lintels.

Dormers, containing two square-headed windows, are capped by metal gables the peaks of which run back to meet the highest point of the slate roof. An interesting random pattern of large and small dots, so typical of the "Queen Anne" style, decorates the gable ends. The roof cornice is set about three feet above the upper second floor band course.

#553

It would appear that at one time there was a No. 555 East Eighty-sixth Street, paired with No. 553, just as No. 549 and No. 551 are paired today, but that this house was incorporated into what is now No. 140 East End Avenue when it was remodeled. Evidence of this is indicated, not only in the design of the stone access steps and bulkhead of the landing, but also by the brickwork of No. 140 which is quite different in appearance. As it stands at present, No. 553 is the duplicate of No. 549 in respect to the placement of its entrance doorway, windows on the first and second floors, and cornice and roof treatments. A low canopy replaces the higher one which once embraced both entrance doors. A handsome chimney, with grooved and corbelled upper portion, is shared by houses No. 551 and No. 553 and displays random tiles of terra cotta of leaf design.

EAST END AVENUE (Between East Eighty-sixth & Eighty-seventh Streets).

Of the four streets which comprise the Henderson Place Historic District, the houses here have undergone the most remodeling. Many of these houses have had their slate attic roofs replaced by full height third floors. Facing Carl Schurz Park and the East River, these fine houses are extremely well located and have an open, sunny exposure. The homogeneous quality of this row of houses has been generally retained below the third floor level; however, it is the capricious nature of the changes above this level which somewhat interfere with the uniform quality of the block. Had design controls been in force when some of these attic floors were remodeled, the row would have retained much more of its original distinction.

East End Avenue West side (Between East 86th & East 87th Streets)

#140

This large corner house is out of character with the other units comprising the Henderson Place complex and has undergone radical alterations enlarging it and changing it from its original appearance. The main entrance, on East End Avenue, is contained in a one-story brick entry built flush with a two-story bay window which projects out about six feet in front of the main wall of the house. A straight flight of stone steps leads up from the south side to a paneled entrance door in the entry.

Like the East End Avenue front, that at East Eighty-sixth Street is generally incompatible with the character of its neighbors, although it does carry through their sandstone bases and horizontal band courses at uniform height. No particular recognition has been given in the design to characteristic features found in other units of the group. A brick wall, at the third floor, has been carried up full height, eliminating the cornice and slate roof to be seen on the adjoining house to the west, and so typical of the entire development. Additional space is provided in this house by the addition of a fourth floor penthouse, set back from the parapet above the third floor.

Large and small steel casement windows, with conventional size panes of glass, are distributed over both fronts without any special relation to any architectural feature. The building has been sandblasted, giving the brick a somewhat different texture and color from that of the adjoining houses. Had architectural controls been in effect when this house was remodeled, a more harmonious relationship would surely have been achieved.

#142

This house is approached from the sidewalk by a straight flight of stone steps, and the elevation picks up the horizontal band courses found on the houses facing East End Avenue. Like the corner house, however, it has eliminated the former cornice and high slate roof by having not only a full third floor but also a fourth floor over its northern half. As it now exists, there is a double window with segmental brick arch to the right of the front door, and there is only room for a single window to the left of the door. This leads one to surmise that this house may have lost its left-hand twin when the large corner house (No. 140) was remodeled.

Two double-hung windows are located on the floors above the segmental-arched first floor window, and a similar window arrangement exists at the upper floors of the south side. The third floor roof provides space for a small greenhouse, while the high portion over the north side is surmounted by a low iron railing.

#144-  
146

These two houses are entered through a large, semi-circular, brick arch with deep reveal, located on center. Within the arch two separate entrance doors have been set, one on each side of a central wood panel. Each entrance door is reached by its own staircase leading up to a platform on either side of the common stone bulkhead. A handsome wrought iron railing divides the landing in two, separating the two approaches. The usual paired double-hung windows have low segmental arches formed of five concentric rows of brick headers. They are located on either side of the central entrance archway. On the second floor, directly above the main archway, are two single windows. To the left of these is an unusual recessed bay window and to the right, a pair of windows. The entire central portion of the third floor roof is taken up by one wide dormer, leaving only small portions of the slate roof on either side. It contains six double-hung windows of different sizes.

A steep flight of stone steps leads down to the basements of these houses, through a low segmental arch cut in the bulkhead of the landing. These two houses, symmetrical about the arched entranceway, give the impression of being one large house. Such a scheme wherein two entrances are hidden in a cavernous archway was typical of the quest for novelty of the Queen Anne style.

#148

Due to changes made to the adjoining house to the north (No. 150), the first floor entrance doorway for this dwelling is now approached from the sidewalk by a straight run of steep steps. The doorway is typical of those in the row, as is the brick segmental arched window to the south, containing a heavy central mullion of wood.

The second floor has a single window centered above the entrance doorway and a double window above the arched one below. Most of these windows are double-hung with conventional muntined sash.

A full top story has been created by carrying up a slate-covered vertical wall, with windows in it, to its full height and by crowning it with narrow, slate-covered uprights supporting an iron railing between them.

#150

The owners of this dwelling have altered their half of the typical twin house, by eliminating the usual stoop with landing leading to the front door. Here, the entrance doorway has been relocated at basement floor level, directly below the location where the first floor entrance would have been. It is approached by descending five steps from the sidewalk level. A single, double-hung window occupies the space where the first floor entrance door would normally have been located. The usual double window, with segmental brick arch of headers, is located to the right of this single window.

The second floor has a single window above that below and a square-headed double window above the segmental arched one below it. At the third floor, the wall, as at No. 148, has been carried up straight, covered with slate, above the brick front wall.

#152

This half of the typical dual house makes but a slight deviation from the usual design. The first floor entrance doorway, in the usual manner, is reached by steps leading up to a common landing, shared with house No. 154. The landing is divided at midpoint by a very handsome wrought iron railing surmounted by bold, curvilinear scrolls. A paired, segmental-arched window, with central wood mullion, is located to the left of the doorway.

With single window centered above the entrance doorway and double window above that of the first floor, this house follows the effective design pattern which may be found in most of the other dwellings and which works so well for these narrow houses, whether left-handed or right-handed. The third floor is set behind a steep slate roof but with square-edged slate, making it reasonable to assume that they replaced the original scallop shell type so typical of these houses. It is lighted by two dormer windows of unusual design with very steeply inclined shed roofs, which may have been installed when the roof was redone.

#154

This house, although it shares a common entrance landing with No. 152, has recently been painted the same color as the corner house, No. 558 East Eighty-seventh Street, which adjoins it. The entrance doorway to the first floor of No. 154 paired with that at No. 152 is set in a semi-circular headed brick arch and consists of a single door with fixed glass transom above it. The front has been carried up three full stories, and a pair of square-headed windows now replaces the usual segmental arch type at the first floor. One can still see parts of the five concentric rows of brick headers forming the arch in the brick wall. This change no doubt occurred when a rectangular wood bay window was added at the center of the second floor. This bay, carried on heavy wood brackets with narrow windows on each side, extends up to the level of the third floor window sills and has an ornamental wrought iron railing above it. The full height third story contains four double-hung windows, the central two of which are paired under a common stone lintel.

The basement is approached from sidewalk level by a steep flight of steps which pass under a low arch, cut in the thickness of the common landing above. These steps also serve No. 152.

#### EAST EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREET (East End Avenue part way to York Avenue)

Here, along the south side of this street, the uniformity of these virtually unaltered houses recaptures the spirit of calm domestic charm to be found in Henderson Place. The corner house, accented by a tower and bay window, and two other paired houses create those subtle relationships which lend a picturesque variety to the general uniformity of the row. Otherwise, they are all built of the same materials with the same roofs and in the same style of architecture.

#### East Eighty-Seventh Street South side (East End Avenue part way to York Avenue)

#558

This very interesting corner dwelling with its corner tower, terra cotta panels, brick bay window, gable and dormer windows, displays many of the characteristics of the Queen Anne style. Its narrow end faces East End Avenue and its long side, with entrance doorway, faces Eighty-seventh Street. A two-story bay window of brick occupies the western end of the long side. It has a paneled brick parapet and is surmounted by a small gable set back at roof line with a fascinating prowlike bay window, consisting only of two windows set at an angle to each other, centered in the gable. The second floor window of the bay has an arch in the upper sash with staggered radial muntins set between concentric semicircles.

The floor to floor heights are the same as those of the neighboring houses, and the horizontal stone band courses are literally extended out into them on either side, thus adding one more unifying effect to the general appearance of the row.

The double entrance door is featured by its location adjoining the two-story brick bay window. This doorway has a segmental-arch brick head consisting of five concentric rows of headers. Here the rock-faced basement wall is again carried up to first floor window sill height and is extended out from the bay window to form a railing or bulkhead for the entrance landing.

The East End Avenue side of the house is approximately twenty feet wide and has an unusual triple window on the first floor with a sturdy stone lintel. Heavy stone lintels also occur above the second floor windows, and above them, there is the typical brick band course, approximately three feet high, framed top and bottom by delicate horizontal stone moldings.

The steep slate roof is interrupted at the corner by a tower which has paired windows on both sides at attic level. It is surmounted by a picturesque reverse curve slate roof and creates a significant accent at this corner location. Just below the tower, at the second floor, are paired corner windows with the smaller ones, next to the corner, set above handsome terra cotta panels, a design typifying the unending quest for novel effects, so typical of this style of architecture.

#556

The exceptionally handsome, semicircular brick arch above the entrance door of this house is set on the left side and is formed of four concentric rows of brick headers with a high narrow keystone which is dramatically extended up to the molded band course at second floor window sill level. This band course is, in turn, carried out around the head of the keystone, thus signaling not only the keystone but the main entrance below. The door and sidelights, set in the arch, are simple contemporary replacements. Refinements, such as this keystone, are one of the hallmarks of the "Queen Anne" style. This house has its own individual entrance with bulkheads of stone and offset steps leading up to the landing.

The usual twin window, with wood mullion and segmental brick arch, is located to the right of the entrance door. Double-hung windows, with heavy stone lintels, occur at the second floor, centered above those of the first floor. Above the right-hand window a single dormer is set in the steep slate roof. In this house, the brick front wall was altered and carried up to the height of the slate roof on the side above the entrance doorway. It has a small rectangular window located high above floor level.

Access to the basement is shared with No. 558 and is obtained by a flight of steps beginning at sidewalk level and carried down under the entrance landing.

#552-  
554

These two fine houses, facing East Eighty-seventh Street, and virtually unchanged, revert to the dual pattern established in Henderson Place. They have paired entrance doorways, sharing a common landing, approached directly by three steps at each end. A steep flight of stone steps provides access to the two basements through a flat arch cut in the center of the bulkhead of the common landing.

A low stone wall, about eighteen inches high, follows the property line with several feet of planting behind it; this provides a well-defined barrier between the sidewalk and the basement araways.

These twin houses form a remarkably effective symmetrical facade with the usual paired windows on each side. Here the center, above the paired entrance doors, is well emphasized by having two high windows, one above each door with herring-bone panels of brick beneath them separated by slender, vertical pilasters of brick. To further emphasize this central vertical accent, the windows are surmounted by a handsome dormer crowned by a pointed gable decorated with dots of various sizes in random pattern. The two windows in the dormer are separated by a vertical panel with sunburst motif. This central dormer is flanked, on either side, by single dormers set in the steep slate roof.

#### FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture and other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Henderson Place Historic District contains buildings and other improvements which have a special character and special historical and aesthetic interest and value and which represent one or more periods or styles of architecture typical of one or more eras in the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the City.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, the Henderson Place Historic District is a residential area notable for the quality of its architecture, that it consists of twenty-one contiguous dwellings facing four different streets, that they are remarkable for the uniform effect they produce with regard to use of materials, height and color, that they have a picturesque quality, characteristic of the "Queen Anne" style of architecture, made interesting through minor variations of design, that they have remarkable charm and dignity for houses which were built for "persons of moderate means", that it is a notable residential area built eighty-seven years ago, that it is well maintained and is an exceptionally attractive group of houses with individual front yard planting and trees, and that it has provided homes for many distinguished New Yorkers, representing a wide range of occupations and professions.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 63 of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 8-A of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Historic District the Henderson Place Historic District, Borough of Manhattan, consisting of the property bounded by East 86th Street, East End Avenue, East 87th Street, the western property line of 552 East 87th Street and Henderson Place.