historic structure report
unit one buildings
volume 2
part two

ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY

NATIONAL MONUMENT/NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

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ELLIS ISLAND
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
UNIT ONE BUILDINGS

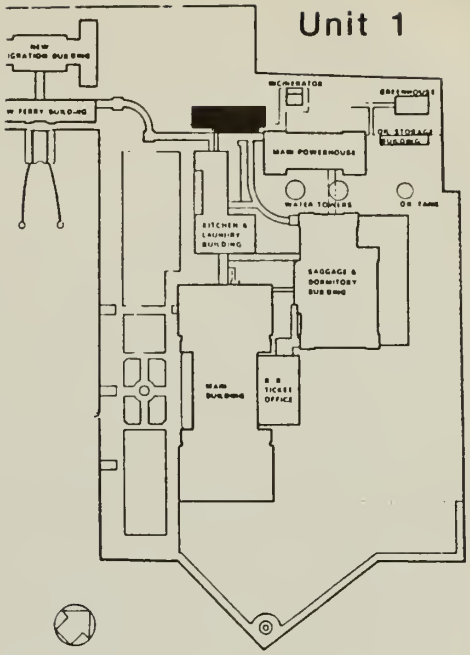
Volume 2

Part Two

Prepared by

Beyer Blinder Belle/
Anderson Notter Finegold

U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service



D. BAKERY & CARPENTRY BUILDING

1. Construction History

The bakery and carpentry building was constructed in 1914-1915, following Commissioner Williams' request of $60,000 for the construction of a fireproof building to replace the temporary wooden carpentry shop and bakery. The two story brick-sheathed steel and concrete structure incorporated portions of the old carpentry shop (exhibit 1). The former bakery, two sheds, and the previous frame waiting room for friends of the immigrants were razed. Second floor corridors were constructed connecting the new bakery and carpentry building with the kitchen and laundry building and the powerhouse (see "Kitchen and Laundry Building" chapter).

The stair along the east wall of the bakery and carpentry, connecting corridor 5 and the second floor, was built in 1934 for the use of immigrants going through the building on their way from the new immigrant building to the kitchen and laundry building for their meals.[1]

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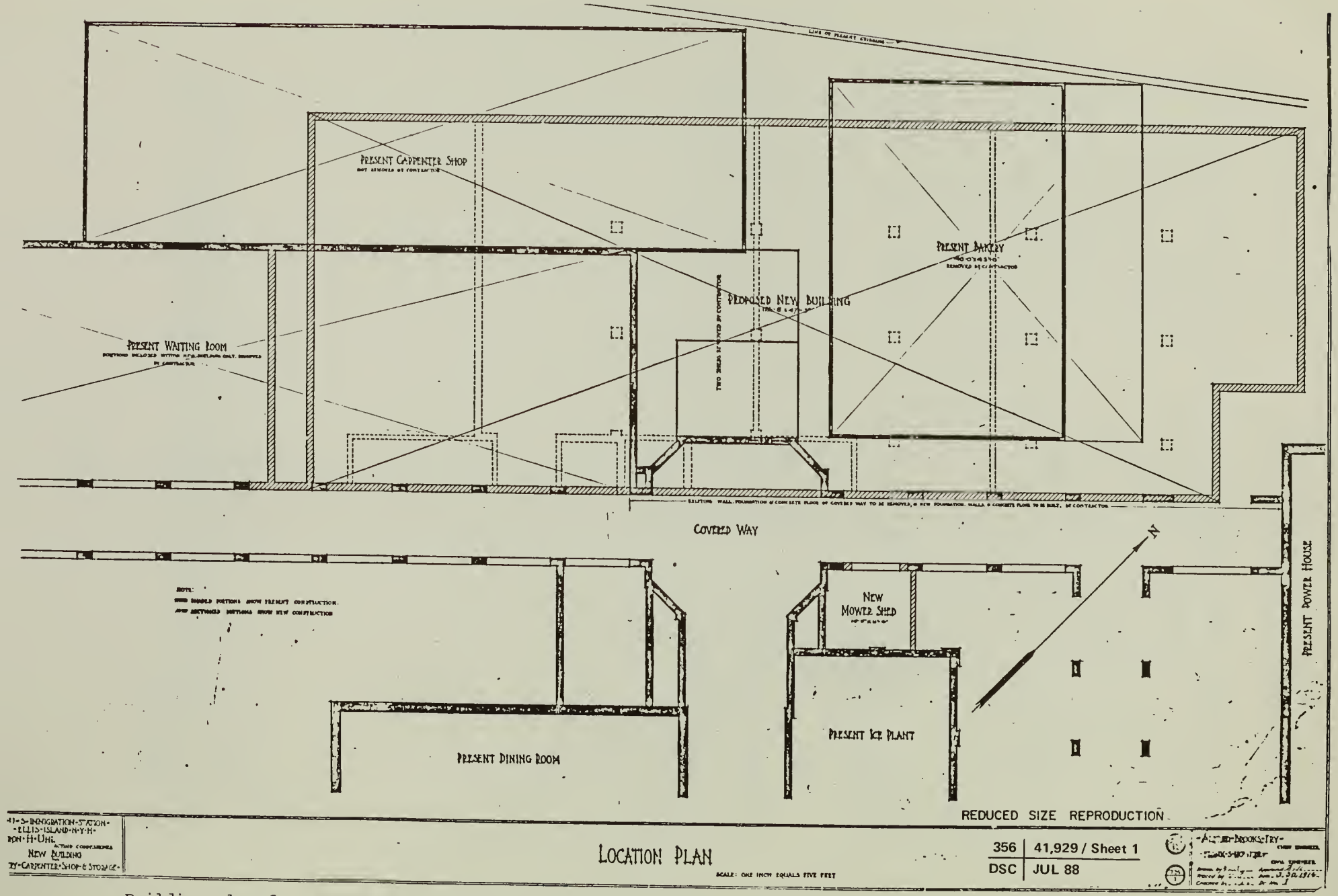
[1]U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, "Historic Structure Report; Ellis Island; Historical Data," by Harlan D. Unrau, 1981, pp. 592-594.



Building plan for new Bakery and Carpentry building- 1914.

NPS Drawing No. 41.929:1

Exhibit 1

2. Exterior

a. Drawings

In August 1984 the architectural/engineering team measured the bakery and carpentry building. Drawings at 1/8" scale were prepared that depict "as found" conditions. See exhibits 2 through 4.

b. History

Exhibits 5 through 7 depict the original elevations and roof plan of the bakery and carpentry building. The one-story bake shop at the southern end of the building was part of the original design. No documentation exists regarding exterior work on the building between 1915 and 1954.

c. Description

The two-story bakery and carpentry building is a steel-frame structure with exterior brick bearing walls laid in Flemish bond. The building has a granite base, a copper cornice, and limestone trim, including lintels at the first story, sills at the second story, and coping. The flat roof has a tar and gravel surface. The east and west elevations are six bays wide and the north and south elevations have three bays. Each two-story bay has an enframement of two rows of headers and an inset brick panel between stories. The panels are Flemish bond with dark headers. Windows are of the metal sash industrial type with eight-light pivotal sash (photos 1-6).

A short one-story shed-roofed brick oven room is located at the southern side of the building. It has a

concrete base and cornice and eight-light metal sash pivotal windows.

The bakery and carpentry building has no exterior entrances; entry is via the other buildings: One corridor at second floor level runs from the east wall of the bakery and carpentry along the north wall of the kitchen and laundry (hall 201) (see the kitchen and laundry section for a discussion of this structure); a light-steel frame passageway (hall 202), sheathed in stucco, connects the northeast corner of the bakery and carpentry (room 203) with the second story of the powerhouse; and several of the first floor rooms are entered from covered way 5 (C-5).

d. Existing Conditions

In general this building exhibits the same types of deterioration as the other buildings. The brick is generally in fair condition although repointing is necessary. Serious mortar loss is noticeable in locations where downspouts are missing, particularly on the west elevation (photo 7). The brick and mortar are in better condition on the more protected east elevation. Foundation cracking has occurred at the juncture of the one-story oven room on the west elevation (photo 8). Pronounced cracking and spalling are present at the lintel level on the west and north elevations (photos 9 and 10). Vines at the northwest and southwest corners and on the one-story oven room are causing surface spalling. A rusted pipe, bolted to the first floor limestone sill at the north end of the west elevation and on the north elevation has caused extensive spalling and loss of material (photo 11). Spalling is also present at window sill joints (photo 12). The concrete cornice of the oven room has spalled. The stucco exterior of the corridor to the powerhouse is severely cracked.

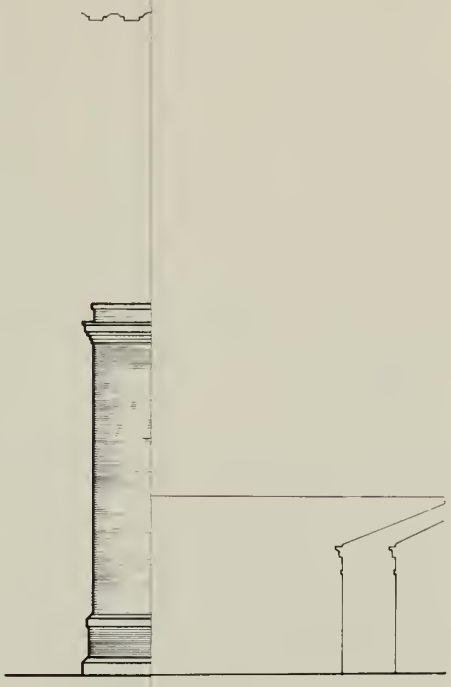
Metal window sash, wire mesh window guards, exposed spandrel beams, and the metal double doors on the north elevation are all corroded. Iron staining has occurred in association with these elements, particularly at sills on all elevations and lintels on the north elevation. Staining is also noticed at the sills below the pipe at the west and north elevations.

Some efflorescence is present, notably at the corbel table on the south elevation and under the cornice on the east elevation (photo 5). Biological staining is located at the base on the west and north elevations.

Metal sash windows, as mentioned above, are corroded. More than half have broken or missing glazing, particularly those at the west and south elevations. The latter have been covered with sheets of plastic on the interior for temporary protection (photo 13).

Drains into the gutters are blocked with vegetation and gravel. Most downspouts are missing and ventilator caps are no longer extant, allowing water to enter the building. The one-story oven room appears to lack a drainage system and has no flashing at the roof edge.

Exhibit 2



WEST E

NORTH ELEVATION

8 0 8 16
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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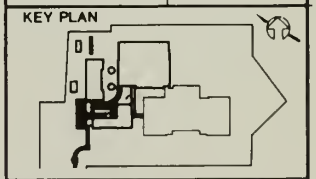


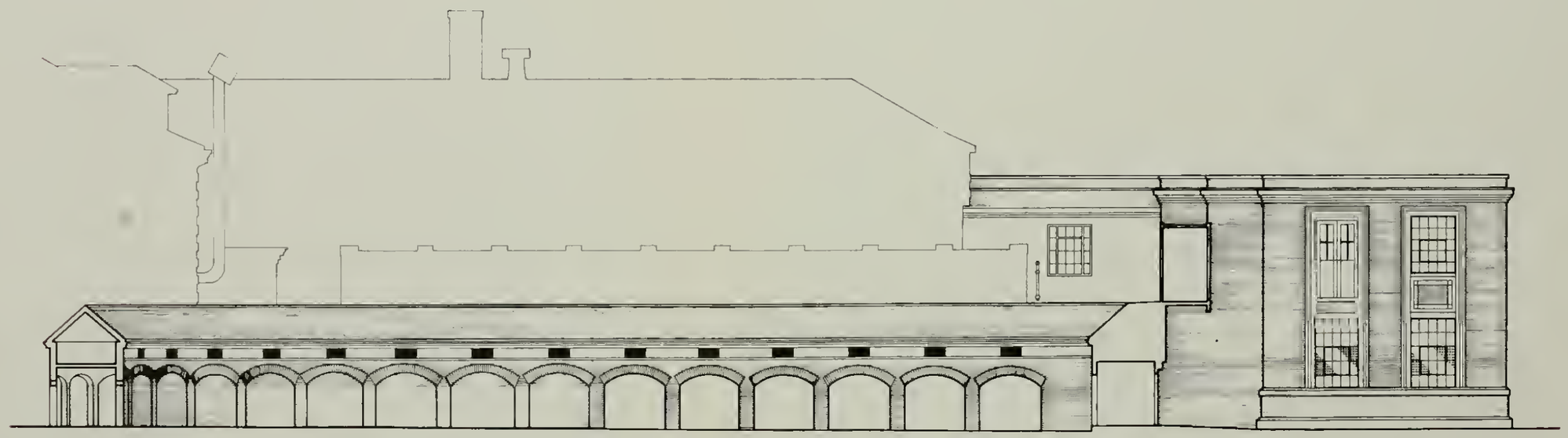
TITLE OF SHEET
BAKERY & CARPENTRY
WEST & NORTH ELEVS.

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 2

WEST ELEVATION



CORRIDOR FOUR

NORTH ELEVATION

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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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WEST & NORTH ELEVS.

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

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Exhibit 3

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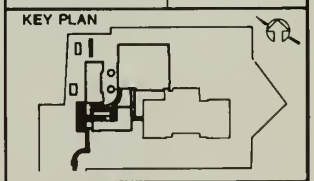

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BAKERY & CARPENTRY SOUTH & EAST ELEV.

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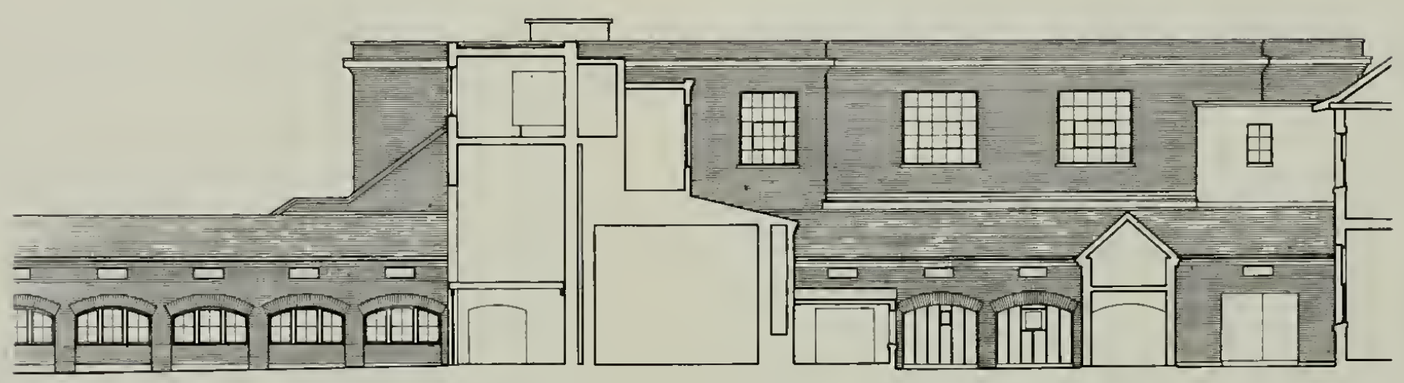
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Exhibit 3

BAKERY & CARPENTRY CORRIDOR FIVE KITCHEN & LAUNDRY

SOUTH ELEVATION



CORRIDOR FIVE KITCHEN & LAUNDRY CORRIDOR FOUR POWER HOUSE

EAST ELEVATION

8 0 8 16
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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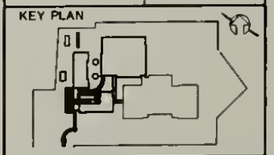

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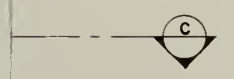

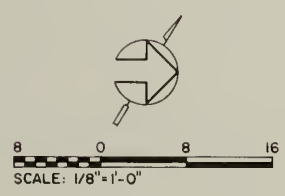

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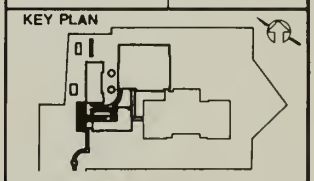

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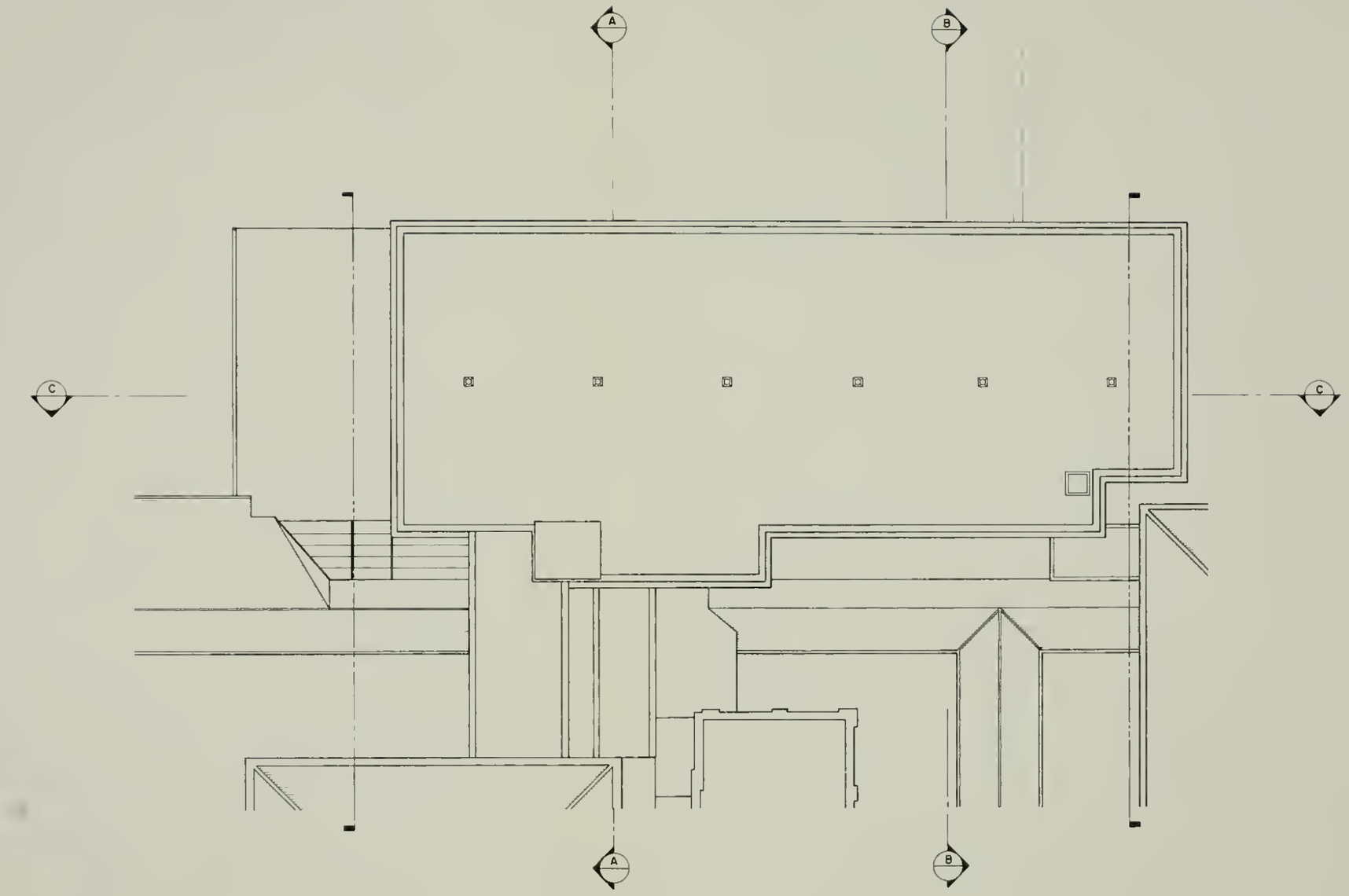

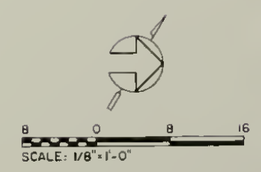

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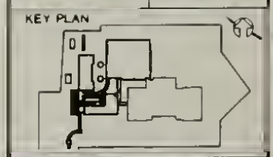

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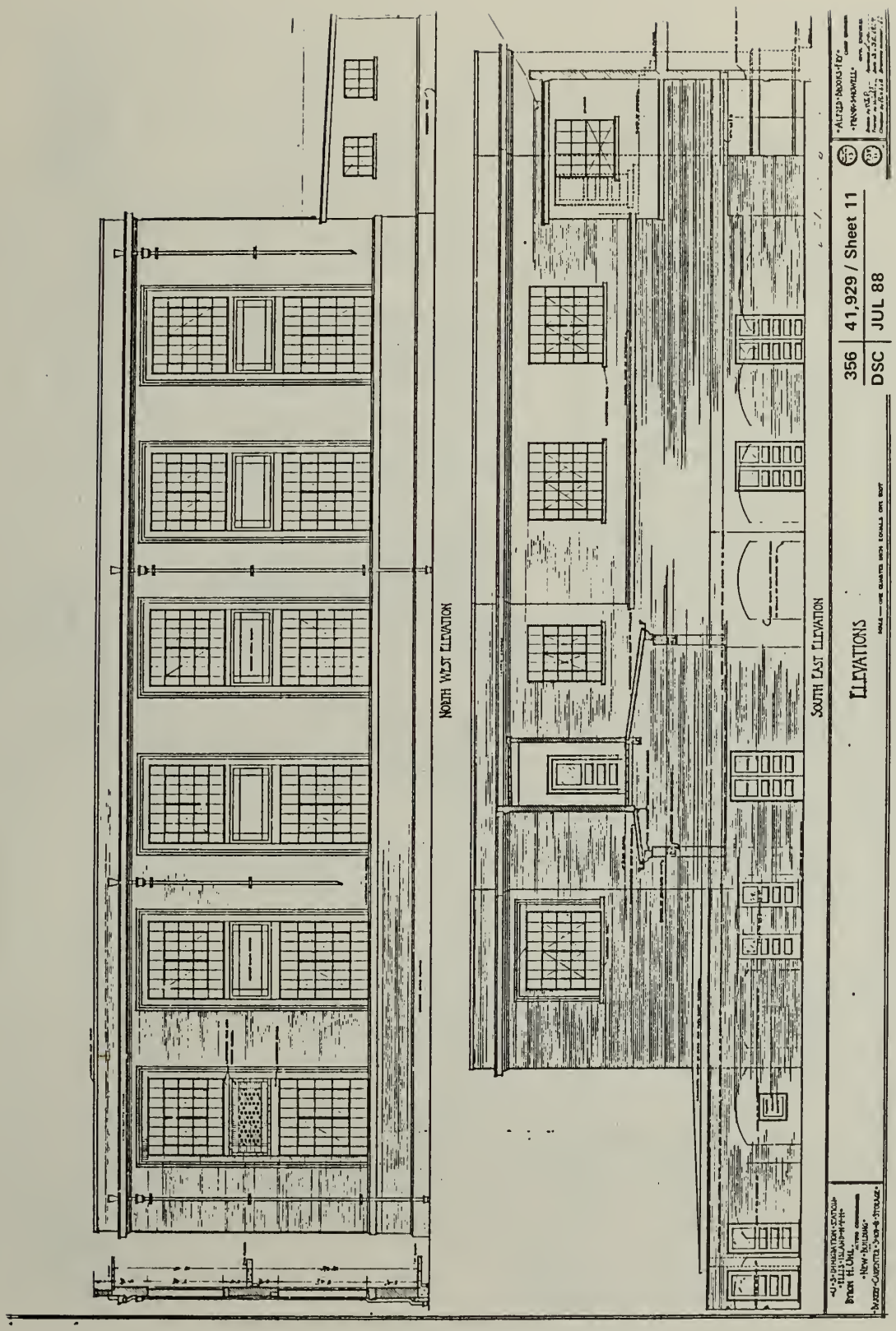
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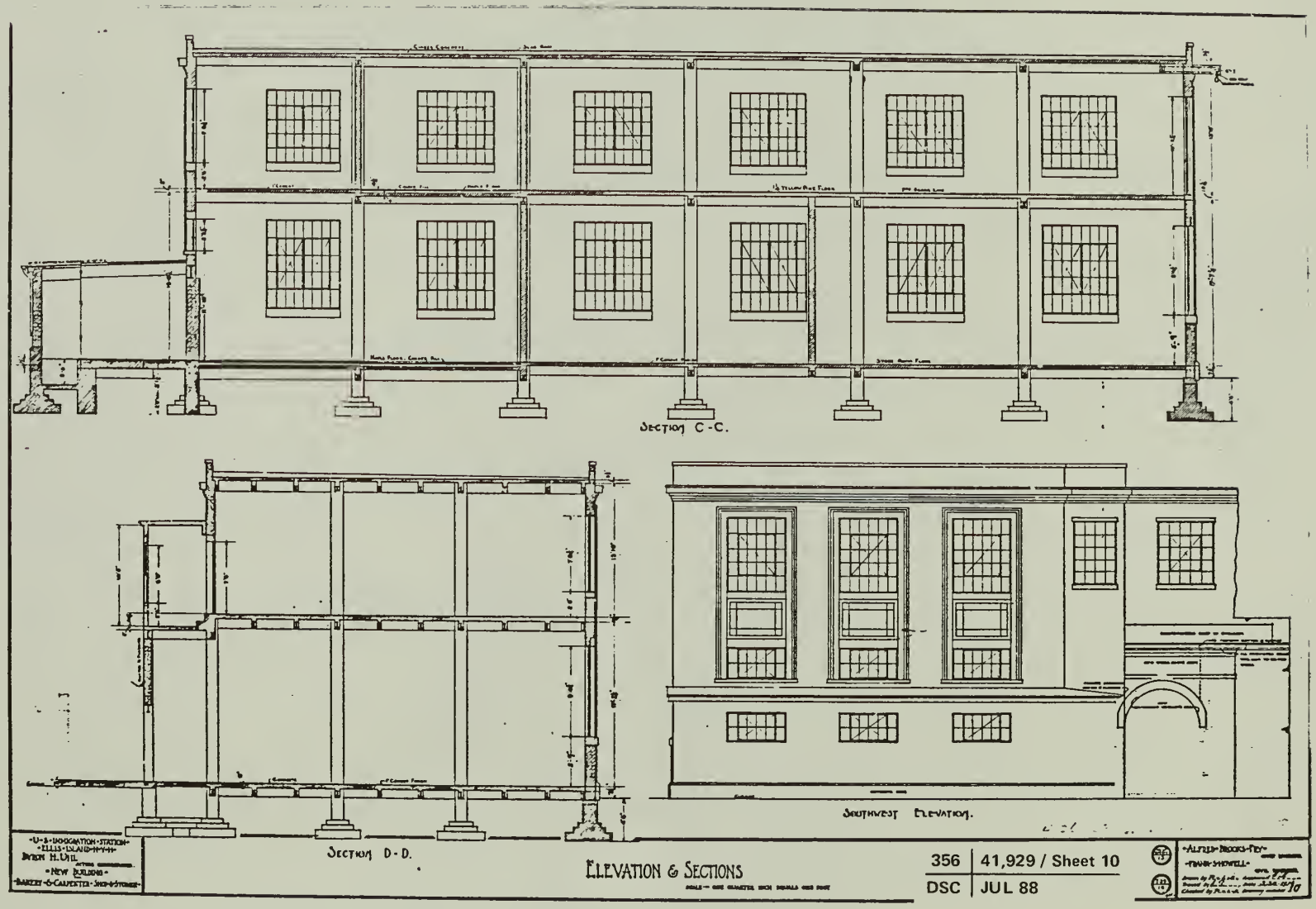
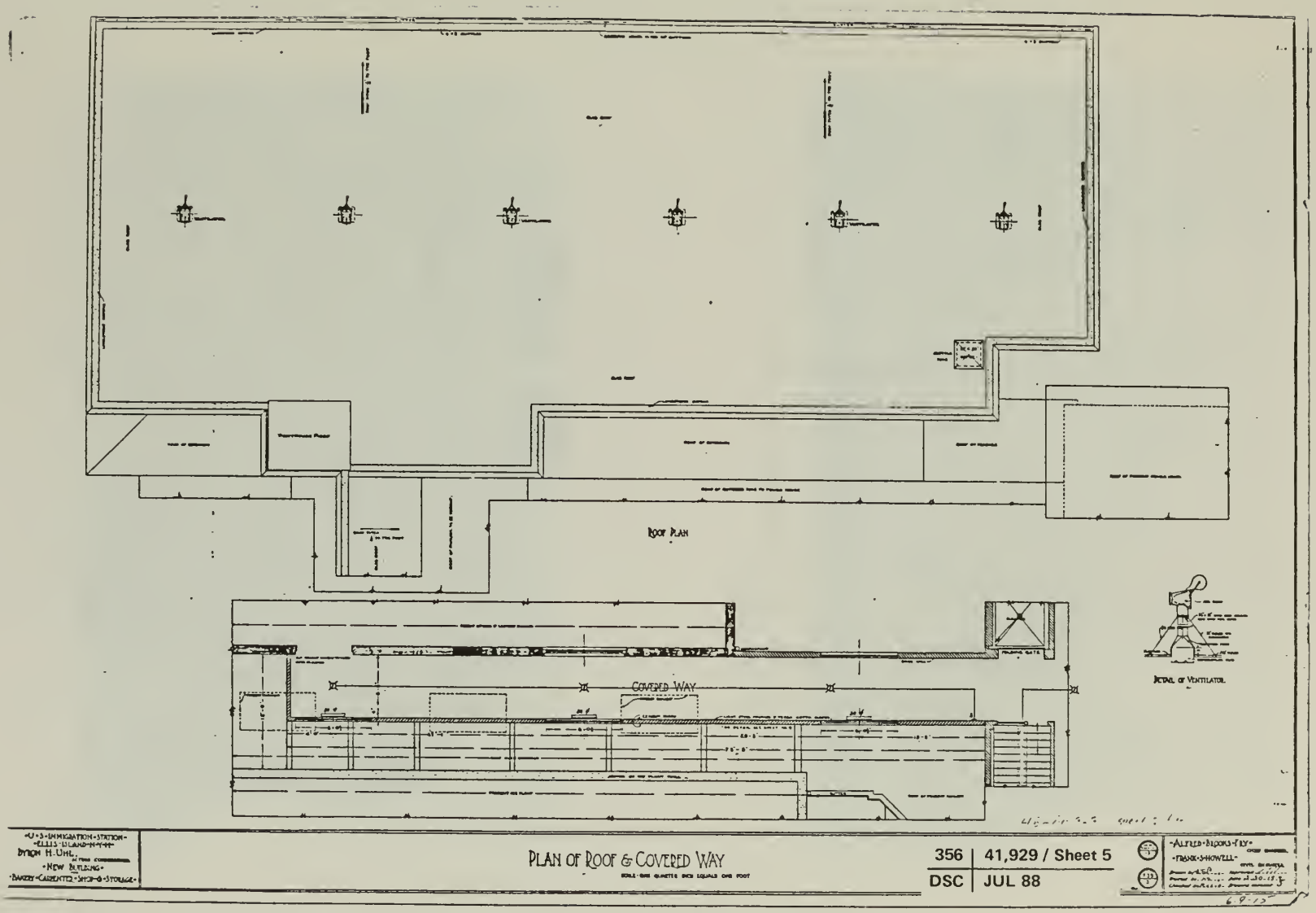


Southwest elevation and two sections, 1914.

Exhibit 6



Plan of roof and covered way (H201 of kitchen and laundry building), 1914.

Exhibit 7

1. West and south elevations, one-story oven room, view northeast.

2. south elevation, one-story oven room, view northeast.

3. West elevation, view east.

4. North elevation, view north.

5. East elevation, view northwest.

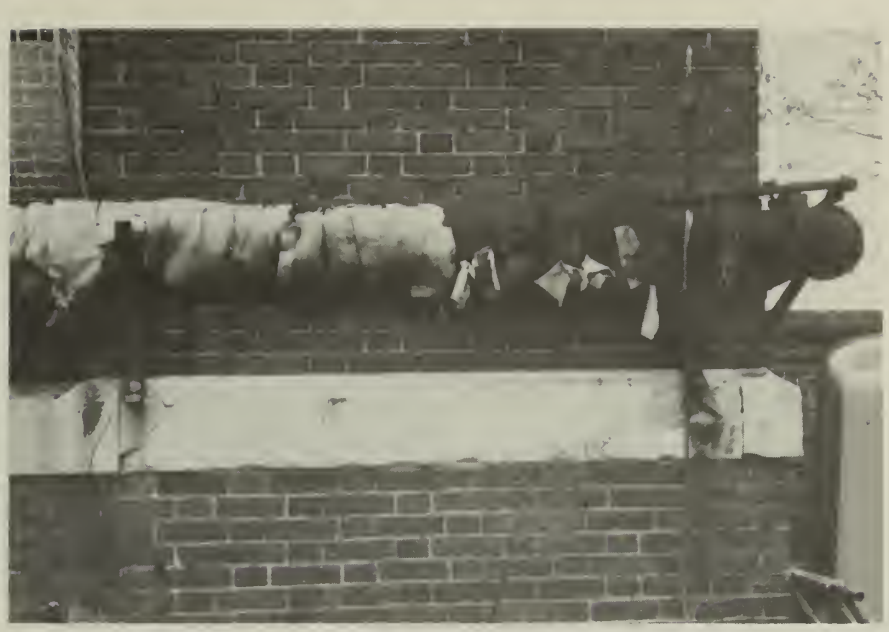
6. East elevation and roof, view west.

7. Missing downspout and missing brick, west elevation.

8. Foundation crack at juncture of two-story building with one-story oven room, west elevation.

9. Severe cracking at lintel level, west elevation.

10. Spalling at lintel, west elevation.



11. Spalling and loss of material at limestone water table due to rusting pipe anchors.

12. Spalling at limestone window sill joints.

13. Windows, west elevation.

3. Interior

a. Drawings

In August 1934 the architectural/engineering team measured the bakery and carpentry building. "As found" plans and sections were prepared at 1/8" scale (exhibits 8-10). Room identification numbers were assigned by the survey team.

b. History

1. Historical Room Use

The uses of the building remained the same from 1915-1954, with the exception of the bake shop and ovens, which ceased operating sometime in the 1920's (photo 1 and exhibit 11). The original first floor plan designated a general storage room, a lumber storage room, a baking room, an oven room featuring two peel ovens and one draw-plate oven, a fuel room, an elevator, and an elevator machine room. The second floor housed a paint shop, a flour storage room, a carpentry shop (photos 2 and 3), an elevator, and an office (exhibits 12-14). The original plans incorporated a block and tackle over the double doors in the north wall of the carpenter shop for the conveyance of oversize materials. Floor plans of 1952 indicate a baggage room, lumber and general storage rooms on the first floor, and a paint shop, a paint storage room, a carpenter shop, and two store rooms on the second floor. Three balconies or wooden decks were built in both the paint and carpentry shops. Exhibits 15 and 16 depict the historical development and room use of the first and second floors.

2. Historical Finishes

The original finishes have remained unaltered. The wooden storage platforms of rooms 201 and 203 and the wood and glass partitions of office 203C are additions which occurred after 1937. It is likely that these alterations were made by the Coast Guard when it began its occupation in 1939.

c. Description

The bakery and carpentry building is accessible from covered way 5 on the first floor, from the kitchen and laundry building corridor (H201) and from the second floor of the powerhouse.

The first floor rooms are uniform in appearance, with concrete ceilings and floors and painted brick walls. Loading hoods for the three ovens are located at the south wall of room 101 (the bake shop). This wall has a rectangular ceramic tile finish (Photos 4 and 5). The oven room, with its stoking pits, was not accessible for survey due to asbestos contamination.

The lumber storage room (room 102) houses a ceiling-high storage framework of wood stud supports and horizontal metal bars. A wooden stair ladder in this room provides access into room 203 above through a trap door.

The second floor brick exterior walls have a painted finish on the interior side and major room partition walls are plastered. Minor partition walls found in room 203 include glazed wood panels (glass destroyed) to form office 203C (photo 7) and vertical wood paneling forming storage rooms 203A and 203B. The west wall of 203A features double six-over-six sash windows above a counter.

Ceilings are reinforced concrete slabs. The dropped wood ceilings of partition rooms 203B and 203C serve as storage platforms (photo 8). The finish flooring is laid on concrete slab in all rooms: the paint shop (room 210) has a cement finish; the flour storage room (room 202) has maple strip flooring; and the carpentry shop (room 203) has 1-1/4" yellow pine flooring.

d. Existing Conditions

In September 1984 a survey of the interior spaces was conducted to evaluate existing conditions. The survey is discussed on page 40. The results of the condition survey have been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans which illustrate the relative condition of each space (exhibits 17 and 18). The complete survey with a full presentation of methodology and criteria is included in Appendix D.

The concrete flooring of the first-story rooms is obscured by debris. The painted finish on all brick walls is peeling and small areas of efflorescence are visible along the west wall. The concrete ceiling finish is intact throughout. The cast-iron stair is heavily corroded and the wood handrail is worn.

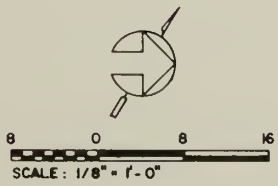
Interior finish conditions are generally good on the second floor, other than peeling on most painted surfaces (photo 9). Cracks in the west wall brick occur in two of the rooms. The wooden plank floors of rooms 202 and 203 are badly worn and damaged. Concrete reinforcing rods in the ceiling have rusted in areas and caused concrete spalling. All glass of the office partitions and storage room in the northeast corner has been destroyed.

e. Architectural Significance

The "Existing Condition Survey" also evaluated the rooms in the bakery and carpentry for architectural significance (a discussion of this part of the survey appears on page 41). The ranking of spaces is relative to the specific architectural context of this building. The findings of architectural significance have been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans (exhibits 19 and 20). The complete survey is included in Appendix D.

The spaces in the bakery and carpentry building are generally undistinguished. All rooms were determined to have minor or negligible significance.

Exhibit 8



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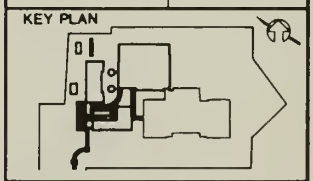

TITLE OF SHEET
BAKERY & CARPENTRY FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

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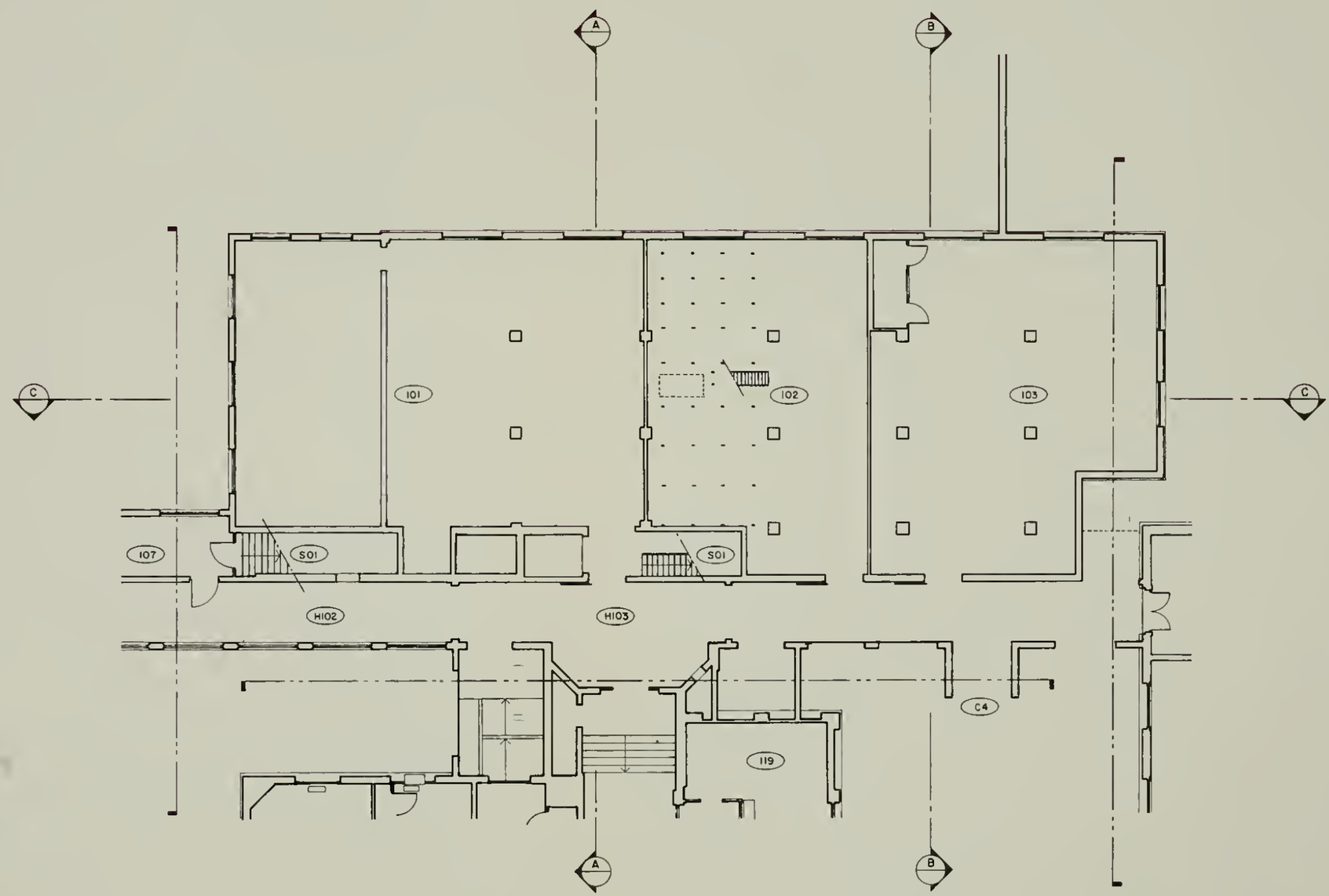
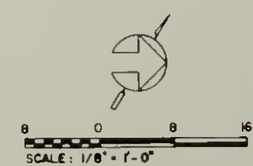
Exhibit 8





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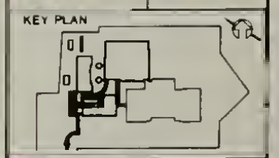

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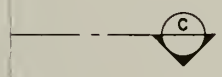

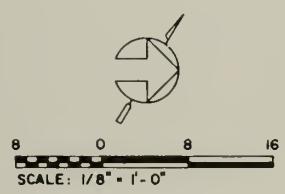

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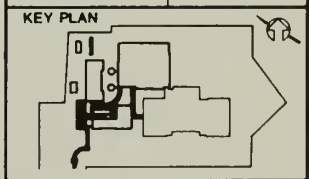
KEY PLAN

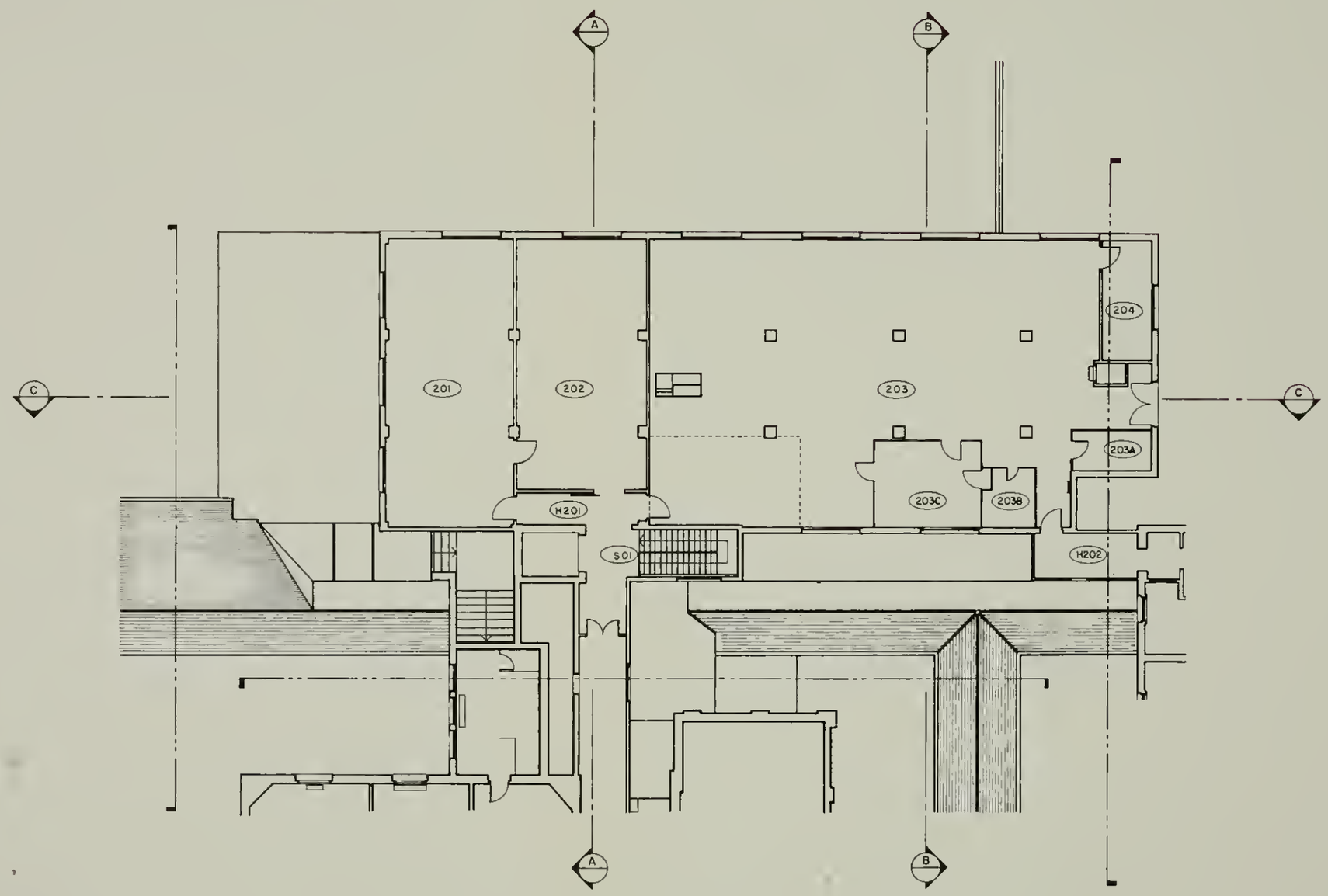


TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
	PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF

Exhibit 9



8 0 8 16
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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DSC	JUL 88

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TITLE OF SHEET
BAKERY & CARPENTRY SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

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Exhibit 10

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DESIGNED: DATE:

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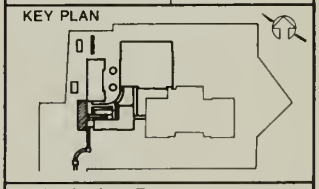
KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY SECTIONS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

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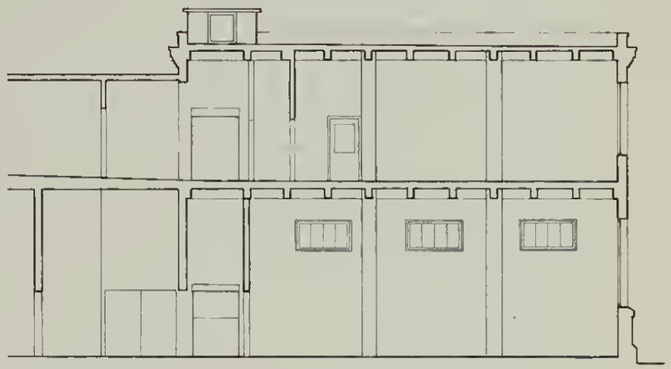
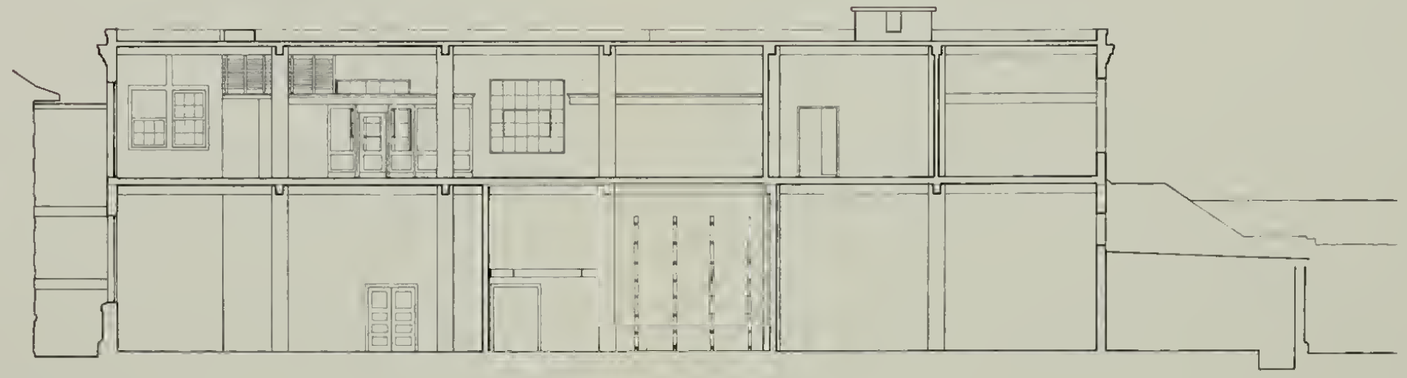
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Exhibit 10



SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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KEY PLAN

TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY SECTIONS

SUB SHEET NO.

DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO.

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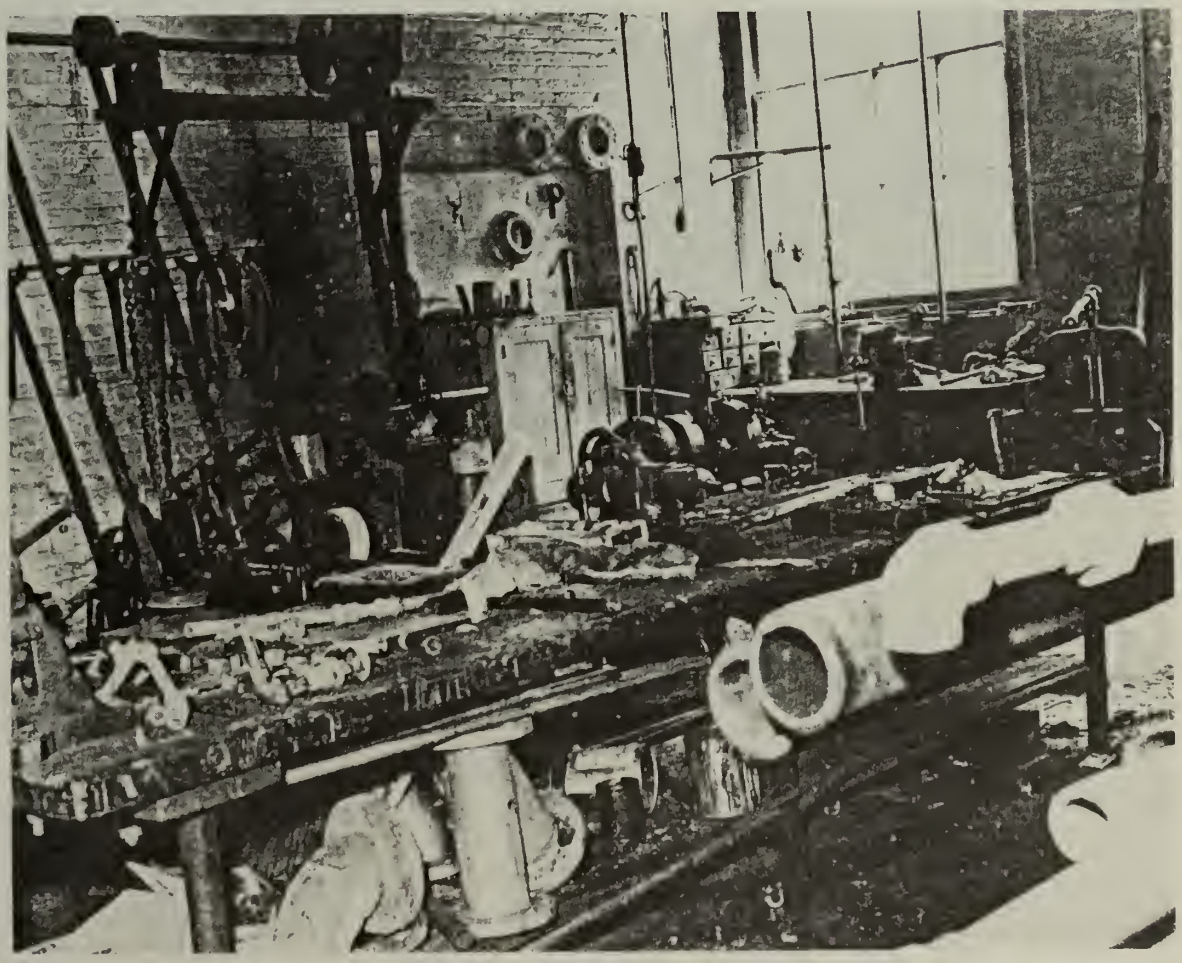
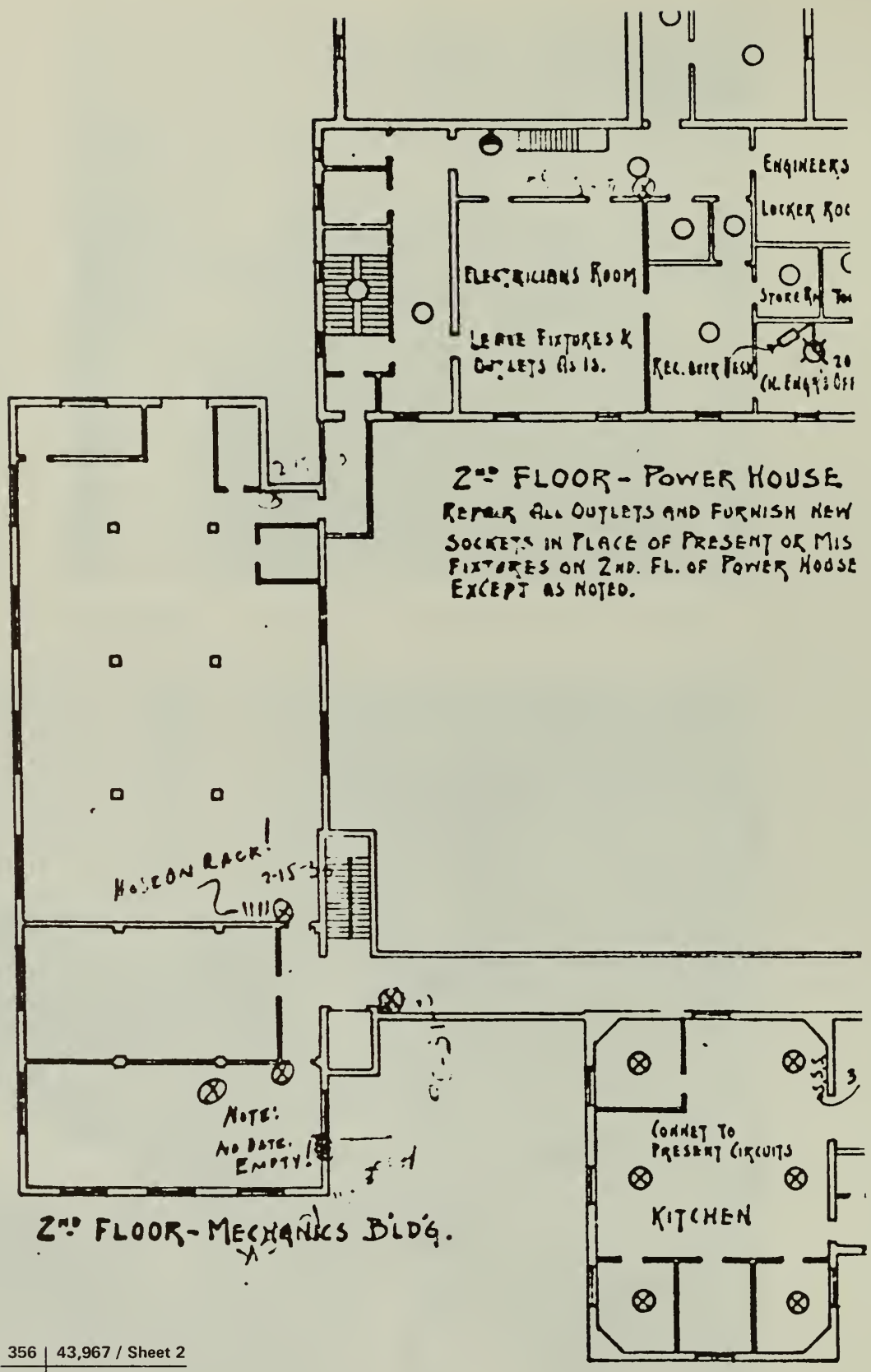
OF

1. Room 101- south tiled wall. No date. "The bakery showing rack of fresh bread". United Press International.



2. Room 203-view of southwest corner. "Machine shop and repair shop", (WWII?) U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.



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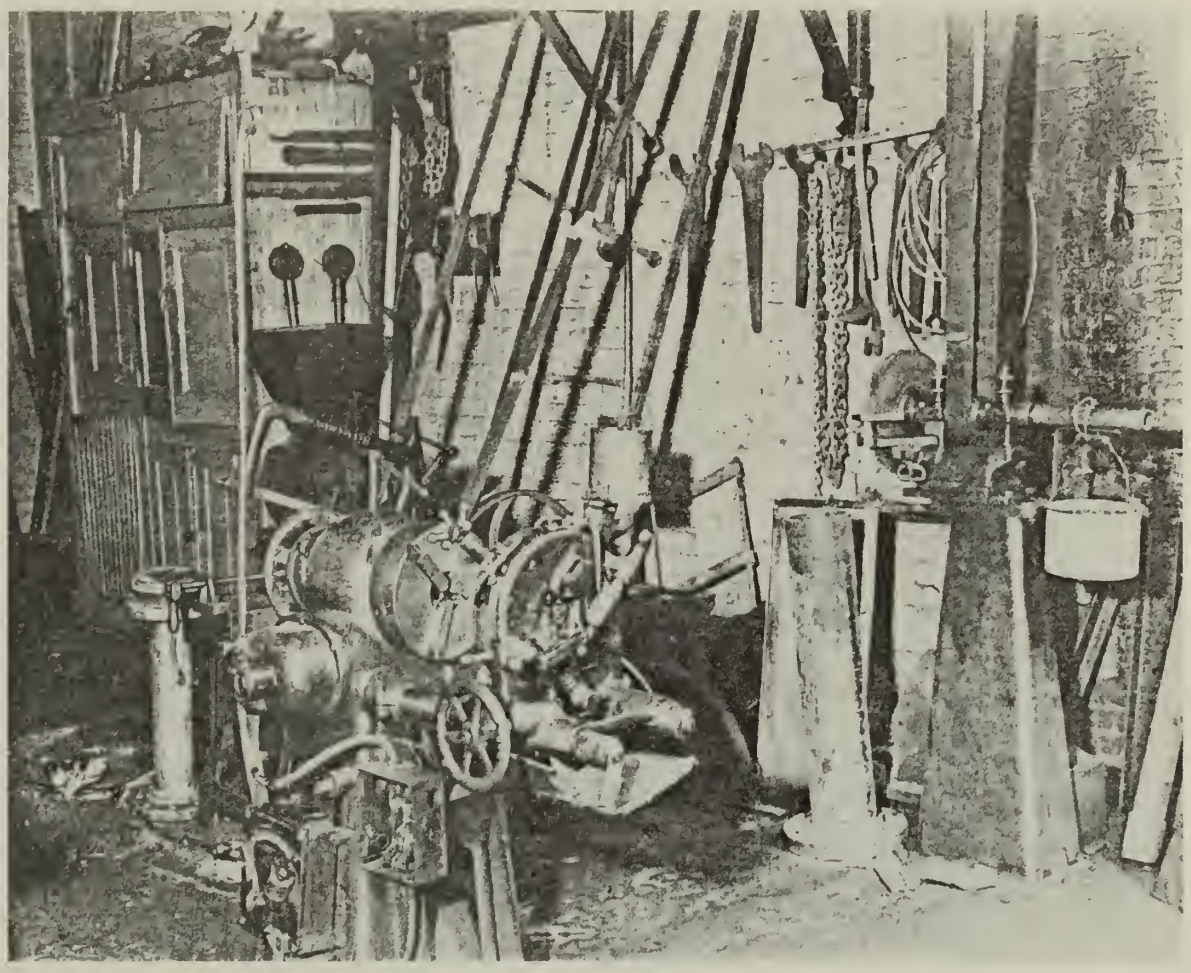
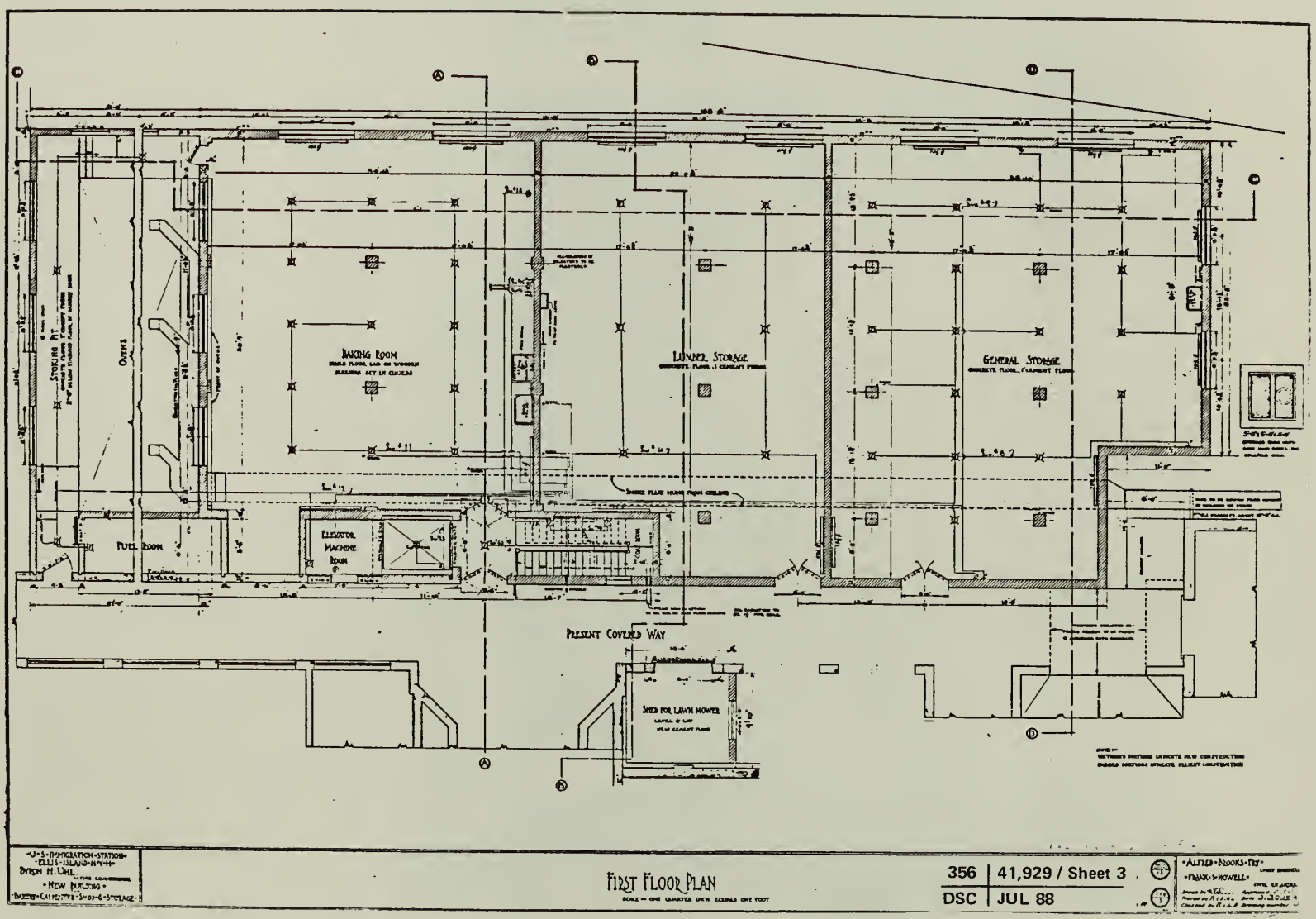
Portion of Drawing #D1034-"Electrical installations, Island 1" 1927.

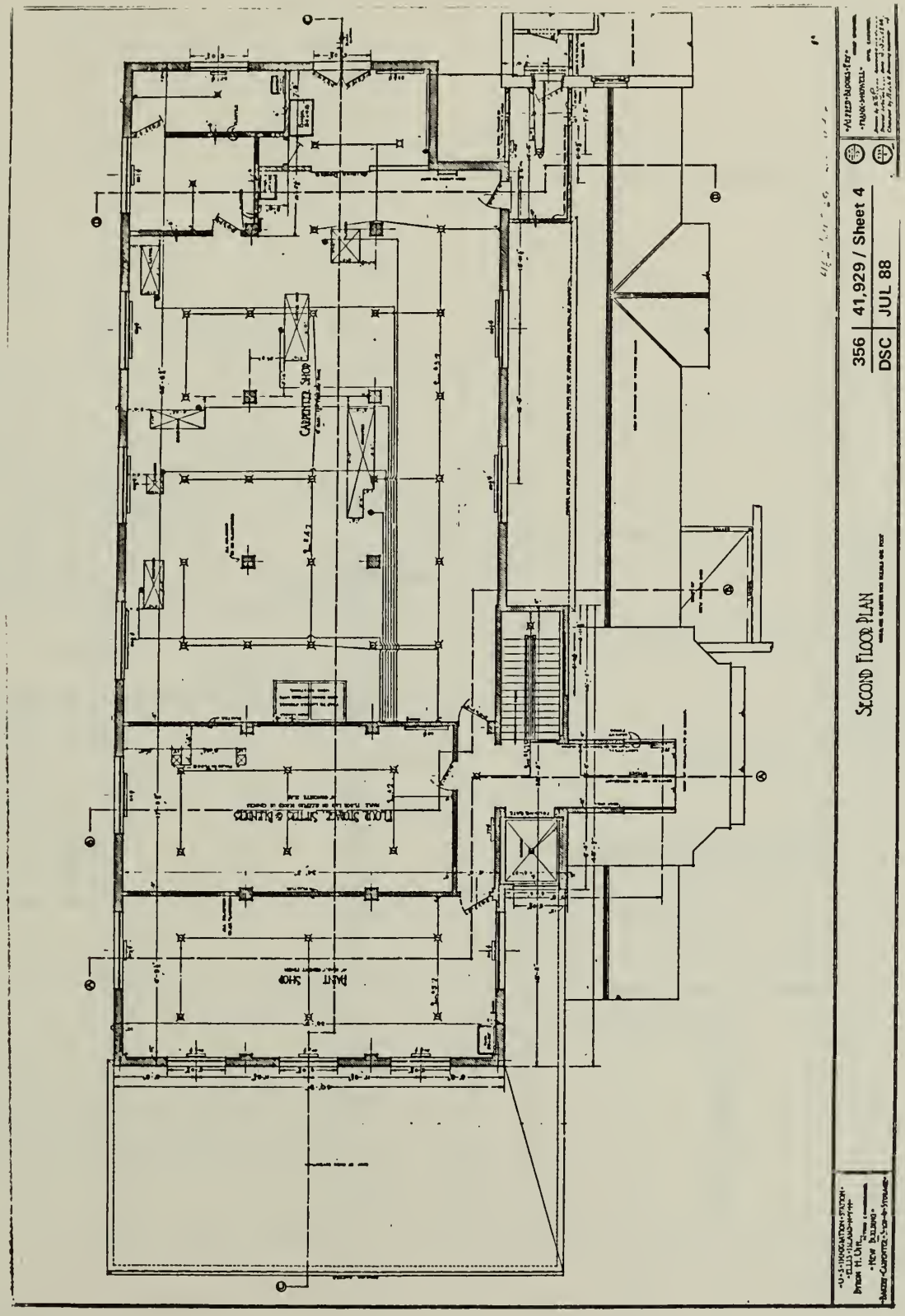


3. Room 203- view of south wall. "Machine shop, maintenance section", WWII(?) U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

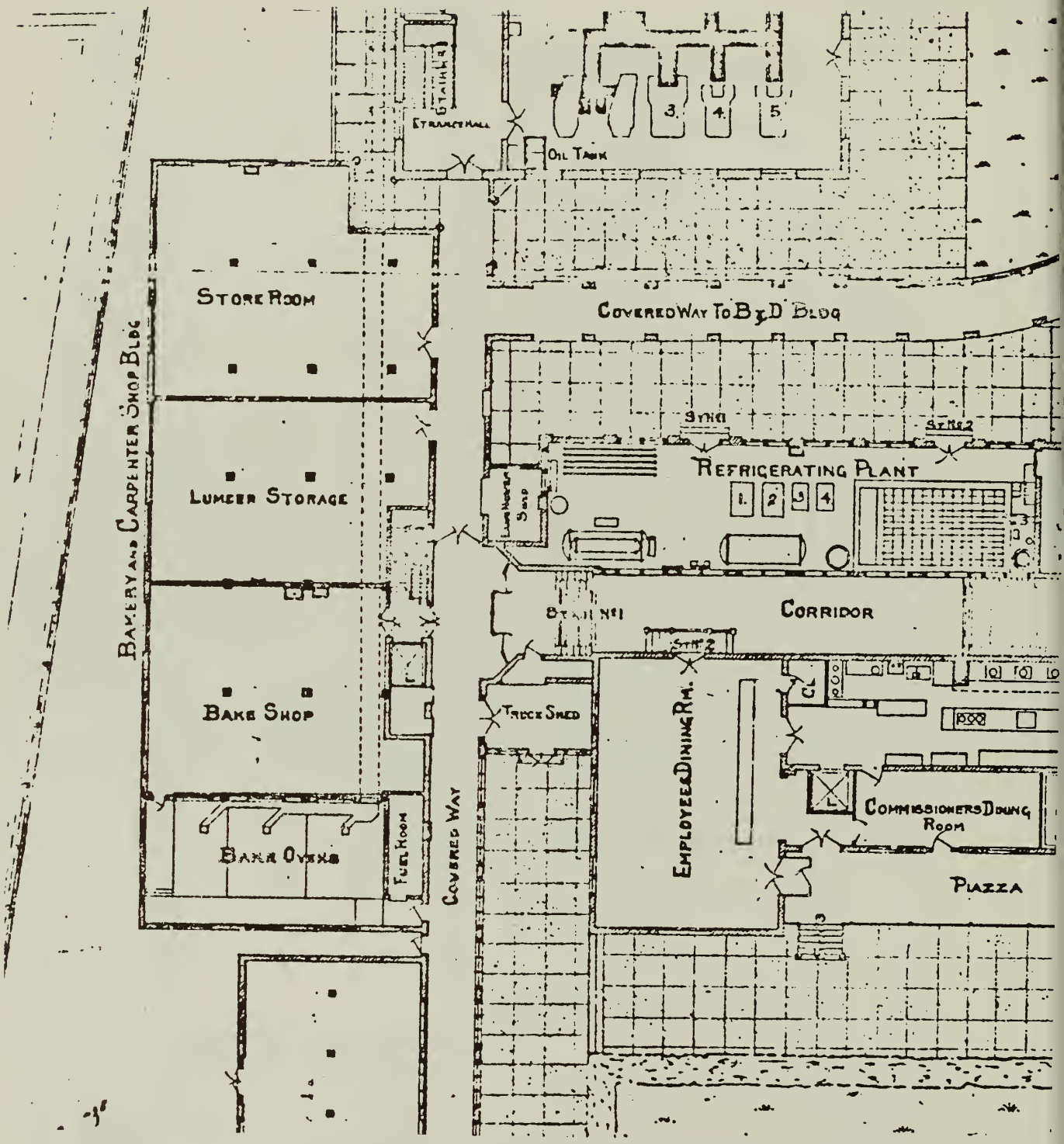


First floor plan, 1914.

Exhibit 12



Second floor plan, 1914.



First floor Block Plan of 1916- Bakery and Carpentry Shop at left.

HISTOR

& ROO

Exhibit 15

C

8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

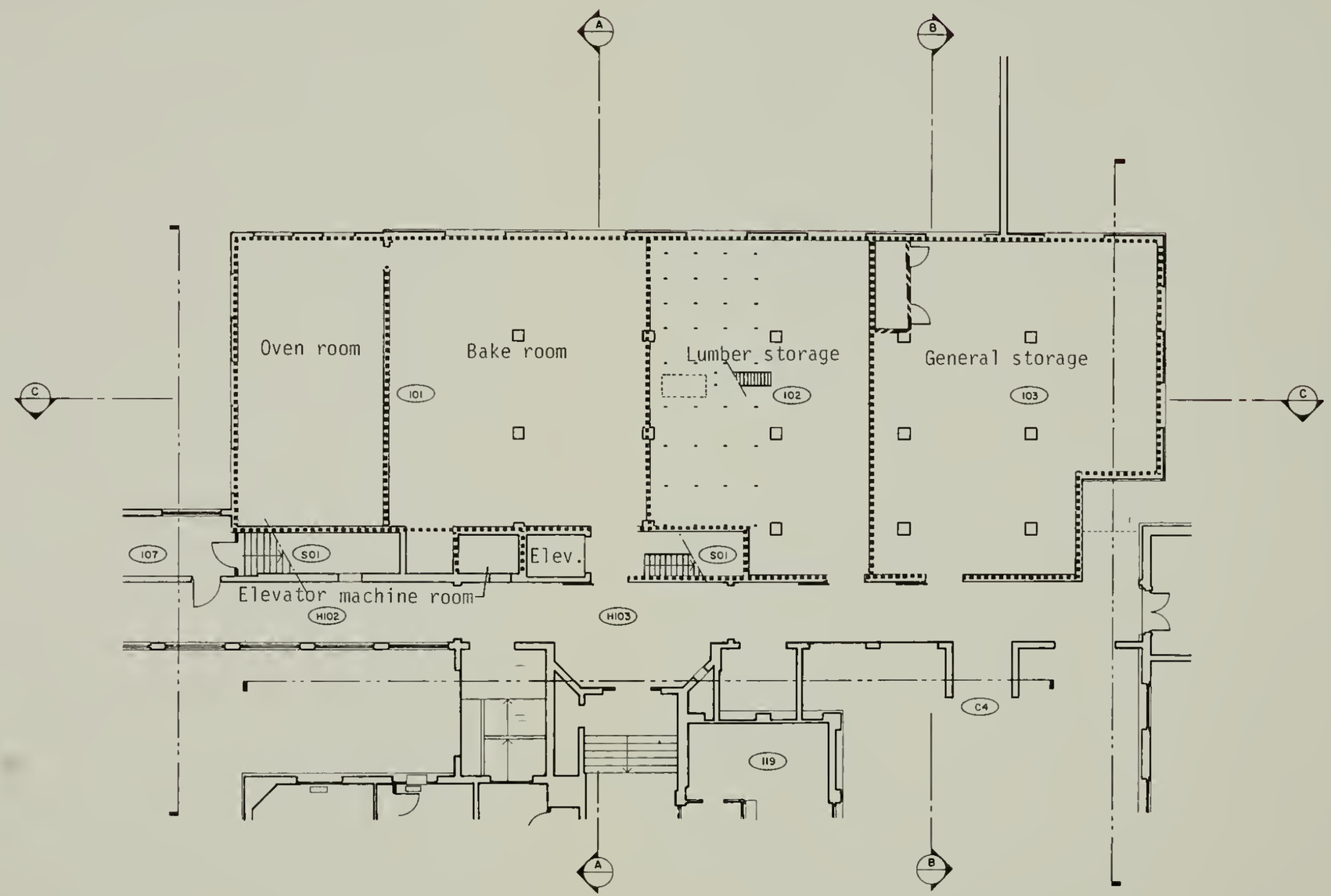
PKG. NO. SHEET

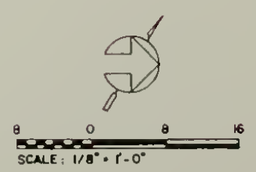
OF

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT & ROOM USE

Exhibit 15

ORIGINAL WALLS 1915-1923
WALLS ADDED 1924-1938
WALLS ADDED 1939-PRESENT





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PKG. NO. SHEET OF

HISTOR

& ROOM

Exhibit 16

C

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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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BAKERY & CARPENTRY SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

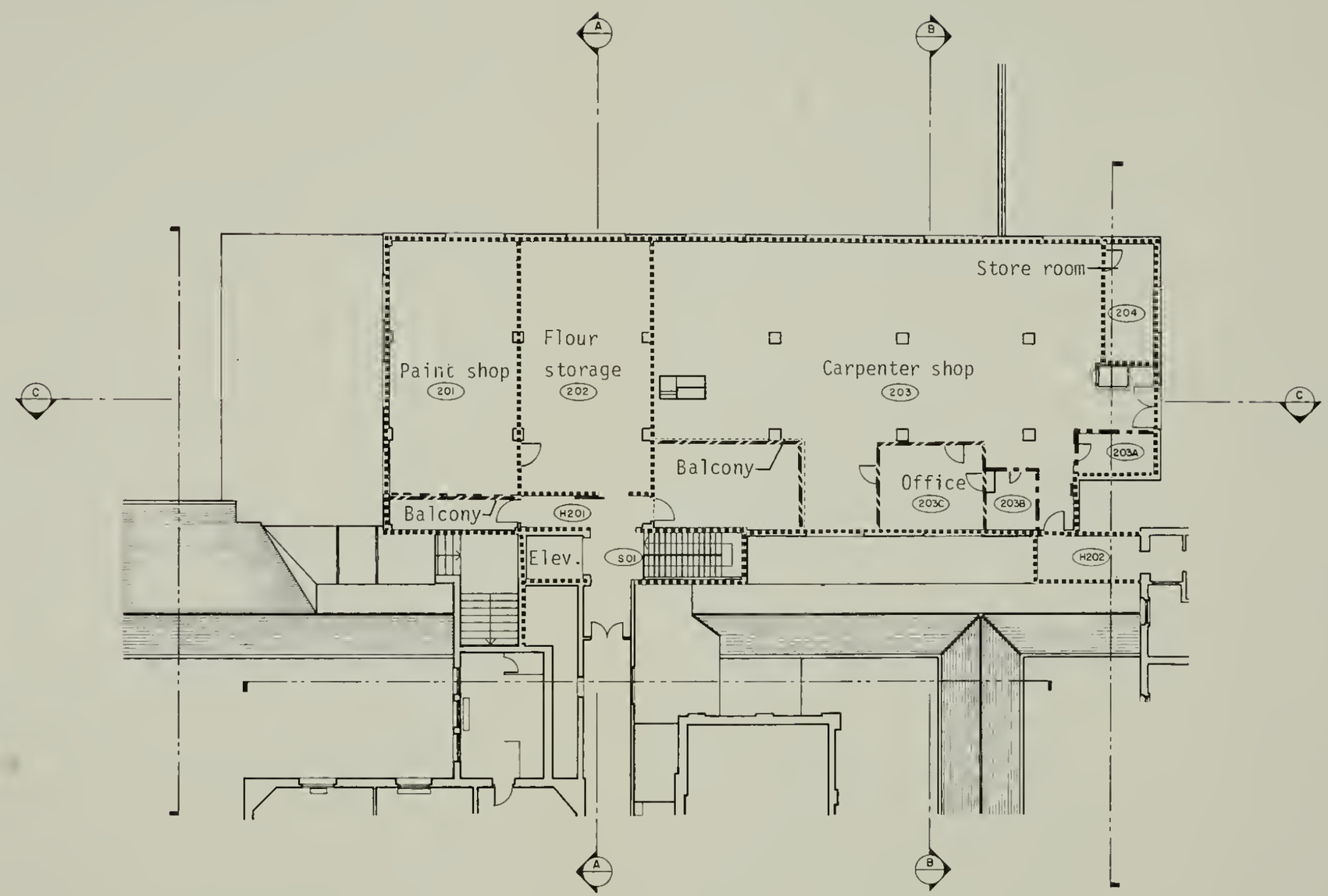
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT & ROOM USE

Exhibit 16

····· ORIGINAL WALLS 1915-1923

- · — · — WALLS ADDED 1924-1938

— / — / — WALLS ADDED 1939-PRESENT



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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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PKG. NO. SHEET OF

4. Room 101- bake shop, looking west.

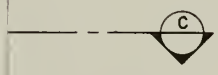
5. Room 101- south wall, one of three oven loading hoods- "Middleby Oven Co., N.Y."

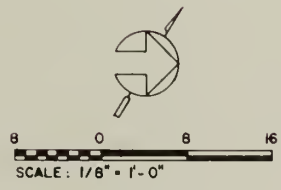
6. Room 102- lumber store room, lumber storage rack at left.

7. Room 203C- wood partitions forming office in room 203.

EXISTING

Exhibit 17





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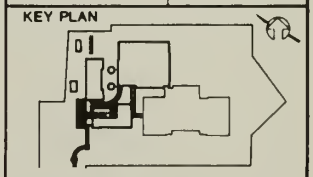


TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. ____ SHEET ____ OF ____

EXISTING CONDITIONS

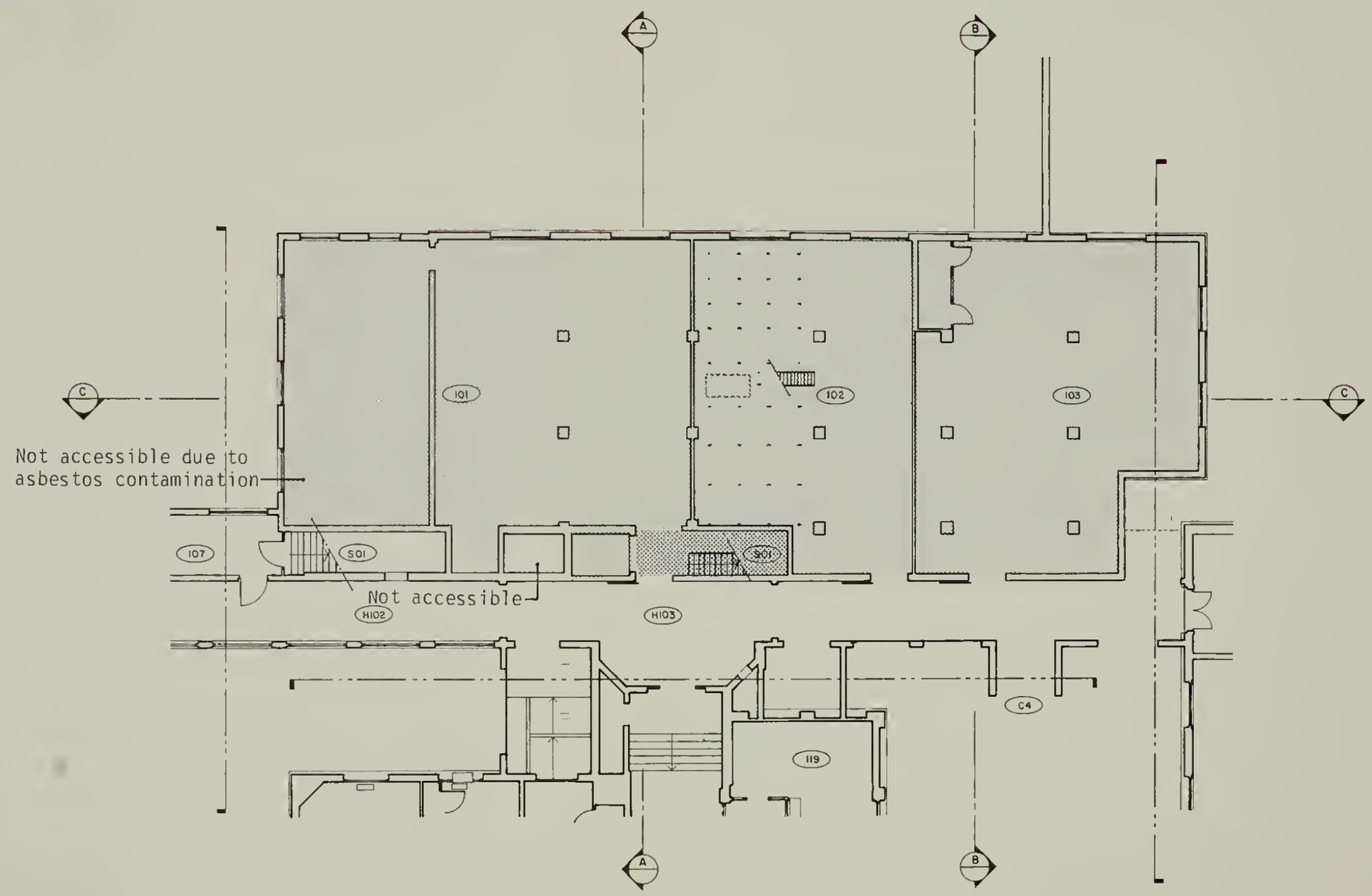
Exhibit 17

GOOD

FAIR

POOR

DESTROYED



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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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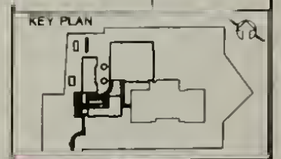


TITLE OF SHEET

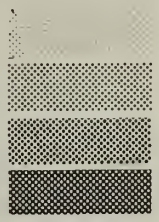
BAKERY & CARPENTRY FIRST FLOOR PLAN

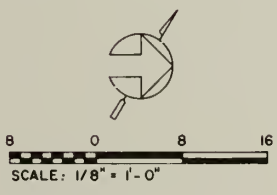
SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

EXISTING

Exhibit 18





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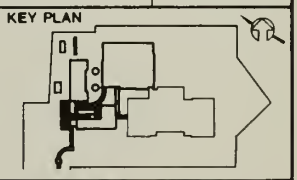


TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
	PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF

EXISTING CONDITIONS

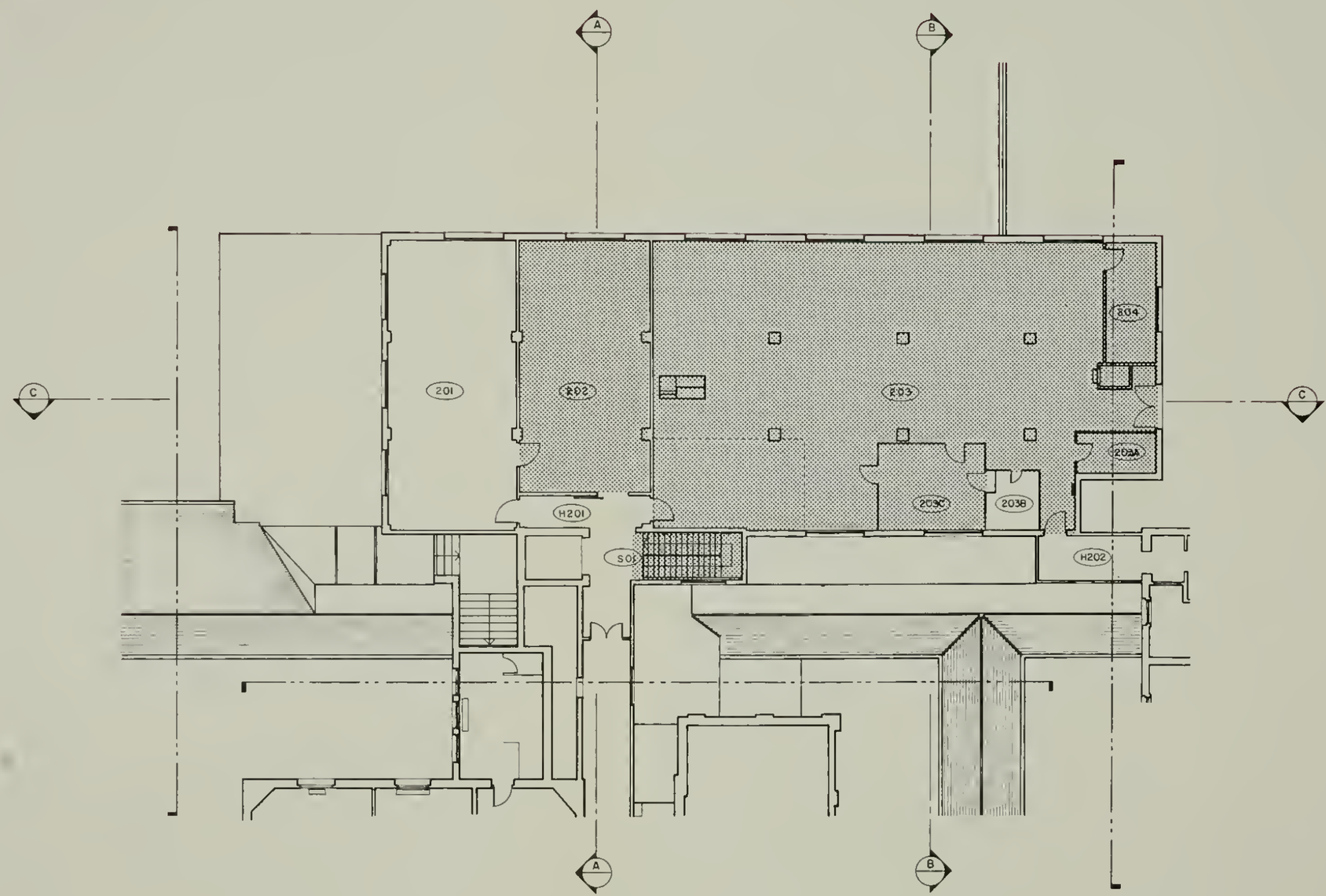
Exhibit 18

GOOD

FAIR

POOR

DESTROYED



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SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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KEY PLAN

TITLE OF SHEET
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SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

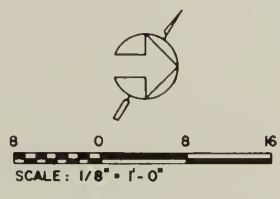
PKG. NO. SHEET OF

8. Room 203- storage platform forming ceilings of rooms 203B and 203C.

9. Room 202- Peeling paint on brick outside wall, plastered room wall at left, wood flooring.

ARCHITI

Exhibit 19



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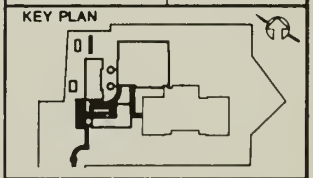


TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY FIRST FLOOR PLAN

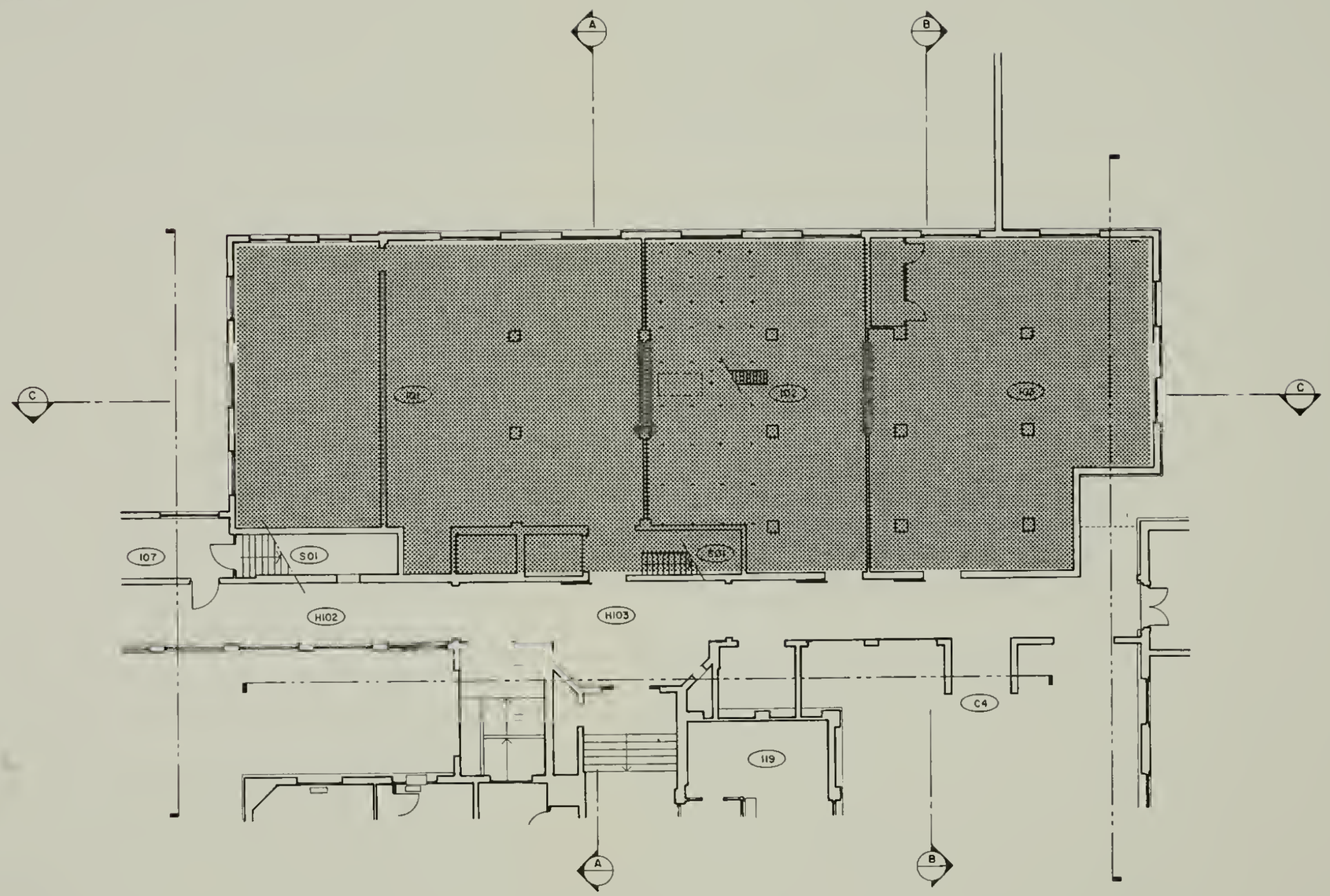
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

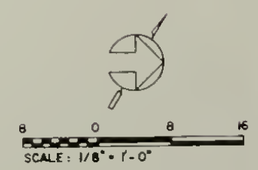
PKG. NO. ___ SHEET ___ OF ___

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Exhibit 19

MOST
SOME
MINOR
NEGLIGIBLE





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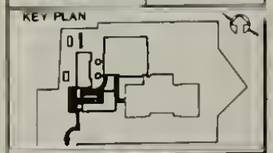


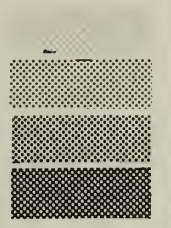
TITLE OF SHEET
BAKERY & CARPENTRY FIRST FLOOR PLAN

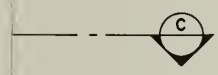
SUB SHEET NO. | DRAWING NO.

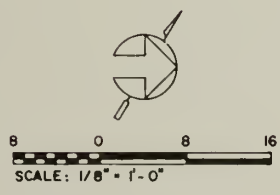
PKG. NO. | SHEET OF

ARCHITE

Exhibit 20







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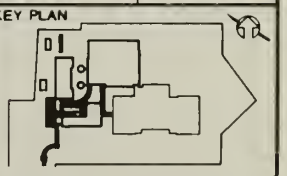

TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Exhibit 20

MOST
SOME
MINOR
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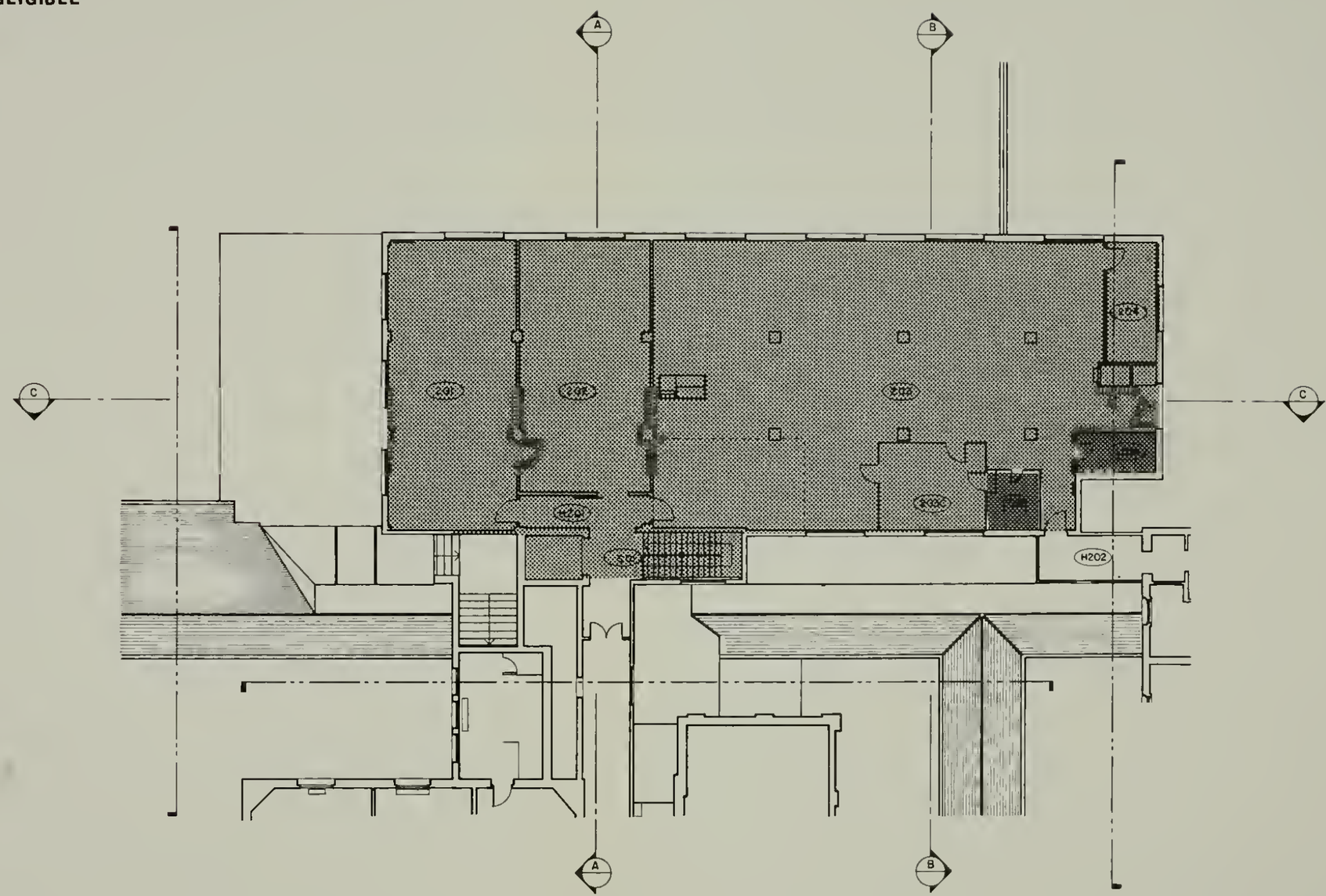

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SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE

ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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KEY PLAN

TITLE OF SHEET
BAKERY & CARPENTRY
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

4. Mechanical Systems[2]

a. Electrical

Electric power was brought from the powerhouse through the attic of covered way 5 to power panels for lighting and the shops of the bakery and carpentry building. All wiring is copper with rubber/cambric insulation and is installed in steel conduit. Lighting fixtures are primarily RLM-type incandescent fixtures and ceiling-mounted metal fixture receptacles (photos 1 and 2). Some fluorescent troughs are located on the first floor. Exhibit 21 depicts the original second floor wiring plan. A fire alarm system using coded pull stations and bells is provided for in the building.

All electrical panels are badly deteriorated through corrosion and vandalism. The back boxes might be reusable after thorough cleaning and inspection. Conduits, pull boxes, and other raceway components are generally corroded and not serviceable. All wiring is no longer usable.

The RLM lighting fixtures are in need of refurbishment. The fire alarm system is obsolete and all equipment is in bad condition and beyond practical retrieval.

b. Heating and Ventilation

Low pressure steam was supplied to this building from the powerhouse central piping distribution system which

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[2]Based on Syska & Hennessy, Inc., "Ellis Island; Historic Survey Report; Mechanical Systems," December 1984.

was located in the overhead piping space of covered way 5 (C-5). Parallel piping clusters were used in spaces on the first floor and sectional cast-iron radiators were used in the remaining spaces (photo 3).

Sectional cast-iron radiators probably could be reused after thorough cleaning and testing. None of the existing piping can be retained due to the advanced state of deterioration.

c. Plumbing

Domestic cold water is fed to the bakery and carpentry building from an eight-inch cold water main running from the powerhouse through covered way 5 (C-5). Fixtures are located only on the second floor. A pedestal sink is found in room 202 while rooms 201 and 203 have wall-mounted sinks (photo 4). Aluminum shower stalls are located in rooms 202 and 203 (photo 5). Existing sinks could be reused after thorough cleaning. All water supply piping is in need of replacement.

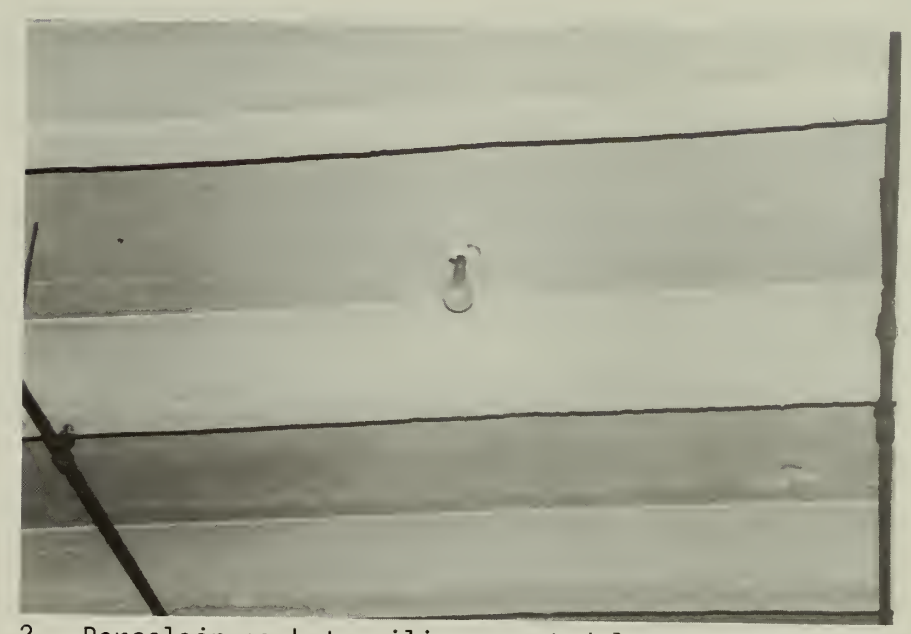
The building is fully sprinklered for fire protection. The supply to the sprinklers is provided from a four-inch salt water main in covered way 5. Sprinkler piping appears to be in an acceptable condition but the sprinkler heads are in need of replacement.

d. Elevators

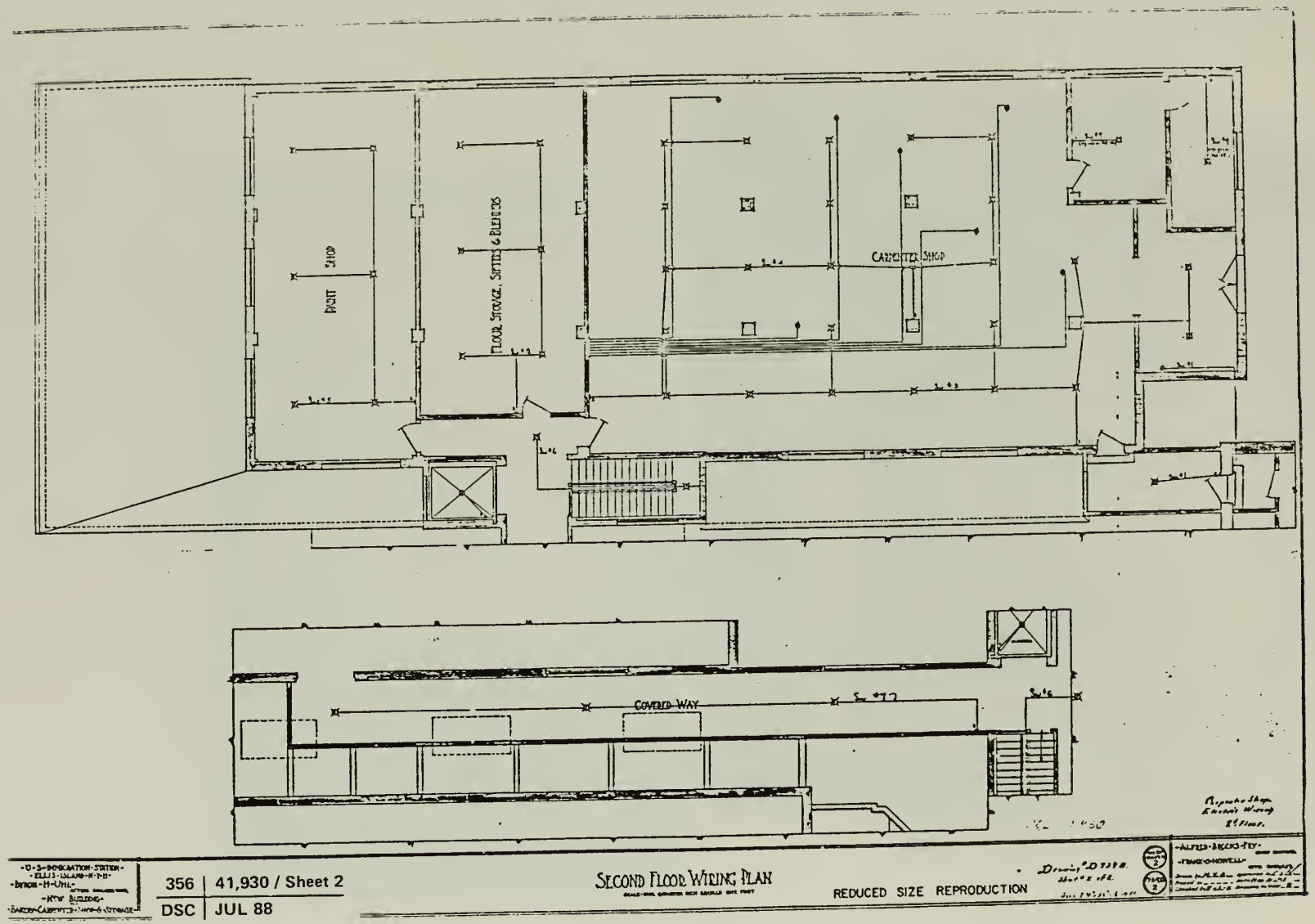
The elevator, located at the east wall of the building, served both floors and was controlled by car switch operation. The geared, drum type hoisting machine is located adjacent to the hoistway on the first floor. The hoistway entrances have manual, vertically rising, expanded metal gates (photos 6 and 7).

The suspension ropes for the elevator have been disconnected and the car and counterweight are resting at the bottom of the hoistway. However, the hoistway doors have not been permanently barricaded or sealed in the closed position on the hoistway side as required by the present elevator code. All machine room equipment, including the hoisting machine and control panels, is badly corroded. The cab floor is covered with debris and the interior is badly deteriorated. All hoistway equipment, such as guide rails, sheaves and overhead sheave beams are rusted. The elevator is in such an advanced state of deterioration that it is not reusable.

1. RLM-type fixture, c. 1935, room 103.

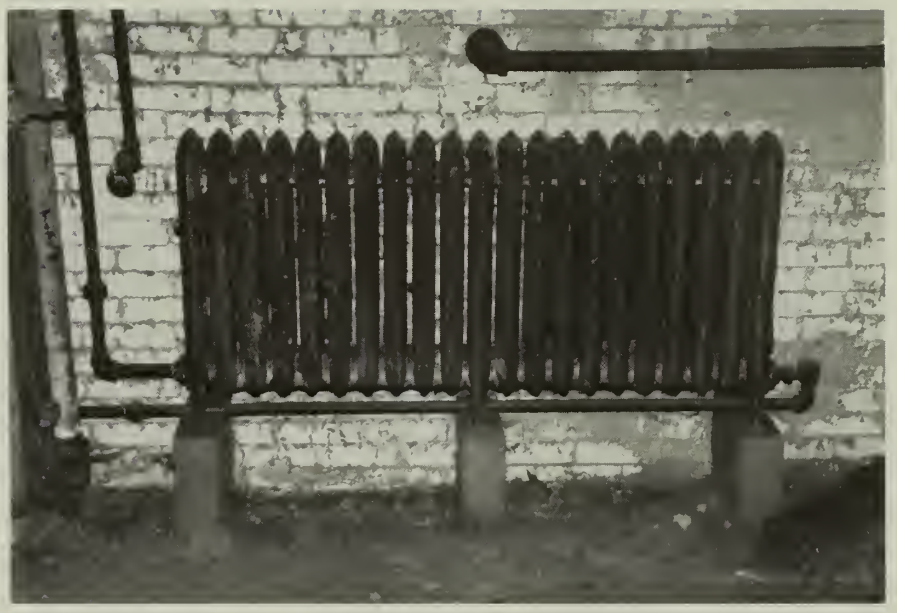


2. Porcelain socket ceiling mounted lamp, room 101.



Second floor wiring plan and corridor plan, (into kitchen and laundry building) 1914.

Exhibit 21



3. Sectional radiator on pads, c. 1915, room 101.

4. Wall-mounted slop sink, c. 1940's, room 203.

5. Pedestal sink (c. 1920's) and aluminum enclosed shower (c. 1940's), room 202.

6. Elevator car at first floor hoistway entrance.

7. Elevator entrance at second floor.

5. Structural System[3]

a. Description and Existing Conditions

The structure is two stories with exterior brick bearing walls, a flat roof, and no basement. A one-story bake shop (room 101) is located at the south. The second floor and roof are framed with wood-formed concrete slabs on structural steel beams and columns; spandrel beams bear on exterior walls. Beams are encased in concrete fireproofing, while columns are enclosed with plaster fireproofing.

A variety of cracks are found at the underside of the second floor slab (first floor ceiling) in a north-south or east-west direction (photo 1). One of these cracks extends vertically down a west wall. A severe diagonal crack has also occurred on the south wall of room 103. In the one-story bake shop (room 101), structural cracks approximately 1/16" wide appear on the underside of the roof slab running diagonally across the northwest corner (photo 2). Additional roof slab cracks running north-south are severe, with some exposed slab reinforcing. There is a vertical crack in the north wall along the west side of the door (photo 3).

Ceiling cracks occur on the second floor in a similar pattern to those at the first floor ceiling. For the full length of the west wall and at the west end of the north wall horizontal cracking occurs at the level of the window tops (photo 4). The cracks occurring in the floor and roof slab were caused by temperature-related building movement.

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[3]Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island; Historic Structures Report; Structural Systems," November 1984, pp. 2, 7-8.

Severe horizontal cracking on the exterior is similar in location and extent to the cracking on the interior walls. Rusting of the flanges of the roof spandrel beams has caused brick to be pushed out at these exterior cracks (photo 5). In addition, a diagonal crack was found where the north wall joins covered way 5 near the powerhouse (photo 6).

b. Recommendations

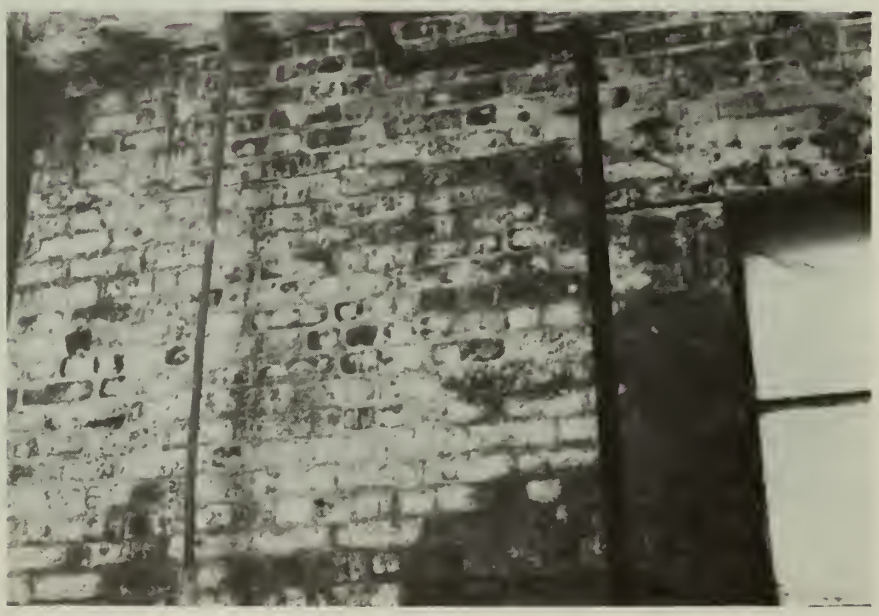
Cracks occurring in the floor and roof slab have been caused by expansion and contraction of the building and do not constitute unsafe conditions. No remedy is required as they tend to relieve the stresses caused by thermal related movement. Vertical wall cracks should have expansion joint material installed to forestall future cracking.

The rusting of beam flanges is causing horizontal wall cracks. Remedial measures include the removal of outside brick, determining the extent of damage and executing necessary reinforcing, cleaning, corrosion proofing and painting.

1. Crack in underside of second floor slab.

2. Crack at northwest corner of room 101.

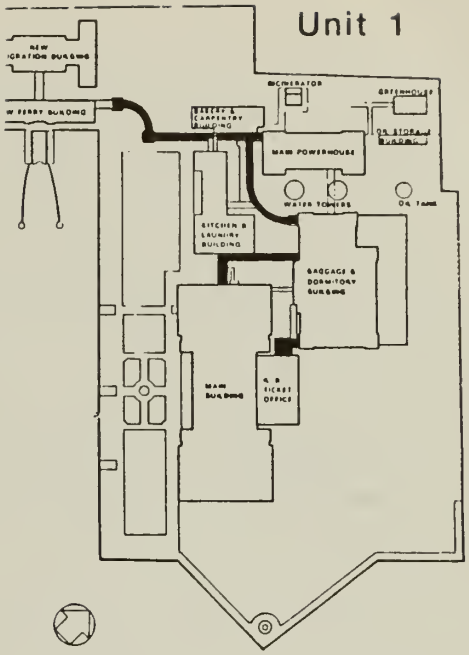
3. Crack along west side of door, north wall, room 101.



4. Crack at level of window tops, west wall, second floor.

5. Brick pushed out at crack along second floor window tops, west elevation.

6. Crack on north elevation, near covered way 5.



E. CORRIDORS AND COVERED WAYS

> "All of the buildings are connected by means of corridors and covered ways so that persons, baggage and necessary supplies may be transported from one building to another in an efficient manner without exposure to inclement weather"[1]

These structures, referred to on plans as corridors, passageways, covered ways and covered passages, have been numbered for convenience of discussion.

1. Drawings

In August 1984 the architectural/engineering team measured the corridors and covered ways. Drawings at 1/8" scale were prepared that depict the "as found" conditions. They are included in the discussion of each individual structure. Room identification numbers were assigned by the survey team.

In August 1984 a survey of the interior spaces was conducted to evaluate existing conditions and architectural significance. For the larger structures (C-2 and C-5), the results of the condition survey have been plotted on graphically-coded floor plans which illustrate the relative condition of each space. These are included in the discussion of the individual structures. The complete survey with a full discussion of methodology and criteria is included in Appendix D.

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[1] A Study of Housing Facilities at the U.S. Immigration Station at Ellis Island, N.Y., Record Group 85, National Archives, 1923, p. 4.

2. Corridor 1 (C-1)

a. Historical Development

Boring and Tilton's 1901 plans for the kitchen and laundry building included the construction of a two-story corridor that would connect the new building with the main building. The first floor served as a passage to the ferry waiting room to the west. On the second floor the corridor continued into the building, divided by a wire partition to form separate women's and men's passageways. This division was most likely removed in 1908 or 1909, when the dormitories were relocated to the new baggage and dormitory building. Sometime between 1904 and 1913 a door was cut into a window at the second floor north elevation for an exterior stair leading down to the courtyard (exhibit 1). This doorway was filled in and the stair removed in 1936-1937.

b. Exterior

The two-story corridor between the kitchen and laundry and the main building is a steel frame and terra-cotta block structure clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond. It has a granite base, bluestone basement window sills, and limestone water table, first floor sill course, and trim. The flat roof is sheathed in tar paper. A copper cornice surmounted by a brick parapet and limestone coping crowns the elevations (photos 1-3).

The corridor is three bays wide at the south elevation and two bays wide at the north. Window enframements are segmentally arched. First floor windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash with three-light transoms. Second floor windows are eight-over-two with one

eight-over-four. One original second story window on the north elevation (later a doorway) has been filled in with brick. The central bay on the south elevation is an entrance with granite stairs and limestone handrails. The doorway has a pair of paneled wood doors with single wire glass lights and a six-light segmentally arched transom. The windows on the north elevation have wire mesh window guards. The exterior elevations are shown in exhibit 2.

The limestone is generally in good condition. The brickwork has experienced some surface spalling and loss of mortar. A number of bricks are missing at the top southwest corner on the south elevation and at the west of the north elevation. Severe efflorescence is extensive on both facades (photos 4 and 5). Biological staining is pronounced at the juncture of the north elevation and corridor 2 as well as at the base (photo 6). Biological and copper staining are present on the limestone handrails. Iron staining is visible on the water table below a pipe at the south elevation and on the sills under the window guards on the north elevation. The cornice is bent and corroded at the north elevation.

c. Interior

The first floor passageway of C-1 is undivided and the second floor has one partition at the western end. Plans and sections are shown in exhibits 2 and 3. Both floors of the corridor are protected by wood railings along the center of the corridors with overhead plywood protection (photos 7 and 8). A wooden ramp on the second floor covers the four steps up to the main building. The first floor has concrete flooring and a cement plaster wainscot in good condition. Some vertical cracking occurs in the wainscot. Flooring and wainscot are tiled on the second floor in 3/4"

square ceramic white tile with a black fret border on the floor and bands of black and red tile in the wainscot. This tile exhibits some vertical cracking but is generally in good condition (photo 9).

A majority of the plaster of the original ceilings has been destroyed, including the metal lath. Over 80% of the plastered walls have been destroyed, exposing large areas of terra-cotta block fireproofing.

d. Mechanical[2]

The corridor was heated by two-pipe sectional cast-iron radiators. The steam risers were fed from a main located in the basement level. Radiators probably could be used after thorough cleaning, but none of the existing piping can be retained due to its advanced state of deterioration.

Lighting fixtures are missing and there were no plumbing fixtures installed on either floor.

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[2]Based on Syska & Hennessy, Inc., "Ellis Island; Historic Survey Report; Mechanical Systems," December 1984.

e. Structural[3]

The north parapet was found to be leaning outward to the north approximately 4" to 5" and constitutes a dangerous condition. This parapet should be removed and rebuilt using modern methods as soon as possible.

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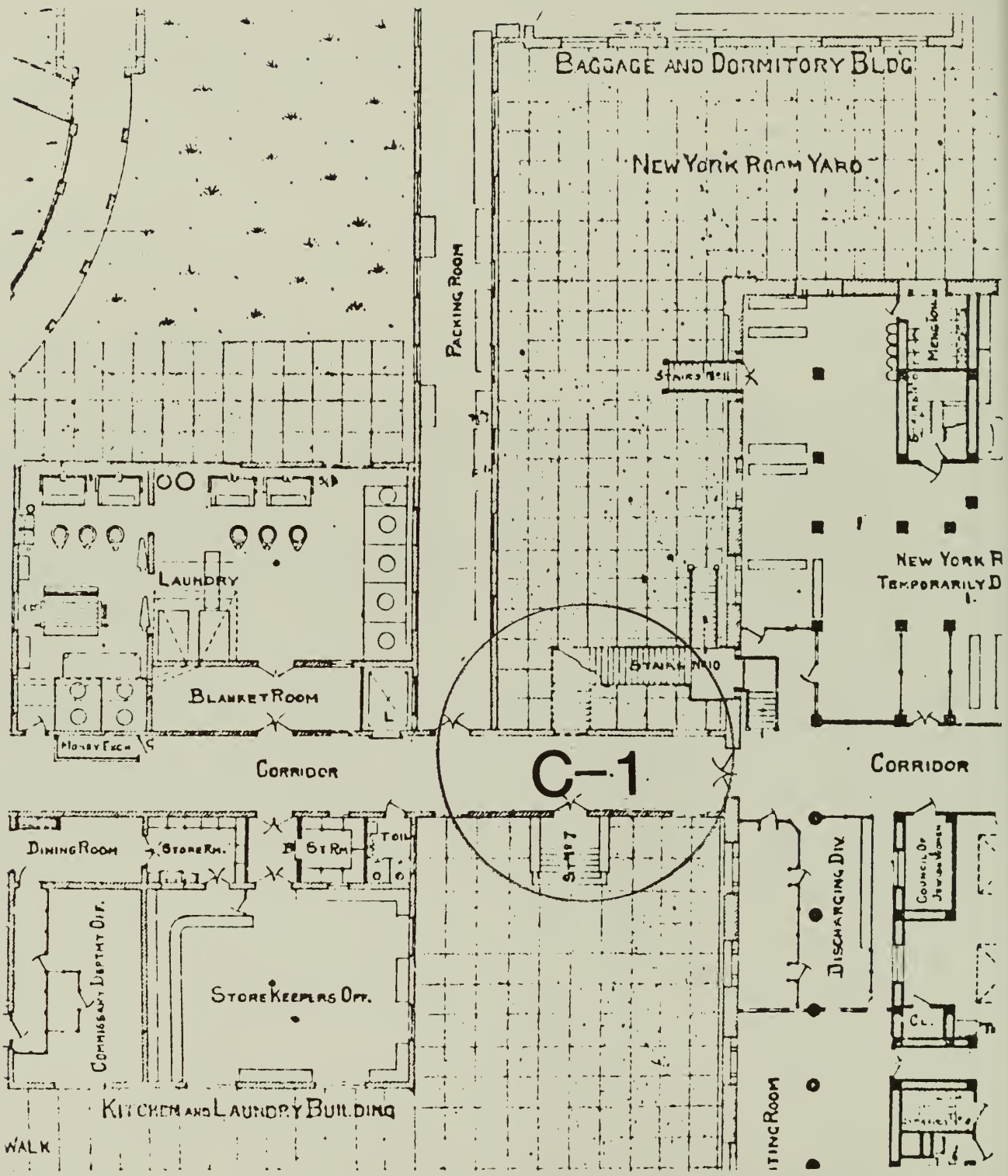
[3]Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Supplement to Ellis Island; Historic Structures Report; Structural Systems," December 1984, pp. 2, 5.

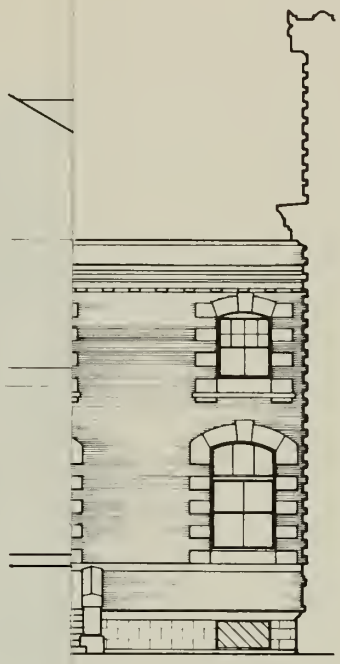


First floor, Block Plan of 1916, illustrating exterior north door and stair of Corridor 1.

1. South elevation, view north.

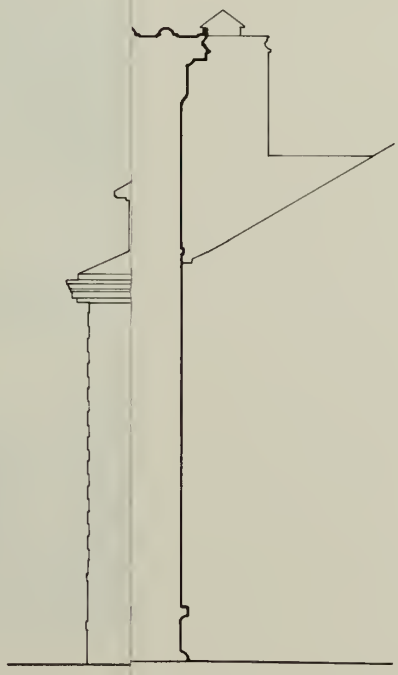
2. North elevation, view south.

Exhibit 2



KITCHEN INE
SECTION

MAIN
BLDG



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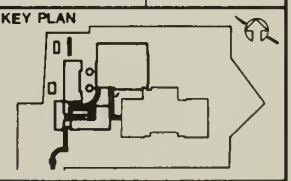

TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR ONE
ELEVS. & SECTIONS

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

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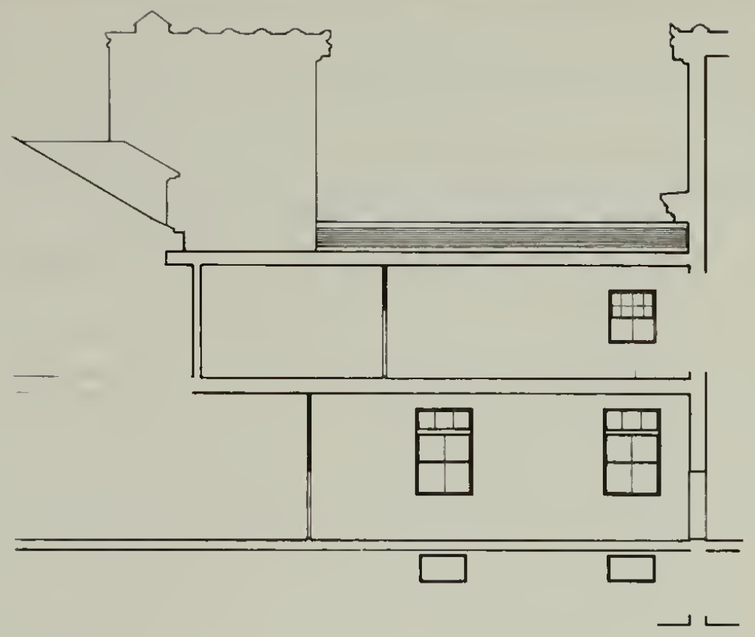
SHEET ___ OF ___

Exhibit 2



KITCHEN & LAUNDRY
SECTION A-A

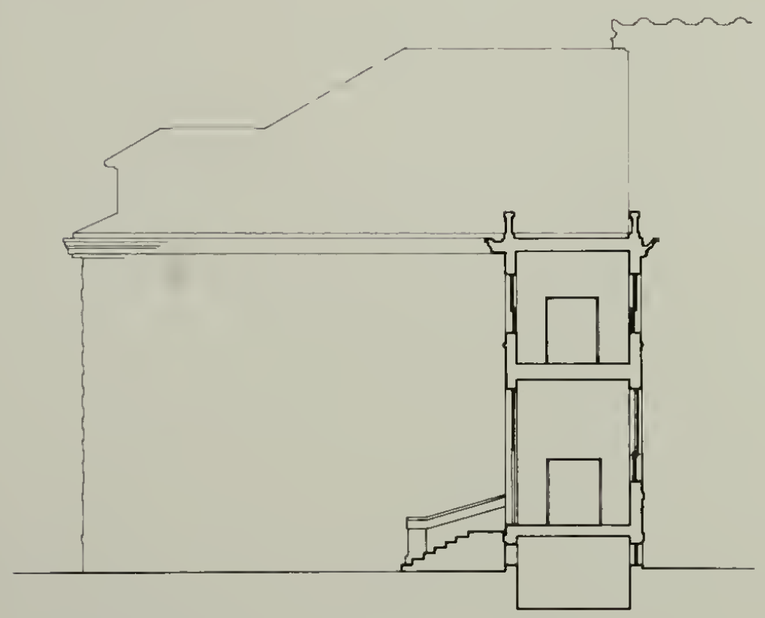
CORRIDOR ONE

MAIN I
BLDG

KITCHEN & LAUNDRY
SOUTH ELEVATION

CORRIDOR ONE

MAIN
BLDG



KITCHEN & LAUNDRY
SECTION B-B

CORRIDOR ONE

MAIN BLDG
NORTH ELEVATION

CORRIDOR ONE

CORRIDOR TWO

8 0 8 16
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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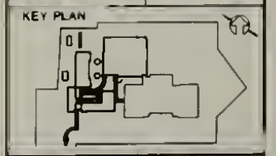


TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR ONE
ELEVS. & SECTIONS

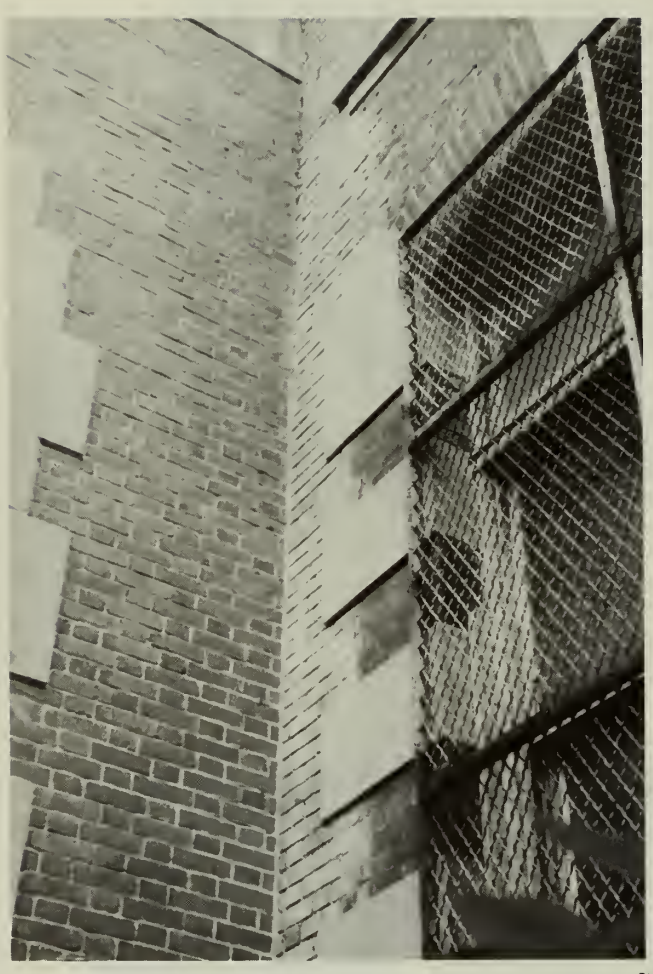
SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

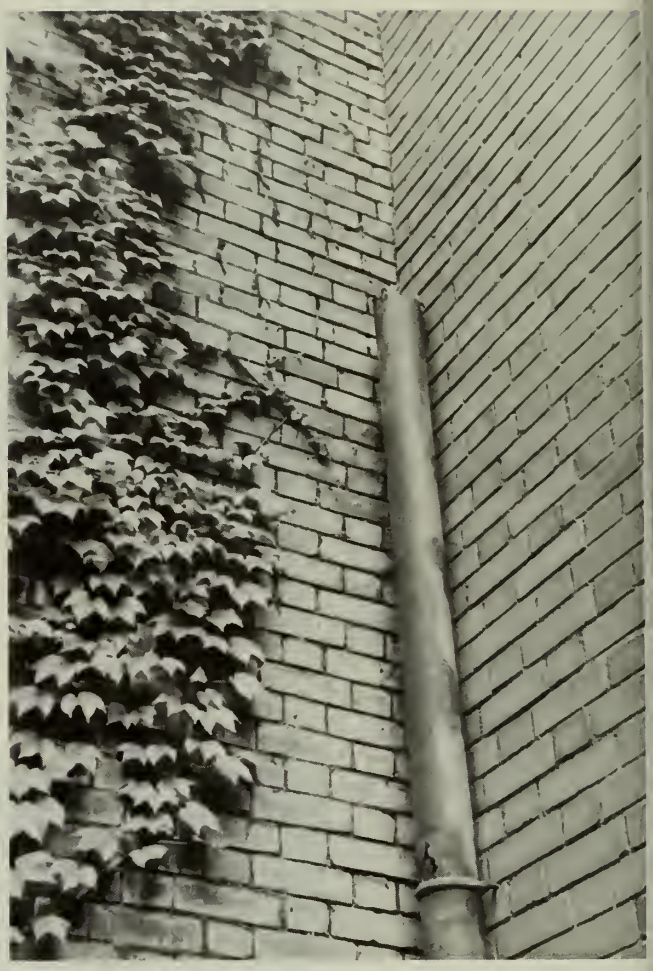
OF ___

3. North elevation and roof, view southeast.

4. Efflorescence, south elevation.

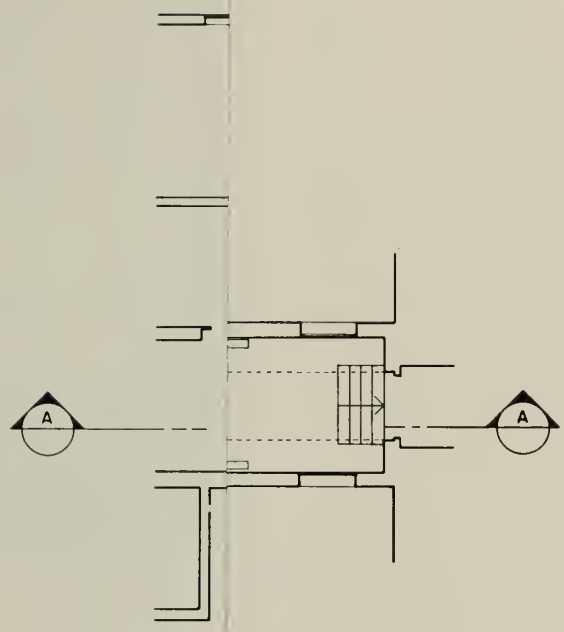


5. Efflorescence, north elevation at juncture with main building.



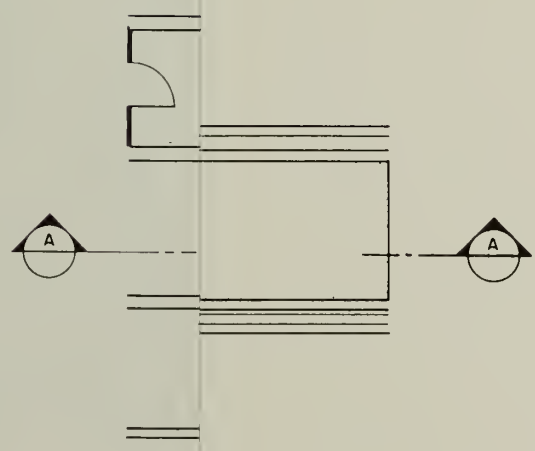
6. Biological staining, north elevation at juncture with corridor 2.

Exhibit 3



KITCHEN &

BASEMENT



KITCHEN &

FIRST FL

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SCALE. 1/8" = 1' - 0"

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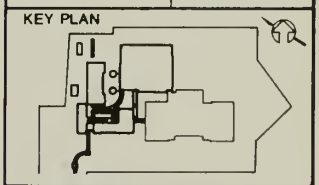


TITLE OF SHEET

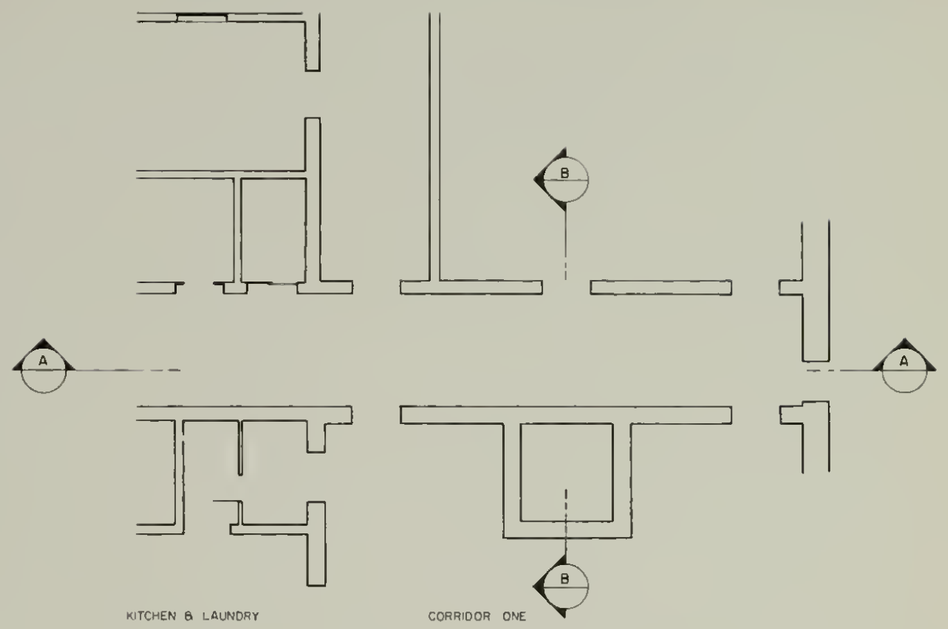
CORRIDOR ONE PLANS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

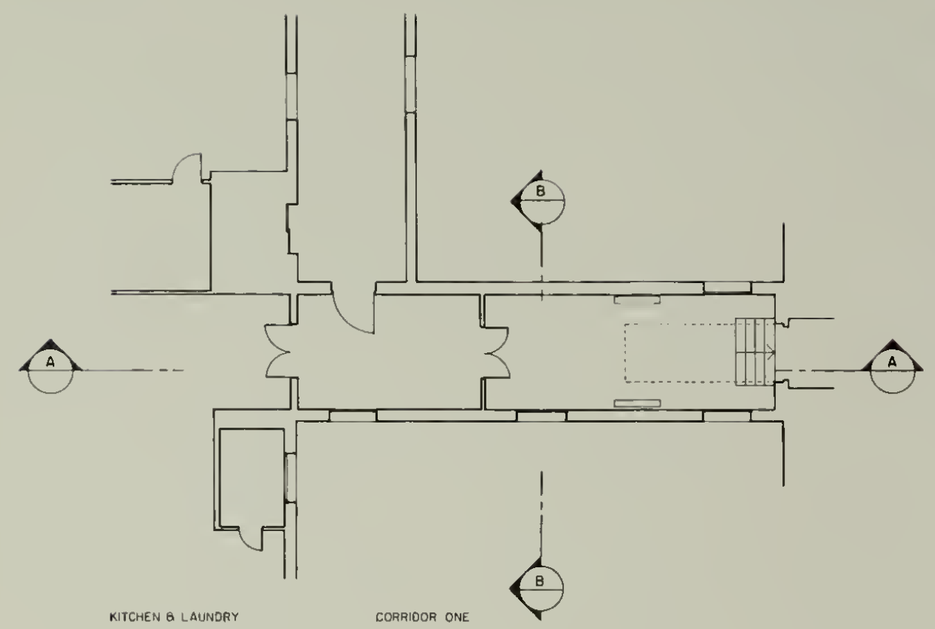
PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

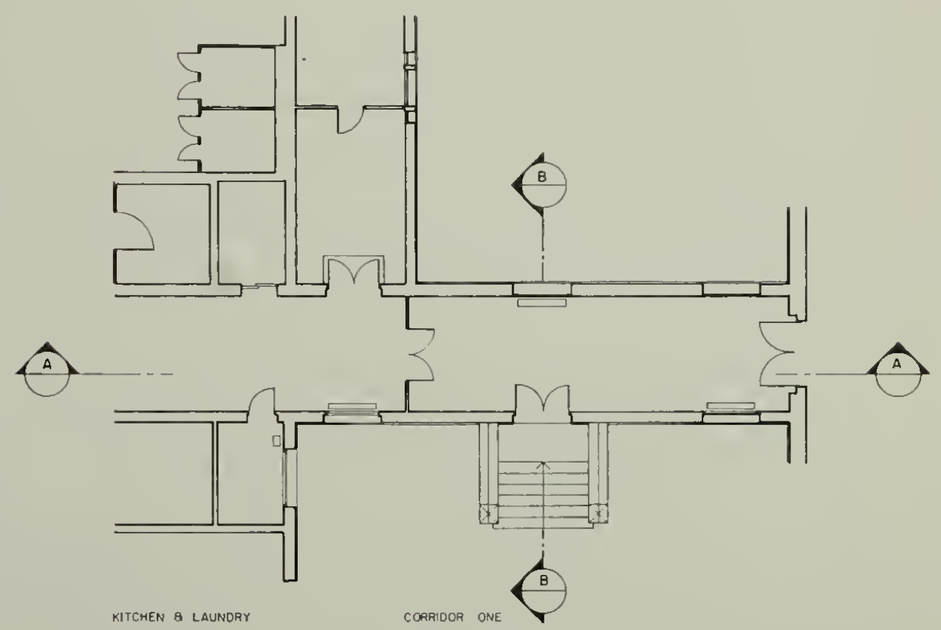
Exhibit 3



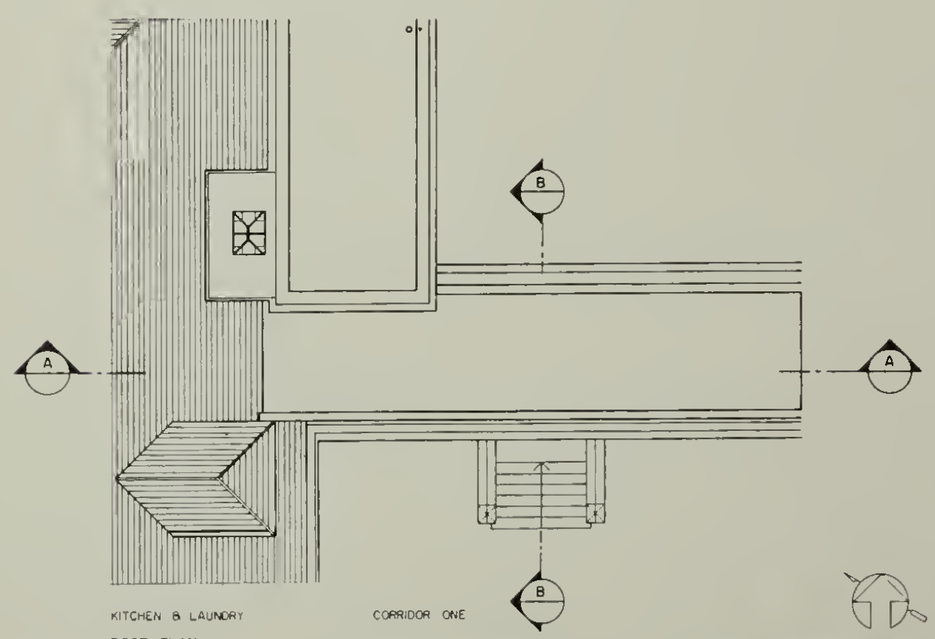
BASEMENT PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN

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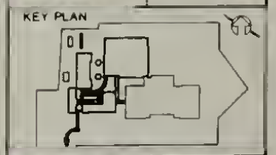

TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR ONE
PLANS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

7. First floor of C-1 looking east to main building-temporary wood railings and overhead protection.

8. Second floor of C-1 looking west into dining room of kitchen and laundry building.

9. Banded tile wainscot with fret tile floor border found on second floor of C-1.

3. Corridor 2 (C-2)

a. Historical Development

The three-story corridor linking the baggage and dormitory building and the kitchen and laundry building, C-2, was constructed concurrently with the baggage and dormitory building. The first two floors were completed in 1909. The southern end of the two-story corridor abuts the east wall of the kitchen and laundry building and connects with corridor 1 at the south end. Three windows on the first floor of the kitchen and laundry building were furred, plastered and finished to match that of the new corridor, and one window on the second floor became a doorway. Both stories were finished with tile floors and wainscots and plastered walls and ceilings with oak trim.

The first floor sloped up at the southern end to the level of the kitchen and laundry building floor. Only two room use designations could be found for this space. A plan of 1916 denotes this space as "Packing Room" and a 1935 plan labels this floor as "Space Available for Welfare Organizations." A 1937 "General Plan" indicates the existing partition locations. The southern ramp was covered with a wooden platform to level the floor and form two rooms. To the north of these rooms, a mezzanine level was created, consisting of two rooms, two toilets and a short hallway. Doorways were cut into two of the arched west windows to provide access to covered way 4 (C-4).

The second floor remained open as a direct link from the dormitories to the dining room of the kitchen and laundry building. The housing report of 1923 reports that this corridor was divided into two portions by a rope balustrade; one part being used for visitors and detained

immigrants and the other for normal traffic between the buildings.[4] A new tile floor was installed in 1933 by Continental Tiling Co.

The third floor was added concurrently with the third floor of the baggage and dormitory building in 1914. It was designed to match the existing structure except for window type. This floor provided access to the kitchen and laundry building via the elevator at the south end. The housing report of 1923 notes that a kindergarten was provided on this floor, "equipped in the usual fashion with small chairs and a piano."[5] Photo 1 depicts this floor in use as a classroom in 1947. An east-west plywood partition divides the floor into two long rooms.

b. Exterior

The three-story corridor between the kitchen and laundry and the baggage and dormitory is a steel frame and terra-cotta block structure clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond. It has a granite base, limestone trim, a terra-cotta cornice, and copper cheneaux. The flat roof is sheathed in tar paper (photos 2-5).

The corridor is seven bays wide at the east elevation and five bays wide at the west. First floor windows are arched with nine-over-nine-over-nine wood sash and sidelights. The lower lights are double-hung, while the upper ones are pivotal. Second and third story windows are of the paired four-over-one double-hung type with pivotal transoms; second story windows are wood sash while third

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[4]"Study of Housing Facilities," p. 33.

[5]Ibid., p. 25.

story are metal-encased wood sash. Two entrances have been cut into original windows. They are located in the second bay from the north and at the southernmost bay of the west elevation. At the northern entrance wood veneer doors are surmounted by horizontal wood infill and transom windows in the top of the arch (photo 6). The southern entrance is a single door with concrete steps and iron handrails; most of the original window is intact above and around the door (photo 7). Wire mesh guards have been installed on the first and second story windows at the east elevation and the second story windows of the west elevation. Exhibits 1 and 2 document the "as found" condition of the elevations. The roof plan is on exhibit 4.

The limestone is generally in good condition. However, there has been spalling and loss of material at the second floor lintels as a result of the window guards. In addition, mortar loss at the window sills necessitates repointing. The terra-cotta cornice is missing material and has open joints. Brickwork is generally in good condition. Some efflorescence is present. Black crust has developed on the granite base. Iron staining is pronounced at the base and sills below corroded window guards. Third floor windows are deteriorated.

c. Interior

Ceilings and walls are plastered on all three floors with the exception of the added mezzanine level which is finished with plywood and gypsum board partitions (photos 8-11). Hexagonal vitreous floor tile and tile wainscots are found throughout except on the first floor where much of the tile has been covered with vinyl (photo 12). Exhibits 3 through 5 depict the "as found" plans and sections.

The overall condition of C-2 is poor, with sections of wall and ceiling plaster largely destroyed, exposing terra-cotta block and reinforced concrete ceilings (photo 13). The vinyl flooring on the mezzanine and first floor survives in a very deteriorated state. The wood platform erected over the ramp at the south end of the first floor has rotted through in several locations and presents an unsafe condition. Exhibits 6 and 7 depict the existing conditions of all floors.

d. Mechanical

The three-story structure was heated by two-pipe sectional cast-iron radiators. The steam risers were fed from a steam main located in the basement level. The system was renewed as part of a 1926 contract let to David Brandt.[6] Radiators probably could be reused after thorough cleaning. None of the existing piping can be retained due to its advanced state of deterioration.[7]

Lighting fixtures consist of opal glass globes on drop cords and metal shades.

Photos 14-15 depict plumbing fixtures, dating from the 1930's, on the first floor and mezzanine.

---

[6]U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center. "Historic Structure Report; Ellis Island; Historical Data," by Harlan D. Unrau, 1981, p. 259.

[7]Syska & Hennessy.

e. Structural[8]

The three-story corridor has a ground floor at grade. The floors and roof are wood-formed reinforced concrete slabs between exterior brick bearing walls.

Cracks have occurred on the underside of the second and third floor slabs as well as on the soffits of the roof due to expansion and contraction of the building. Water penetration has caused rusting of the slab reinforcing and serious corrosion of some of the interior steel lintels over windows and doors (photos 16 and 17).

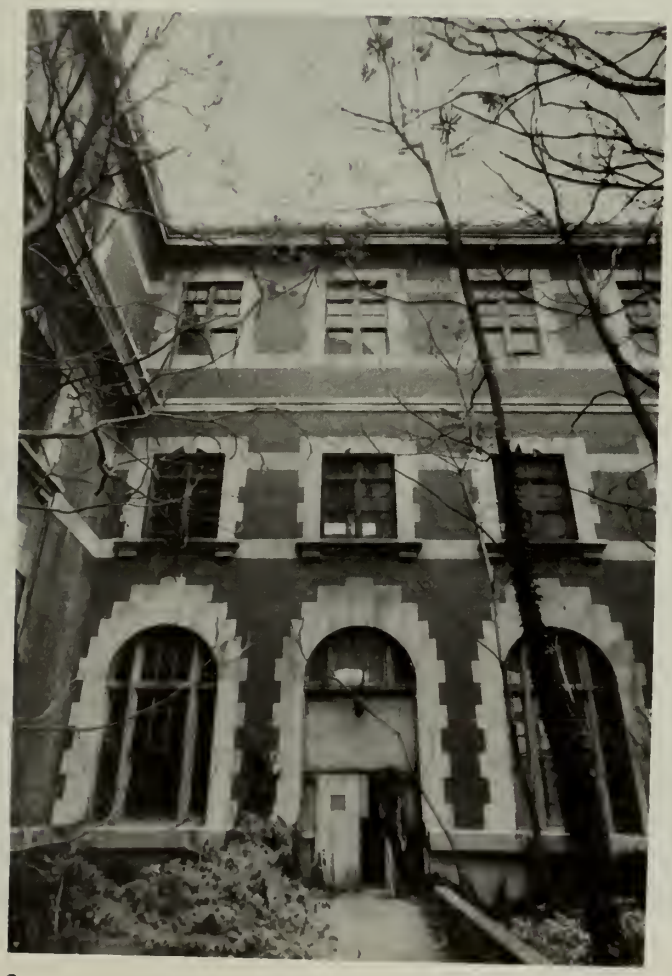
In addition to repairing the walls and roof, an expansion joint should be installed to remedy the cracking caused by thermal stress.

---

[8]Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Supplement," pp. 2, 4.

1. Room 301- Corridor 2, "Young Detainees at Ellis Island- Jennie Pratt, social worker, with children seated in classroom", 6/13/47.

2. East elevation, view southeast.



3. West elevation, north end, view east.

4. West elevation, south end, view southeast.

5. Roof, view south.

6. North entrance, west elevation, view east.

7. South entrance, west elevation, view east.

Exhibit 1

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SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE

ELLIS ISLAND

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DESIGNED: DATE:

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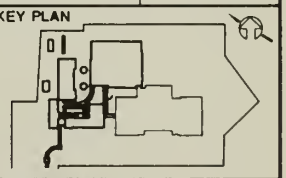
KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 2
WEST ELEVATION

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

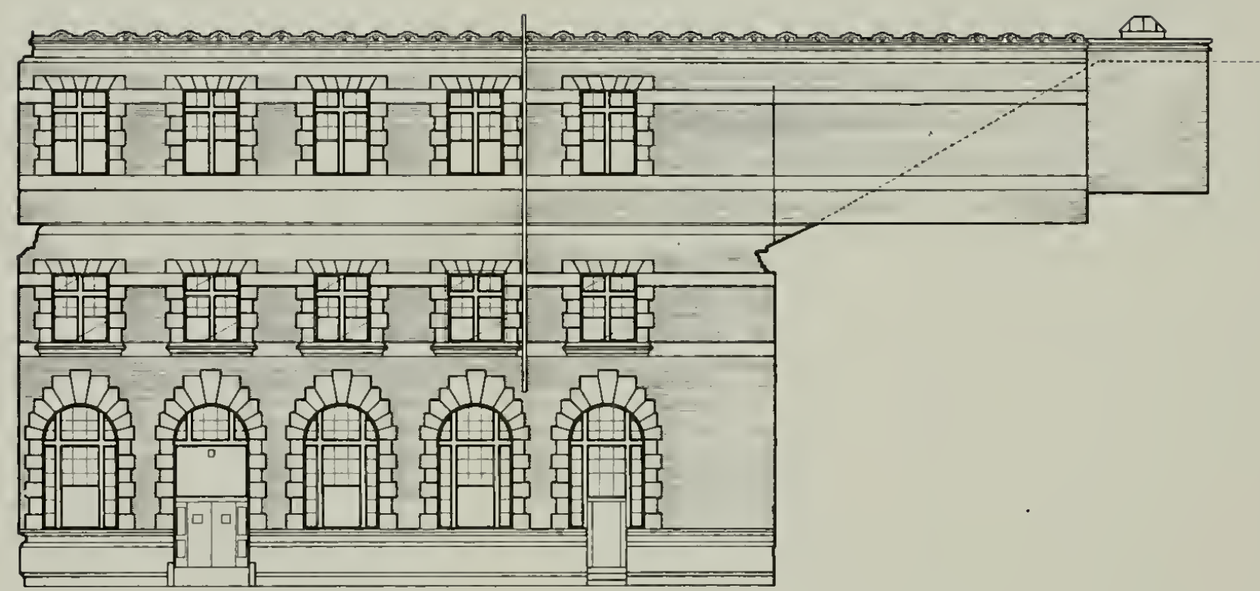
PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1' - 0"

Exhibit 1



BAGGAGE & DORMITORY

CORRIDOR 2

KITCHEN & LAUNDRY

8 0 8 16
SCALE: 1/8" = 1' - 0"

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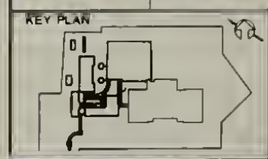
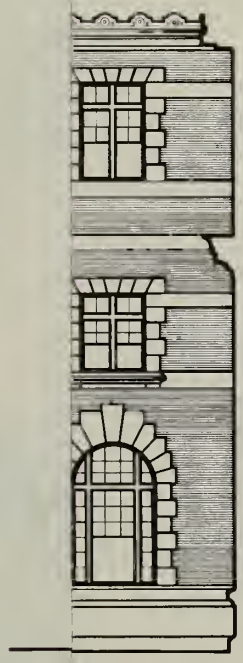


TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 2
WEST ELEVATION

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 2



8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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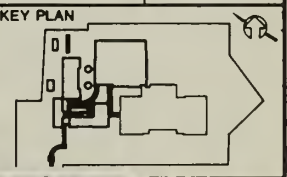


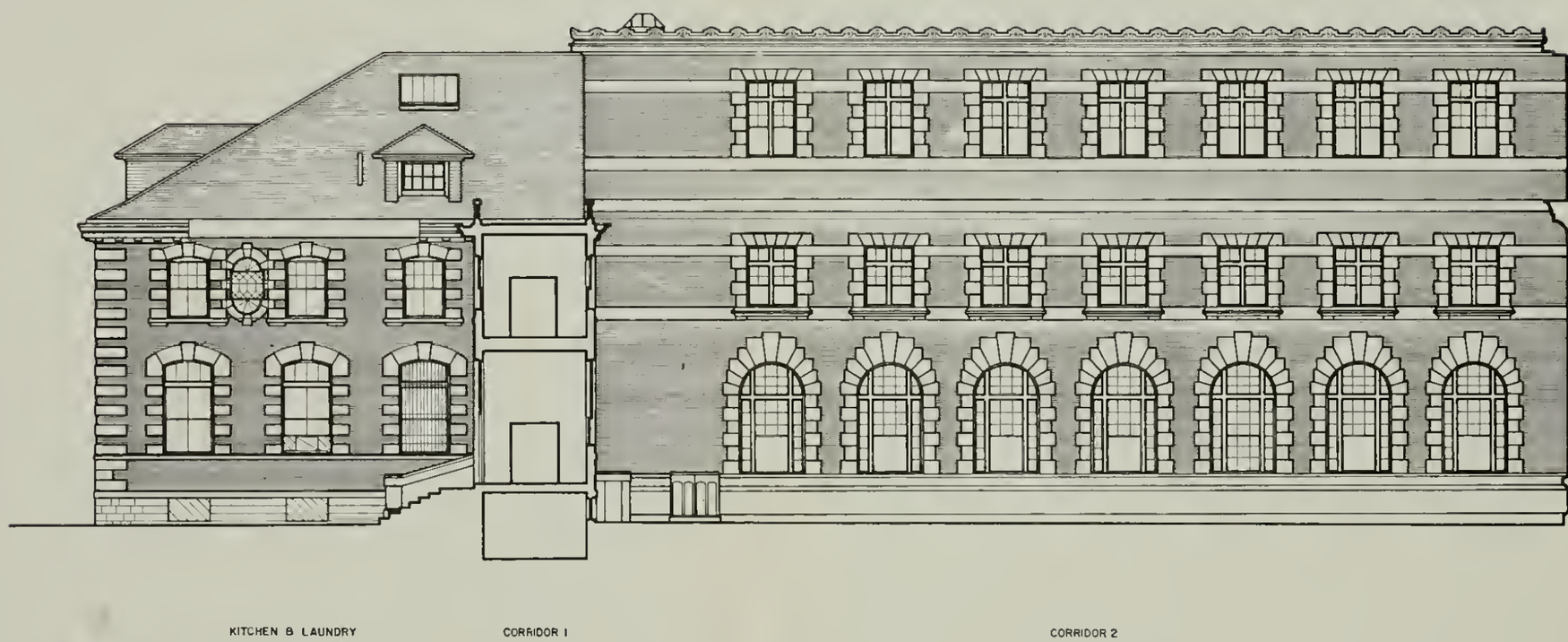
TITLE OF SHEET

KITCHEN & LAUNDRY EAST ELEVATION

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. ___ SHEET ___ OF ___

Exhibit 2



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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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TITLE OF SHEET
KITCHEN & LAUNDRY
EAST ELEVATION

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

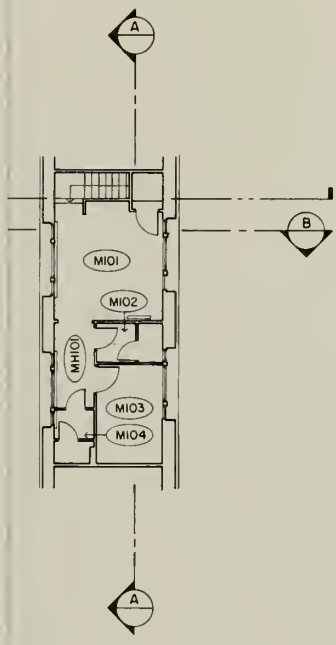
8. Room 105- looking south- raised platform floor over original ramped floor.

9. Mezzanine level of first floor, C-2.

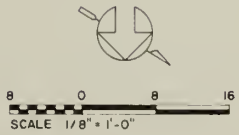
10. Second floor of C-2 looking north.

11. Third floor of C-2 looking north.

Exhibit 3



MEZZANINE



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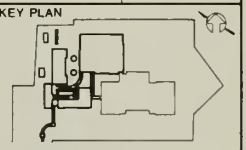

TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 2
FLOOR PLANS

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

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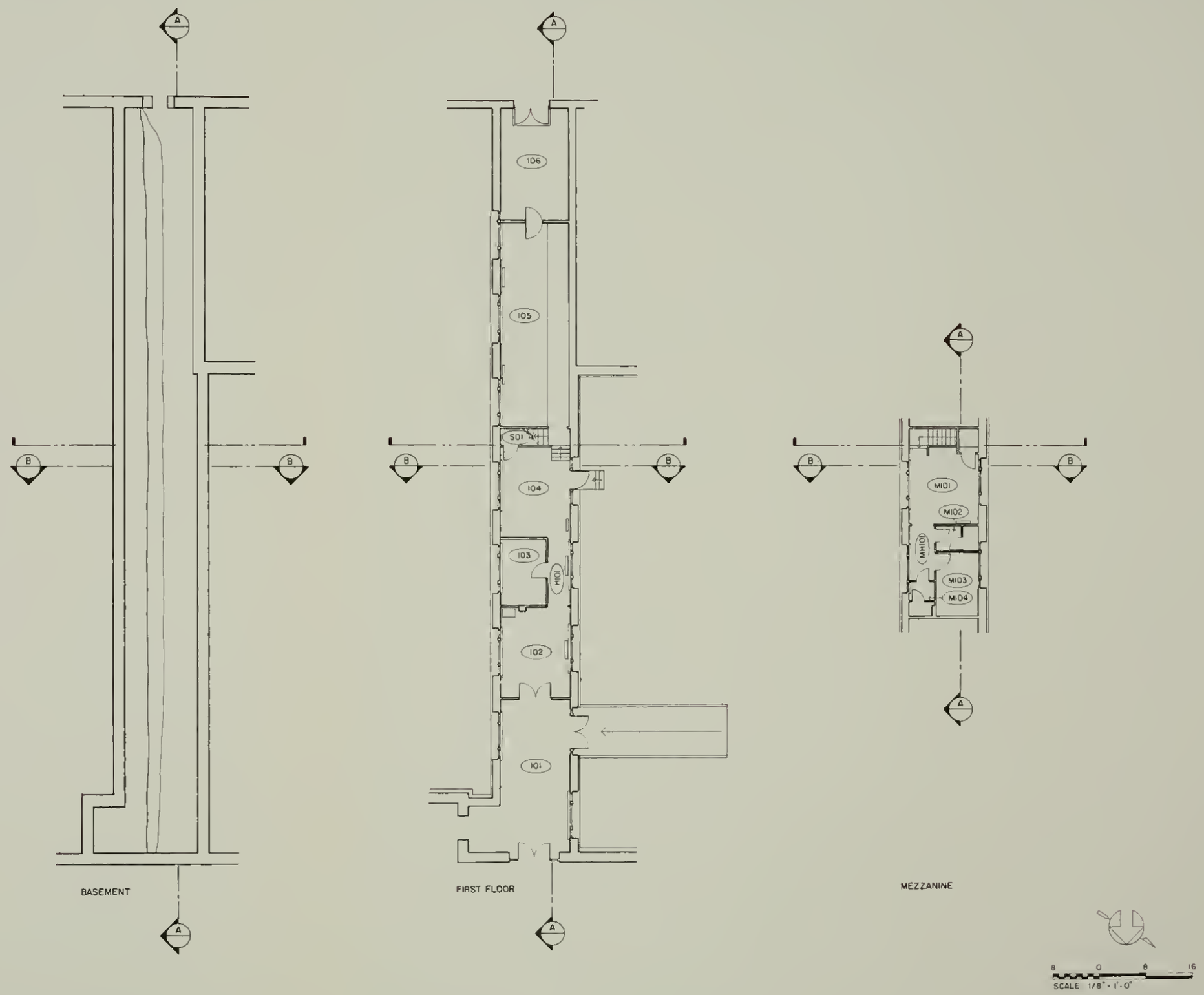

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FLOOR PLANS

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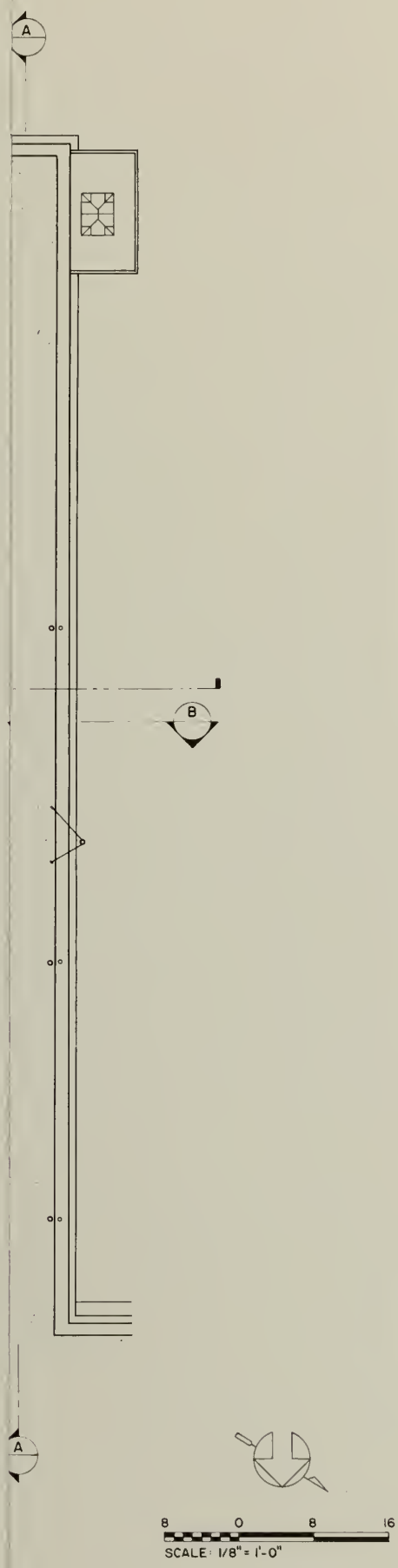

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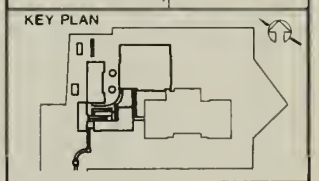


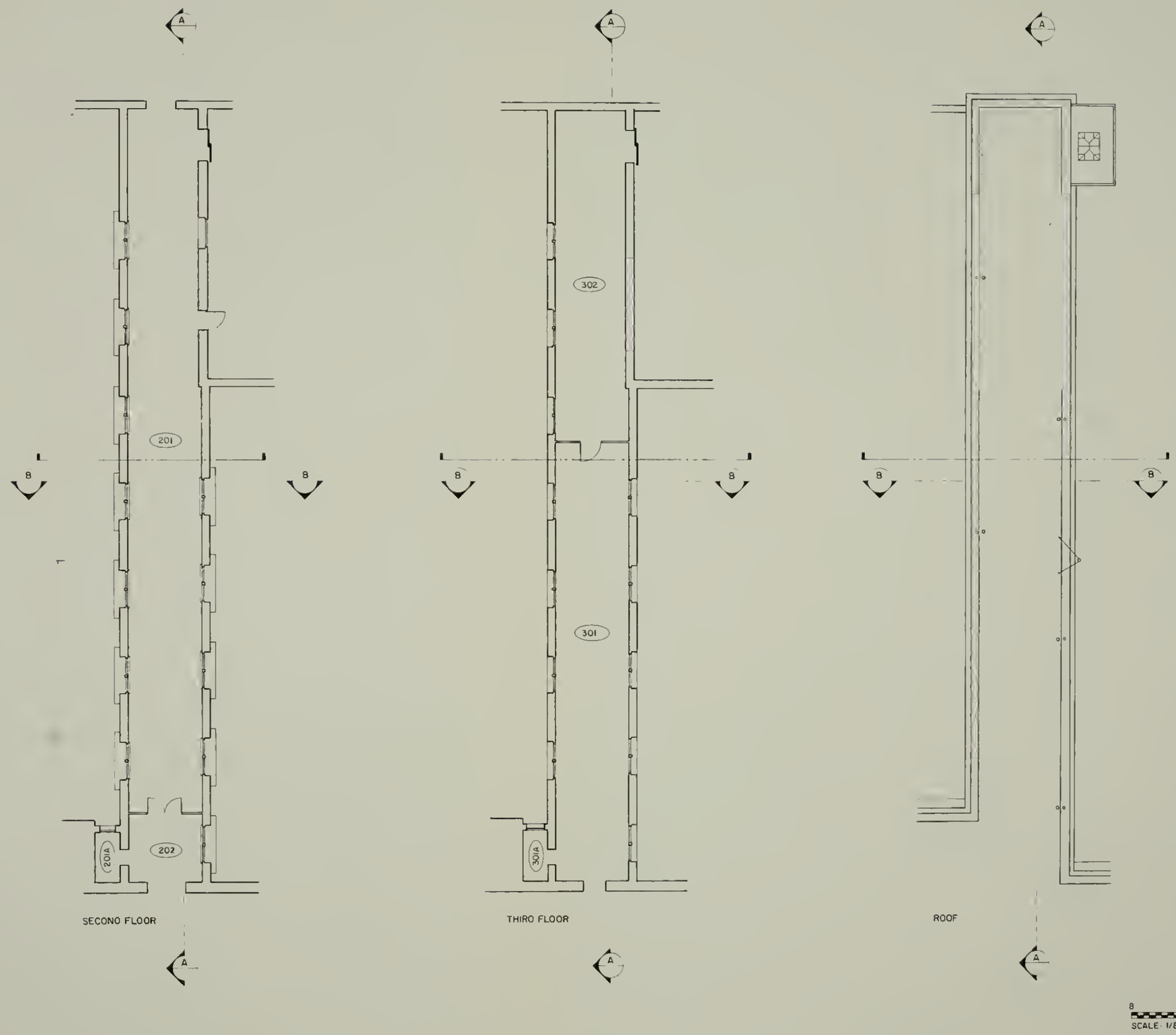
TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 2
FLOOR PLANS

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. ____ SHEET ____ OF ____

Exhibit 4



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CORRIDOR 2
FLOOR PLANS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

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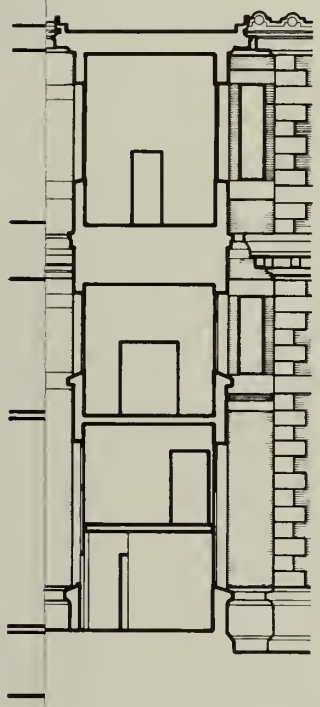
Exhibit 5



8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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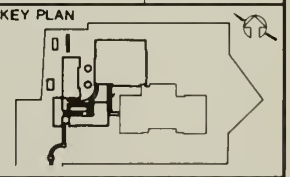


TITLE OF SHEET

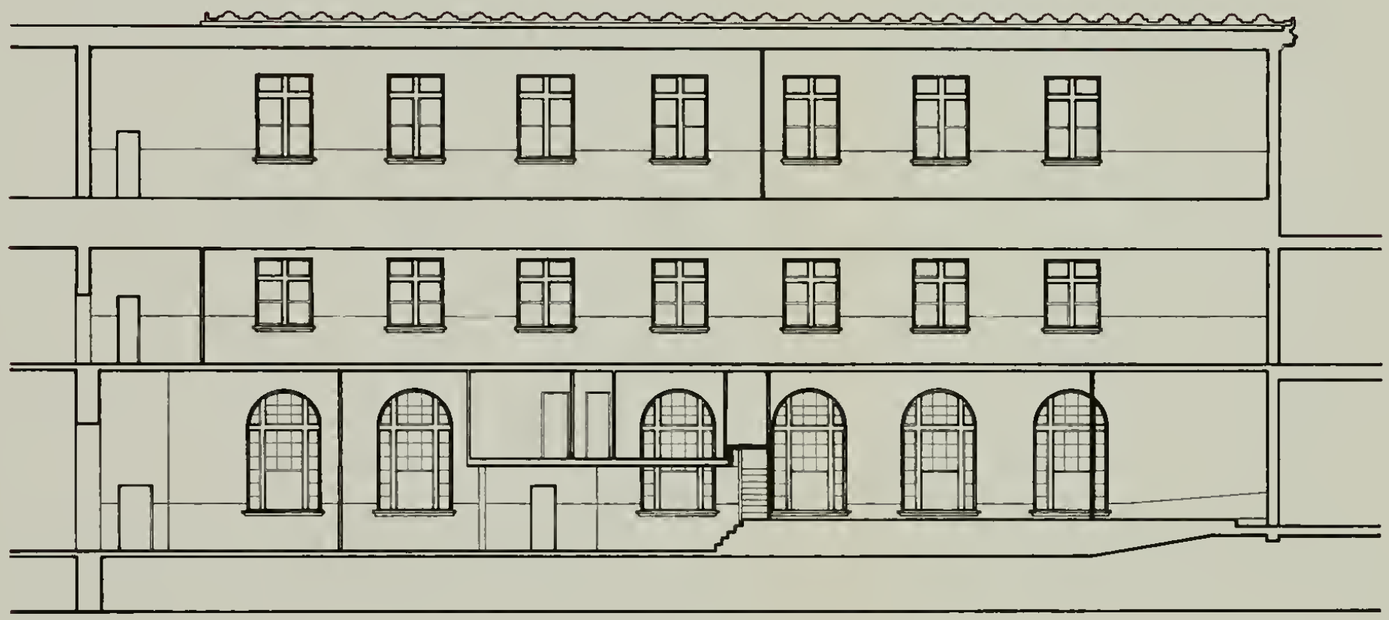
CORRIDOR 2
SECTIONS

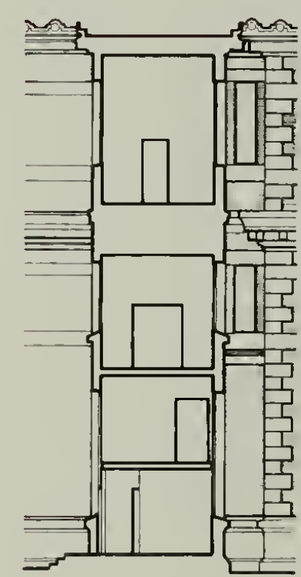
SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

Exhibit 5





8 0 8 16
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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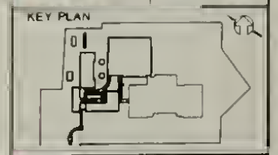


TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 2
SECTIONS

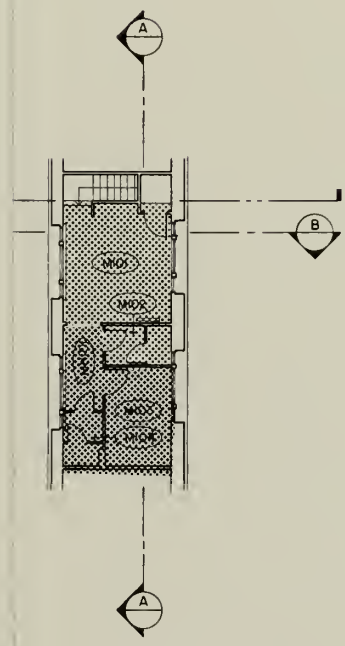
SUB SHEET NO DRAWING NO.

PKG NO. SHEET OF

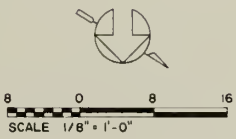
12. Room 104- lowered ceiling forming mezzanine level above. Deteriorated vinyl flooring revealing original hexagonal floor tile.

13. Room 101- deterioration of plaster on wall at right and of ceiling parging.

Exhibit 6



MEZZANINE



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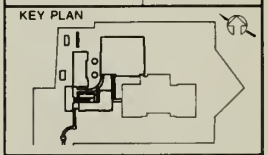


TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 2
FLOOR PLANS

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
	PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF

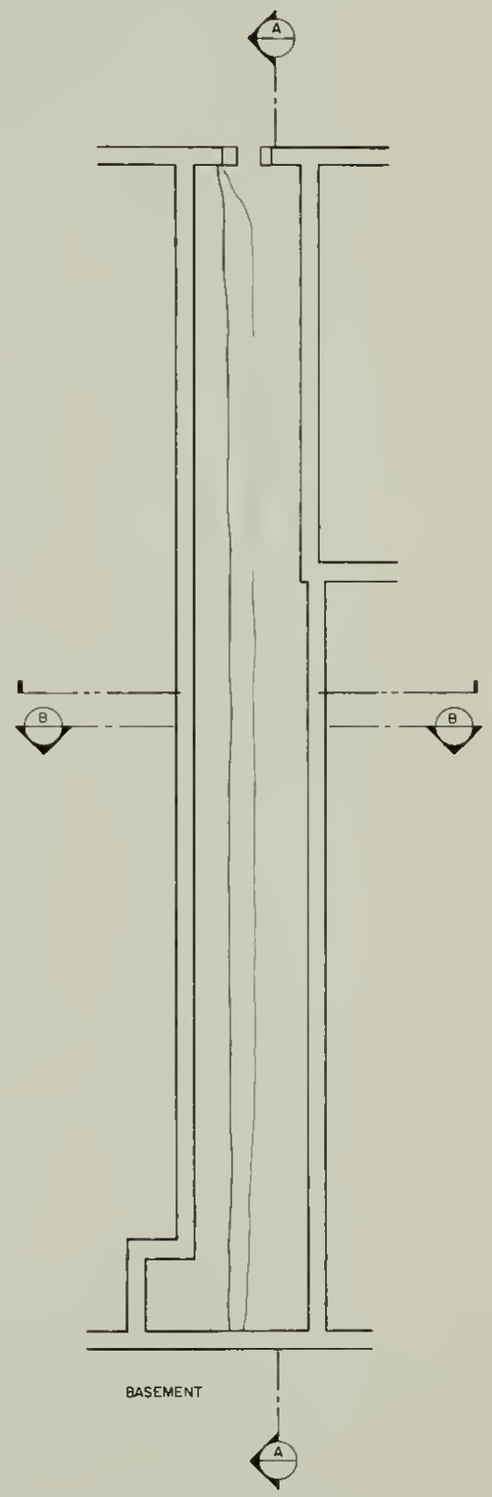
EXISTING CONDITIONS

Exhibit 6

GOOD

FAIR

POOR



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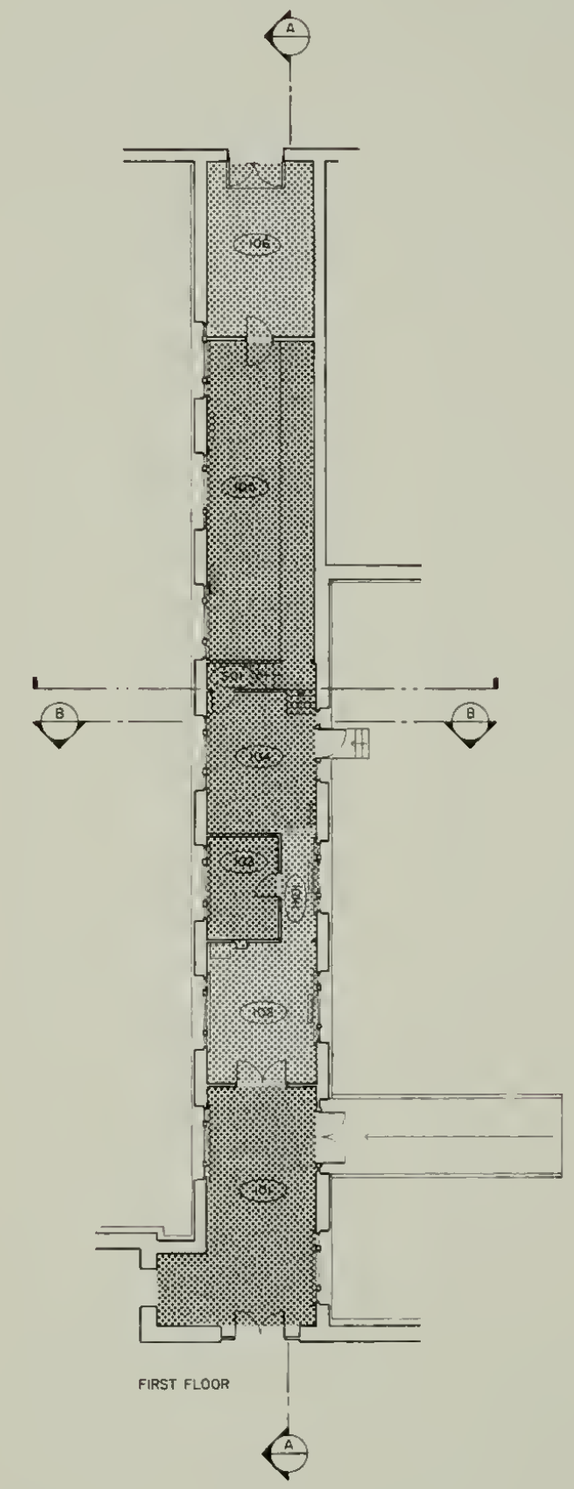
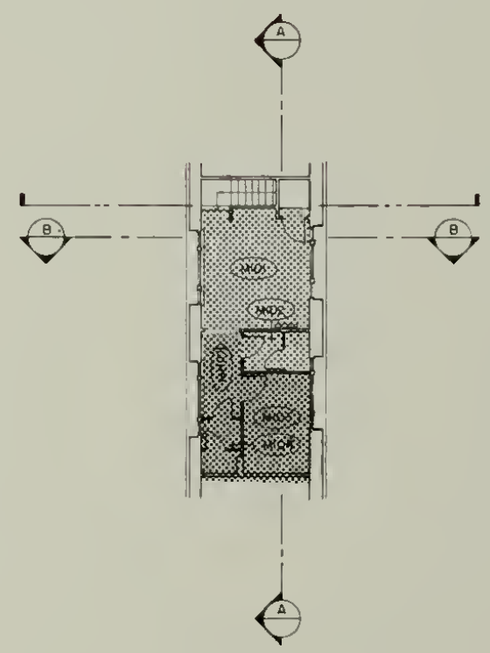


FIRST FLOOR



MEZZANINE

8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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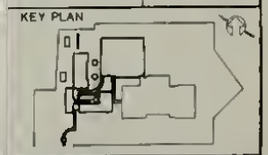


TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 2
FLOOR PLANS

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. | SHEET OF

EXISTING CO

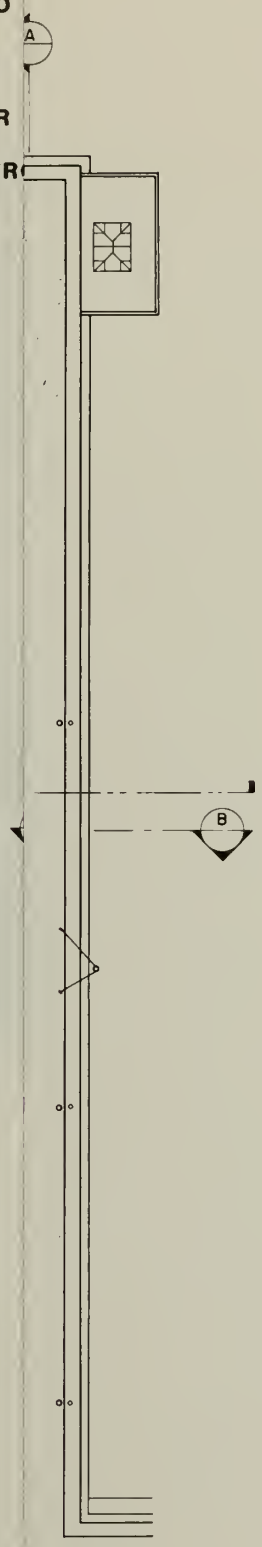
Exhibit 7

GOOD

FAIR

POOR

DESTR



8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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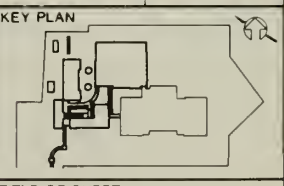
KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 2
FLOOR PLANS

SUB SHEET NO.

DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO.

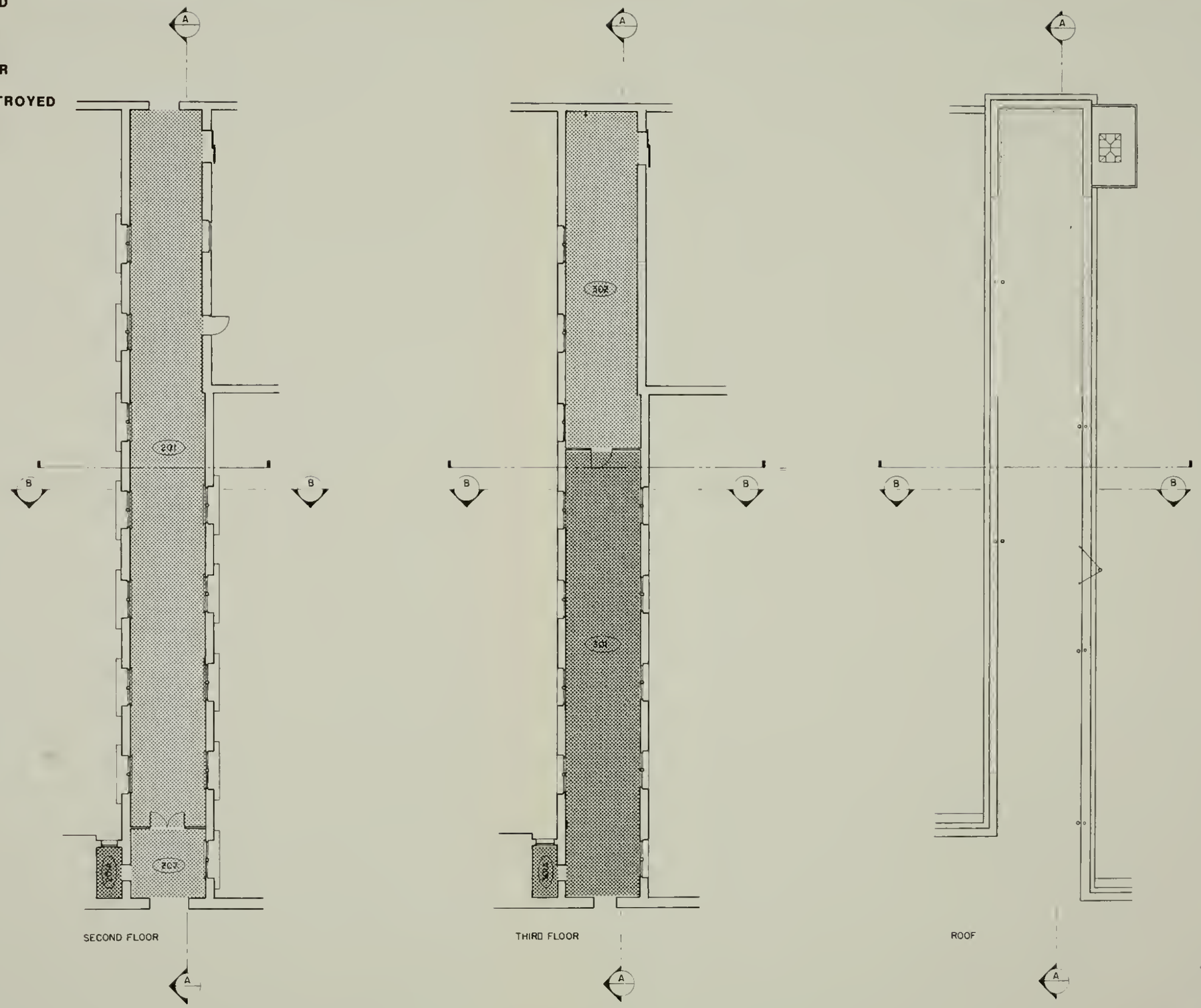
SHEET

OF

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Exhibit 7

GOOD
FAIR
POOR
DESTROYED



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KEY PLAN

TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 2
FLOOR PLANS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO

PKG NO SHEET OF

14. Room 103- sink (c. 1930's), lamp with flared cone metal shade.

15. Room 102- square pedestal sink (c. 1940's), RLM-type light fixture with glass globe.

16. Cracking and spalling of stone on either side of keystones on the west facade of C-2.

17. Severe transverse ceiling cracks and vertical wall cracks on second floor of C-2.

4. Covered Way 3 (C-3)

a. Description

This exterior stairway extends across the courtyard from the south wall of room 201 in the baggage and dormitory building to the first floor of the main building (photo 1 and exhibit 1). Constructed in 1924, it provided a path from the main building to the new interview room where friends of the detained immigrants could talk to those detained in the baggage and dormitory building. Two steel I-beams on concrete piers support the steel channel stringers with thirty risers and twenty-seven diamond plate treads. Two concrete landings, in addition to the bottom concrete landing platform, break the stair into three runs. The gable roof with light angle framing and the sides of the stair were originally covered with corrugated copper sheathing. The roof sheathing and flashing is intact with the exception of a section missing in the shed roof over the first floor platform; none of the side sheathing is extant (photo 2).

The stair received natural light at each landing through a six-over-three-light pivotal copper steel sash window on either side and a pair of skylights. The latter originally had 1/4" corrugated wire glass, which has been replaced by corrugated fiberglass (photos 3 and 4). Two windows exist on either side of the first floor landing, an eight-over-four and a six-over-three pivoted metal sash window.

The vestibule terminating the stair in room 201 has wood partitions consisting of tongue-in-groove siding and plywood panels. A door in the west wall has four lights and two wood panels; the east wall door is missing. The northern wall consists of ten lights above wood panels.

An electrical conduit feeding three bulb sockets runs along the central beam.

Exhibits 2 and 3 document the "as found" condition of the stair.

b. Existing Conditions

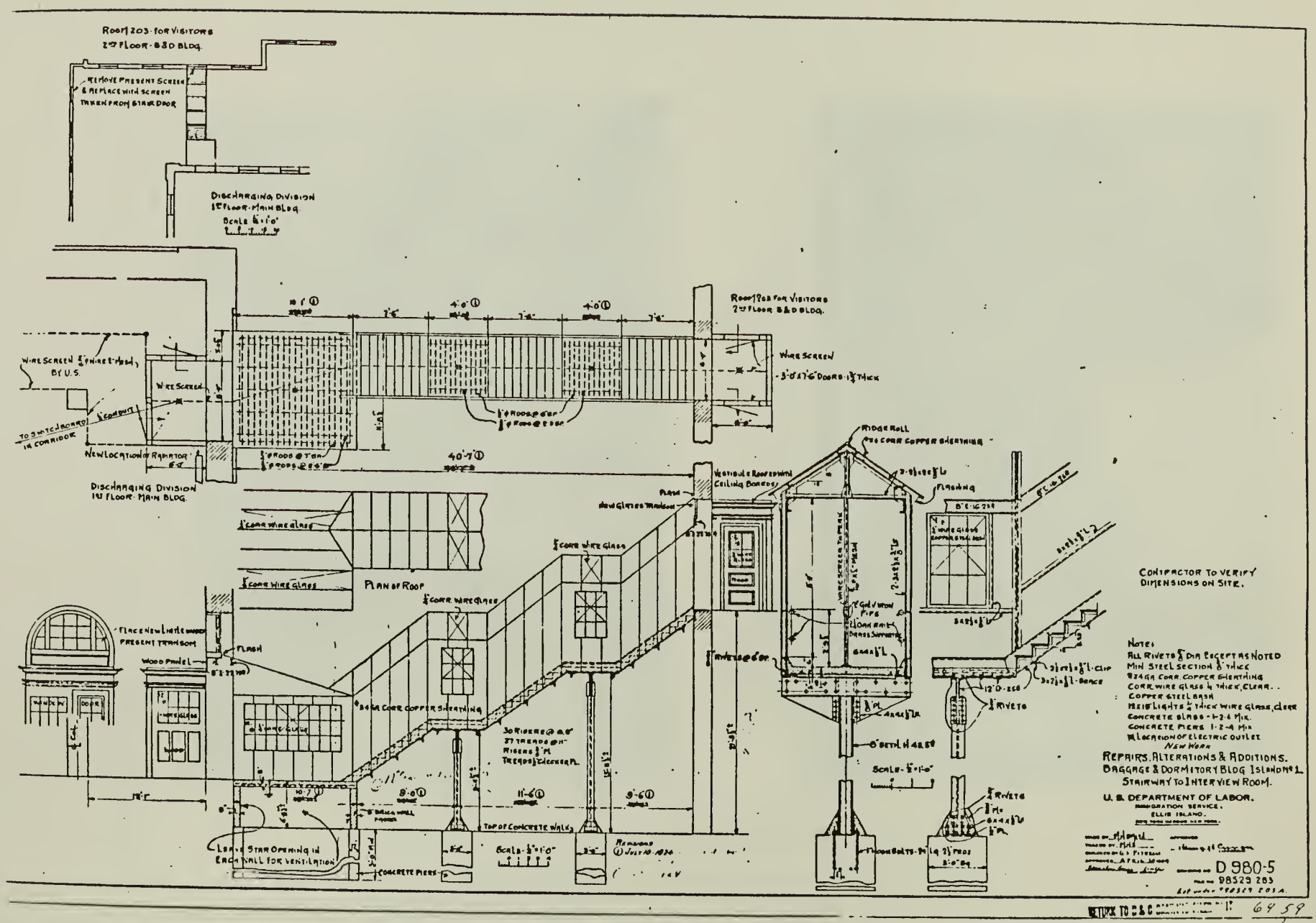
All steel elements are corroded and steel windows are severely deteriorated. The only serious corrosion is at the top of the bottom flange of the channel stringers at the intermediate platform.[9] (photo 5). Most of the wire glass panes are cracked or broken and the skylight replacements merely lay over the existing copper roofing. The top right-hand section of the 2-1/4" oak double handrails is missing over the first run.

---

[9]Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Ellis Island; Historic Structures Report; Structural Systems," November 1984, p.10.

1. View looking east toward covered stairway (C-3). Main building is at right and baggage and dormitory building is at left.

2. View of stair looking west toward platform from first floor of main builidng. No side sheathing remains.



Covered stair 3- "Addition of Stairway to Interview Room", 1924.

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Exhibit 1

3. East side of stair- pivoted windows at landings.

4. View north to baggage and dormitory building vestibule.

Exhibit 2

SE & DORMITORY
SECTION

4 0 4 8
SCALE 1/4" = 1' - 0"

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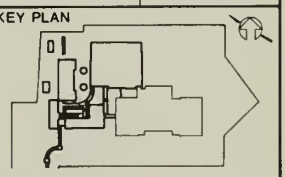
KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 3
SECTION & ELEVATIONS

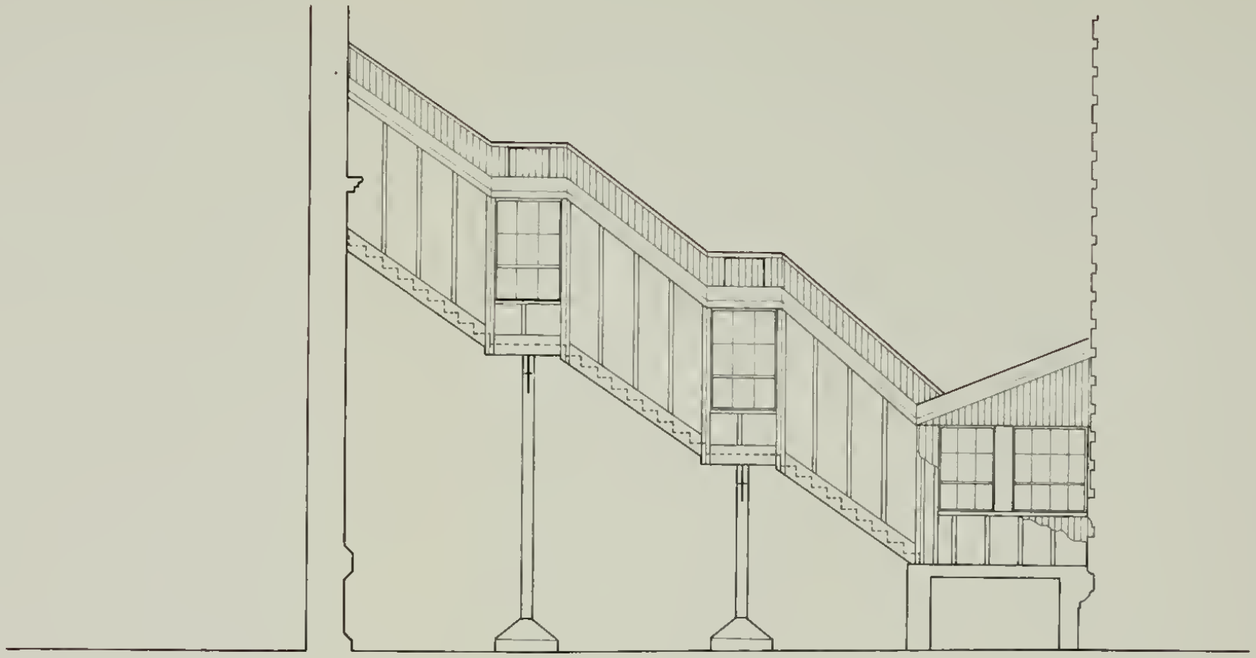
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO.

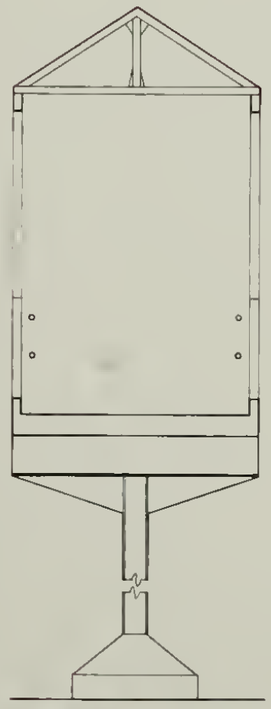
SHEET

OF

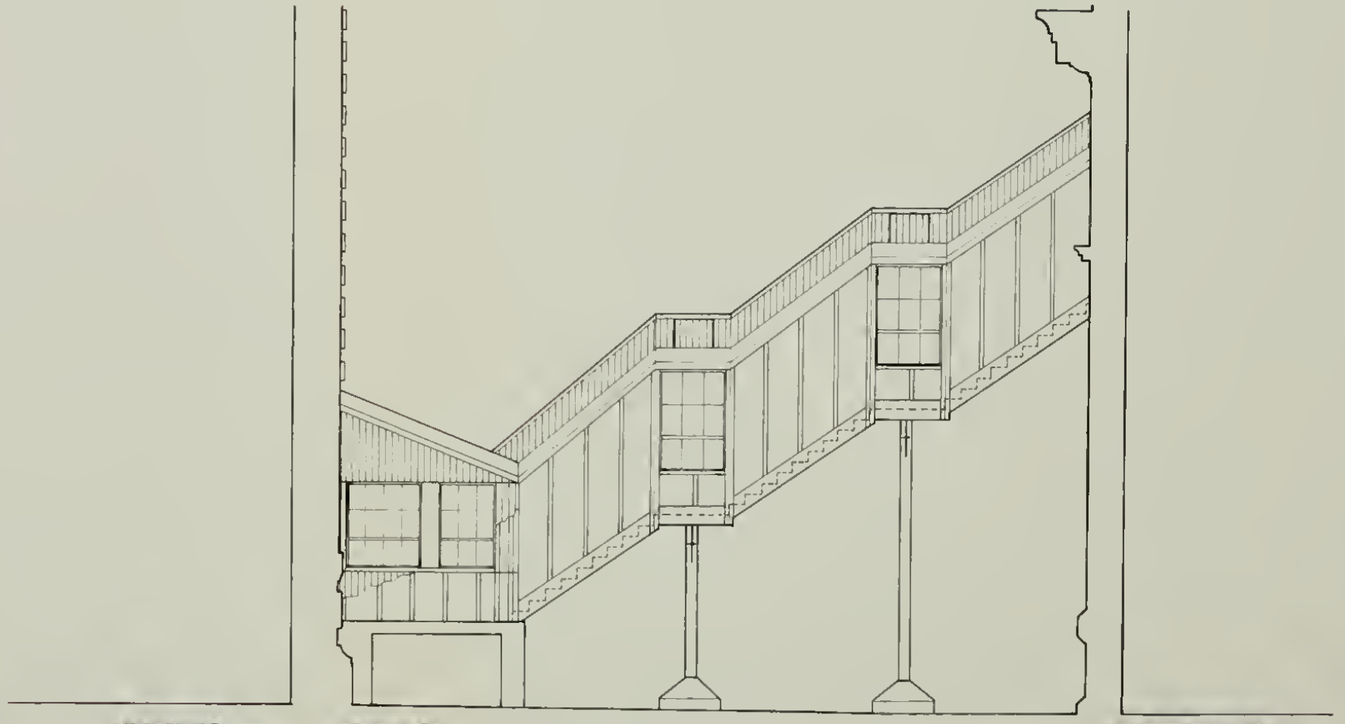
Exhibit 2



EAST ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



WEST ELEVATION

4 0 4 8
SCALE 1/4" = 1' - 0"

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KEY PLAN

TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 3
SECTION & ELEVATIONS

SUB SHEET NO | DRAWING NO

PKG NO | SHEET
OF

Exhibit 3

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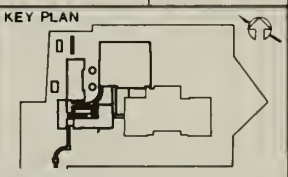


TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 3 PLANS

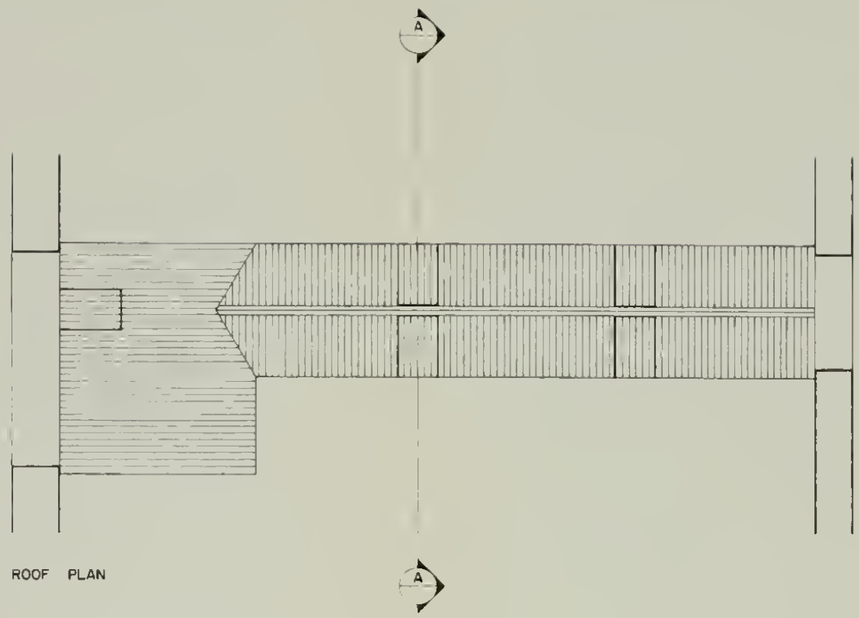
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. ___ SHEET ___ OF ___

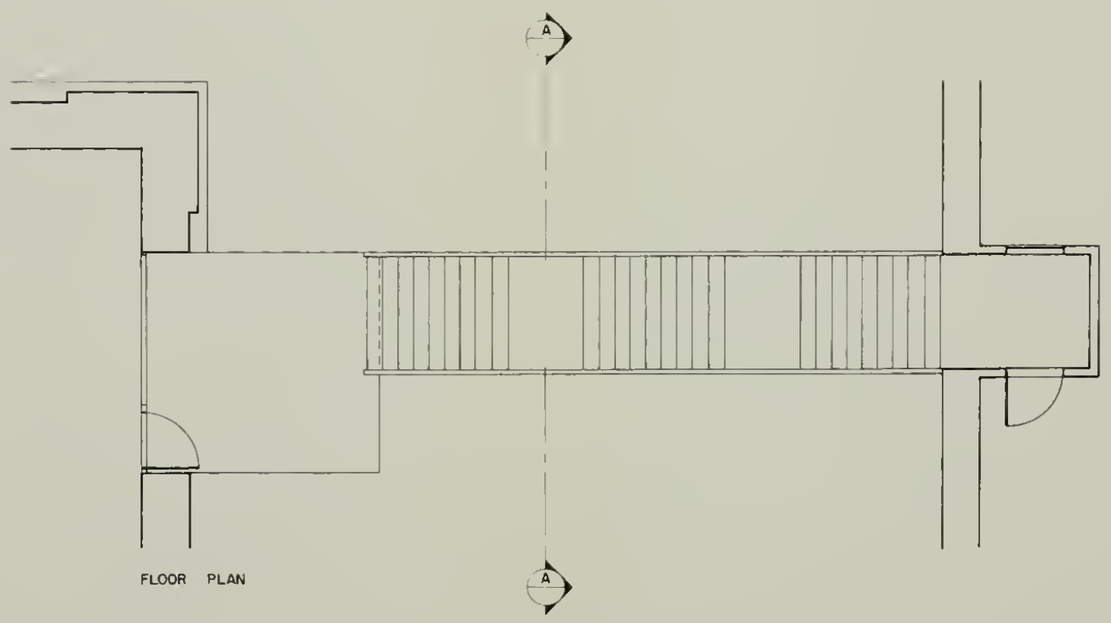
4 0 4 8

SCALE 1/4" = 1' - 0"

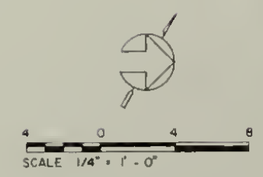
Exhibit 3



ROOF PLAN



FLOOR PLAN



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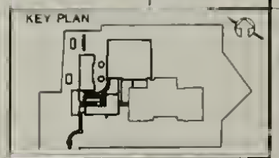
KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR PLANS 3

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

5. Corrosion on top of bottom flange of channel stringers at intermediate platform.

5. Covered Way 4 (C-4)

a. Description

Covered way 4, forming an arc from the baggage and dormitory building to covered way 5 (C-5), was finished in 1909. At the north end it joins a one-and-one-half-story arched entrance at the southwest corner of the baggage and dormitory building. At the west the passage connects with the northern end of covered way 5, near the southern entrance to the powerhouse (photos 1-3). Though originally planned as an enclosed passage with arched windows (like covered way 5), it was built as a brick arcade in stretcher bond with a gabled tile roof and a concrete floor (photos 4-5). A section of arches on the west side was later filled in with brick, slightly recessed from the exterior surface (photo 6). Exhibits 1 and 2 depict the "as found" condition of covered way 4.

The gable roof framing is wood plank spanning from a center steel ridge beam to the exterior walls.[10] The plywood-formed concrete ceiling slab was installed in 1934 (exhibit 3). The overhead pipe space above this ceiling contained electrical conduit supplying power to the baggage and dormitory building from the powerhouse. This pipe space is ventilated by flat stamped metal grilles open to the exterior. No piping presently exists in the structure.[11]

---

[10]Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Supplement," p. 4.

[11]Syska & Hennessy.

b. Existing Conditions[12]

A crack in the soffit of the brick arch is located at the western end of the passage where it joins C-5. The ceiling slab has many transverse cracks with evidence of some water leakage (photo 7). Near the entry to the baggage and dormitory building there is severe cracking of the brick walls at both east and west sides (photo 8). Both types of cracking are caused by temperature related movement. The brick infill of one of the west arches has a wide vertical crack where the wall is bulging inward. The cracking of the support walls at both ends of the arcade are acting as expansion joints. Expansion joint material should be placed in these cracks to forestall water intrusion. Plants are growing in the gutters.

---

[12]Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Historic Structures Report," p. 14.

1. C-4- looking west from third floor of C-2.

2. East wall of C-4.

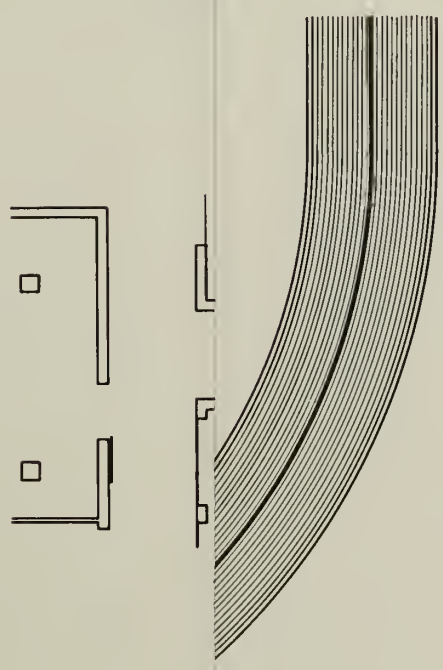
3. C-4- view north into entry to baggage and dormitory building.

4. C-4- view south from baggage and dormitory building entry.

5. C-4- view east toward curving portion.

6. C-4- west interior wall with brick filled-in arches.

Exhibit 1



8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1' - 0"

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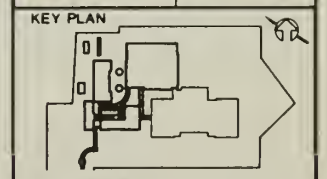


TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 4

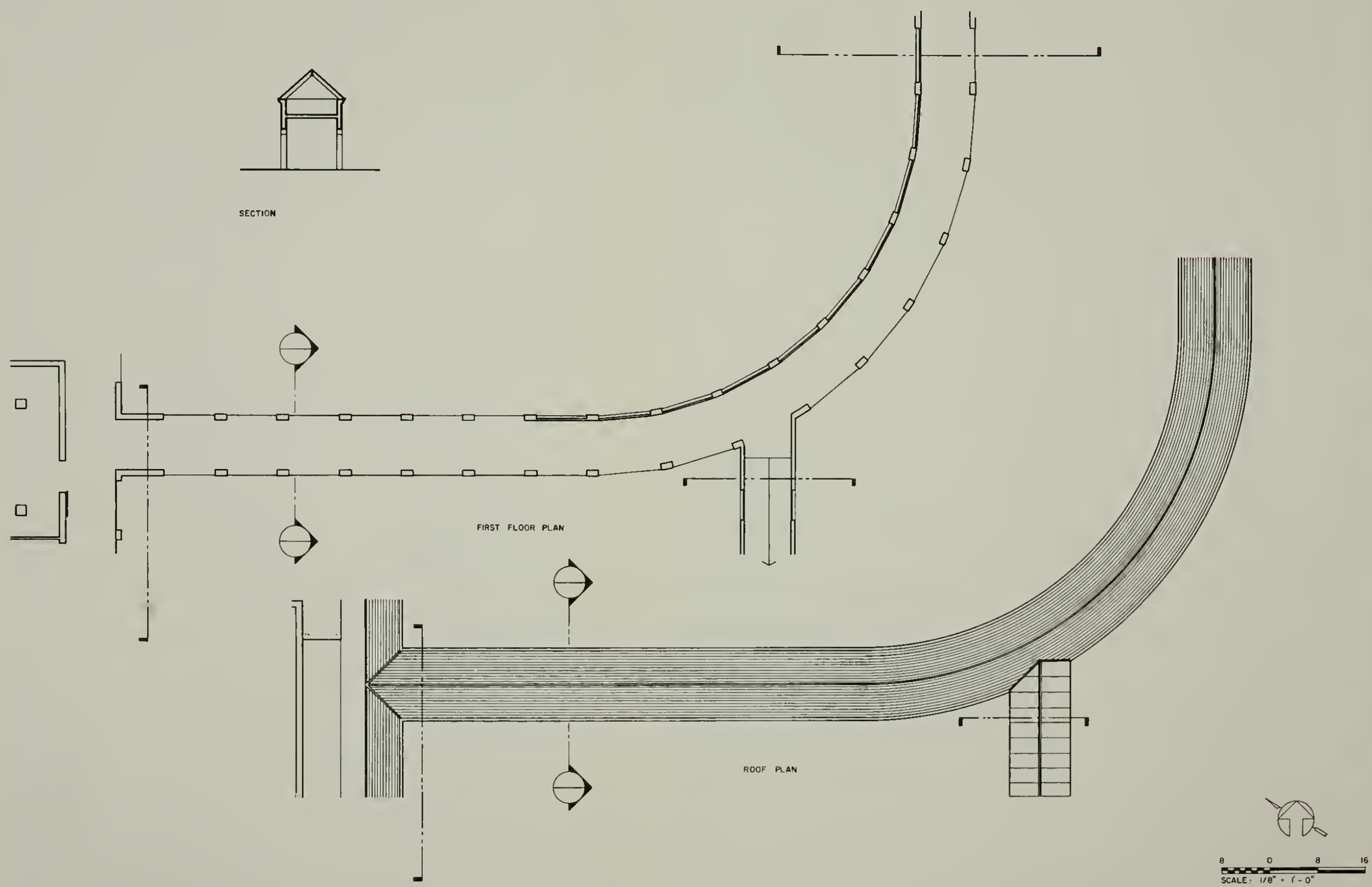
SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

Exhibit 1

SECTION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ROOF PLAN

8 0 8 16
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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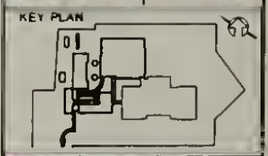
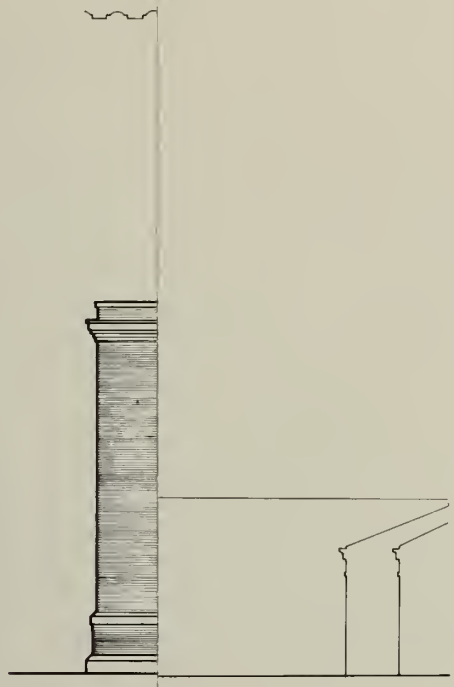


TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 4

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 2



WEST EL

NORTH ELEVATION

8 0 8 16

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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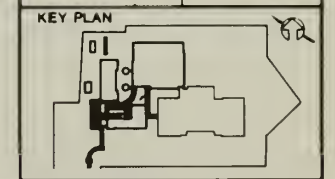


TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY WEST & NORTH ELEVS.

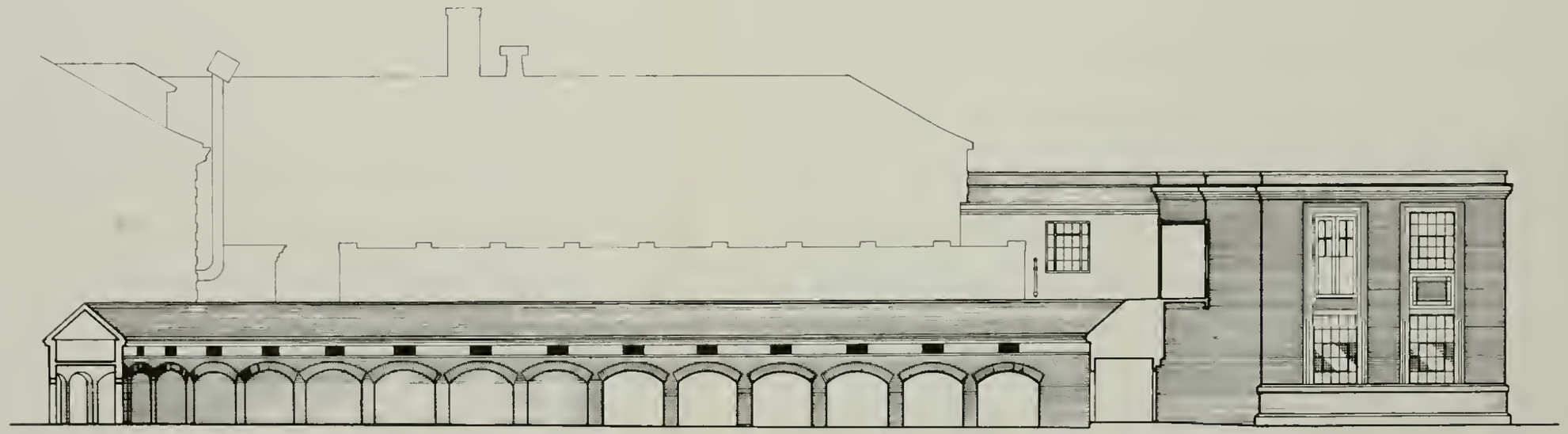
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. ___ ___ ___ ___

SHEET ___ OF ___

Exhibit 2

WEST ELEVATION



CORRIDOR FOUR

NORTH ELEVATION

8 0 8 16
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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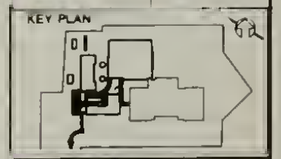

TITLE OF SHEET
BAKERY & CARPENTRY
WEST & NORTH ELEVS.

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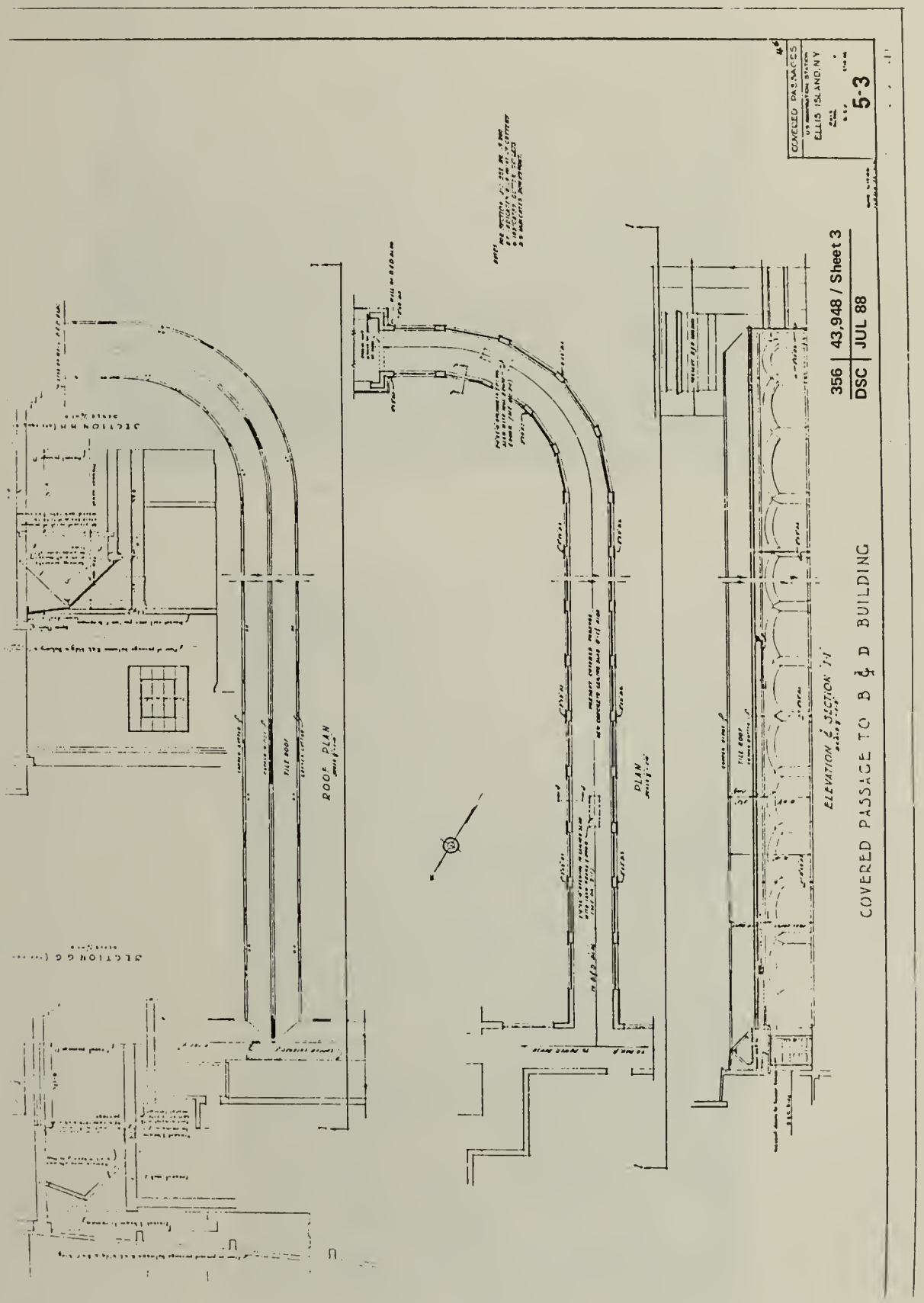

Covered way 4- new concrete ceiling slab, 1934.

7. C-4- transverse cracks in the ceiling with evidence of water leakage.

8. C-4- separation at mortar joints on east wall near arched pavilion to baggage and dormitory building.

6. Covered Way 5 (C-5)

a. Historical Development

This covered way was designed by Boring & Tilton. Extending from the powerhouse to the ferry building, it was constructed concurrently with the powerhouse in 1901. Steam and electric pipes and electric wires were conveyed from the powerhouse to the other buildings on the island under the roof of this covered way. Photos 1 and 2 show the east facade of the passage circa 1910. Adjacent to the covered way on the west was the wooden waiting shed for immigrants' friends. It was separated from the covered way by diamond wire grilles and windows in the brick arches (exhibit 1). The northernmost pavilion, originally located west of the kitchen and laundry building, was demolished when the bakery and carpentry building was built in 1914-15. The waiting shed was removed in 1934. The following year several courses of brick were added to the top of the original walls, making the structure taller. The western arches were bricked in, becoming a party wall between the existing covered passage and a new covered passage. The latter passage was originally planned to provide access to a new sun porch to be built north of the immigrant's building (exhibits 2 and 3). This porch was never built and the new passage was divided into five rooms. The new passage was built to match the old with wood sash and panels in brick arches. New ceiling slabs were installed in both passages and a new concrete floor was poured in the southern pavilion.

The new passage included an enclosed concrete stairway with brick walls built along the east wall of the bakery and carpentry shop (photo 3). It led to the second floor of the kitchen and laundry building. The top landing of the stair has been bricked in.

b. Exterior

1. Description

Covered way 5 connects the powerhouse and the ferry building. It runs north-south with a curved section linking two pavilions at the south (photos 4-7). The pavilions are constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond. They have stilted arch openings in each exposed elevation that were originally doorways. The openings on the northeast pavilion have been filled in with horizontal wood, brick, stucco tympanums, and windows. In addition, windows have been cut out at the corner of this pavilion (photo 8). The arches on the other pavilion are open and have bluestone corner guards (photo 9).

Both elevations of the covered way are constructed of red brick with piers forming an arcade of segmental arches. The east elevation is common bond. Decorative elements include rowlock arches and a single header course six rows below the eaves. Wood sash windows are grouped in four-light-triplets in each arch. On the east elevation the area below the windows has been filled in with brick and a concrete base while at the west elevation the windows rest on a frame base with three wood panels.

The gable roofs of the passage and the hipped roofs of the pavilions are clad in terra-cotta tiles.

The gable-roofed projection north of the pavilion on the west elevation is all that was constructed of a planned passage to sun porches that were never built. It is red brick laid in common bond with a concrete lintel, stucco in the gable end, and a four light window (photo 15). Exhibits 4 and 5 depict the elevations and roof plan of covered way 5.

2. Existing Conditions

The east elevation of covered way 5 is in fair condition while the west elevation is in extremely poor condition. The brick exhibits loss of mortar and surface spalling on both elevations. More substantive spalling has occurred at the corners of the piers and at the pavilions. Brick is missing at the corner of the window sill on the northeast pavilion (photo 11). The brick at the opening adjacent to the powerhouse is crumbling and a temporary wood support has been installed (photo 12). An exposed corroded beam has caused spalling at the concrete lintel on the gabled projection (photo 13). Efflorescence is pronounced on the east pavilion and on the straight section of the east elevation.

Windows on most of the east pavilion are generally intact. However a few are splitting or missing glazing. In contrast, the windows at the west elevation are in extremely deteriorated condition. Two arches at the north end, near the powerhouse, have been filled with horizontal wood on the interior and vertical wood supports and tar paper on the exterior (photo 14). Frames and muntins are rotted, warped, and separating, and are entirely missing in some locations. Much of the glazing is broken or missing. The wood panels are rotted and many are no longer extant. One arch on the west elevation is blocked off with wood and another is entirely open (photos 15 and 16).

The roof tiles are generally in good condition although some are cracked or missing. Gutters are clogged with leaves. Downspouts are entirely missing at the west elevation (photo 17); some are missing on the east elevation, while others have been replaced with PVC pipes.

Flashing is torn at the juncture of the gabled projection and the pavilion on the west elevation (photo 18).

c. Interior

The interior of covered way 5 is divided lengthwise into two sections: a continuous passageway on the east side of a solid brick wall continues along the east side of the bakery and carpentry building and into the powerhouse; and a series of rooms on the west side of the wall, south of the bakery and carpentry building. Floors and ceilings are concrete slab and the walls are painted brick. Exhibit 6 depicts the "as found" plan of covered way 5. Exhibit 7 illustrates a section of C-5 and the northern portion of its east elevation.

The interior condition of this corridor is generally good on the eastern side of the corridor (photos 19 and 20). The concrete flooring has only one cross crack. The eastern wall exhibits some paint flaking and minimal efflorescence. The rooms of the western half of the corridor are generally in good condition except for the arched wooden windows and bulkhead panels (photo 21). Concrete ceiling and floor are good and plaster walls exhibit only peeling paint. Exhibit 8 depicts the existing conditions.

d. Mechanical[13]

The overhead piping space of covered way 5 contains much of the conduits and piping which served the entire island, including high-pressure and low-pressure steam lines and related traps, drips and return lines. The steel trusses framing the roof were used to both support and anchor the steam lines.

Reuse of existing valves and piping is not recommended due to its advanced state of deterioration.

Sectional radiators are found in the western rooms and in room 102A. Corridor lighting consists of ceiling-mounted lamps, some with wire guards. RLM-type metal shades were used in the western rooms (photos 22-23).

e. Structural

The gable roof framing is wood plank spanning from a center steel ridge beam to the exterior walls. Transverse cracks, caused by temperature related movement, appear in the ceiling slab (photo 24), but do not require repairs.[14] The north end of the east wall adjacent to the powerhouse is structurally unsound. A temporary wood support has been installed, but rebuilding is required.

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[13]Syska & Hennessy.

[14]Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Historic Structures Report," p. 10.

1. Covered way #5. William Williams Collection No.9, 1909, Edwin Levick, photographer. (Kitchen and laundry building at far right.)

2. Covered way #5. William Williams Collection No. 2, 1909-1912, Edwin Levick, photographer.

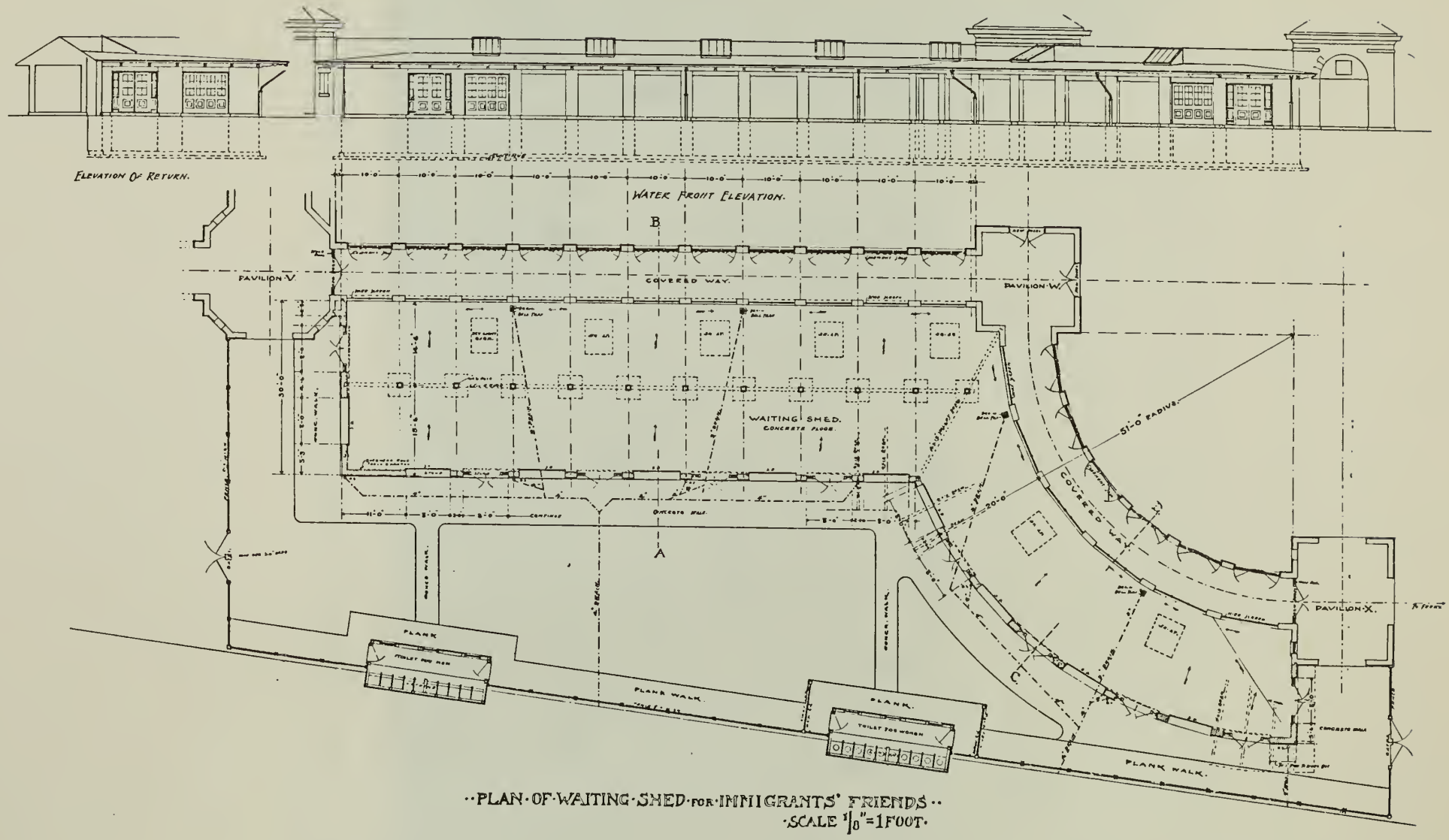

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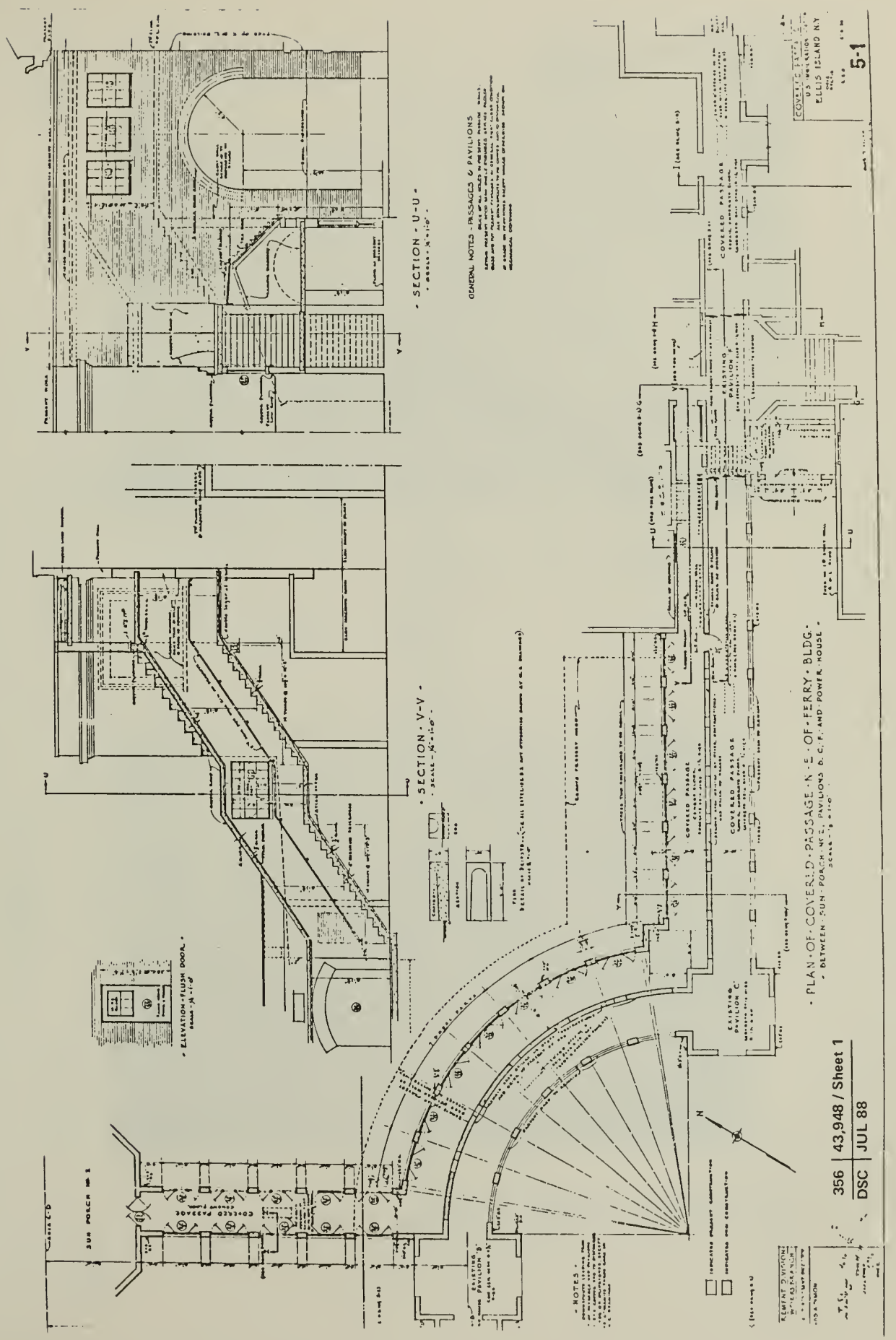
Exhibit 1

Plan for covered way 5 with wooden waiting shed, 1901.

Exhibit 2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SECTION - V-V -
ELEVATION - FLUSH DOOR -
GENERAL NOTES - PASSAGES & PAVILIONS
PLAN OF COVERED PASSAGE - N - E - OF FERRY BLDG.
BETWEEN SUN PORCH NO. 2, PAVILIONS B, C, F, AND POWER HOUSE
COVERED PASSAGE
EXISTING PAVILION 'B'
EXISTING PAVILION 'C'
EXISTING PAVILION
NOTES
U.S. IMMIGRATION
ELLIS ISLAND N.Y.
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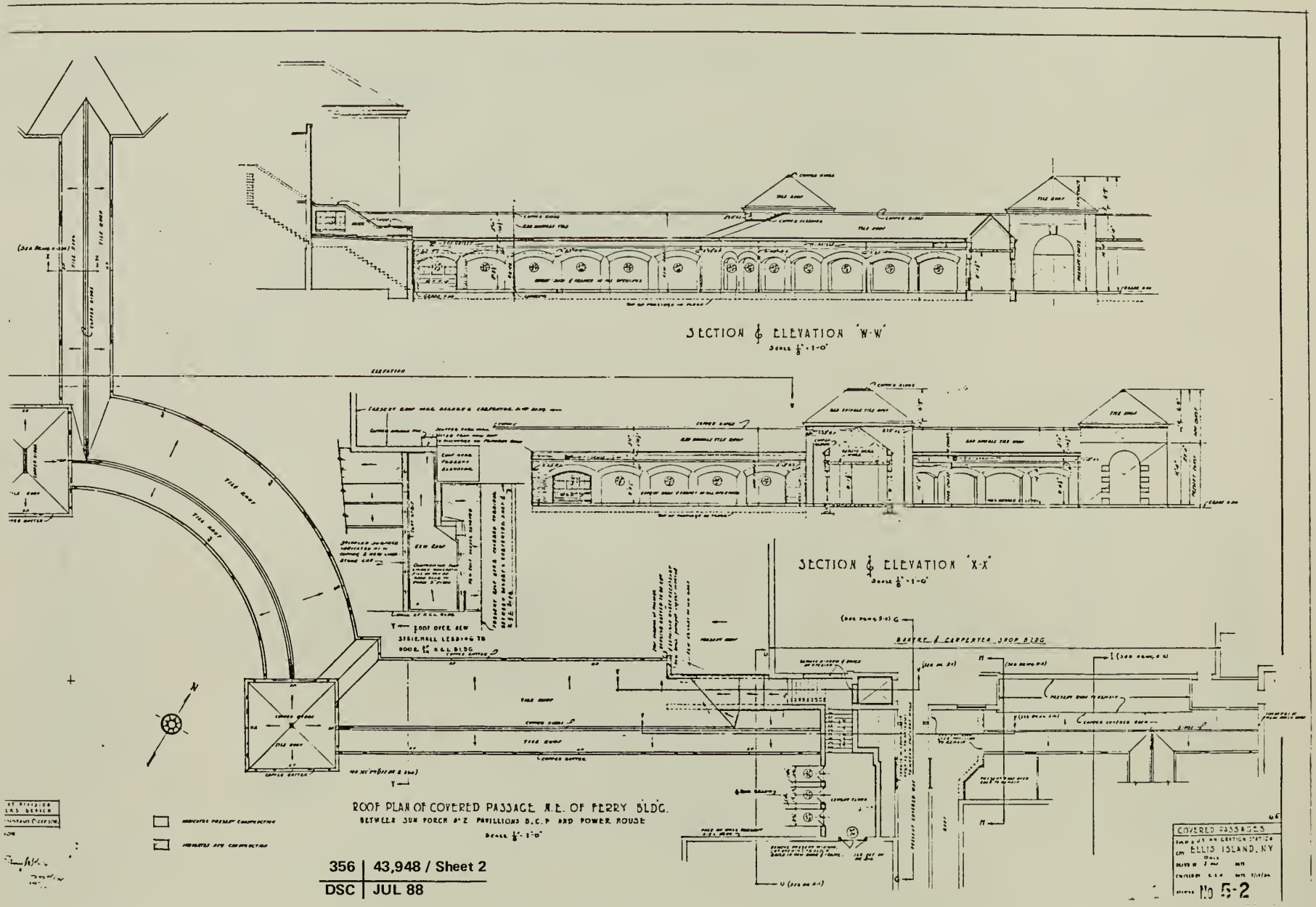

Covered way 5- Roof, sections and elevations for new addition to the west side and a new stair, 1934.

Exhibit 3

3. C-5 at left; south wall of enclosed stairway to kitchen and laundry at right; view north.

4. East elevation, view west.

5. North section of east elevation, view west.

6. West elevation, view east.

7. North section of west elevation, view east.

8. Northeast pavilion, view north.

9. Southwest pavilion, view west.

10. Gabled projection north of pavilion, west elevation., view northeast.

Exhibit 4

8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS

BEYER BLINDER BELLE /
ANDERSON NOTTER FINEGOLD

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SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE

ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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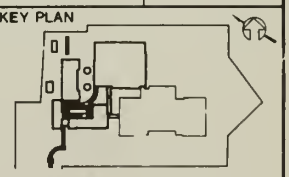

TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 5-WEST & EAST ELEVATIONS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

Exhibit 4

WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

8 0 8 16
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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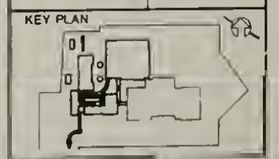
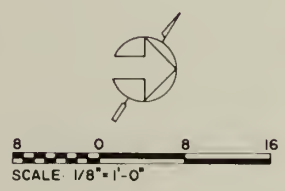


TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 5-WEST & EAST ELEVATIONS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 5



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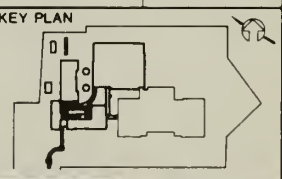


TITLE OF SHEET

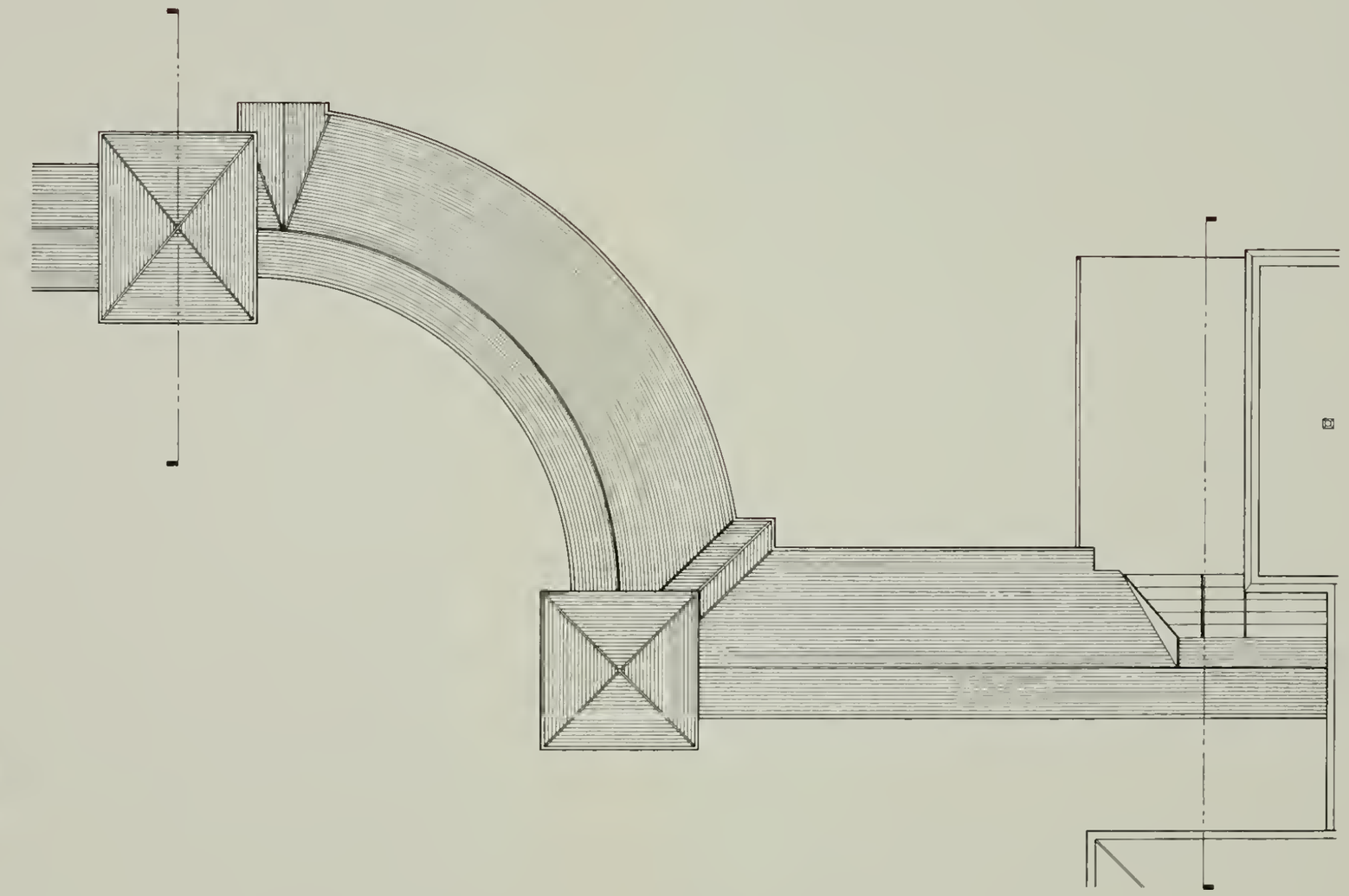
CORRIDOR 5
ROOF PLAN

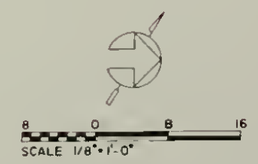
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

PKG NO. ___ ___ ___ ___

SHEET ___ OF ___

Exhibit 5





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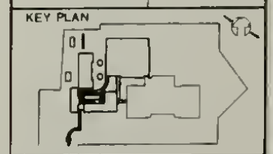
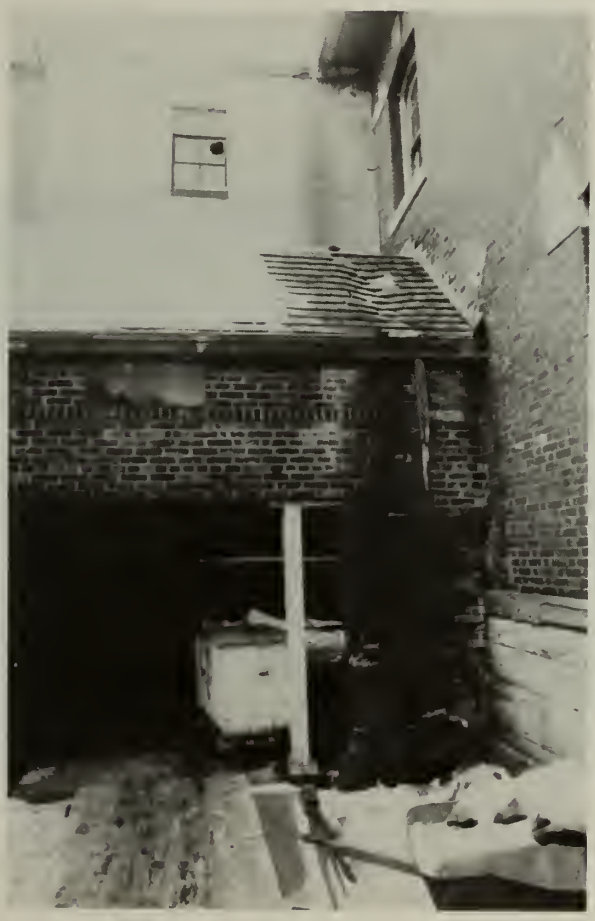


TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 5
ROOF PLAN

SUB SHEET NO	DRAWING NO
	PKG NO. / SHEET / OF

11. Missing brick at corner of window sill, northeast pavilion.



12. Crumbling brick and temporary wood support, east elevation of C-5 adjacent to powerhouse, view west.

13. Exposed corroding beam causing concrete spalling, lintel on gabled projection.

14. Two arches at the northern end of east elevation; filled in with wood supports and tar paper; view southwest.

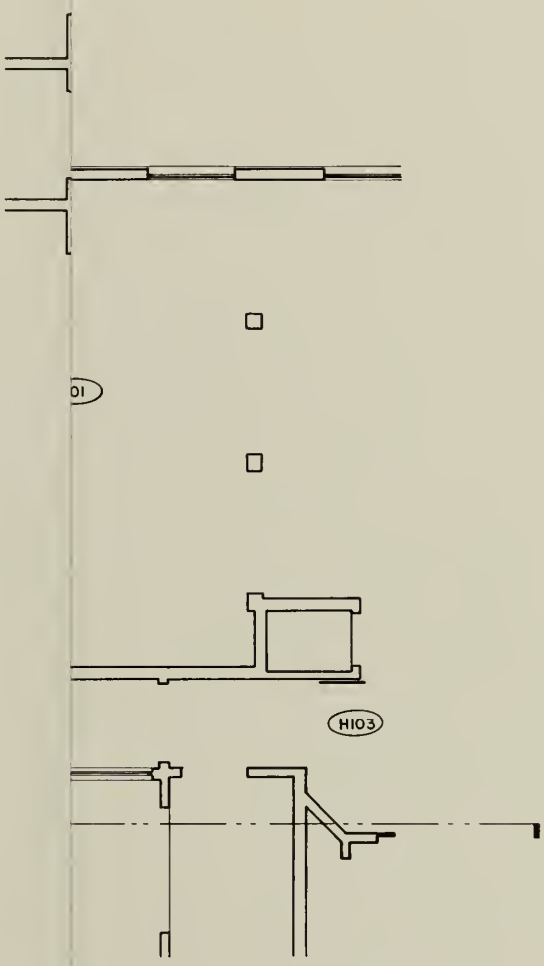
15. Rotting, broken, and missing windows and wood panels, west elevation.

16. Rotting, broken, and missing window, west elevation.

17. Missing section of downspout, west elevation.

18. Torn flashing at juncture of gabled projection and pavilion, west elevation.

Exhibit 6



8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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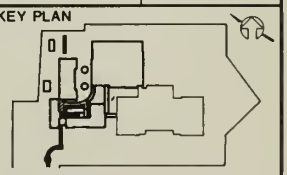


TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 5
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO.

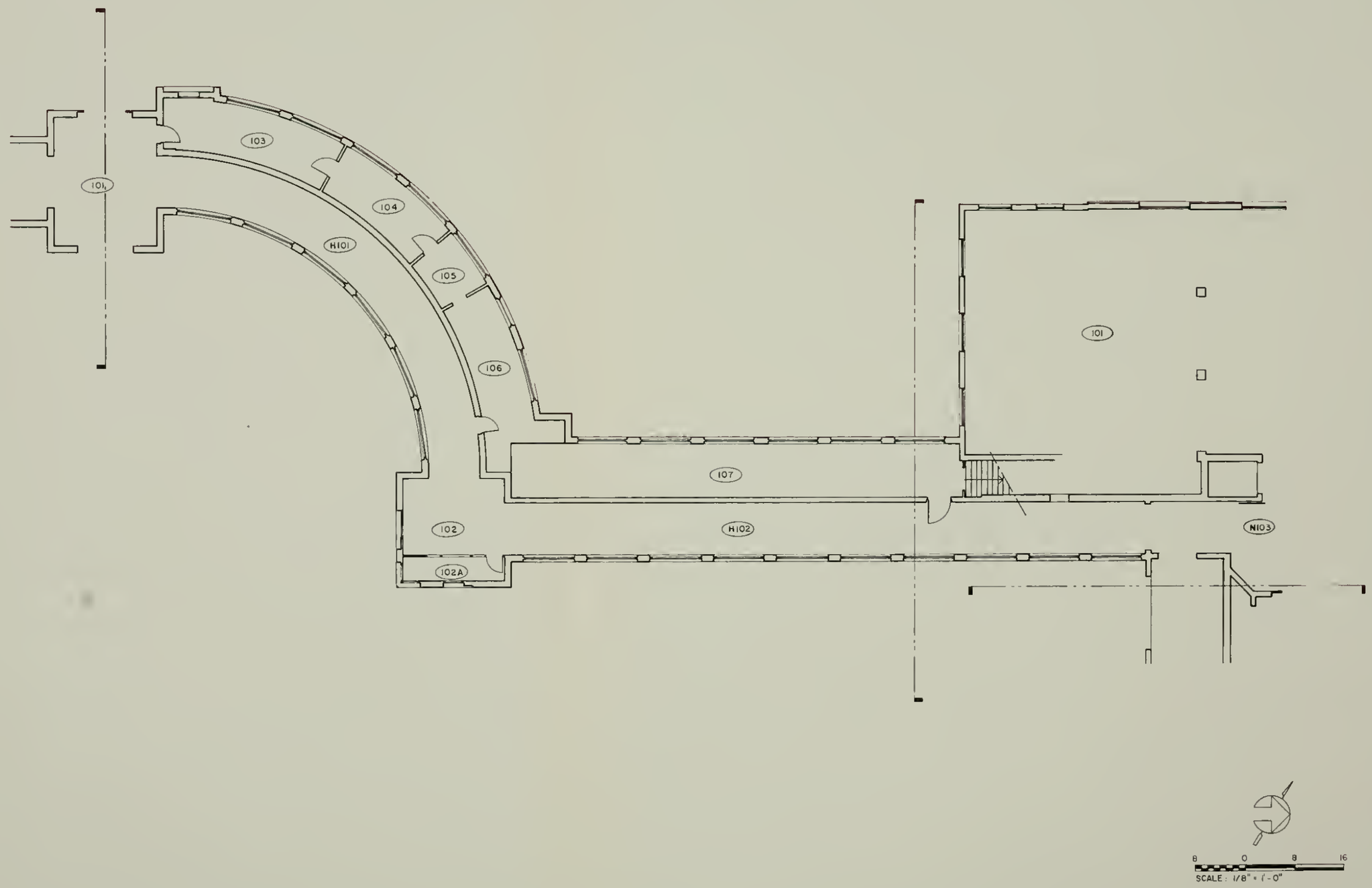
DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO.

SHEET

OF

Exhibit 6



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KEY PLAN

TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 5
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 7

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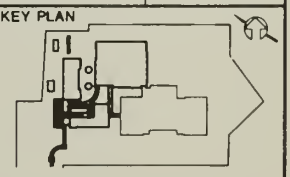


TITLE OF SHEET

BAKERY & CARPENTRY SOUTH & EAST ELEV.

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

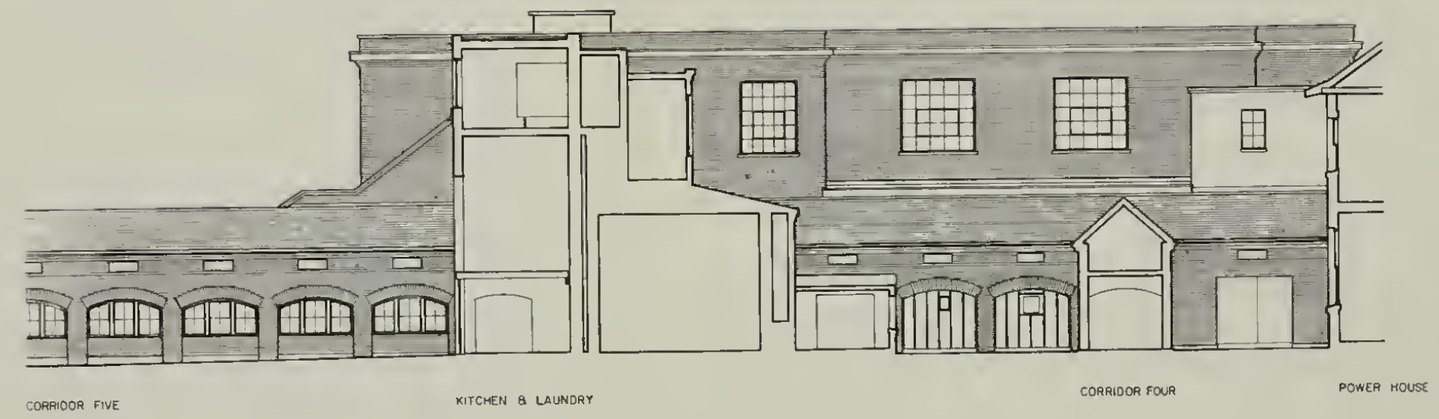
OF

8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Exhibit 7

SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

8 0 8 16
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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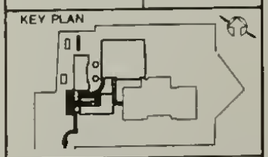


TITLE OF SHEET
BAKERY & CARPENTRY SOUTH & EAST ELEV.

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

19. C-5- east side of corridor looking north to power-house.

20.C-5- northern section looking toward entry to power-house. Bakery and carpentry at left. Entrance arch to C-4 at right.

21. Western half of C-5, room 107, looking north to stairway entrance.

Exhibit 8

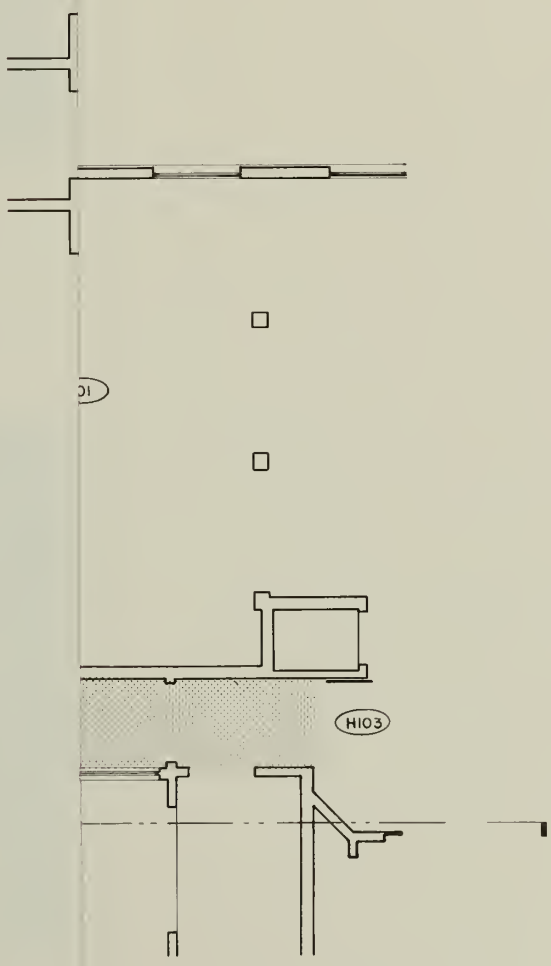
EXISTING C

GOO

FAI

POO

DES



8 0 8 16

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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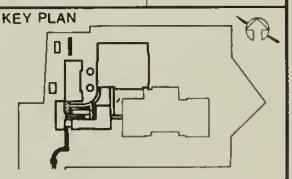


TITLE OF SHEET

CORRIDOR 5
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

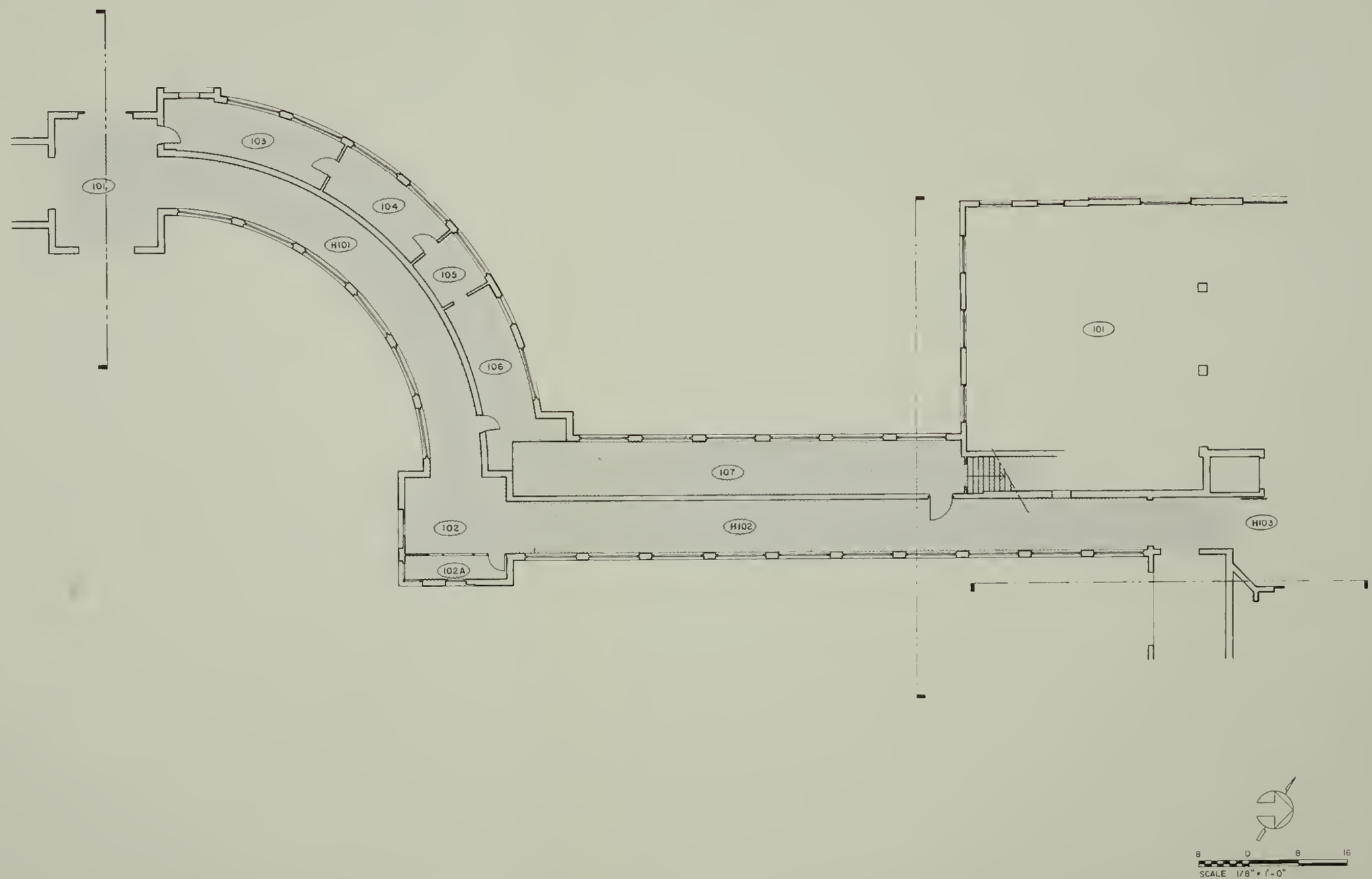
PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

Exhibit 8

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- GOOD
- FAIR
- POOR
- DESTROYED



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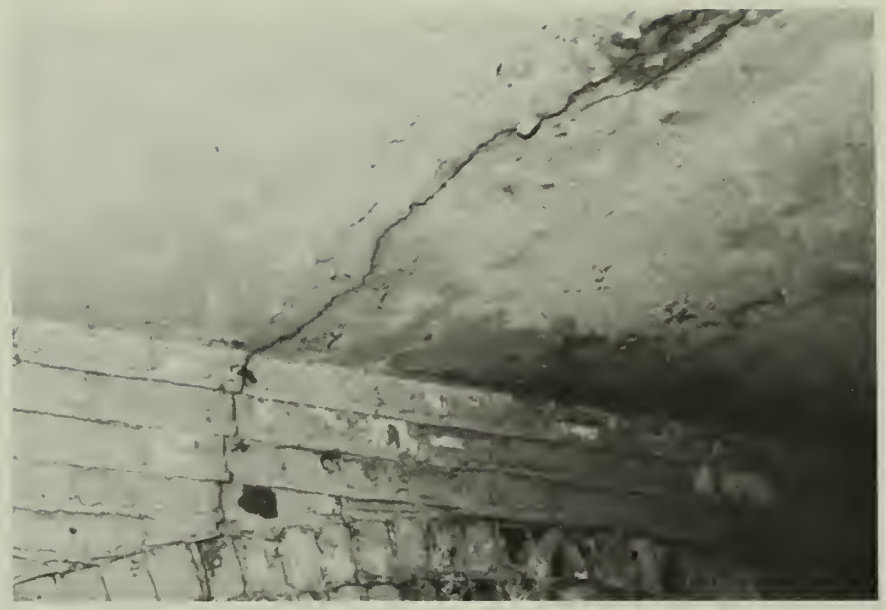
TITLE OF SHEET
CORRIDOR 5
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG NO. SHEET OF

22. Sectional radiator, room 103.

23. RLM-type fixture, typical in western rooms.



24. C-5- transverse ceiling slab cracks.

7. Covered Way 6 (C-6)

a. Exterior

The one-story corridor connecting the main building/railroad ticket office with the baggage and dormitory building was built in 1909. It is a steel frame and terra-cotta block structure clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond. The corridor has a limestone base, sills, window trim, cornice, and coping. Arched wood sash windows are identical to those of the main building: Nine-over-nine-over-nine with sidelights. There are three on the west elevation and one each on the north and south elevations (photos 1-3). Windows have wire mesh guards. Hall 104 of the baggage and dormitory building (constructed in 1924) abuts the northernmost window bay on the west elevation. The flat roof is sheathed in flat terra-cotta tiles (photo 4). Exhibit 1 depicts the elevations of C-6.

This corridor is generally in good condition due to its protected location between the main building, the railroad ticket office, and the baggage and dormitory building. The brick is in good condition although some pointing may be required at the parapet. Limestone joints are open and must be repointed. Wire mesh window guards and anchor bolts are corroded and have caused iron staining at limestone window sills and enframements. Efflorescence is pronounced at the juncture with the baggage and dormitory building on both the east and west elevations. The tile roof appears to be in good condition.

b. Room Use

The corridor originally provided passage from the railroad ticket office to the baggage and dormitory building

via a stair in the center of the east wall. A small post office occupied the southwest corner of the room until 1924, when it was moved to a new partitioned space in the baggage and dormitory building. In 1924 double doors were cut into the south wall, and a new enclosed ramp to the landing of the main building's northwest tower stair was built. At the same time, the opening in the east wall was filled in and replaced by a new set of doors, cut in the bay to the north of the original doors. A ramp along the north wall connected the two levels. A 1934 plan specified the removal of the ramp and infill of the east wall doors with windows to match the original. A plan of 1935 designates the room as part of the "Supervisor's Room" (along with room 104 of the baggage and dormitory building). U.S. Coast Guard alteration plans of 1939 designate the space as "commissary storage and work room" with refrigerators along the south wall, blocking the south doors. The room was opened up as a passage again after the Coast Guard moved out in 1946.

c. Interior

The interior of this connector is finished with plaster walls and ceilings, a white hexagonal tile floor and white tile wainscot. The east wall is the exterior wall of the railroad ticket office. It has cast-iron Tuscan columns above molded copper panels. Temporary wood steps and a landing in the southeast corner lead up to the railroad ticket office. Two fiberboard partitions with wood trim and a veneer door form an office in the northeast corner of the room. A temporary wood railing with overhead protection provides passage between the main building and the baggage and dormitory buildings (photos 5-8).

The plaster ceiling and walls are in very poor condition. The metal frame and lath is exposed around the

perimeter and large areas of plaster have fallen off. The plaster of the south, west, and north walls is almost entirely destroyed with exposed terra-cotta block. The copper panels and cast-iron columns of the east wall are intact, though surface corroded, and the original window glass above the panels has been removed.

The tile wainscot is in poor condition and is buckled in the northeast corner with sections missing on the south wall. The tile floor exhibits some cracking and areas of patching. Four small investigative holes have been cut through the floor in various locations.

d. Mechanical

This connector was heated by two-pipe sectional cast-iron radiators served by steam lines run from the crawl space below the baggage and dormitory building.

A new 24-inch diameter cast-iron manhole and steel-plated cover was constructed in the floor of the annex passage in 1924. It was necessary to provide access under the floor to reach the pipes for installation of additional radiators and electrical conduits in the annex and the baggage and dormitory building.[15]

Radiators may be reused after thorough cleaning and testing. None of the existing piping can be retained due to its advanced state of deterioration.[16]

---

[15]Unrau, p. 377.

[16]Syska & Hennessy.

e. Structural[17]

The roof structure of this one-story connector is a reinforced concrete slab supported by structural steel beams bearing on the exterior brick walls. The floor structure is a 10" structural clay tile flat arch on steel beams which is supported by the exterior walls and two interior brick piers. The arch is sheathed with 5" of black cinder concrete with a ceramic tile finish. A very low crawl space is located under the structure.

The roof beams are corroded, but not seriously. The excessive deflection is caused by the underdesign of the beams. Floor beams are corroded to an unknown extent.

The north and south walls and east parapet are badly cracked due to expansion and contraction of the directly connected railroad ticket office.

[17]Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Supplement," pp. 2, 4.

f. Recommendations[18]

The design work for this area was done as part of the main building work. It consisted of installing expansion joints in the masonry walls at the juncture with the railroad ticket office, adding new steel roof beams between the existing ones to relieve stress, and stripping the floor slab from the existing beams to determine the state of decomposition of these beams. A new concrete slab on steel deck will be installed.

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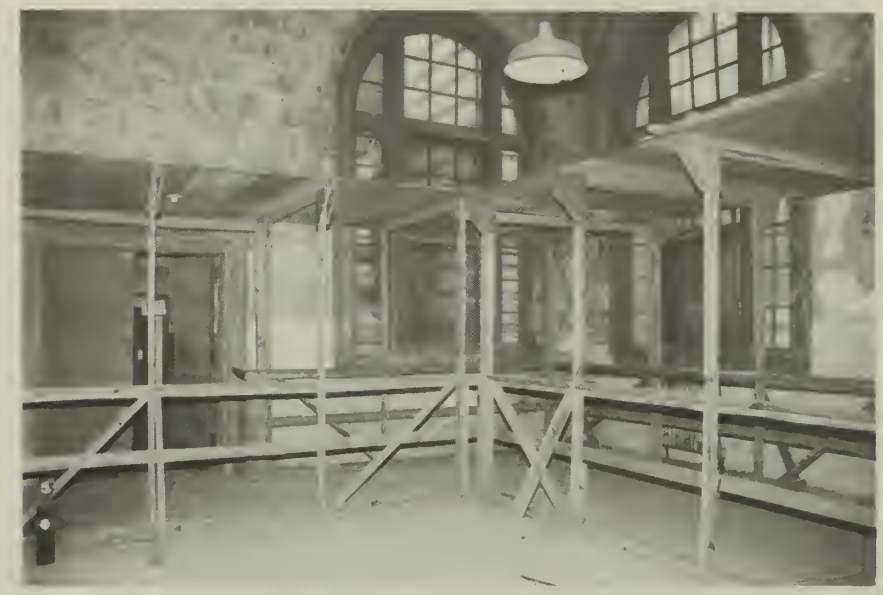
[18]Ibid., p. 7.

1. C-6- west facade, view from corridor 2.

2. C-6- west facade, view from courtyard.

3. C-6- north facade, view south, with baggage and dormitory building at right.

4. C-6- roof, view east.

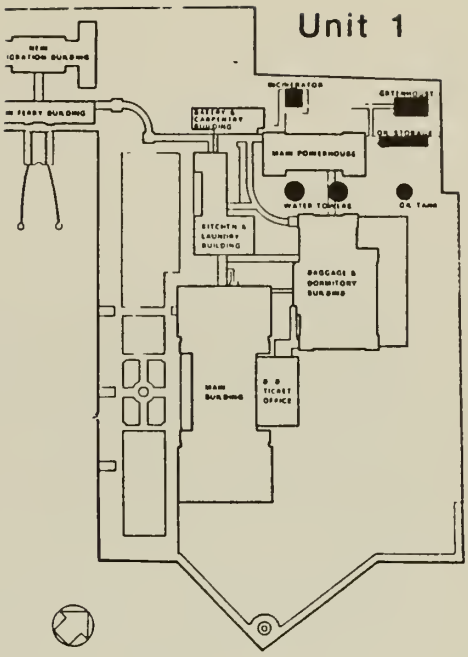


5. View toward southwest corner.

6. View toward northeast corner.

7. View of southeast corner toward railroad ticket office.

8. Northeast corner inside office.



F. FREESTANDING STRUCTURES

1. Incinerator

a. Construction History

The existing incinerator is the second such structure to occupy its site between the powerhouse and the seawall. The first incinerator was constructed in 1901. Exhibit 1 depicts the original plans. It was replaced in 1911 after it had become unsound and inadequate in size (exhibit 2 and photo 1). The function of the garbage crematory, as it was called, was to burn all garbage and refuse on the island.

There were two combustion incinerators in the second building. A manually operated can hoist was installed in the early 1920's. Both incinerator chambers were relined, the westerly one in 1932 and the easterly one in 1934.

A contract for a self-supporting steel stack, installed on a reinforced concrete foundation, was let in 1934. In 1937, a metal extension of structural iron framing covered by a corrugated copper roof was added to the western side of the building as housing for a power-driven scrap metal baler (exhibit 3). The new Logemann baler compacted metal into bales weighing 30-50 pounds, replacing an old hand-operated scrap metal press (exhibit 4).

In 1942, repairs were made to the manually operated can hoist. No further documentation exists for this structure.[1]

b. Drawings

In July 1984 the architectural/engineering team measured the incinerator. Drawings at 1/4" scale were prepared that depict the "as found" conditions of both the exterior and interior. See exhibits 5 and 6.

c. Exterior

The one-story stucco incinerator rests on an extended concrete slab base. It has a cornice, six-light wood sash windows with iron grilles, and a pair of metal doors on the south elevation. A steel smokestack is located at the northeast corner. Low concrete enclosure walls are located at the southeast corner and on the north side. Structural iron framing extends outward from the west side of the building. A baler sits under this framing (originally a roofed enclosure) at the southwest corner. A free-standing brick furnace is located west of the incinerator (photos 2-6).

The exterior exhibits severe cracking and spalling, particularly at the west elevation and adjacent to the smokestack (photos 7 and 8). In addition, patches of stucco are missing, particularly at the northwest corner and at the cornice. Most of the low concrete enclosure wall is

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[1]U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, "Historic Structure Report; Ellis Island; Historical Data," by Harlan D. Unrau, 1981, pp. 581-583.

destroyed on the south and west sides, while the northern wall is still partially intact. All metal elements, including the smokestack and the iron framing, are corroded and have contributed to iron staining. Copper staining on the west elevation is due to run-off from the original copper roof on the metal extension. The brick furnace is in poor condition. It exhibits mortar loss, cracking, spalling and loss of material.

d. Interior

The interior consists of a narrow passage between the two incinerators along the east and west walls and a small loading space along the south end of the incinerators. An iron ladder at the south end provides access to the cast-iron charging platform and the tops of the incinerators (photo 9). The floor is concrete slab and the walls and ceiling are parged concrete flush with the exposed bottom flange of steel beams. One circular hole in the ceiling over each incinerator marks the location of flues.

The incinerators have cast-iron fronts with two doors and white glazed brick facing on the side walls. Eight cast-iron firing doors and fire brick are located in the interior cavities (photo 10).

All metal surfaces are heavily corroded and pitted. Concrete parging has peeled away in areas. The white glazed brick exhibits iron staining, cracking and spalling.

e. Mechanical[2]

The building is fed by an underground conduit from the powerhouse which contains electrical wiring. Interior lighting, conduit and wiring is badly deteriorated.

Steam from the powerhouse central piping distribution system was not supplied to this building. There is no evidence of any existing heating system.

Water is provided to the incinerator from an underground main fed from the powerhouse. All water supply piping is unserviceable.

f. Structural[3]

This one-story structure has exterior brick bearing walls that support a reinforced wood-formed concrete roof slab on steel beams. The building sits on a ground floor concrete slab at grade.

Cracks in the exterior wall indicate that differential settlement has occurred. The grade slab has also cracked and settled. There has been some moderate and severe corrosion in both roof steel and lintel steel.

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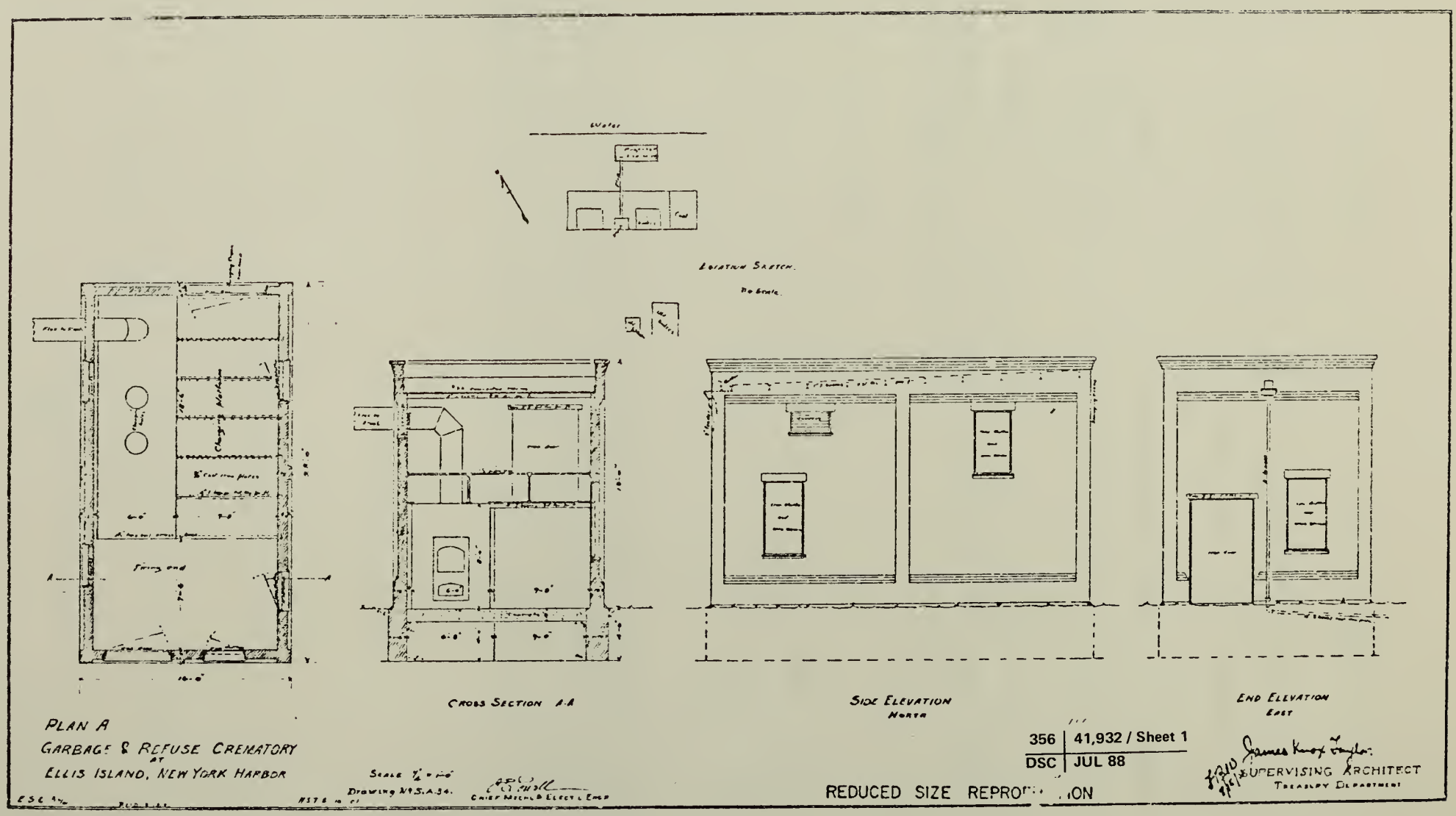
[2]Based on Syska & Hennessy, Inc., "Ellis Island; Historic Survey Report; Mechanical Systems," December 1984.

[3]Based on Robert Silman Associates, P.C., "Supplement to Ellis Island; Historic Structures Report; Structural Systems," December 1984, pp. 3, 5, 8.

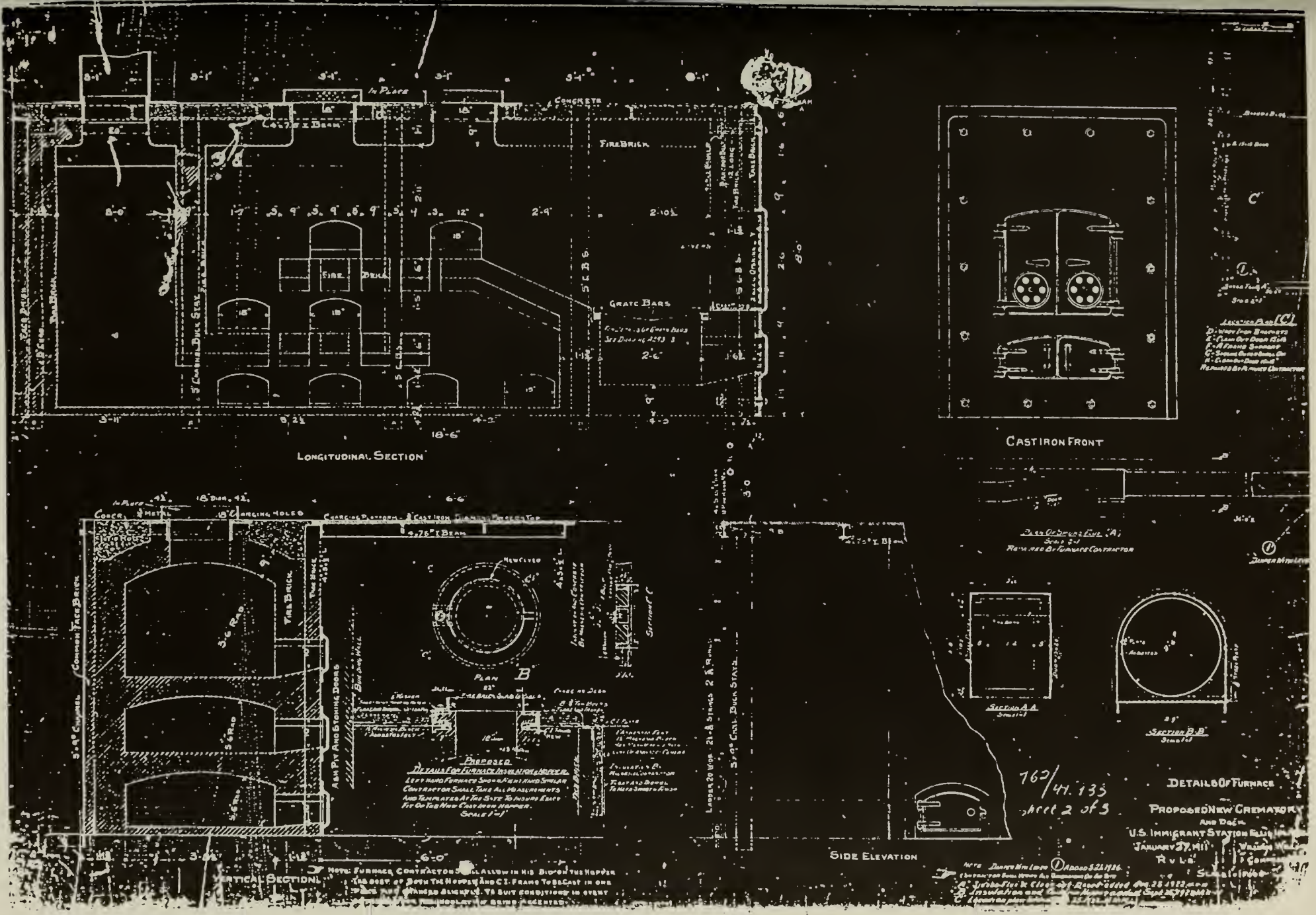
g. Building Removal

The incinerator is of minor historical and architectural significance. Due to deterioration and interference with plans for permanent site utilities the architectural engineering team, in conjunction with the National Park Service, determined that this building should be demolished. Documentation for the incinerator was submitted to the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in February 1985. The structure was officially recorded under the name "U.S. Immigration Station, Incinerator" and assigned HABS No. NY-6086-B. See Appendix B for a copy of the HABS documentation. The incinerator was demolished in March 1985.



Plans for original garbage and refuse crematory, 1901.

Exhibit 1



"Details of Furnace- Proposed New Crematory", 1911. NPS Drawing No. 762/44.133:2

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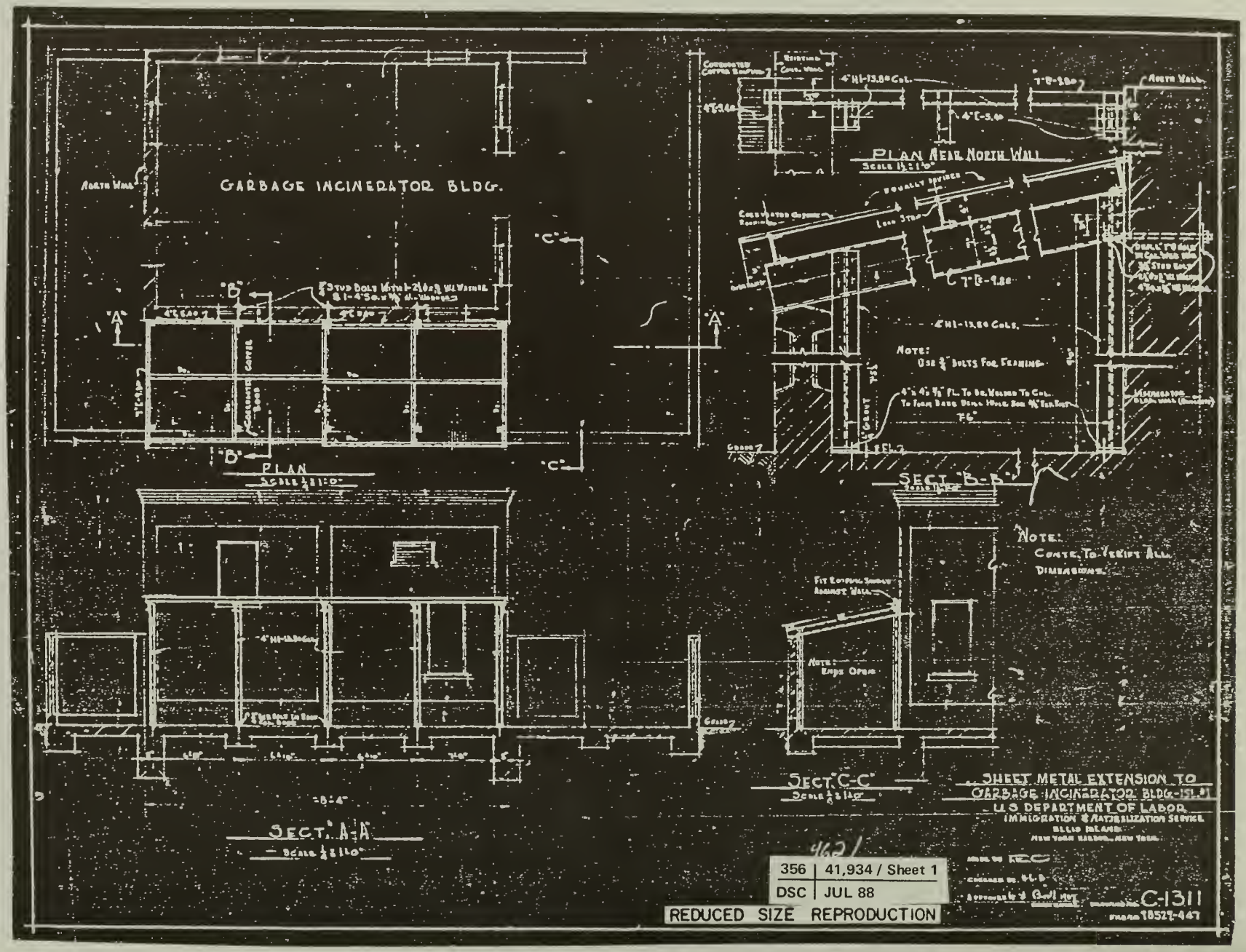
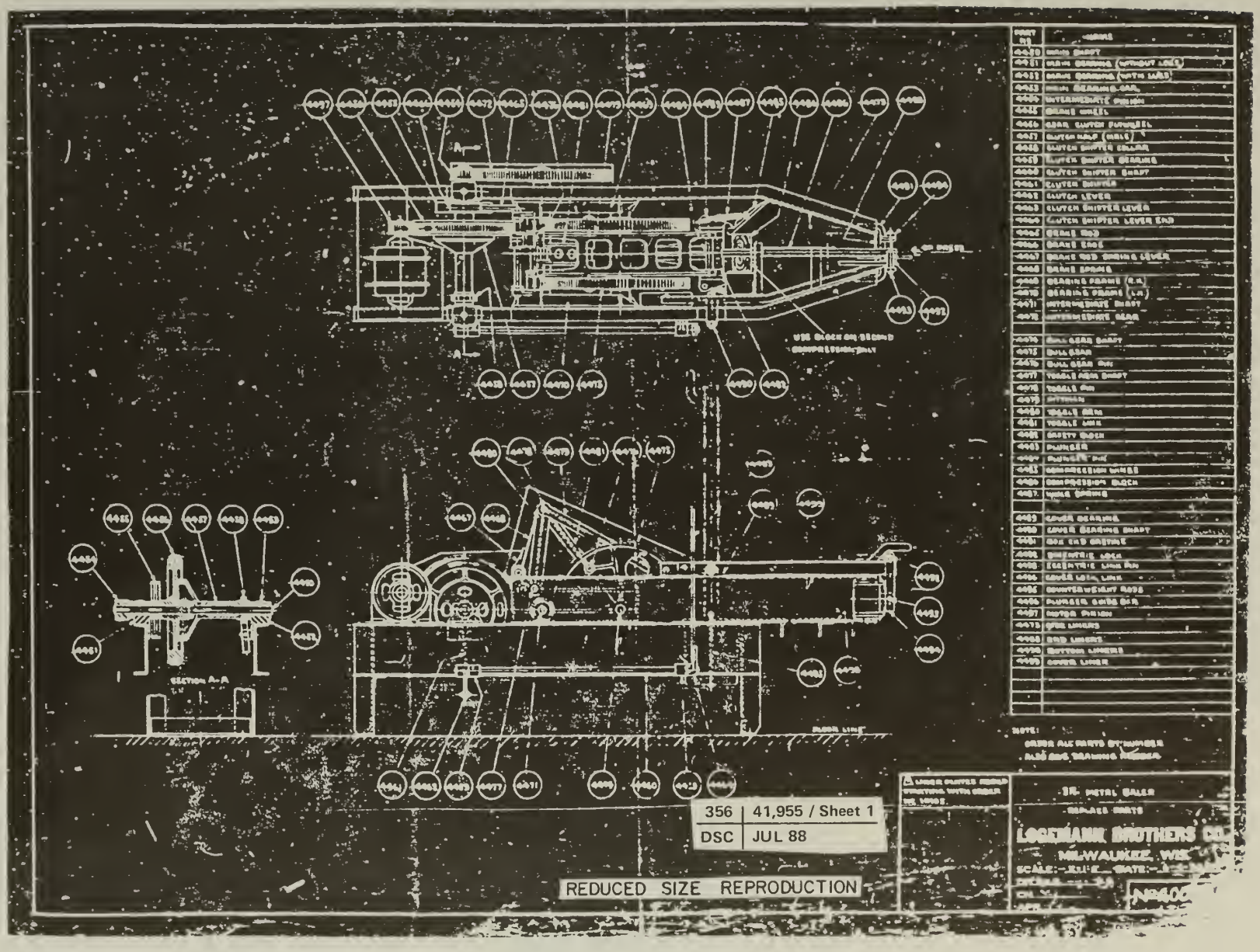
Exhibit 2



"Sheet Metal Extension to Garbage Incinerator Building"- 1937.

Exhibit 3



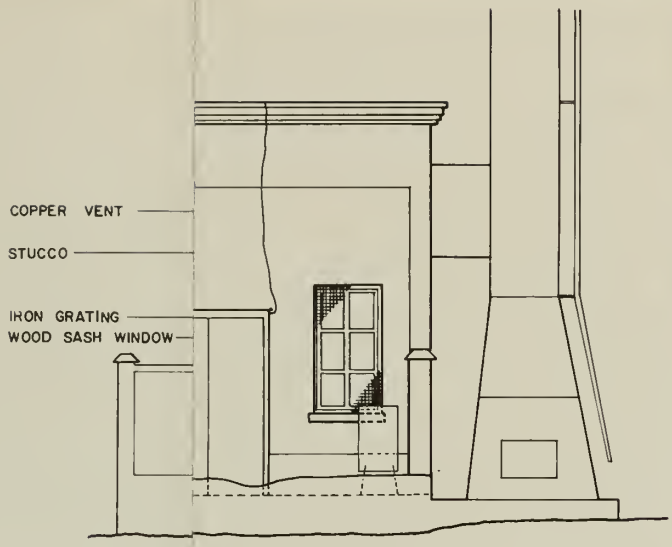
Logeman Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin,"Metal baler- replace parts", 1937(?), NPS Drawing No. 462/41.955.

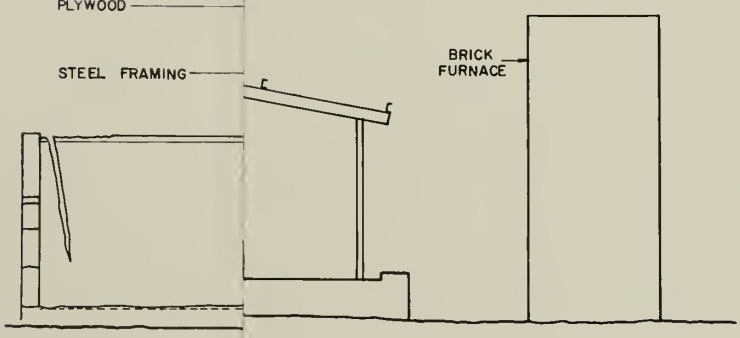
Exhibit 4

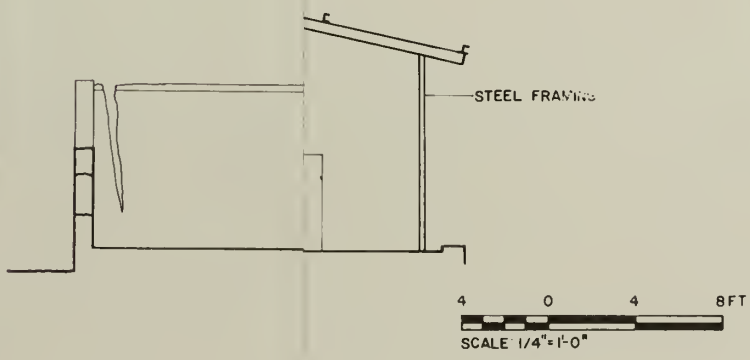
1. South and west facades of incinerator with enclosure wall, during construction of new seawall, September 1934. National Archives, Audiovisual Archives Division, Still Picture Branch.

2. South and east facades, smoke-stack, view northwest.

Exhibit 5







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ARCHITECTS

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SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE

ELLIS ISLAND

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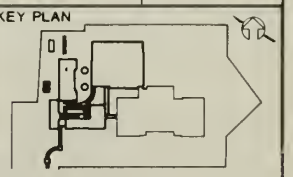
KEY PLAN



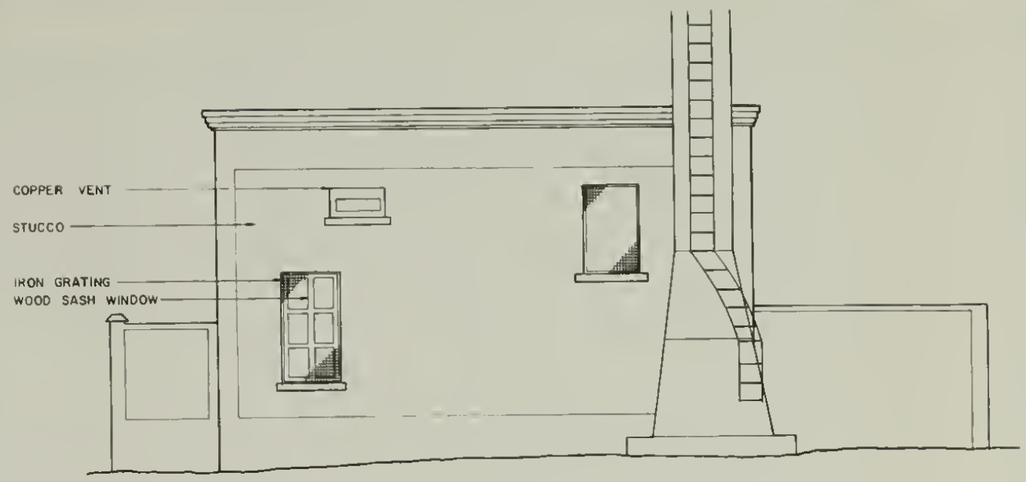
TITLE OF SHEET

INCINERATOR SECTIONS & ELEVS.

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

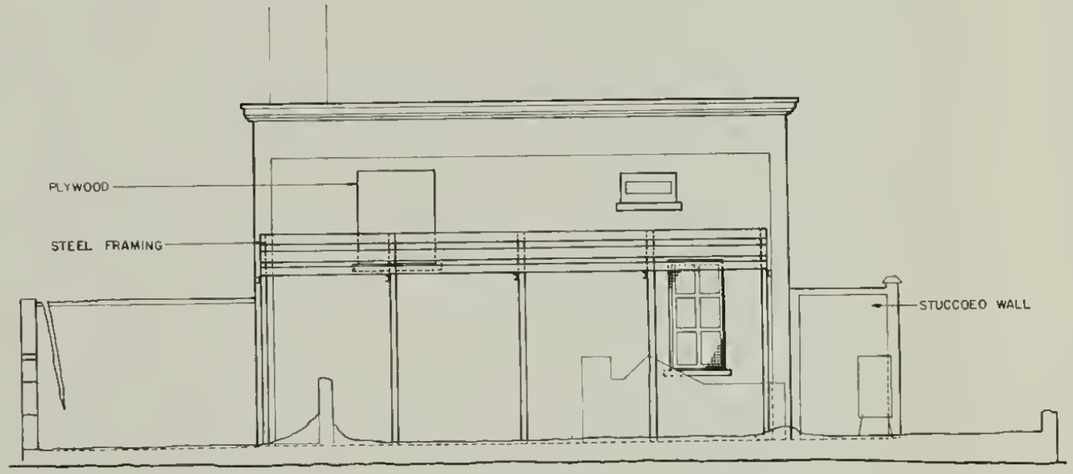
PKG. NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 5



EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION



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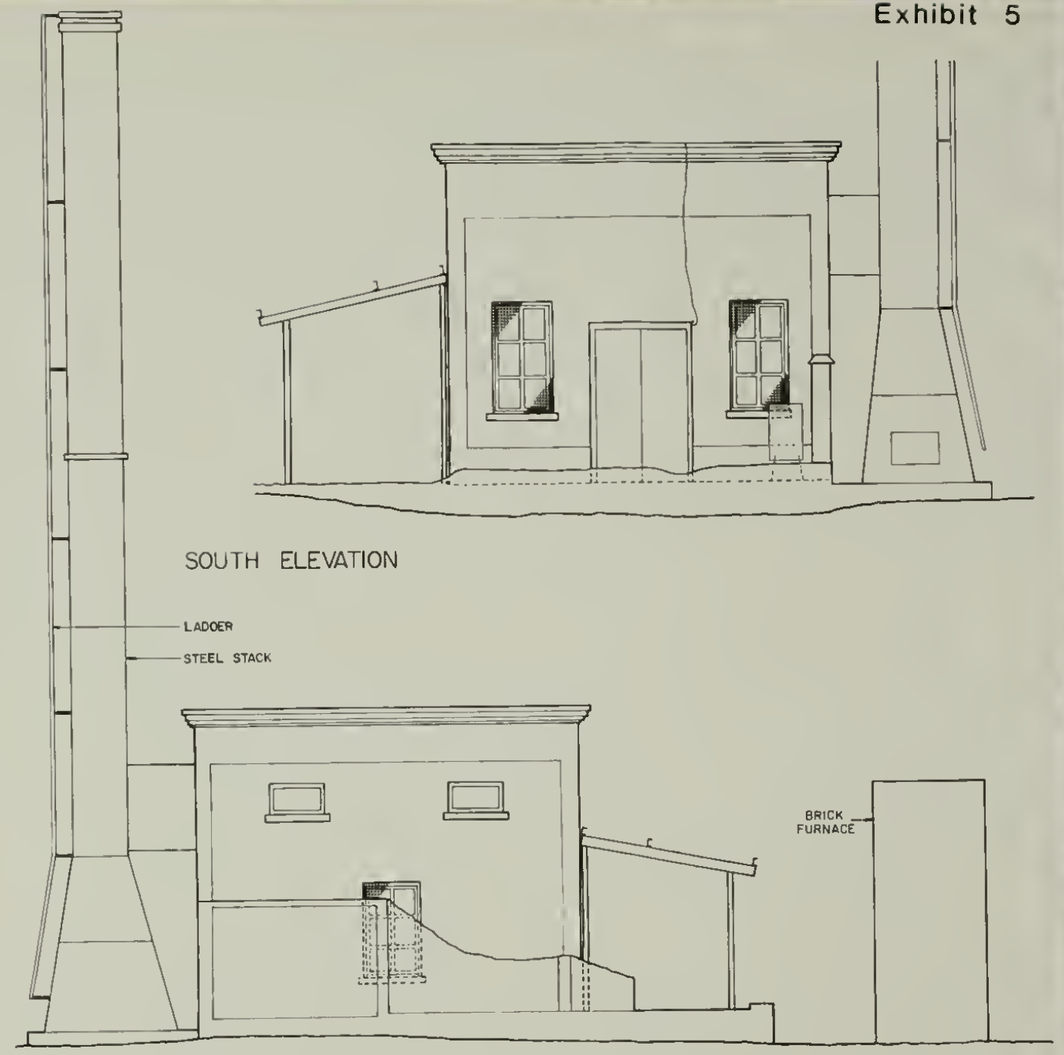
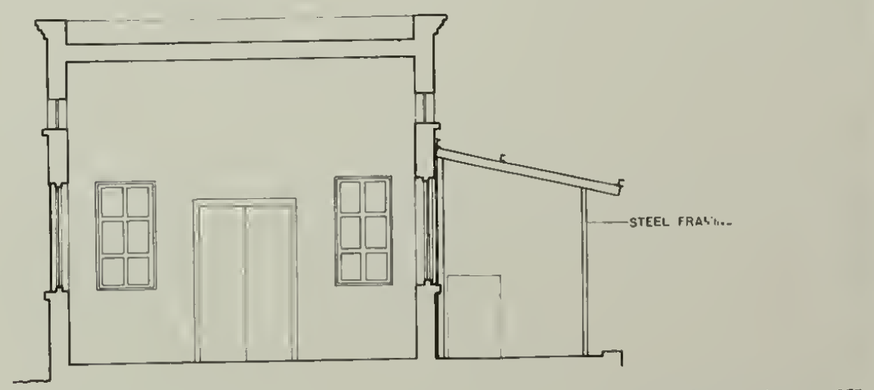


NORTH ELEVATION

SECTION A



SECTION B

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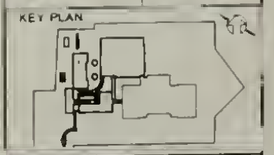

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SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.
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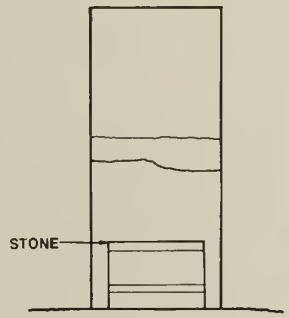
Exhibit 6



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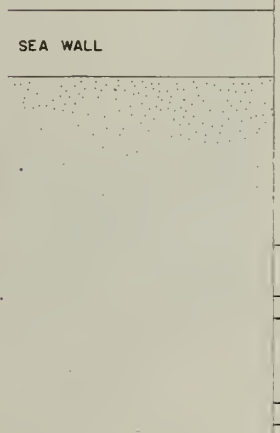
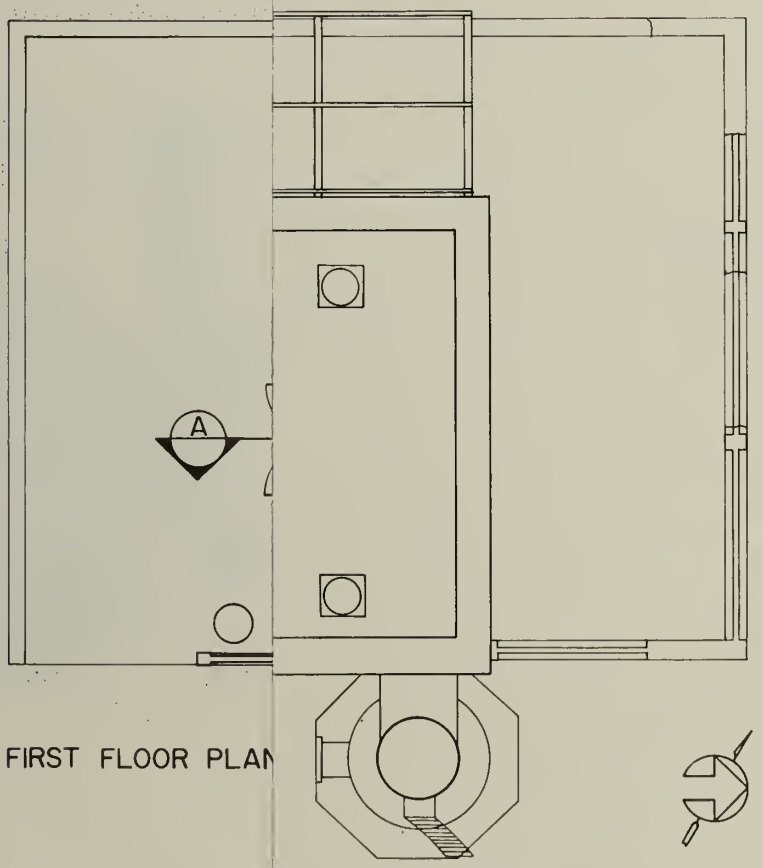
SOUTH ELEVATION





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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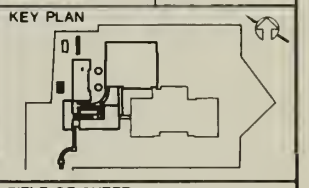


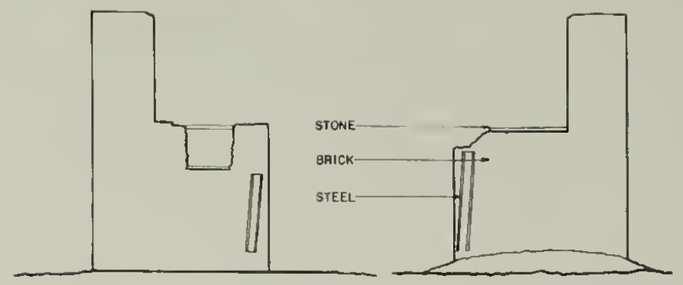
TITLE OF SHEET

INCINERATOR PLANS
FURNACE ELEVS.

SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.

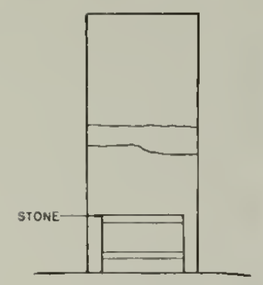
PKG. NO. | SHEET | OF

Exhibit 6



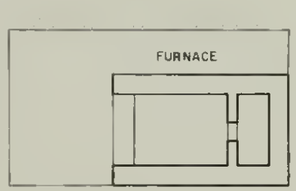
FURNACE WEST ELEVATION

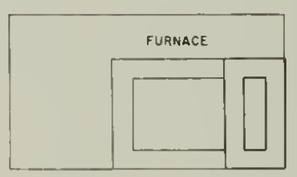
EAST ELEVATION

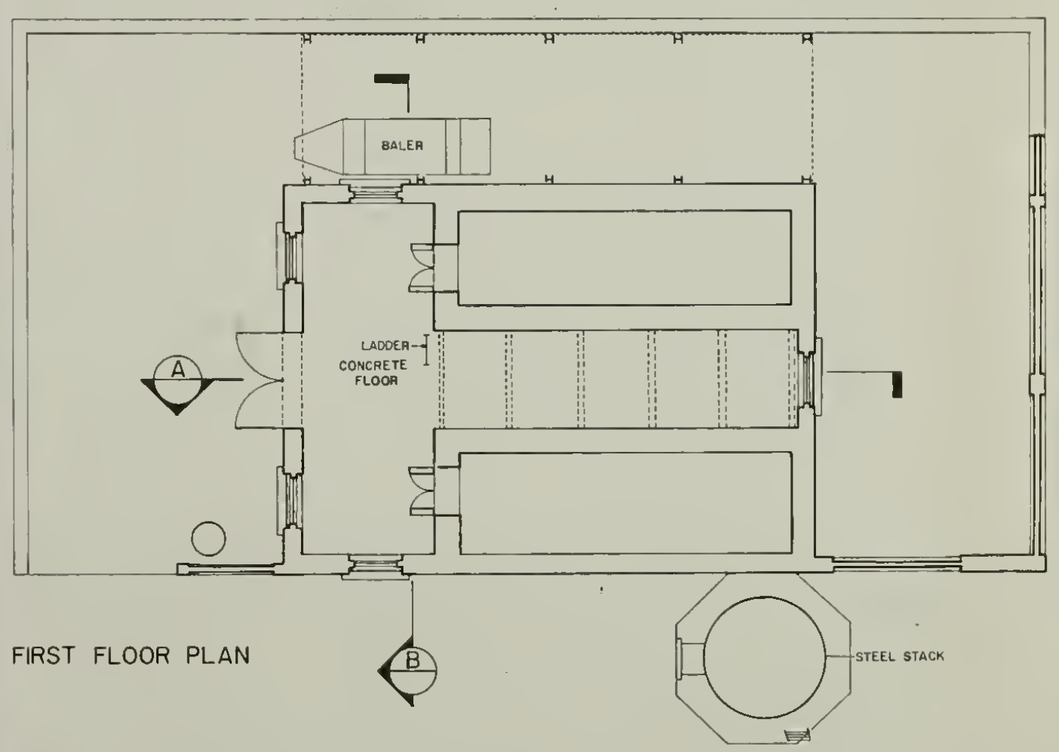


SOUTH ELEVATION

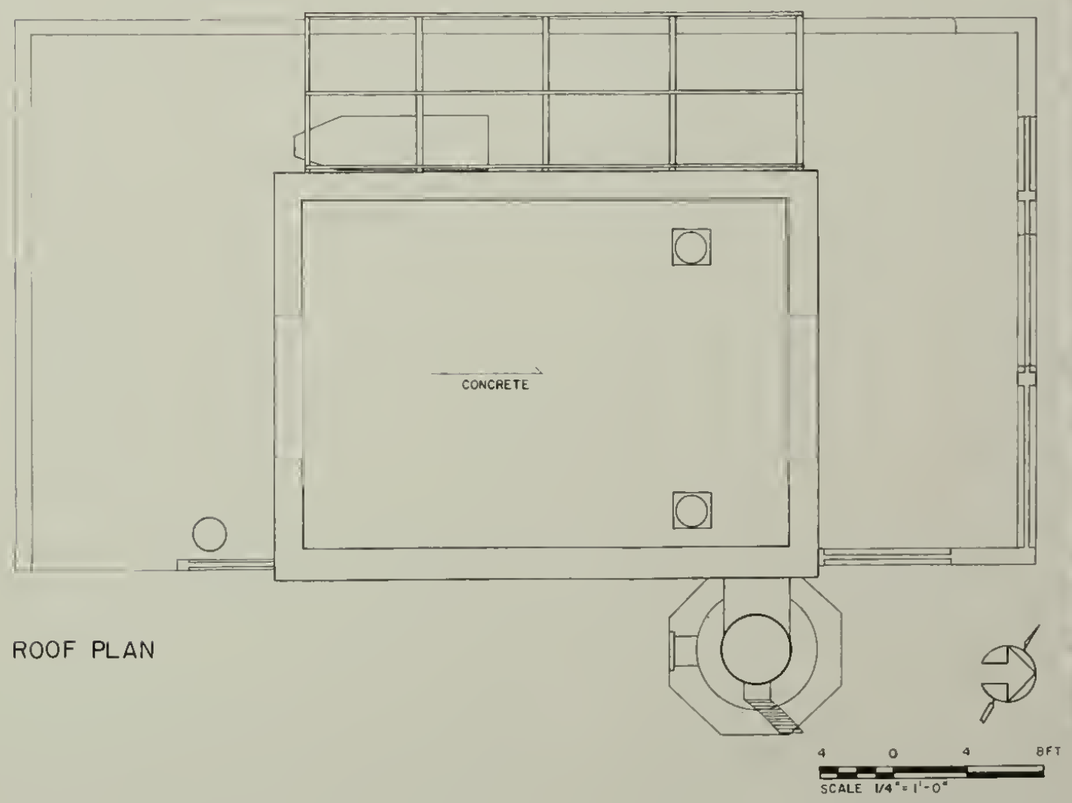
SEA WALL







FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN

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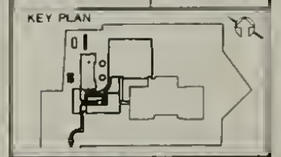

TITLE OF SHEET
INCINERATOR PLANS
FURNACE ELEVS.

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

OF

3. East elevation, view west.

4. North elevation, view south.

5. West elevation, furnace, view east.

6. Entrance, south elevation, view north.

7. Cracking and spalling at east elevation, adjacent to smokestack.

8. Severe cracking, south elevation.

9. View north from entry of incinerator.

10. Front of eastern incinerator.

2. Shelter

a. Construction History

The erection of the one-story brick shelter was included in a contract for repaving locations along the ferry slip on island 1 and for the construction of two shelters and a recreation building. The building was used exclusively by those detained on island 1 from its completion date in 1937 until 1954. [4]

It was built with a central pavilion open on the east with a solid west wall. The open piers of the east wall were filled in to form a solid brick wall with small hopper sash windows. A brick entry vestibule was probably added at the same time. Exhibit 1 depicts the original plans for the shelter. Photo 1 shows the shelter on island 2 (similar to the one on island 1) in 1938.

b. Drawings

In July 1984 the architectural/engineering team measured the shelter building. Drawings at 1/4" scale were prepared that depict the "as found" conditions. See exhibits 2 and 3.

c. Exterior

The rectangular brick structure has a flat built-up roof and rests on a cement base. Decorative elements include Flemish brick bond with dark headers, brick pilasters with terra-cotta caps and bases on east and west

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[4] Unrau, pp. 597-599.

facades, a terra-cotta entablature, and coping. The east facade features six square hopper sash windows, one between each pair of pilasters, a central door and a bull's-eye window at each end. The west facade also has a bull's eye window at each end. The north and south ends each have two bull's eye windows. All of the windows have vertical metal guards (photos 2-5).

Most window glazing on the east side is missing and the framing deteriorated (photo 6). The brick vestibule appears to be in danger of collapse as it leans away from the building. The roof has fallen in and the southern door is destroyed. The brick facade appears to be in good condition though some spalling has occurred on the west facade, just below the parapet and along the base of the building. A few of the terra-cotta pilaster caps are cracked and some of the pilaster bases are chipped. A few holes in the terra-cotta entablature are present on the west elevation (photo 7). Window guards are corroded.

A brick entry vestibule with two windows and a door was at the east elevation. This structure was in a highly deteriorated and dangerous condition; mortar was crumbling and the vestibule was detached and tilting away from the building. Consequently, the vestibule was removed in September 1984.

d. Interior

The interior consists of one small room on either side of a long narrow room (once open on the east side). The two end rooms have concrete floors, plastered walls over terra-cotta block and hung plaster ceilings (photo 8). The center room (room 102) has a scored concrete floor, painted brick walls and a concrete ceiling (photo 9). The areas of

brick infill between the piers can be discerned on the east wall (photo 12).

The door to the north room, (room 103), is of solid galvanized metal. The word "SOLITARY" is stenciled on the outside, giving evidence of its most recent use as solitary confinement (photo 10). A crude calendar has been scratched in the paint on the south wall (photo 11).

The concrete flooring and ceiling are in good condition. The plaster walls and ceiling of the two end rooms are deteriorating, with areas of exposed terra-cotta and ceiling lath. The center room is in good condition with general wearing away of paint on the brick wall, especially along the top of the wall. A minimum of brick spalling occurs along the base of the west wall.

e. Mechanical Systems[5]

The building is fed by an underground conduit from the powerhouse containing wiring for both interior and exterior lighting. The interior lighting fixtures are bare lamps in ceiling mounted sockets.

Exterior fixtures and conduit are badly deteriorated and should be replaced with new conduit and fixtures.

Low-pressure steam from the powerhouse was used to heat this building. The steam supply piping was installed above grade from the north side of the powerhouse to the south side of the shelter. Wall mounted sectional cast-iron radiators provided perimeter radiation (photo 12).

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[5]Based on Syska & Hennessy.

None of the existing piping can be retained due to the advanced state of deterioration. Radiators may be used after thorough cleaning and testing.

Water for the shelter is provided by an underground water main from the powerhouse that rises up in the toilet room at the south wall of the building. All water supply piping needs replacement. Two sinks, a drinking fountain, a urinal, two toilets, and enclosed aluminum shower units are intact fixtures from the 1940's (photos 13-14).

f. Structural System[6]

This one-story structure has brick bearing walls. The flat roof is a wood-formed reinforced concrete slab on concrete fireproofed steel beams.

At the northeast and northwest corners of the parapet there are vertical cracks, caused by expansion movement. These cracks should be routed out and patched with expansion joint material.

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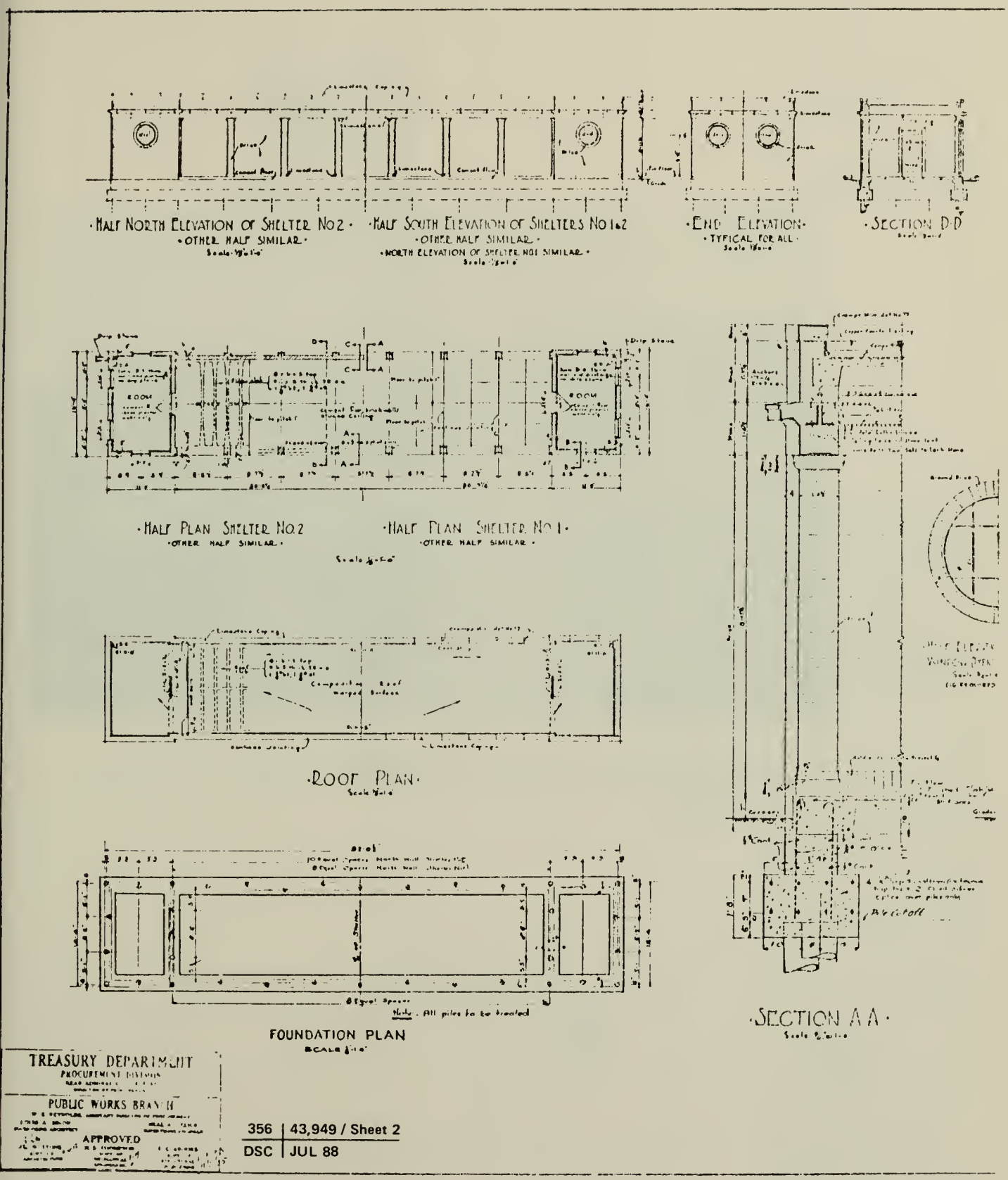
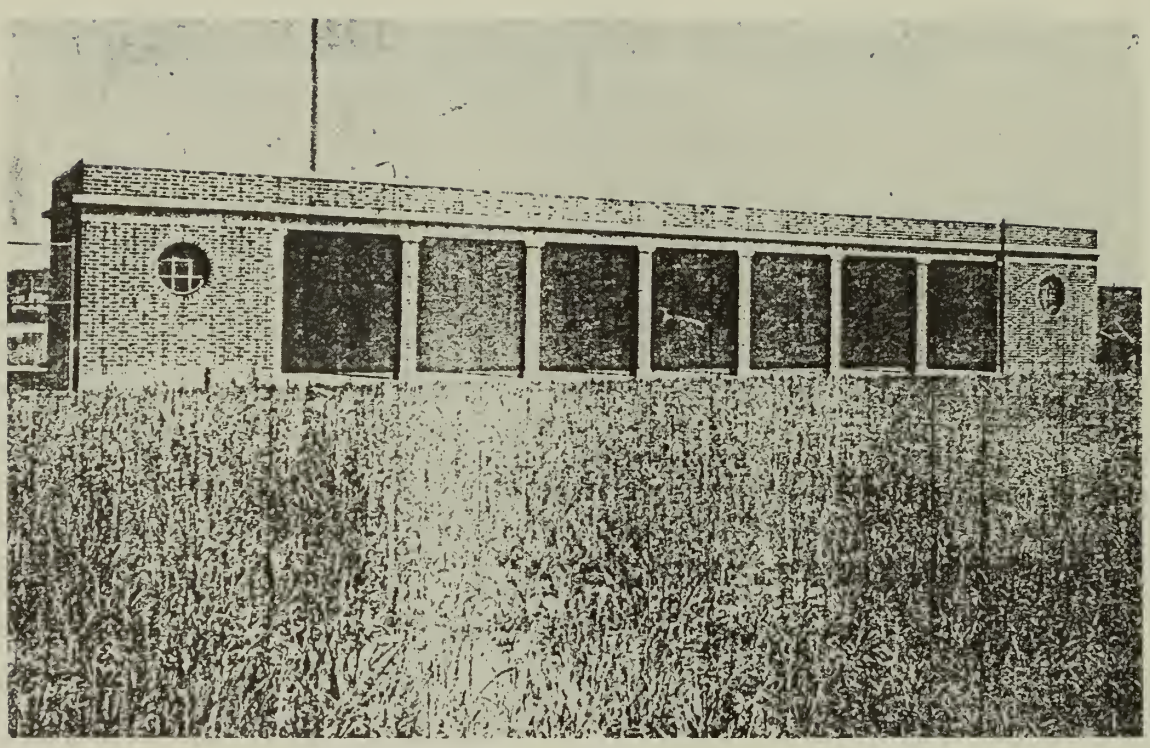
[6]Robert Silman Associates, P.C., pp. 3, 5, 8.

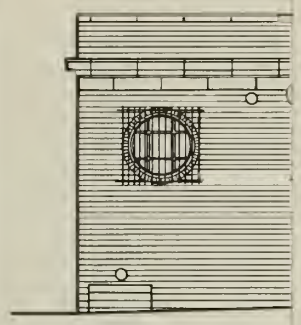


Original plans for Shelters No. 1 and 2, 1935.



1. Recreation shelter built between islands #2 and #3, 1/18/38. (Identical to the one built on island #1.) National Archives.

Exhibit 2



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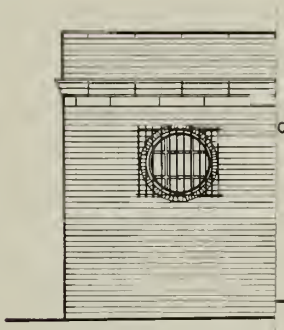
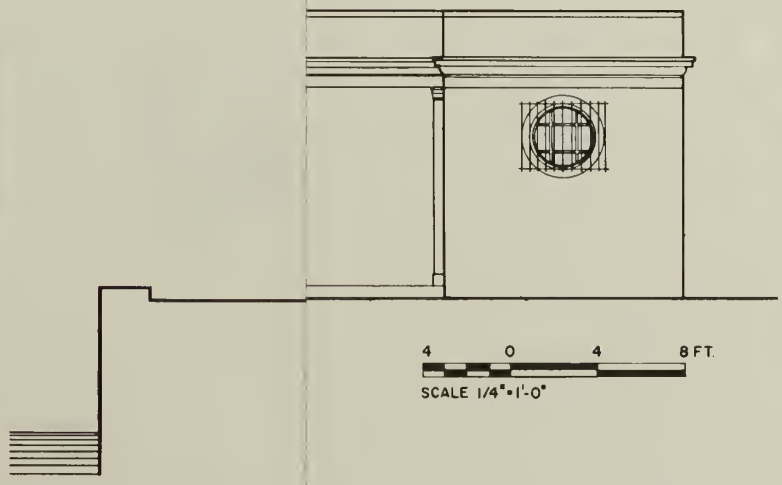


OW

EAST ELEVATIC

SEAWALL



4 0 4 8 FT.

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

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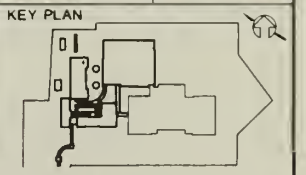
KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET
SHELTER BUILDING ELEVATIONS

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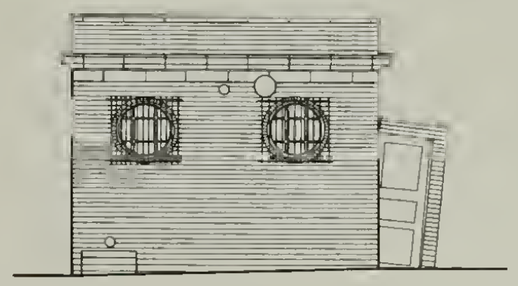
	PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF

Exhibit 2



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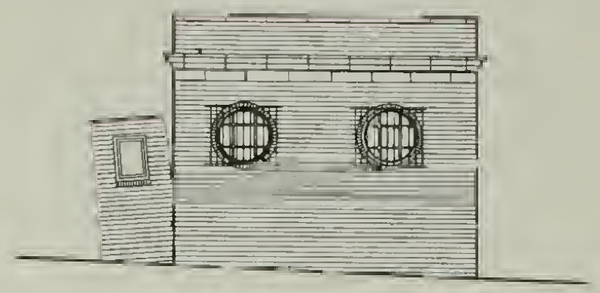
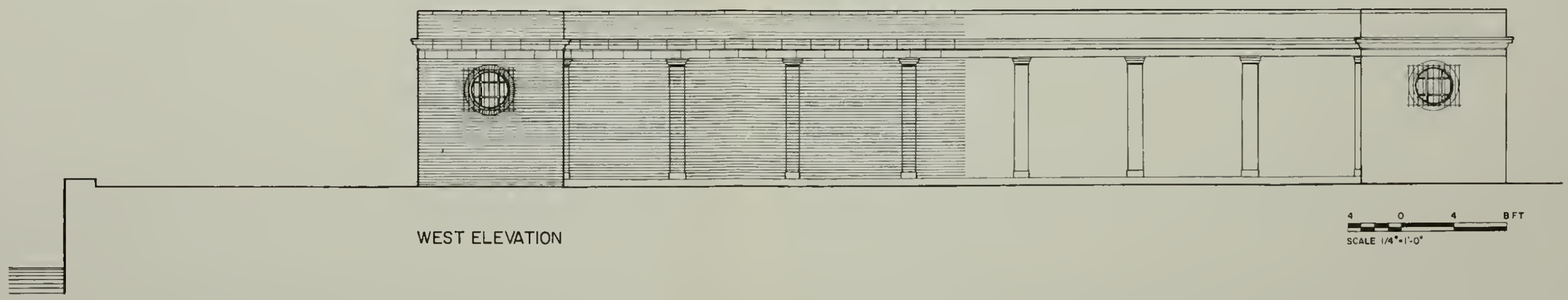


NORTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

4 0 4 8 FT
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

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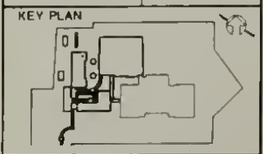
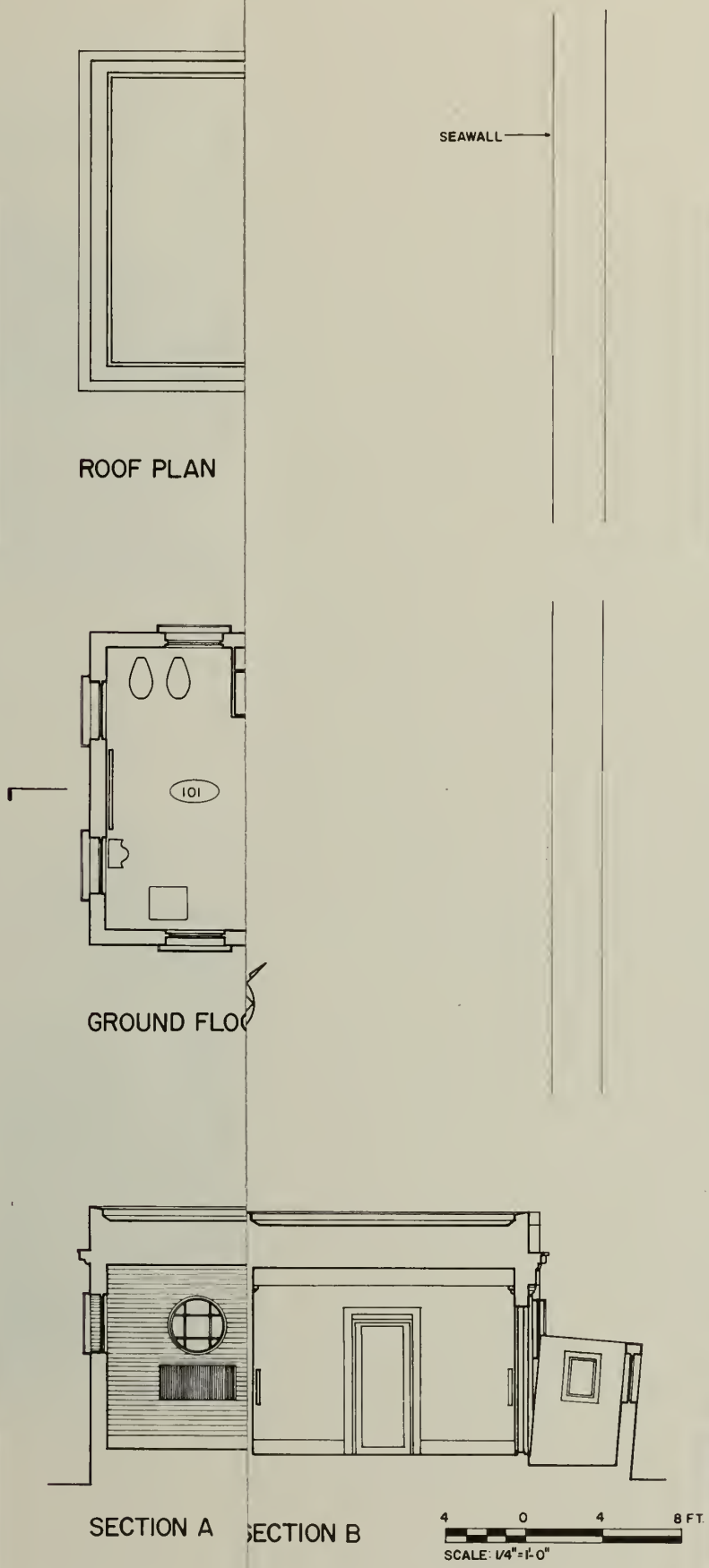


TITLE OF SHEET
SHELTER BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SUB SHEET NO DRAWING NO.
PKG NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 3



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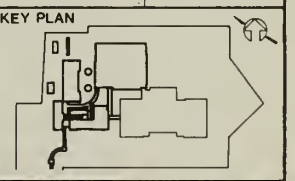


TITLE OF SHEET
SHELTER BUILDING PLANS & SECTIONS

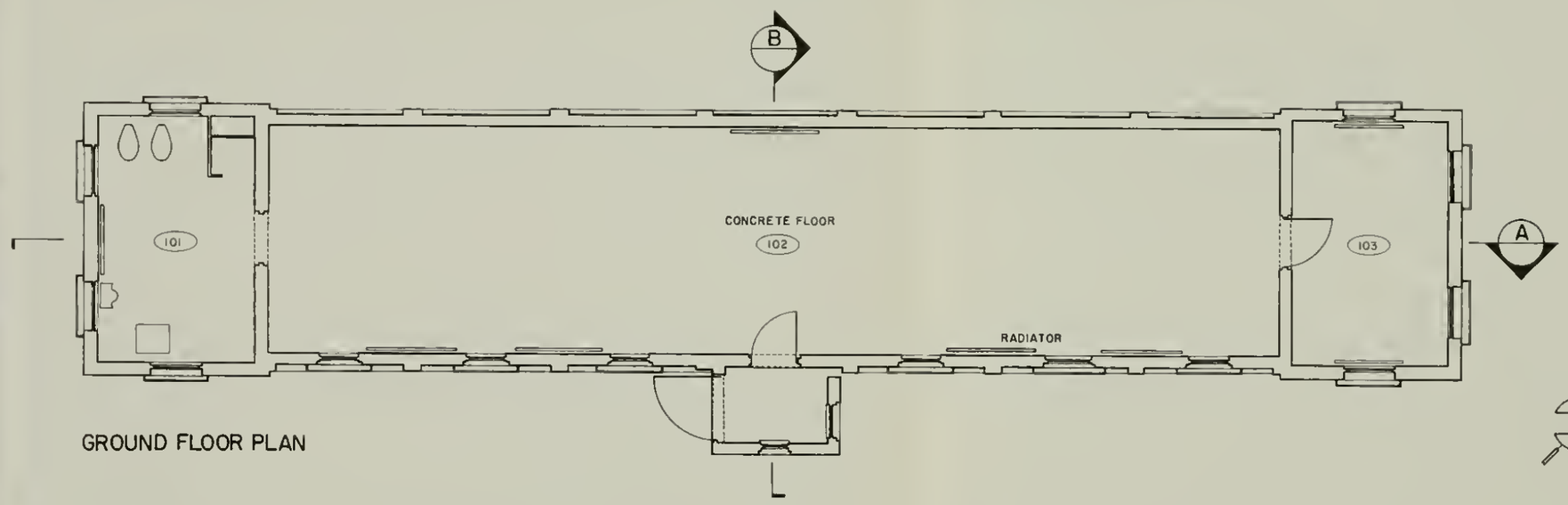
SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

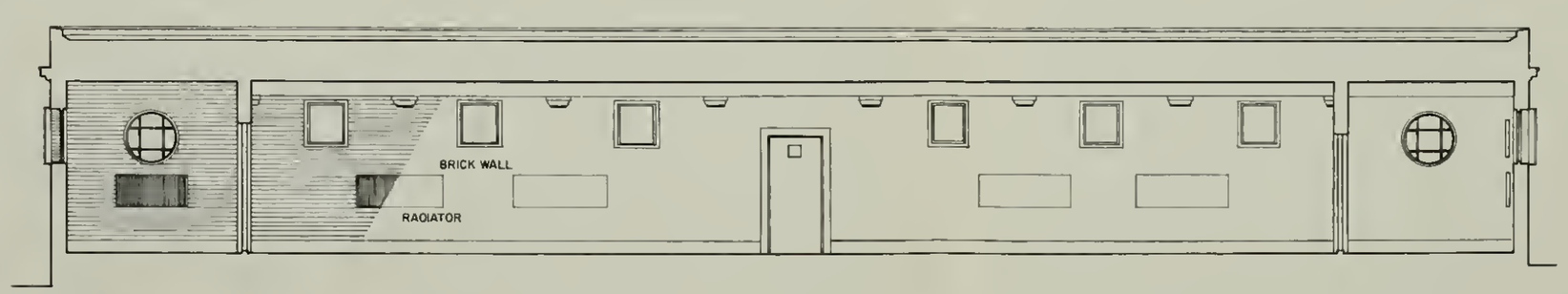
OF

Exhibit 3

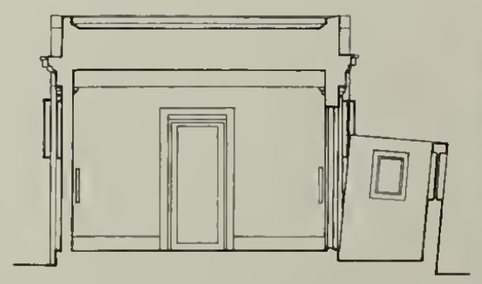
ROOF PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A



SECTION B

4 0 4 8 FT.
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

ARCHITECTS
BEYER BLINDER BELLE /
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NEW YORK, NY 10114
[illegible]

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DSC	JUL 88

SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE

ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

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KEY PLAN

TITLE OF SHEET
SHELTER BUILDING PLANS & SECTIONS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

2. East and north elevations, view southwest.

3. North elevation, view south.

4. West elevation, view northeast.

5. South elevation, view northeast.

6. Bull's eye window.

7. Hole and spalling, west elevation.

8. Room 103- view of northwest corner, exposed terra-cotta on walls and ceiling lath.

9. Room 102- view south.

10. Galvanized metal door to room 103, solitary confinement.

11. Room 103- calendar scratched in south wall.

12. Room 102- wall-mounted radiators on east wall.

13. Room 103-view east, two wall-mounted sinks, one wall-mounted urinal, c. 1940's.

14. Room 103- view west, two toilets, one enclosed aluminum shower, c. 1940's.

3. Greenhouse

a. Construction History

The existing greenhouse, located at the extreme northwest corner of the island, was built in 1935. It replaced a deteriorating greenhouse located north of the main building.

The first greenhouse had been built in 1910 on the foundations of the recently demolished wooden barracks. It was constructed for the purpose of propagating all the flowering plants used in the landscaped beds on the island (photo 1).

The second greenhouse was built by the B & Z Contracting Company. It had a structural steel framework with steel partitions and a plain ridge roof. The greenhouse was supplied with a two-pipe low-pressure steam heating system, as well as plumbing, conduit and wiring. Improvements were made in the early 1940's, including the resetting of all roof glass in new greenhouse putty, replacement of broken and missing glass, repainting of the entire superstructure, the replacement of the ridge cap in red gulf cypress, and the relocation of the vent header.[7]

Photos 2-5 show the greenhouse during the 1940's.

---

[7]Unrau, pp. 589-592.

b. Drawings

In July 1984 the architectural/engineering team measured the greenhouse. Drawings at 1/4" scale were prepared that depict the "as found" conditions. See exhibits 1 and 2.

c. Physical Description

The greenhouse was built with an unfinished concrete base wall approximately four feet in height from the ground. It is a standard greenhouse structure with an angle iron frame, trusses, and pipe columns. Five steel trusses and two longitudinal angle braces support the wood framing for glazing of the gable roof. The plain wood ridge is capped with copper. The top row of the three horizontal bands of roof lights was operable by horizontal bar arms controlled by two wheel cranks at the northern end of the building.

The north and south ends are fifteen lights wide and the east and west sides above the base wall consist of six wood-framed awning windows of six lights each. The wood door on the south end has nine intact upper lights and three wood panels. In front of the entry door is a small square vestibule, with a three foot high concrete wall. All framing above the wall has been destroyed and the weathered door to this vestibule leans against one side.

The flooring of the interior is concrete. Tables consisting of wood frames, pipe legs and metal corners line the perimeter with two long tables down the center. All tabletop surfaces are missing. A narrow room at the north end is formed by a glass wall and doorway. A table is intact along the north and on the south wall is another

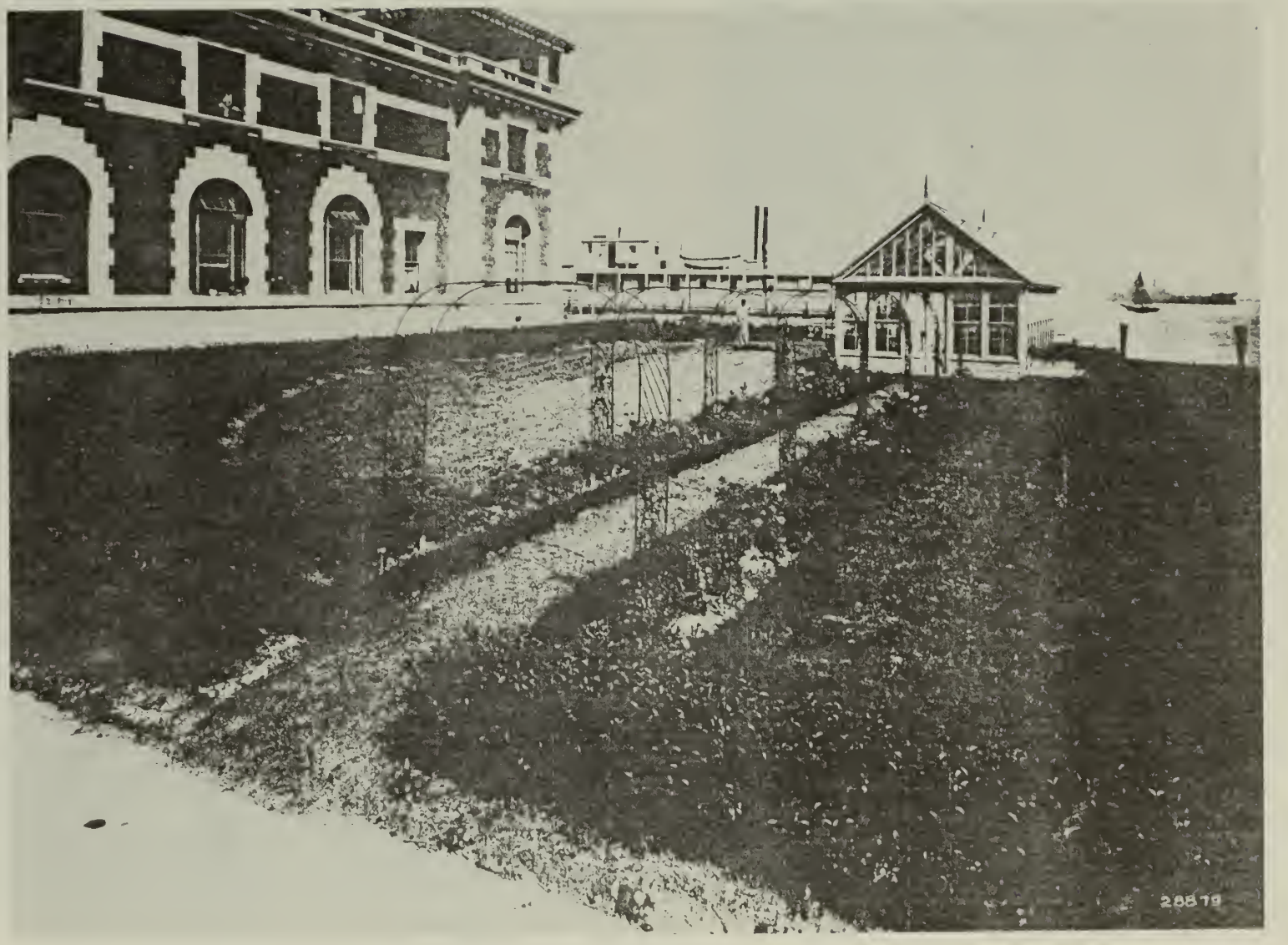
short table and a basin sink. Photos 6 through 14 depict both the exterior and interior.

d. Existing Conditions

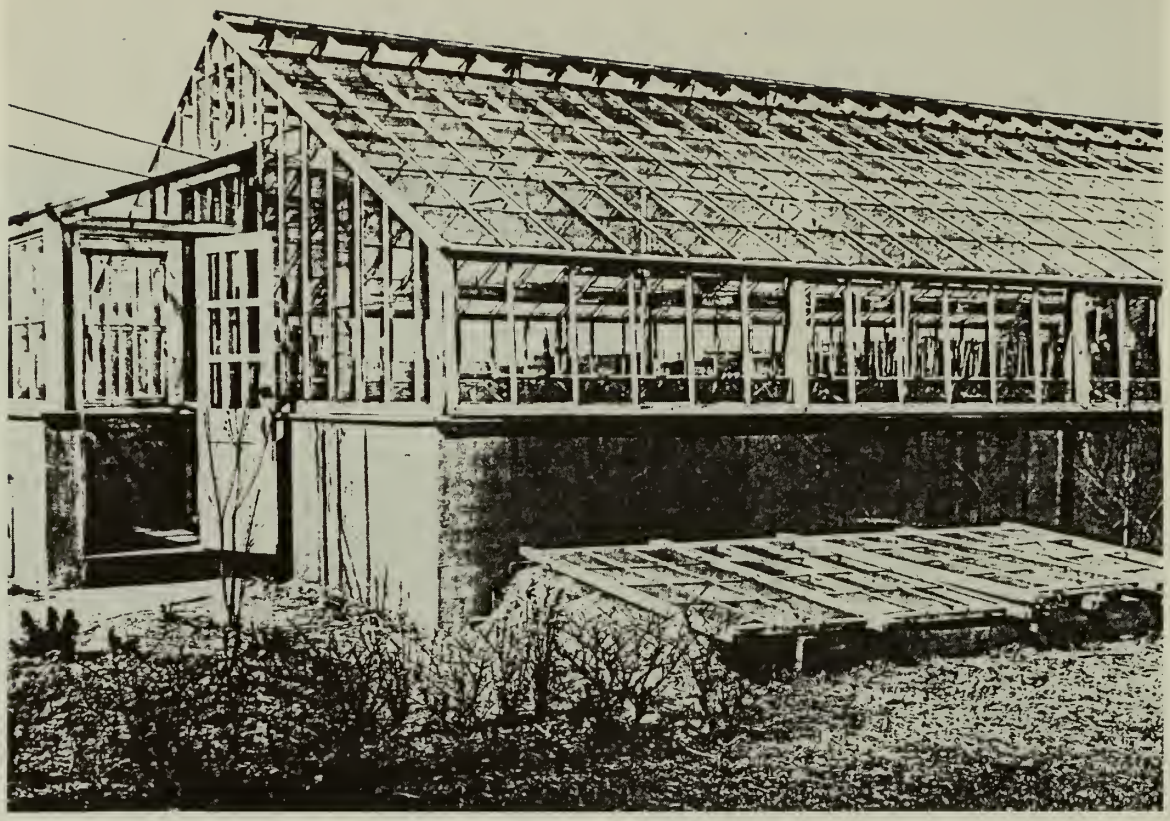
All metal elements display surface corrosion and all wood framing is weathered and split. Pipe columns are rusted out at the bases. At the northern end, almost all wood framing is missing. The majority of glazing is missing or broken. There is some cracking of the foundation wall at the entry. At the time of this visual survey, the interior was overgrown with plants and shrubs.

e. Building Removal

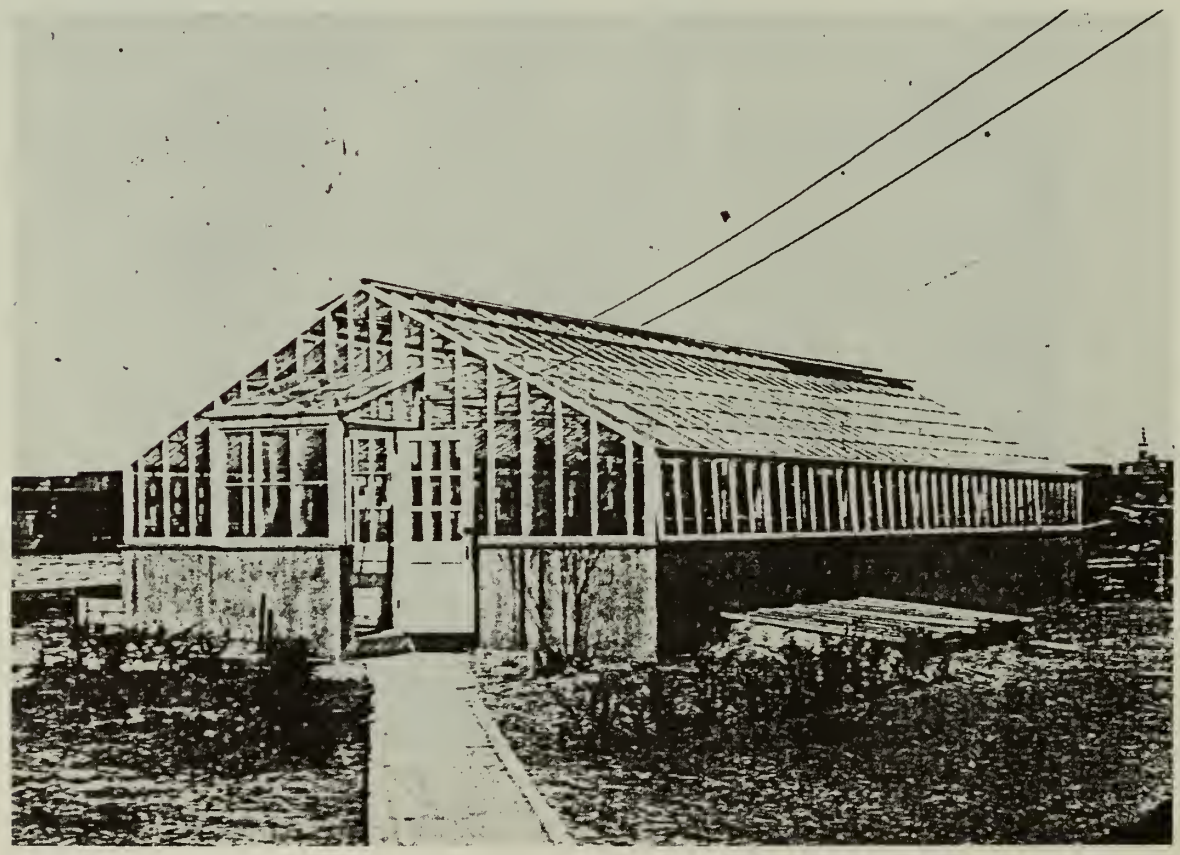
The greenhouse is of minor historical and architectural significance. Due to deterioration and interference with plans for permanent site utilities the architectural/engineering team, in conjunction with the National Park Service, determined that this building should be demolished. Documentation for the incinerator was submitted to the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in February 1985. The structure was officially recorded under the name "U.S. Immigration Station Greenhouse" and assigned HABS No. NY-6086-A. See Appendix C for a copy of the HABS documentation. The greenhouse was demolished in March 1985.



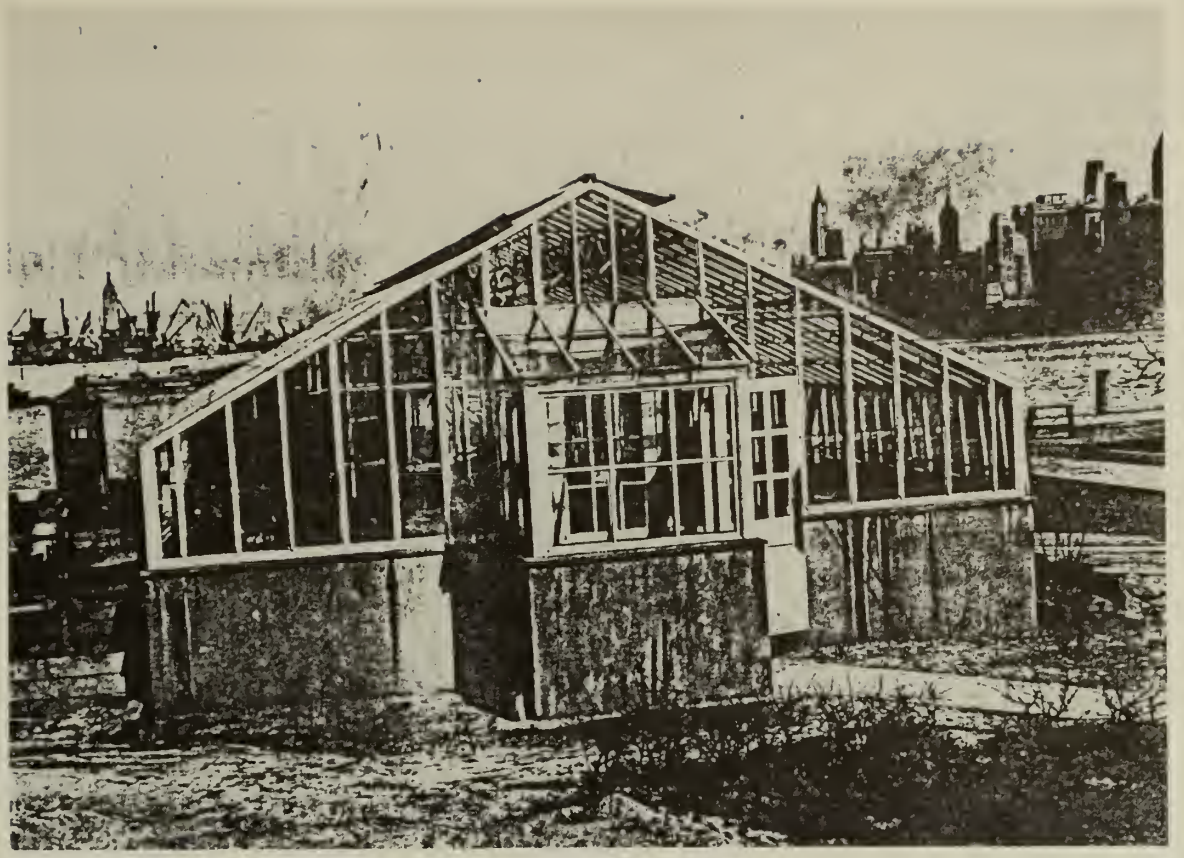
1. First greenhouse, ca. 1910, Edwin Levick, photographer. William Williams Collection No. 38. New York Public Library, Local History and Genealogy Division.



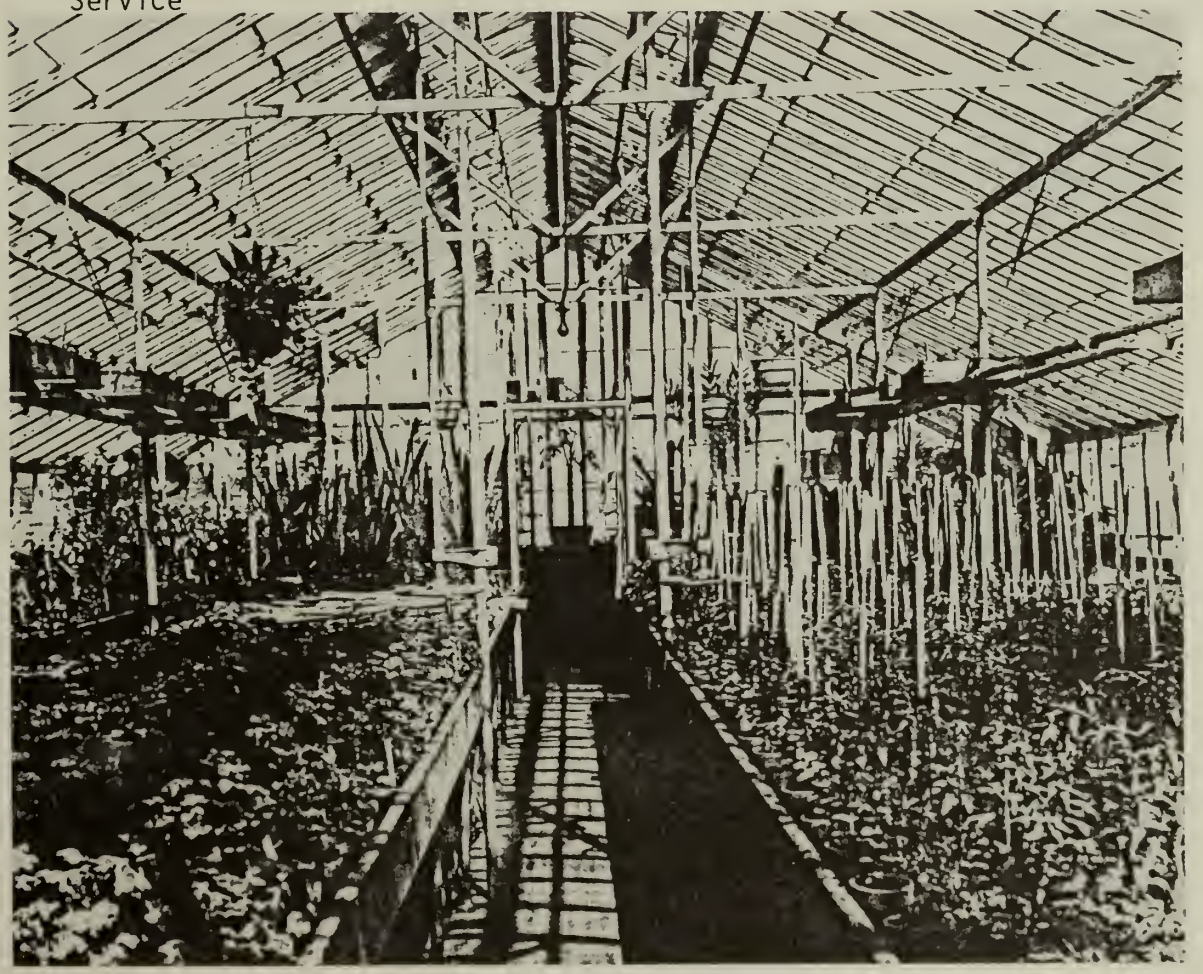
2. South end of greenhouse, WWII-U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.



3. South end of greenhouse, WWII, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

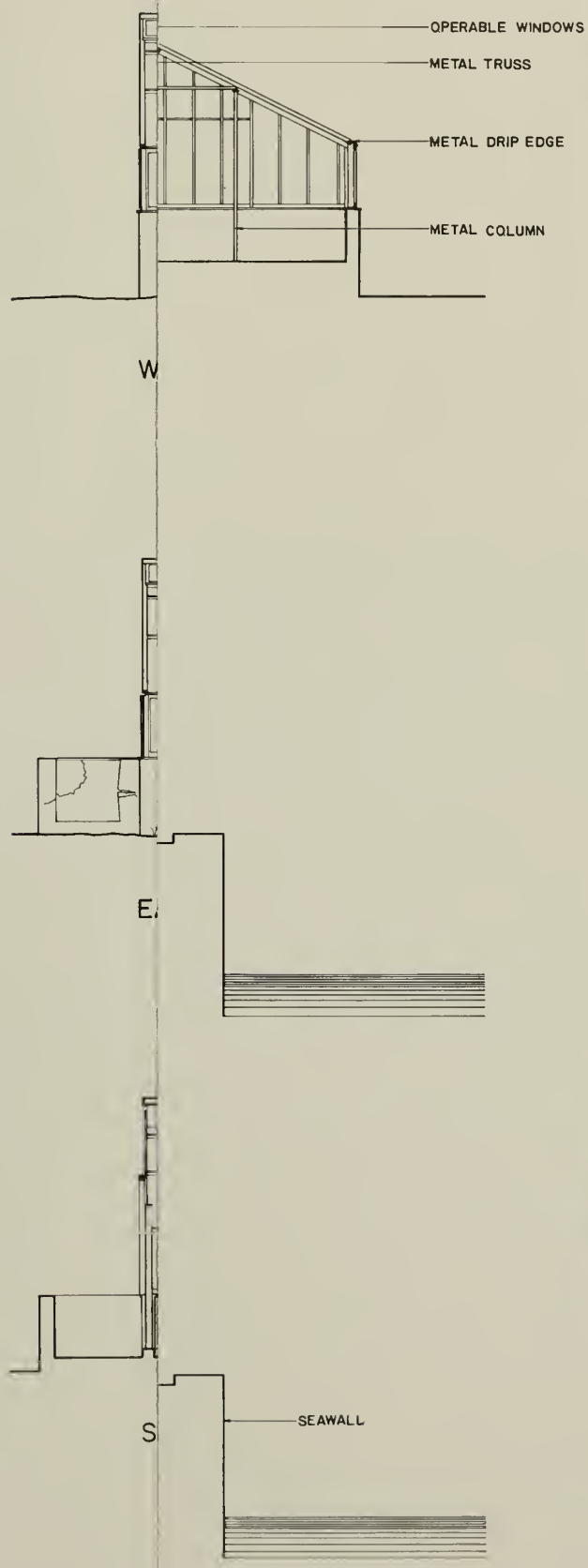


4. South end of hothouse, WWII, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service



5. Hothouse interior, WWII, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Exhibit 1



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SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE

ELLIS ISLAND

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

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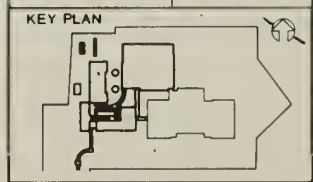
KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET

GREENHOUSE SECTIONS ELEVS.

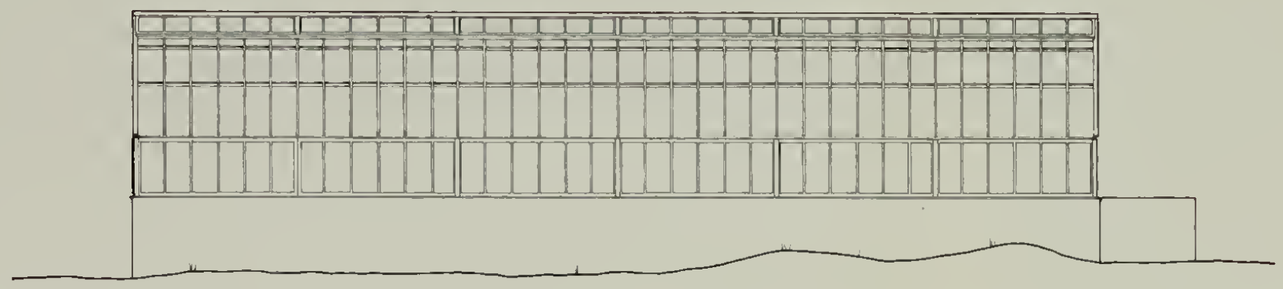
SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET

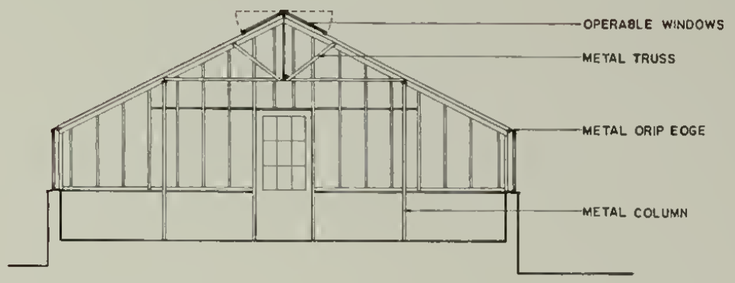
OF

LOUIS FREY

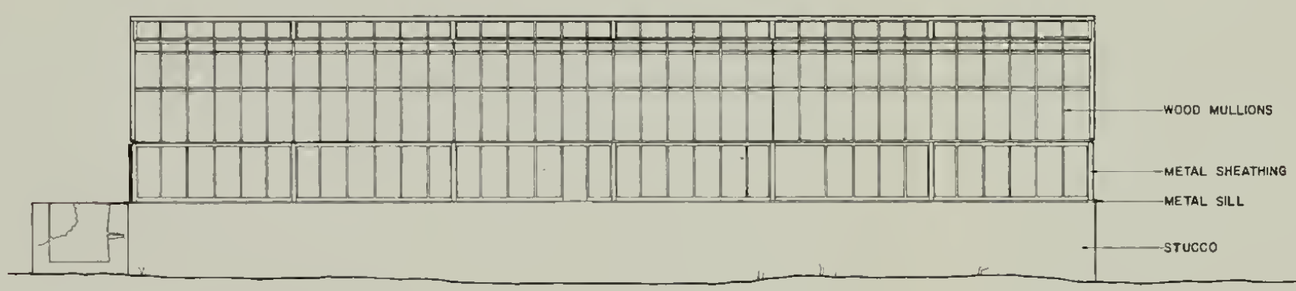
Exhibit 1



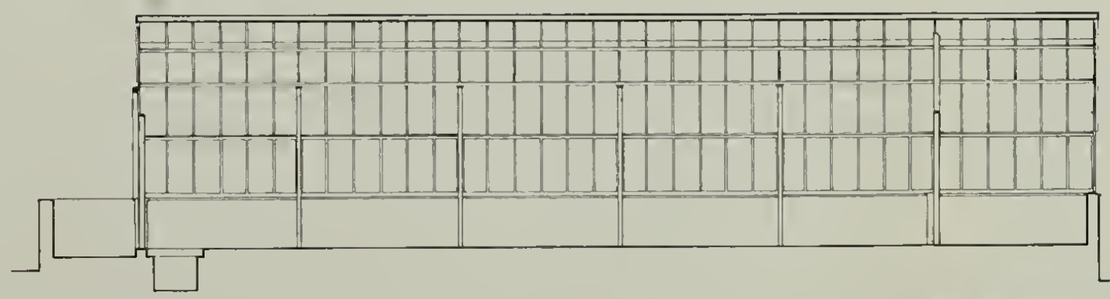
WEST ELEVATION



SECTION B



EAST ELEVATION



SECTION A

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SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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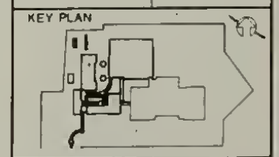
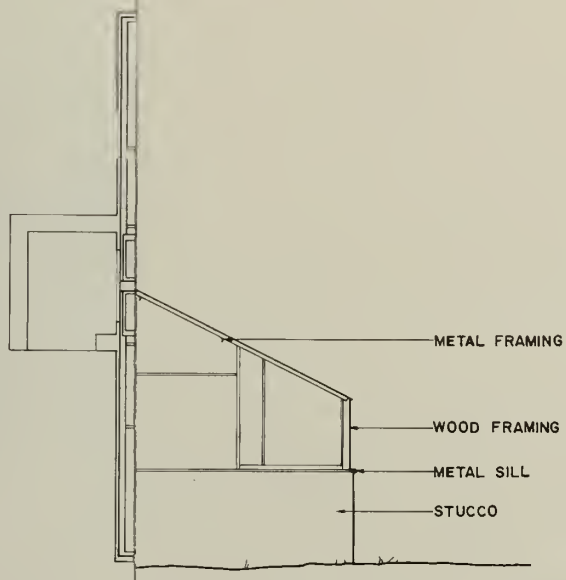


TITLE OF SHEET
GREENHOUSE SECTIONS ELEVS.

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

Exhibit 2



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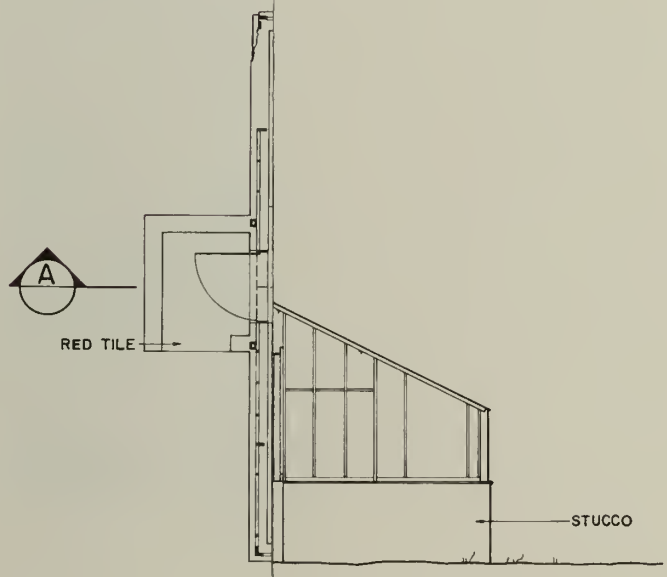

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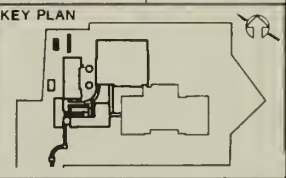


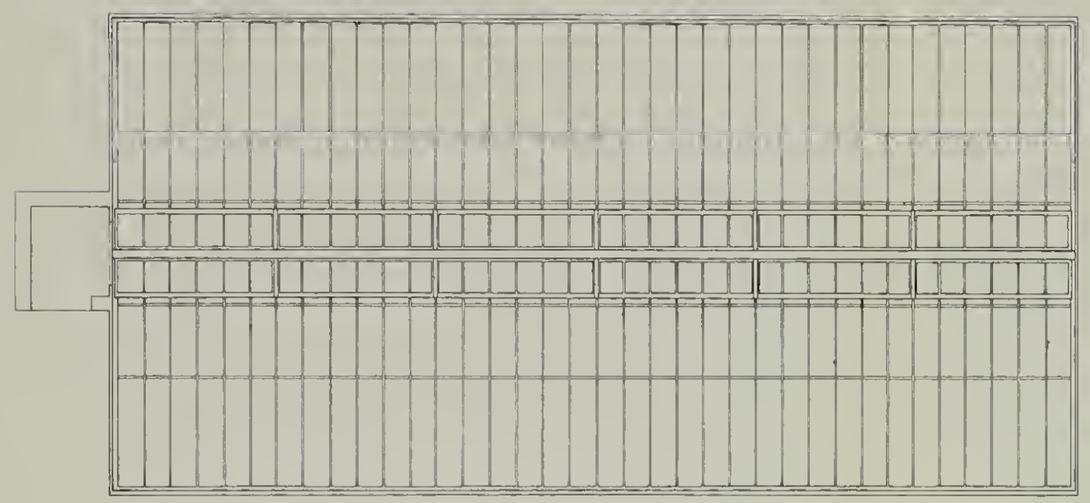
TITLE OF SHEET

GREENHOUSE
PLANS ELEVATIONS

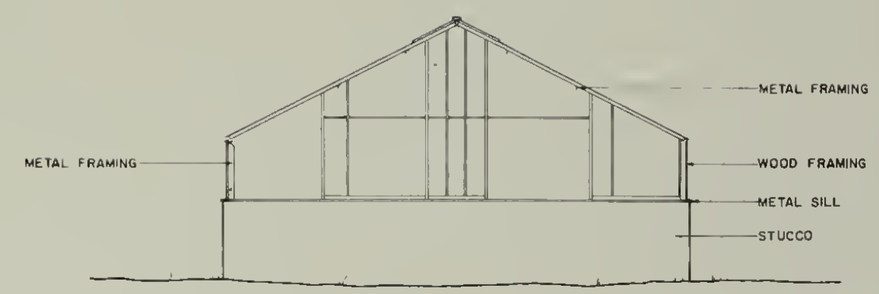
SUB SHEET NO.	DRAWING NO.
	PKG. NO. / SHEET / OF

LOUIS FREY

Exhibit 2



ROOF PLAN



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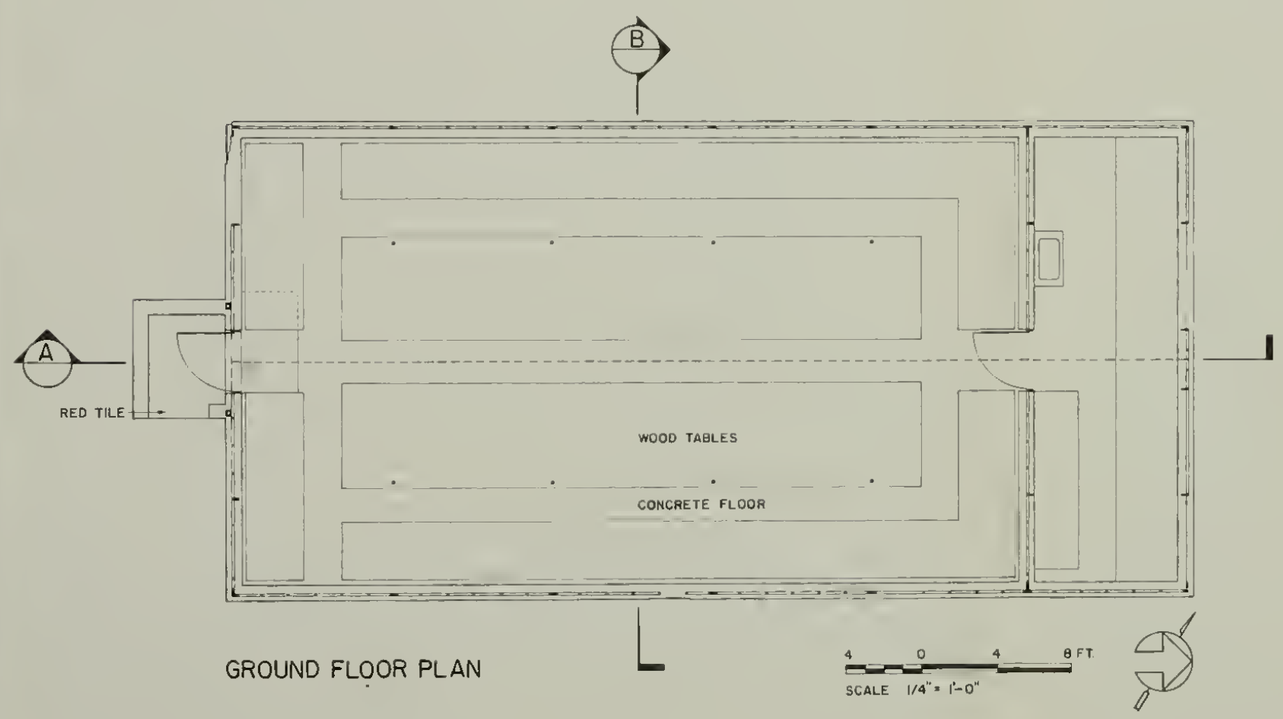
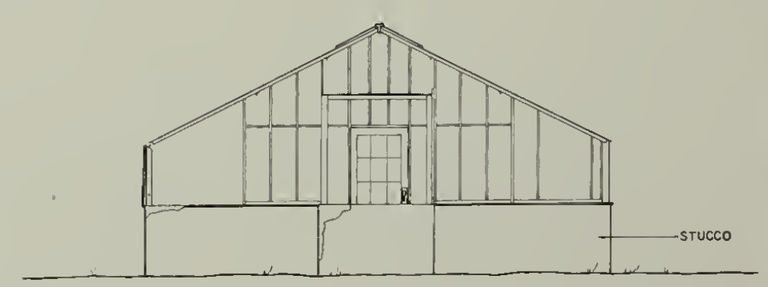


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION

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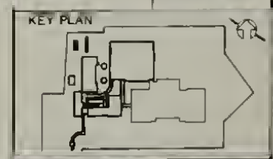

TITLE OF SHEET
GREENHOUSE PLANS ELEVATIONS

SUB SHEET NO. DRAWING NO.

PKG. NO. SHEET OF

6. South elevation, view north.

7. East elevation, view west.

8. West elevation, view east.

9. North elevation, view south.

10. South facade- entrance vestibule.

11. Interior of greenhouse, ventilator window at ridge.

12. Interior, view north.

13. North end, view east.

14. North end room, view northwest.

4. Water Tanks

a. Description and Existing Conditions[9]

Two elevated water storage tanks are located between the powerhouse and the baggage and dormitory building. They were erected in 1929 by the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company (exhibits 1 and 2). Each tank has a capacity of 300,000 gallons and a diameter of twenty-four feet (photos 1-4).

The foundations and towers were inspected for exterior conditions and the riser and tank were examined on the interior and exterior.

The concrete piers of the foundations are in very good condition with no apparent settlement. Anchor bolts are not corroded but nuts and column shoes are rust covered, with as much as 5/8" build-up on the shoes.

Fifty per cent of the towers have no paint and the remainder has rust spots. The bases of the towers have pitting and the connections of balcony and tower to tank have heavy rust build-up. The tower rods are in good condition and adjustment. Some corrosion occurs around pins and cotter pins. The tower ladders are sound but do not meet present OSHA safety regulations. A large build-up of rust occurs between the ladder bracket and lacing bars. Column splices are in good condition.

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[9]Based on Pittsburgh-Des Moines Corporation, "Tank Inspection Reports - 2 Elevated and 1 Flat Bottom - Ellis Island, N.Y.," May 1984.

The two risers are aligned but the stay rods are badly deteriorated and should be replaced. There are approximately 75 holes in the north tower riser. In the south tower riser a large number of holes were found with a 6" X 15" hole below the manhole. The south riser contains 15" of rust and scale in the bottom. The metal is badly pitted and no paint remains.

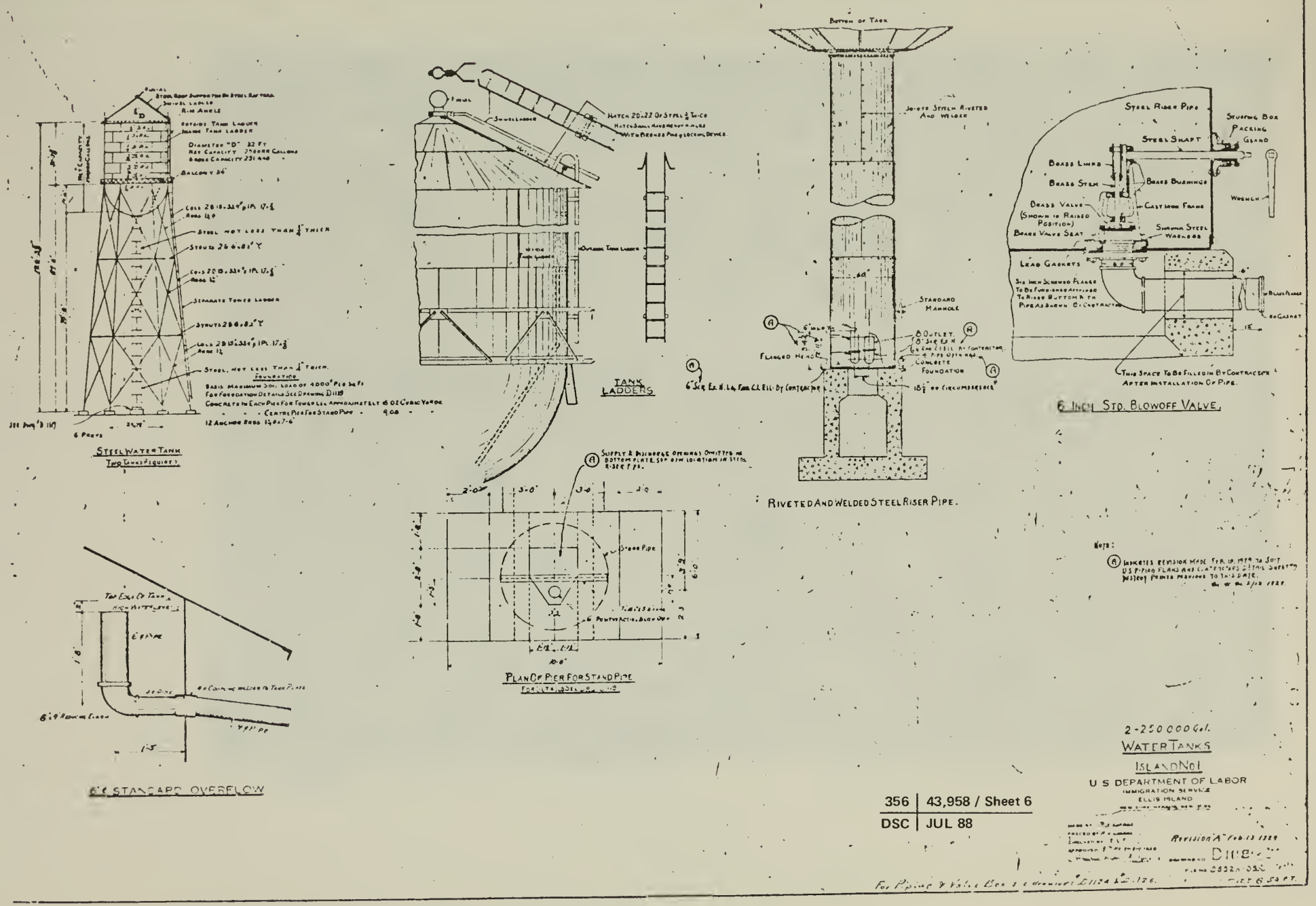
The tanks have no apparent leaks though some slight pitting does occur on the bottom of the north tank. Very little paint remains on the bottom and none is left on the remainder of the shell and the roof (photos 5-7). All six rings of the riveted shells are rusty and pitting occurs around the column connections to the shell. The metal of the bottom of the south tank is in good condition. The outside shell ladder is sound but the roof ladder of the north tank is not. On the interior of the tanks, large pits may be seen in the shell plates and the bottom is badly pitted. No paint remains on the inside. No inside ladders exist and ladder clips are badly bent.

Many holes exist in the roofs, representing a structurally unsafe condition. The finial of the north tank is not stable because most of the finial bolts are missing. The roof ladder and finial of the south tank are lying on the ground.

Valves of both tanks were corroded and in very poor condition. The concrete valve pit of the south tank is in danger of falling in.

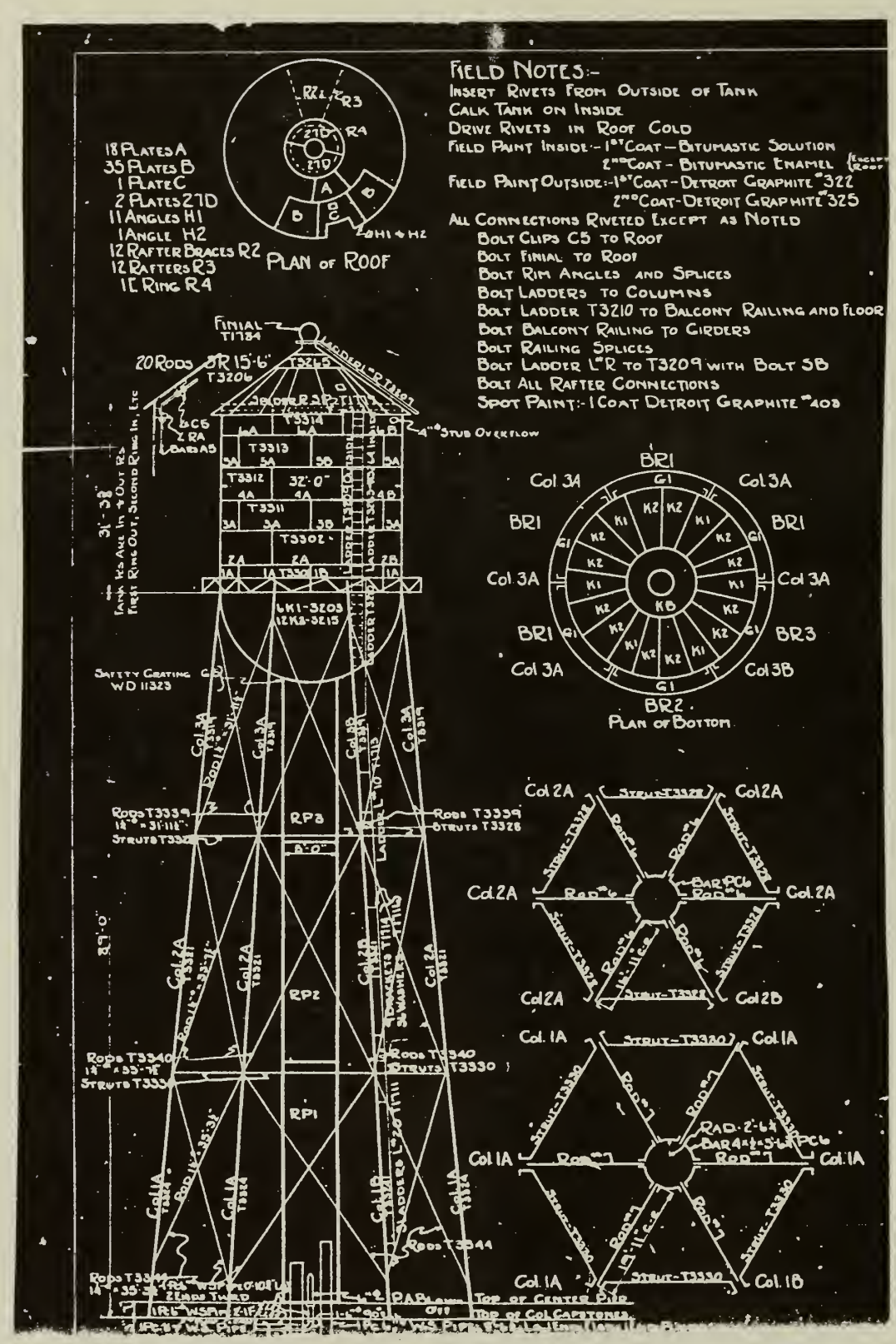
b. Replacement

The tower supports, the risers, and the tanks require replacement due to their deteriorated condition and loss of structural integrity. Consequently, the architectural/engineering team, in conjunction with the National Park Service, determined that the water tanks and superstructures should be promptly removed. Demolition occurred in May 1985. The water tanks and towers will be replaced with new ones that have the same volume and general appearance as the existing tanks. They will meet O.S.H.A., N.F.P.A., and American Water Works Association Standard regulations.



Plans for water tanks, Island No. 1, 1929.

Exhibit 1



Tank and tower erection diagram, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., 1928.

1. Looking west from the roof of the baggage and dormitory building.

2. View from west side of shelter.

3. Looking north.

4. Looking south.

5. South tower.

6. South tower from roof of kitchen and laundry building.

7. North tower.

5. Oil Tank[10]

a. Description and Existing Conditions

The reserve fuel oil tank, located to the north of the water tanks, was assembled in 1952. The 75,000 gallon capacity steel tank rests on a base of sand, gravel fill and piers of reinforced concrete (photos 1 and 2). This tank replaced the previous reserve oil tank located to the west of covered way 2 (exhibit 1). The first oil tank was an elevated steel water tank that was built in 1920 and probably converted to fuel oil storage in the 1930's (exhibit 2).

The oil tank foundation concrete is in very good condition and no settlement is apparent. The grout is good but the bottom seal is starting to deteriorate. The tank has one damp spot approximately 15 feet west of the ladder at the bottom to the foundation. Paint on the shell and roof exhibits many skipped areas. No metal pitting occurs though a slight amount of rust has built up near the ladder approximately 6" up from the foundation. The welded tank is full of fuel oil. The pipe connections are good but there is a minor leak in the pump.

b. Recommendations

Repair work for the tank would include cleaning and resealing the foundation, cleaning rust areas at the bottom, and repainting the entire tank. If the tank is taken out of phase, the bottom should be cleaned and vacuum boxed.

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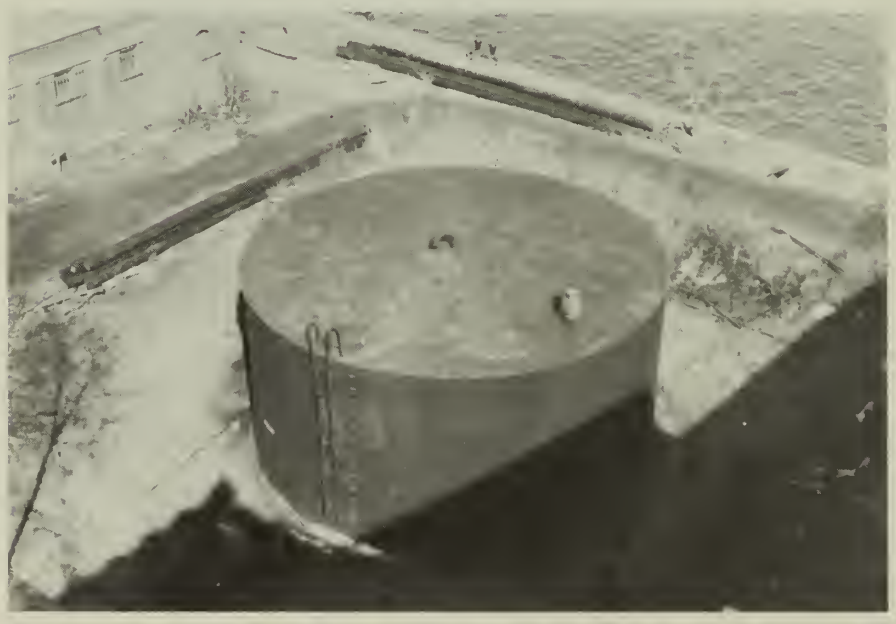
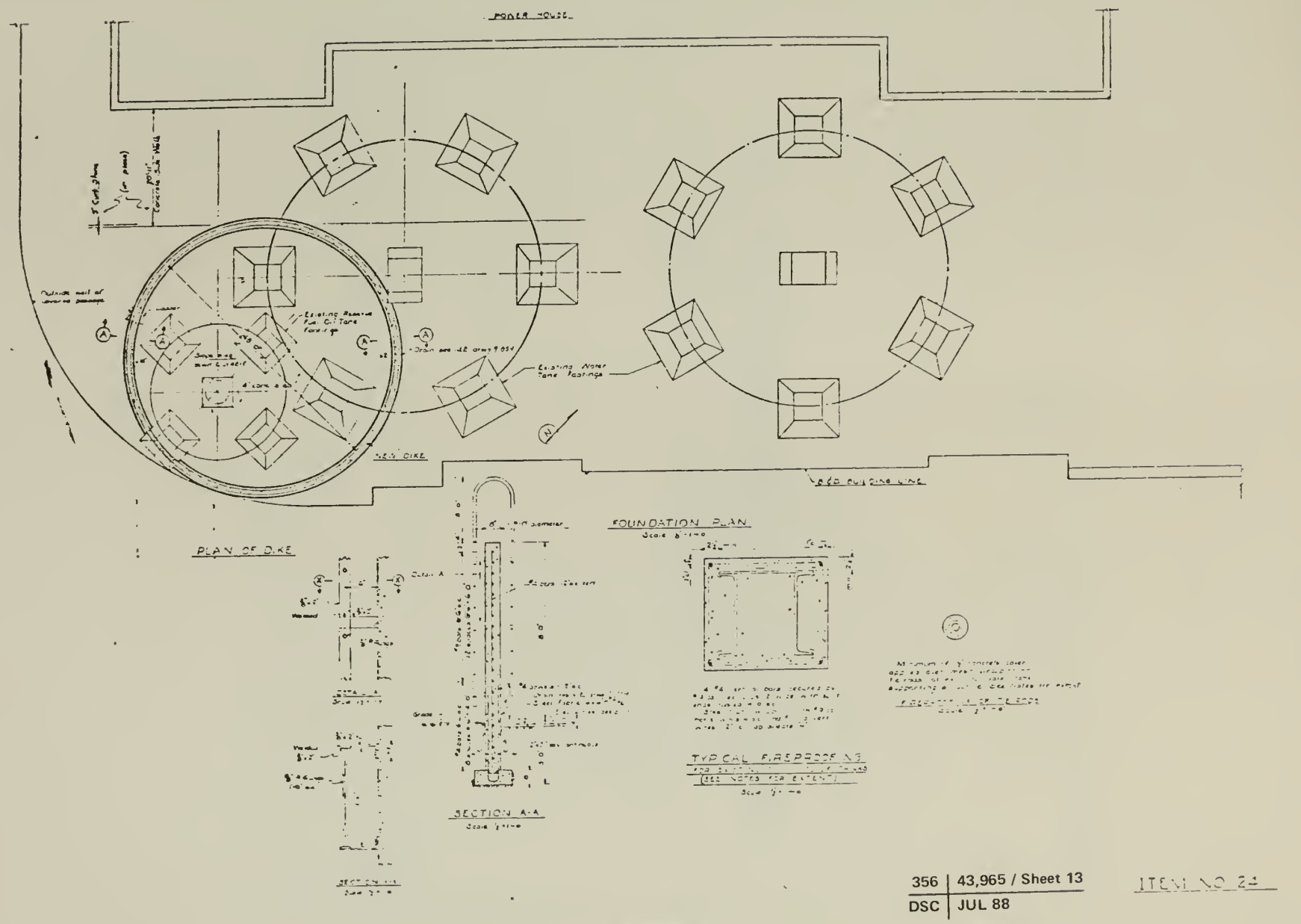
[10]Based on Pittsburgh-Des Moines Corporation, "Tank Inspection Reports - 2 Elevated and 1 Flat Bottom - Ellis Island, N.Y.," May 1984.

1. Oil tank, view southeast.

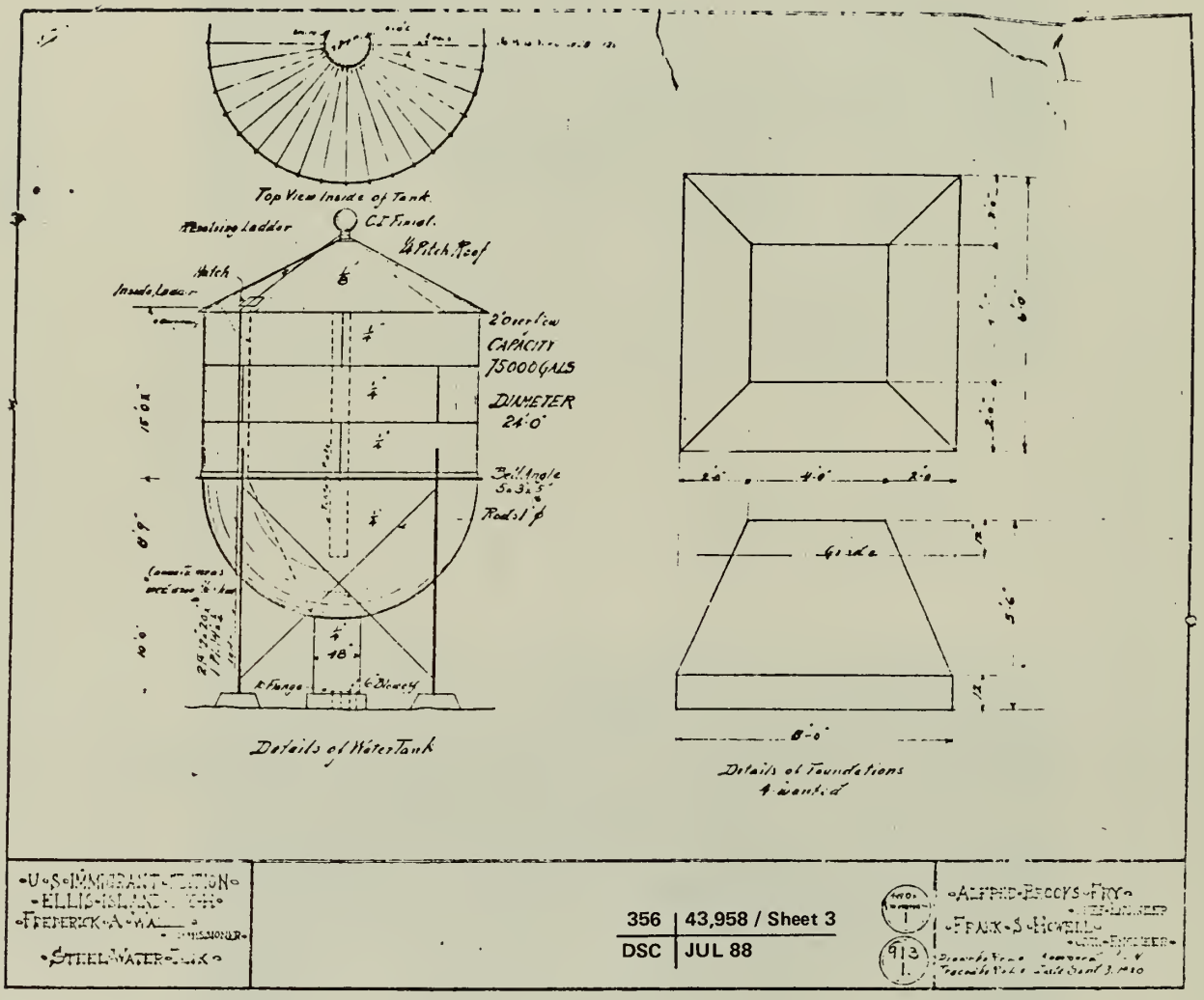


2. Oil tank, aerial view.



"Elimination of Fire Hazards", Drawing 7-1, General Services Administration, 1952.
Footings of reserve fuel oil tank at left.

Exhibit 1



Plan for new steel water tank, 1920.

G. ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT OF UNIT 1 BUILDINGS

1. Discussion of Use

At the present time the potential uses of the buildings in Unit One are under study. A program for the reuse of these structures is being developed by the National Park Service, the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Commission and Foundation, the architectural/engineering team, and the exhibition designers. Therefore, the following discussion of use is preliminary and only presents some of the programmatic needs and possibilities that are being discussed.

It is projected that 50% of the kitchen and laundry building will be rehabilitated as administrative offices for the National Park Service. The remainder of the building could potentially be used as exhibition spaces. This building is an appropriate location for the interpretation of spaces that were historically significant, most notably the dining room on the second floor. Alternatively, special galleries for temporary exhibits could be located in the kitchen and laundry building.

Current discussions are evaluating the use of the baggage and dormitory building for interpretive purposes. The theme that the exhibition designers have called "The Peopling of America" is being considered for this building. Discussion is also focusing on the construction of a 400-500-seat theater in the baggage and dormitory building which would be used for large lectures, presentations, and events. Programmatic needs will define what other uses (i.e., storage) could be located in the baggage and dormitory building.

The bakery and carpentry building will be rehabilitated for maintenance shops to service the powerhouse and the Unit One buildings.

The corridors and covered ways will be rehabilitated to once again function as a vital circulation system linking the Unit One buildings.

Further study will provide programmatic possibilities for the shelter.

The opportunities and constraints for creating museum, administrative, and support facilities are being fully considered and each decision will be made with respect to historical accuracy, thematic appropriateness, and the practicalities of converting such buildings to these uses.

2. Preservation Philosophy

Ellis Island is part of the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island National Monument and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The significance of the Unit One buildings dictates that the rehabilitation be conducted with respect for the historic building fabric in strict accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and "36 CFR 800."

BBB/ANF has conducted careful analyses of the resources. Four aspects of the buildings were analyzed in detail:

1. Existing conditions
2. Historic development of existing fabric
3. Historic use
4. Architectural significance

These studies have resulted in a profound understanding of the historic, cultural, and architectural aspects of the buildings and will serve as a basis for future design decision-making. An appropriate level of intervention to the building fabric of each structure will be identified considering both the historic and architectural context, contemporary use needs, and good preservation practice.

3. Current Developments

The architectural/engineering team has been contracted to develop plans for the stabilization of the Unit One buildings. Alterations to the exteriors will have a minimal visual impact on the historic appearance of the buildings. A conservation program will be developed for the exteriors which addresses the causes and effects of deterioration. Cosmetic treatment of problem areas must be preceded by repairs to roofs, gutters, flashing, and downspouts. Once the buildings are watertight, the program of conservation treatment can proceed. This should include the repair of stone cracks and losses, repointing of masonry, removal of copper, iron, and black crust stains, and removal of efflorescence. The problems with the Unit One buildings are similar to those of the main building and the stabilization and conservation program for the main building will serve as a model and learning tool for work on the other buildings.

In support of a responsible conservation program for Unit One exteriors, an extensive structural analysis and rehabilitation program is scheduled. This effort will follow the interpretive analysis so that design and remedial efforts are effectively directed toward optimizing long range goals, not merely toward stop-gap temporary expenditures. The results of the ongoing exterior and structural analysis will become a vital part of the accumulated job record and will serve as a complement to this document.

4. Recommendations for Further Study

a. Inventory and Analysis of Inscriptions

Inscriptions (graffiti) have been found in the B & D building which represent a potential wealth of historical information. Continuation of the effort at Ellis to locate, inventory, and analyze such graffiti should be planned. In addition to its systematic documentation measures should be undertaken to further protect inscriptions from the hazards of weather, where exposed, and from debris removal and construction campaigns when they occur.

b. Future Areas of Research

Below are listed various topics which could be further explored at the Unit One Buildings.

- Industrial Archaeologic topics pertinent to the power house and laundry complexes -- processes and equipment.

- Definitive history of the U.S. Coast Guard occupation of this part of Ellis.

- Analysis of the roles and processes of various support activities such as food preparation, greenhouse, gardening, machine shops, security, heating and water supply, building maintenance, landscape maintenance, etc.

- Subsurface Archaeology

c. H.S.R. Work for Units Two, Three, and Four

In September 1985 work on a Historic Structures Report for some twenty-three buildings on the south half of Ellis commenced. It is anticipated that this work involving mostly hospital, administrative, and ferry terminal facilities will be completed in May 1986.

H. LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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3. 1914- Island 1 Plan
4. Island 1 Block Plan, First Floor 1916.
5. 1932- Roof Plans, Island 1.
6. Block Plan, relative locations of buildings on the three islands, 1933.
7. General Plan, first floor, 1937.
8. General Plan, second floor, 1937.
9. General Plan, third floor, 1937.
10. General Plan, roofs, 1937.

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2. 1899 floor plan for "Restaurant" and "Disinfecting Building".
3. Elevations for original proposed scheme of separate "Restaurant" and "Disinfecting Building", 1899.

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5. Survey of structures, Kitchen and Laundry, north elevation.
6. Survey of structures, Kitchen and Laundry, west elevation.
7. Survey of structures, Kitchen and Laundry, east elevation.
8. Survey of structures, Kitchen and Laundry, Roof Plan.
9. Elevations of "Kitchen and Laundry Building", 1900.
10. Sections of "Kitchen and Laundry Building", 1900.
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3. South Facade of kitchen and laundry building, 1901-1912.
4. South facade, kitchen and laundry building, c. 1903.

5. South facade, kitchen and laundry building, "Taft party", 1910.
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9. West pavilion, south elevation, view north.
10. West pavilion, southwest corner, view northeast.
11. West pavilion, west elevation, view east.
12. Roof, east pavilion, view south.
13. Roof, east pavilion, east elevation, view west.
14. Roof, view south.
15. Roof, west pavilion, view east.
16. Dormer, east pavilion, east elevation view southwest.
17. Porch, south elevation, view northwest.
18. Porch stairs, south elevation, view north.
19. Porch, view west.
20. Second floor porch, view east.
21. Porch, cast-iron column with original capital.
22. Entrance, west end of porch, view west.
23. Entrance, porch, south elevation, view north.
24. Entrance, porch, south elevation, view north.
25. Entrance, porch, south elevation, view north.
26. Entrance, east end of porch, view east.
27. Oval window, east pavilion, south elevation.
28. East pavilion, north elevation, view south.
29. East pavilion, west elevation, view east.
30. East pavilion, west elevation, view southeast.
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34. "Ice Plant", north elevation, view southwest.
35. "Ice Plant", south elevation, view northwest.
36. Enclosed ramp, east elevation, view southwest.
37. Enclosed ramp, west elevation, view east.
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39. "Ice Plant" and corridor, view south.
40. West end of corridor to bakery and carpentry building, view south.
41. North elevation and corridor to bakery and carpentry building, view east.
42. Window, corridor to bakery and carpentry building.
43. Connector between kitchen and laundry building and covered way 5, view north.
44. Exfoliation, bluestone window sill, south elevation.

45. Mortar loss and surface spalling, south elevation.
46. Hole in brick, east pavilion, north elevation.
47. Iron staining, west end of porch.
48. Roof tiles, gutter, west pavilion, northwest corner, view east.
49. Gutter, juncture of east pavilion and north pavilion, view southeast.
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55. Corridor from kitchen and laundry to bakery and carpentry. (Hall 201).
56. Window lintel, "Ice Plant", north elevation.
57. Masonry, "Ice Plant", north elevation.
58. Window frame, "Ice Plant", north elevation.
59. Counterweights, "Ice Plant", north elevation.

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Exhibit 12. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, Basement Plan.
13. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, First Floor Plan.
14. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, Second Floor Plan.
15. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, Section B-B.
16. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, Section A-A.
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Plate 1. Photo of immigrants employed in kitchen, Dec. 17, 1901.
2. Immigrants working in kitchen, Dec. 18, 1901.
3. Room 118, dining room, looking toward northeast corner, c. 1901-1908.
4. Room 118, dining room, view northwest corner, c. 1901-1908.

Exhibit 18. Portion of Block Plan, 1916.
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20. Roof Plans for Island #1, 1932.

Plate 5. Room 118-dining room, southeast corner.
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9. Room 117-looking west toward dining room.

Exhibit 21. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, First Floor Plan. Historical Development.
22. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, First Floor Plan. Room Uses.

23. "Kitchen and Restaurant: and "Bath House and Laundry Building", Unfinished second floor, 1900.
24. Kitchen and Restaurant" and "Bath and Laundry", plan for four dormitories on second floor, 1901.
25. Portion of 1916 plan.
26. Portion of 1927 plan.

Plate 10. Room 201, c. 1907-08.
11. Room 201, toward east wall, c. 1910.
12. Room 201, "Immigrants Dining Room, c. 1910.
13. Room 202-view northwest, c. 1910.
14. Room 201-view north, c. 1910.
15. Room 201-view west, c. 1910.
16. Room 201-south wall of dining room. c. 1920 s.
17. Room 201-view toward southwest corner, c. 1920 s.
18. Room 201, view north, "Jewish passover seder", 1920/
19. Postcard, ca. 1925. Dining Room.
20. Room 203-view southwest, WWII.
21. Room 203, view of east wall. WWII.
22. Room 203-west wall of partitioned room, WWII.
23. Room 203-view of southwest, c. 1950 s.
24. Room 203-view northwest. Immigration classes, c. 1950 s.

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28. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry, Second Floor Plan, Historical Development.
29. 1926 Details of installation of refrigerating unit in basement, kitchen and laundry building.

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27. Room 111.
28. Room 101.
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30. Hallway 105.
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32. Room 202, floor.
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32. Existing Condition Survey
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34. Survey of Structures, Kitchen and Laundry Second Floor Plan, existing conditions.

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12. Room 111, engine above washing machine.
13. Room 111, west end of washing machine.
14. Room 111, north wall, "Holl-Man, Patented-Klear-Buk".
15. Pressing table with floor operating pedal.
16. Room 111, "Smith-Drum, Phil. Pa.".
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2. Scene of pioneers in covered wagons, 1935-38.
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4. Detail, "The Building of the Pacific Railway", ca. 1938.
5. View of the dining hall, west wall, c. 1970.
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Exhibit 43. Sketch for scene of the steel industry.
Plate 7. Artist painting the scene of the steel industry.
Exhibit 44. Sketch for "Arrival of Central European Immigrants".
Plate 8. Artist painting "Arrival of Central European Immigrants".
9. "The Building of the Pacific Railway".
10. "Lumbering in the Northwest", "Arrival of Central European Immigrants".
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12. View of the mural in courtroom #3.
13. Indian and farmers, missing in pioneer scene.
14. Indian.
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16. "The Building of the Pacific Railway."
17. Farmers harvesting wheat.
18. Detail, "Building of the ..."
19. Detail, "Building of the ..."
20. Detail, "Building of the ..."
21. Detail, "Building of the ..."
22. Detail, "Building of the ..."
23. Detail, "Building of the ..."
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25. Steelmaking, detail.
26. Portion of "Arrival of Central European Immigrants".
27. "Arrival of Central European Immigrants".
28. Detail, "Arrival of Central European Immigrants".

29. Detail, "Arrival of Central European Immigrants".
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11. Original exterior wall, room 123.
12. Original exterior wall, room 210.
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14. North elevation, east end, view south.
15. North elevation, central section, view south.
16. North elevation, west end, view south.
17. First floor window, north elevation.
18. Second floor, east elevation, north projection.
19. Second floor window, north projection.

20. Railing, north projection.
21. Chain linked fence and barbed wire, north projection.
22. Entrance, east elevation.
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26. Entrance, west elevation.
27. Entrance, southwest corner.
28. Southwest entrance, view northwest.
29. Stair, east elevation, view west.
30. Light court, view east.
31. Roof, view east.
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33. Fan houses on roof, view west.
34. Roof porch at north projection, view east.
35. Disinfecting plant, west elevation, view east.
36. Disinfecting plant, north elevation, view west.
37. Disinfecting plant, north elevation, view south.
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39. Shed, south elevation, east side, view north.
40. Cornice, east elevation.
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19. Survey of Structures, Baggage and Dormitory, Third Floor Plan.
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21. Baggage and Dormitory, Interior "As Found", Section "B" (Longit.).
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	40.	"Sections of Completed Building--Additional Story of Baggage and Dormitory Building", 1913.
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	10.	Room 123, porch area looking southwest.
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17. Room 311, "Disinfecting Department".
18. Painted circle around bare lamp, room 316.
19. Painted circle around bare lamp, room 306.

Exhibit 47. Survey of Structures, Baggage and Dormitory, First Floor Plan, Existing Conditions.
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Plate 20. Room 322, wash room.
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Exhibit 50. Survey of Structures, Baggage and Dormitory, First Floor Plan, Architectural Significance.
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52. Survey of Structures, Baggage and Dormitory, Third Floor Plan, Architectural Significance.

Plate 23. Room 124, northeast corner, navigational coordinates chart.
24. Close up of above.
25. Room 124, northwest corner, compass painted on wall.
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27. Room 124, south wall, signal flags.
28. Room 124, south wall, signal flags.
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5. Type B-RLM fixture, on drop cord,room 112, ca. 1934.

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7. Type B-RLM fixture, on drop cord, room 124, ca. 1935.
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11. CML-bare lamp in porcelain socket set in metal housing.
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17. Exposed steam pipe cluster, ca. 1914.
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19. Wall-mounted propeller fan.
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30. Slop sink, room 203.
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35. Freestanding bathtub, room 305, ca. 1924.
36. Aluminum partitions and tile floor and walls of showers, room 317, 1932.
37. Aluminum enclosed shower room 207, 1935.
38. Aluminum stall-less shower, room 110, 1939.

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3. Survey of Structures, Bakery and Carpentry, South and East Elevations.
4. Survey of Structures, Bakery and Carpentry, Roof Plan.
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6. Southwest elevation and two sections, 1914.
7. Plan of roof and covered way, 1914.

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5. East elevation, view northwest.
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9. Crack at lintel level, west elevation.
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11. Limestone water table damage.
12. Limestone window sill joints.
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2. Room 203, view of southwest corner, machine shop and repair shop.

Exhibit 11. Portion of Drawing, "Electrical Installations, Island 1", 1927.

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	10.	Galvanized metal door to room 103, solitary confinement.
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	4.	Looking south.

III. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, INCINERATOR

Historic American Building Survey Documentation

Form 10-920
(June 1983)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN OR VICINITY
New York - New Jersey	New York - Hudson	Ellis Island

HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE *(INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME)*
U.S. Immigration Station, Incinerator

HABS NO.
NY-6086-B

SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE
N/A

COMPLETE ADDRESS *(DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES)*
Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION *(INCLUDE SOURCE)*
1911 (U.S. Department of the Interior, "Historic Structure Report", pp. 582-83)

ARCHITECT(S) *(INCLUDE SOURCE)*
Unknown

SIGNIFICANCE *(ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE)*
This building was the second incinerator on Ellis Island. Constructed in 1911 by the Morse-Boulger Destructor Company, it was used to burn all garbage on the island.

STYLE *(IF APPROPRIATE)*
N/A

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION *(INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS)* Exterior brick bearing walls sheathed in stucco; concrete slab ground floor at grade; reinforced wood-formed concrete roof slab on steel beams; steel smokestack; low concrete enclosure wall; structural iron framing on west side.

SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE *(SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE)*
Rectangular; 28'-1/2" x 21' (bldg.); 54' x 29'-1/2" (slab)

EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE The 1-story stucco incinerator rests on an extended concrete slab base. It has a cornice, six-light wood sash windows with iron grilles and a pair of metal doors on the south elevation. A steel smokestack is located at the northeast corner. Low concrete enclosure walls are located at the southeast corner and on the north side. Structural iron framing extends outward from the west side of the building. A baler sits under this framing (originally a roofed enclosure) at the southwest corner. A free-standing brick furnace is located west of the incinerator. See attached drawing.

INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE *(DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED)* The interior consists of a narrow passage between the two incinerators along the east and west walls and a small loading space along the south end of the incinerators. An iron ladder at the south end provides access to the cast iron charging platform and the tops of the incinerators. One circular hole in the ceiling over each incinerator marks the location of flues. See attached floor plans.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES
1. 1934: Installation of a self-supporting steel smokestack at the northeast corner.
2. 1937: A metal extension of structural iron framing covered by a corrugated copper roof was added to the western side of the building as housing for a power-driven scrap metal baler.

PRESENT CONDITION AND USE The exterior exhibits severe cracking and loss of stucco facing. Most of the low concrete enclosure wall is destroyed on the south and west sides, while the northern wall is still partially intact. All metal elements are corroded. The brick furnace is in poor condition and exhibits mortar loss, cracking, spalling and loss of material. The building is vacant and is slated for demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE
Due to deterioration and interference with plans for permanent site utilities the incinerator will be demolished.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION *(INCLUDING LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.)*
See attached bibliography

COMPILER, AFFILIATION	DATE
Beyer Blinder Belle, Architects & Planners	7 February 1985

BIBLIOGRAPHY

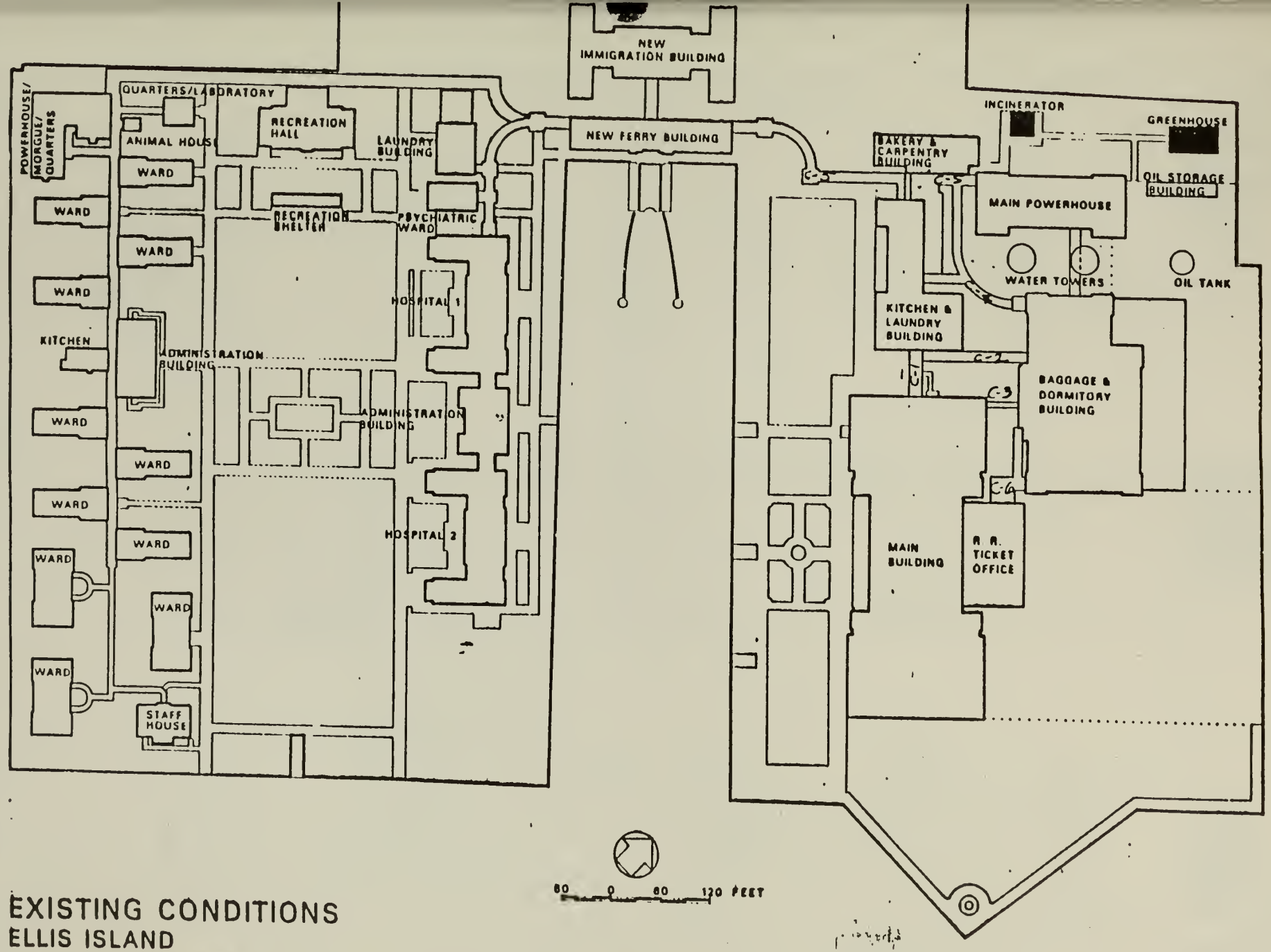
Ellis Island is part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Beyer Blinder Belle, "Historic Structures Report; Unit One; Ellis Island Statue of Liberty National Monument". Preliminary Draft. Prepared for the National Park Service, 1985.

Building Conservation Technology/The Ehrenkrantz Group. "Historic Structures Report; Ellis Island Statue of Liberty National Monument New York." Prepared for the National Park Service, 1978.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center. "Historic Structure Report; Ellis Island; Historical Data," by Harlan D. Unrau May, 1981.

Architectural Drawings of Buildings on Ellis Island, New York Harbor. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center.



EXISTING CONDITIONS
ELLIS ISLAND
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

356	20,017
DSC	JUL 88

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HABS No. NY-6086-B
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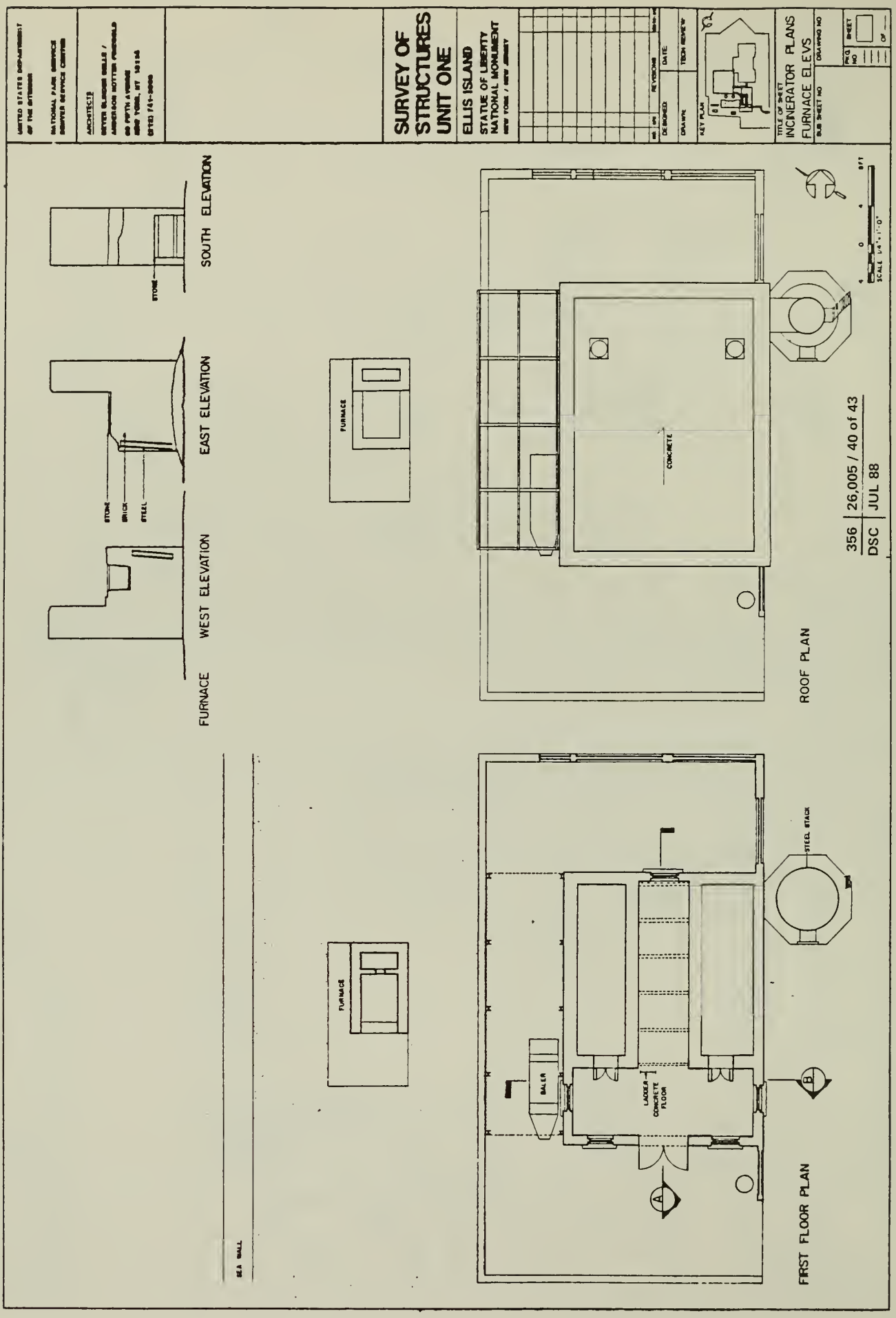

US IMMIGRATION STATION, INCINERATOR
HABS No. NY-6086-B
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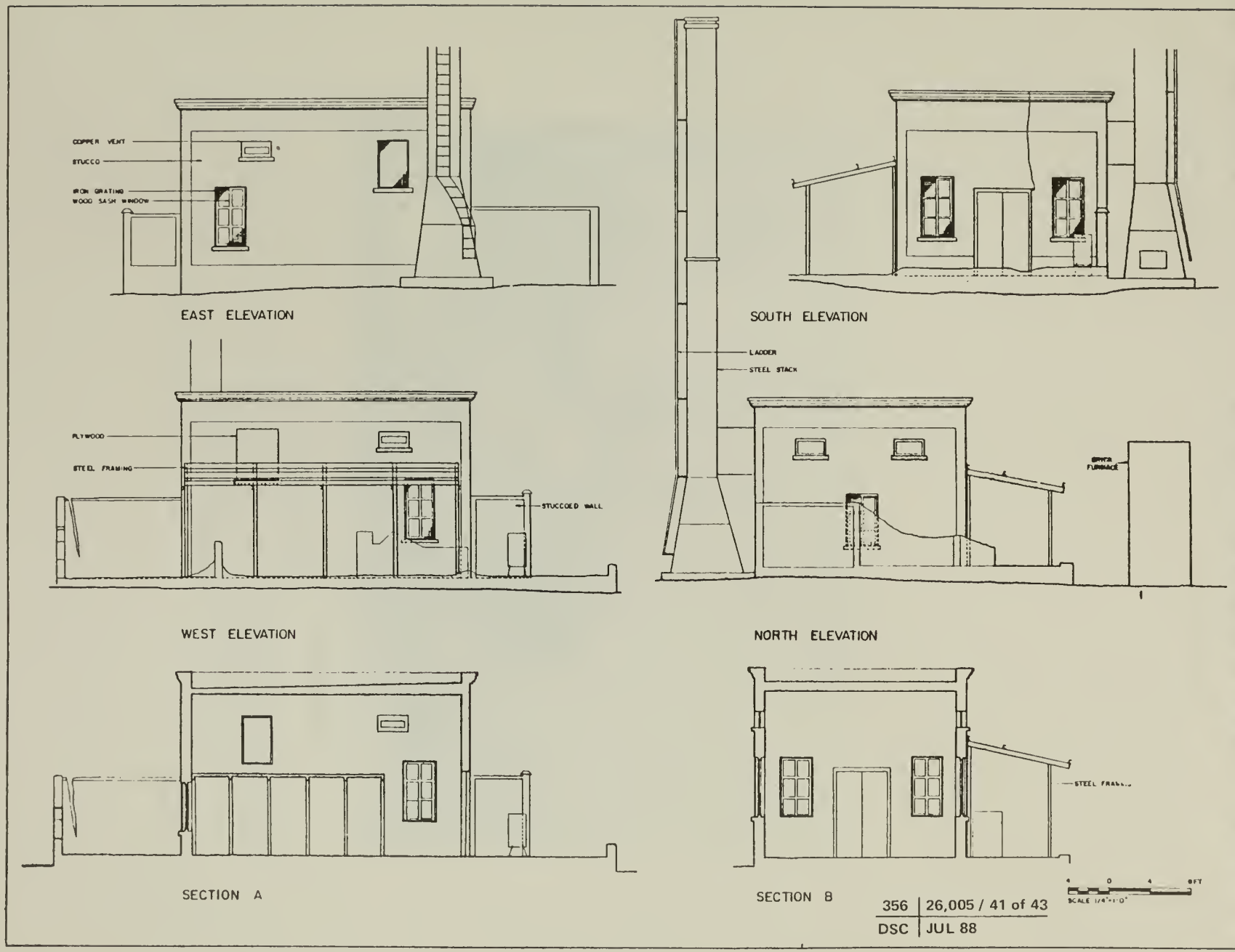
COPPER VENT
STUCCO
IRON GRATING
WOOD SASH WINDOW
EAST ELEVATION
SOUTH ELEVATION
LADDER
STEEL STACK
PLYWOOD
STEEL FRAMING
STUCCOED WALL
WEST ELEVATION
NORTH ELEVATION
SECTION A
SECTION B
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
ARCHITECTS
SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE
ELLIS ISLAND
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
REVISIONS
DESIGNED
DATE
DRAWN
TECH REVIEW
KEY PLAN
TITLE OF SHEET
INCINERATOR SECTIONS & ELEVS.
SUB SHEET NO.
DRAWING NO.
SHEET
OF
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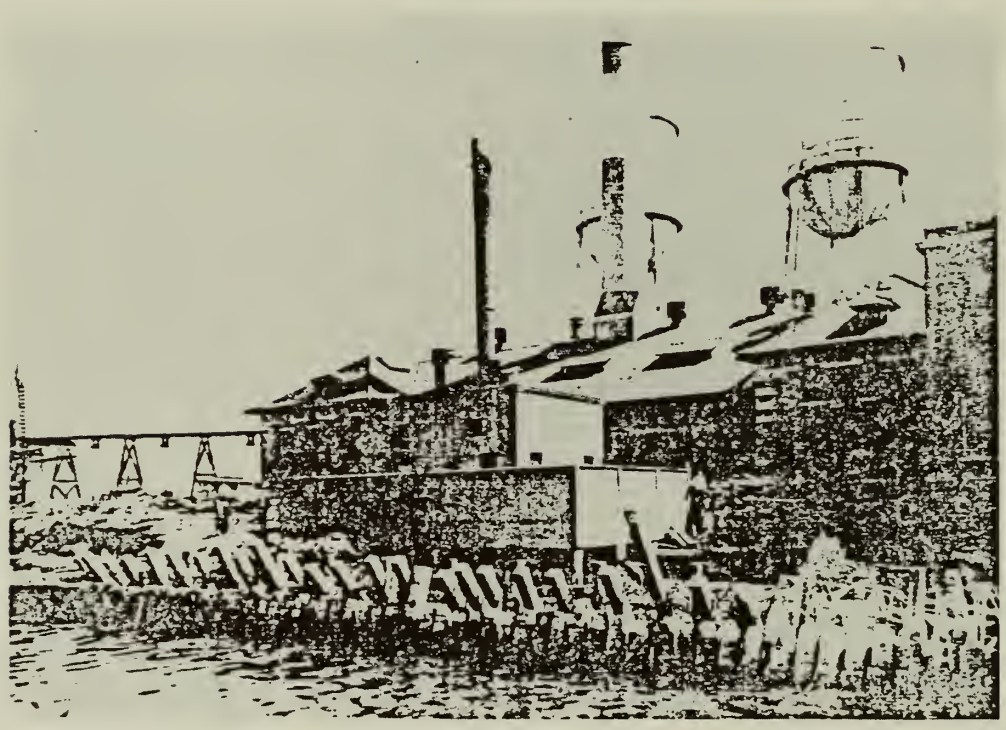

SEAWALL, BAKERY AND CARPENTER SHOP, POWERHOUSE, AND INCINERATOR, 1934

Photograph taken on September 24, 1934, showing construction in progress on the new granite-faced seawall (section 3) for the fill behind island 1 as well as the bakery and carpenter shop, powerhouse, and incinerator buildings

National Archives, Audiovisual Archives Division, Still Picture Branch

APPENDIX C

U.S. IMMIGRATION STATION, GREENHOUSE

Historic American Building Survey Documentation

Form 10-920
(June 1983)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN OR VICINITY
New York - New Jersey	New York - Hudson	Ellis Island

HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE *(INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME)*
U.S. Immigration Station, Greenhouse

HABS NO.
NY-6086-A

SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE
N/A

COMPLETE ADDRESS *(DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES)*
Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION *(INCLUDE SOURCE)*
1935 (U.S. Department of the Interior, "Historic Structure Report", pp. 590-592)

ARCHITECT(S) *(INCLUDE SOURCE)*
Lord & Burnham Co., Greenhouse Designers & Manufacturers (National Park Service, Dwg. No. 462/41,931

SIGNIFICANCE *(ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE)*
The greenhouse was built by the B & Z Contracting Co. It replaced a deteriorating greenhouse located north of the Main Building. The greenhouse was constructed for the purpose of propagating all the flowering plants on the Island.

STYLE *(IF APPROPRIATE)*
N/A

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION *(INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS)* Standard greenhouse structure: angle iron frame, trusses, and pipe columns. Five steel trusses and two longitudinal angle braces support the wood framing for glazing of the gable roof. Other features include a four foot concrete base wall and copper capping on the plain wood ridge.

SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE *(SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE)*
Rectangular; 51' x 25'-2". Measured floor plans attached.

EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE The north and south ends are fifteen lights wide and the east and west sides consist of six wood-framed awning windows of six lights each. The wood door on the south end has nine intact upper lights and three wood panels. In front of the entry door is a small square vestibule, with a three foot high concrete wall above a red quarry tile floor. All framing above the wall has been destroyed and the weathered door to this vestibule leans against one side. See attached drawings.

INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE *(DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED)* The flooring is concrete. Tables consisting of wood frames, pipe legs and metal corners line the perimeter with two long tables down the center. A narrow room at the north end is formed by a glass wall and doorway. A table is intact along the north, and on the south wall is another short table and a basin sink. See attached floor plans.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES
None

PRESENT CONDITION AND USE All metal elements display surface corrosion and all wood framing is weathered and split. Pipe columns are rusted out at the bases. At the northern end, almost all wood framing is missing. The majority of glazing is missing or broken. There is some cracking of the foundation wall at the entry. The building is vacant and is slated for demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE
Due to deterioration and interference with plans for permanent site utilities the greenhouse will be demolished.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION *(INCLUDING LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.)*
See attached bibliography.

COMPILER, AFFILIATION	DATE
Beyer Blinder Belle, Architects & Planners	7 February 1985

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Building Conservation Technology/The Ehrenkrantz Group. "Historic Structures Report; Ellis Island Statue of Liberty National Monument New York." Prepared for the National Park Service, 1978.

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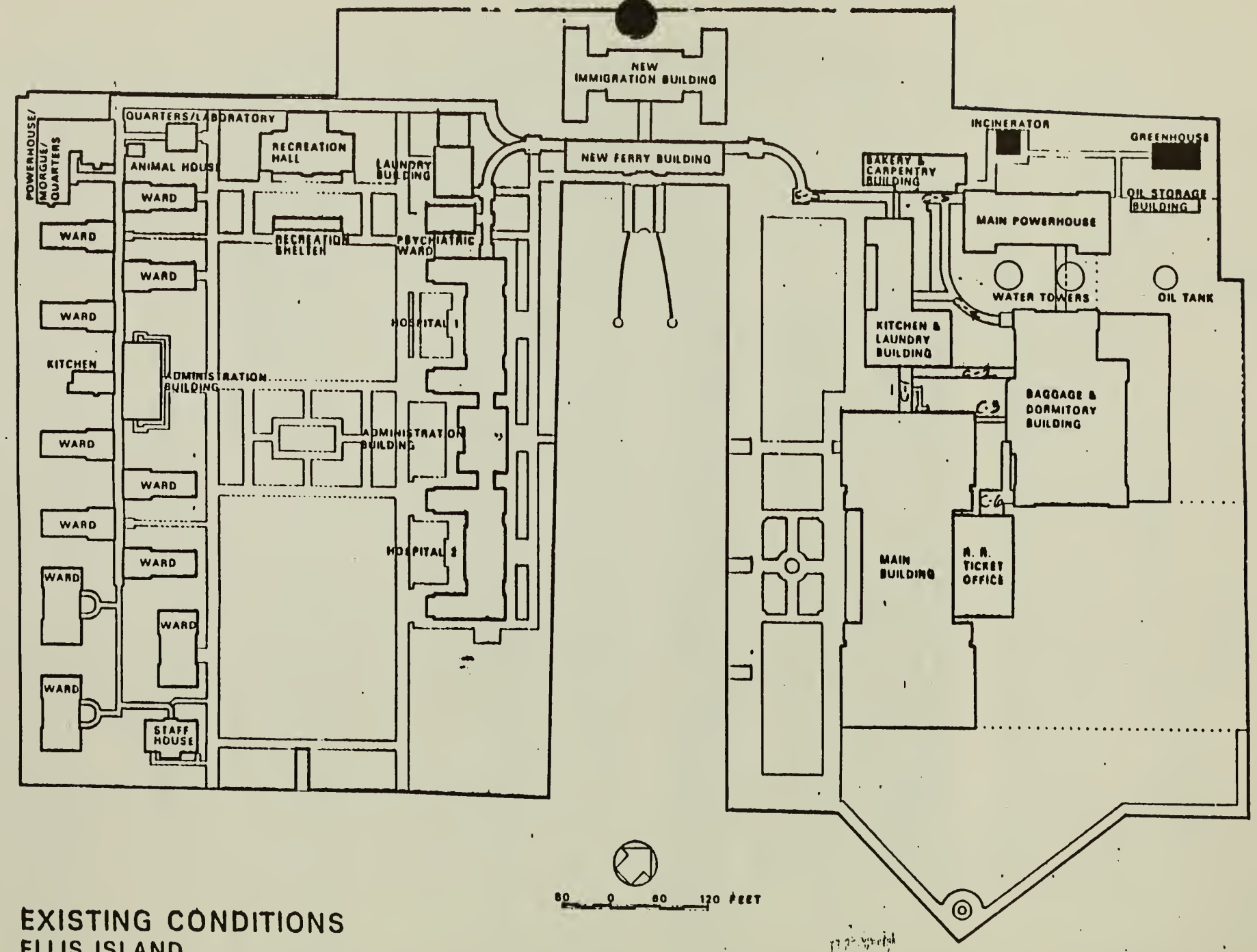
Architectural Drawings of Buildings on Ellis Island, New York Harbor. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center.



EXISTING CONDITIONS
ELLIS ISLAND
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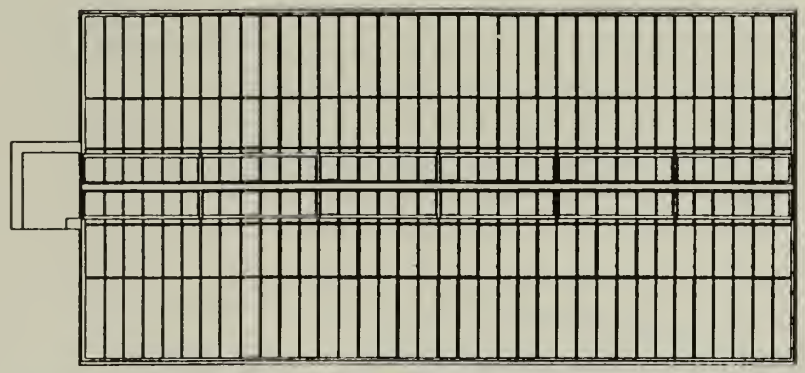
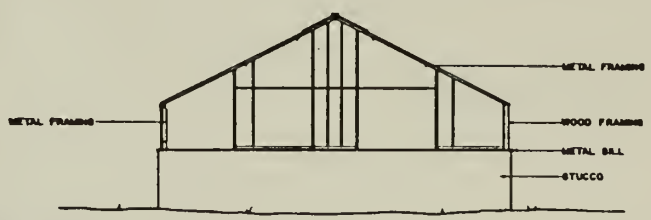
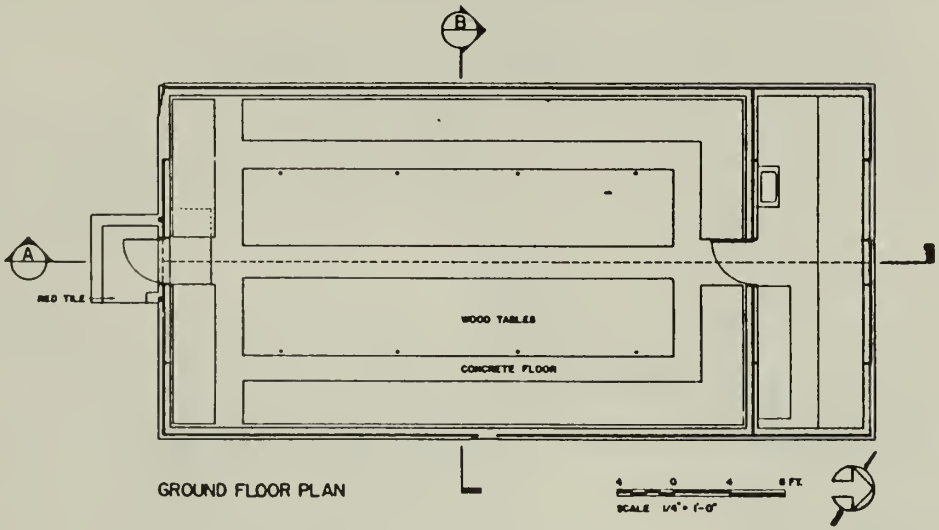
Page 3



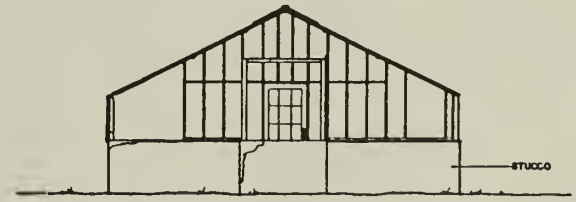
ROOF PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION

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NEW YORK, NY 10114
(212) 741-3900

SURVEY OF STRUCTURES UNIT ONE

ELLIS ISLAND

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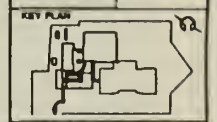
NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY

SYM	DATE	REVISIONS	DRAWING NO.

DESIGNED	DATE
DRAWN	TECH REVIEW

KEY PLAN



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PLANS ELEVATIONS

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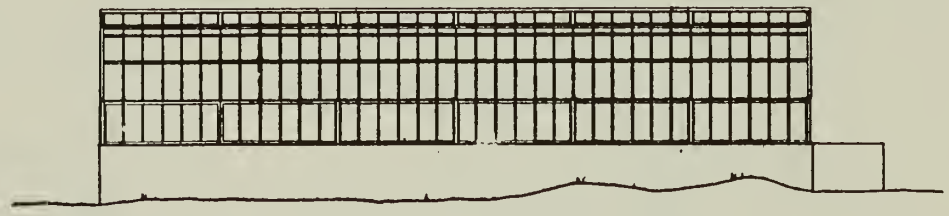
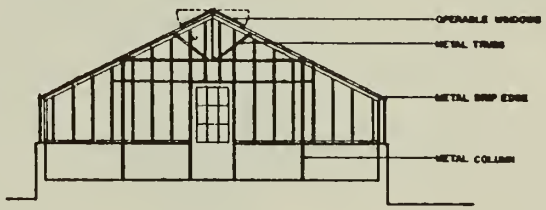
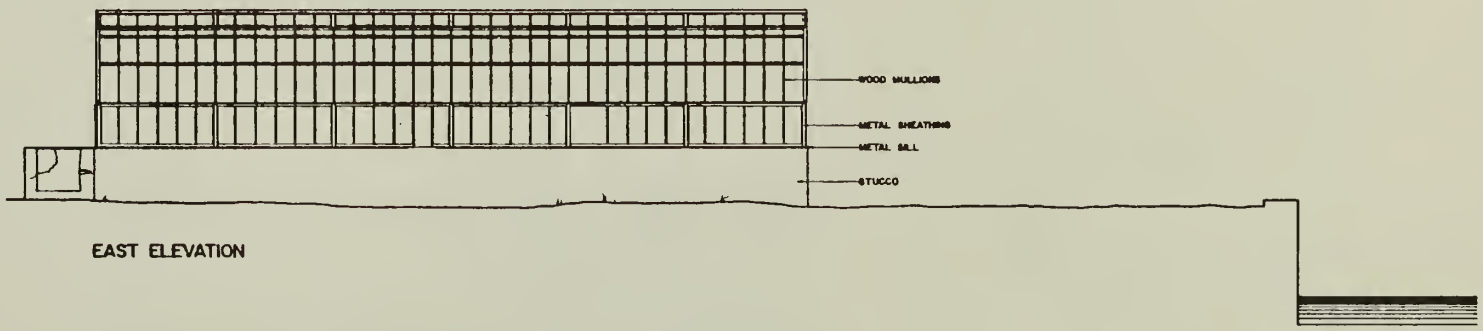


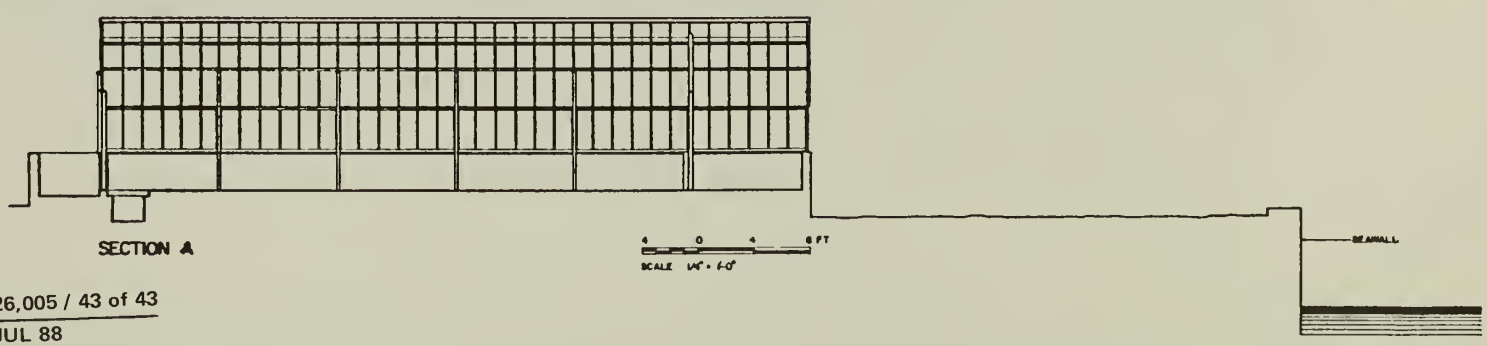
WEST ELEVATION



SECTION B



EAST ELEVATION



SECTION A

4 0 4 8 FT
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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DENVER SERVICE CENTER

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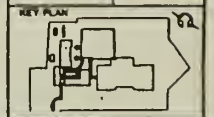
DRAWN: TECH REVIEW:

KEY PLAN



TITLE OF SHEET
GREENHOUSE SECTIONS ELEVS.

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PKG. NO. SHEET OF

US IMMIGRATION STATION, GREENHOUSE
HABS No. NY-6086-A
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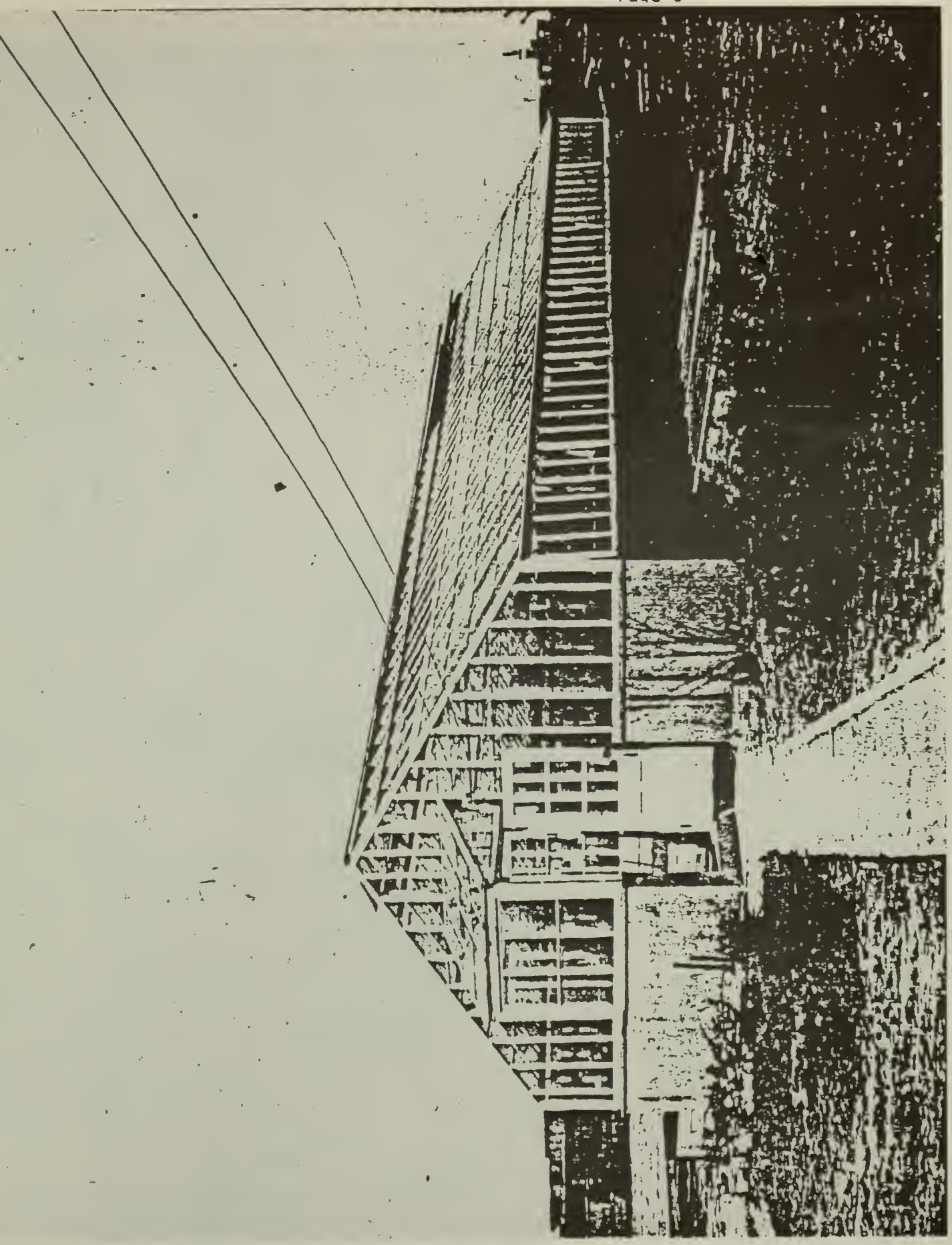
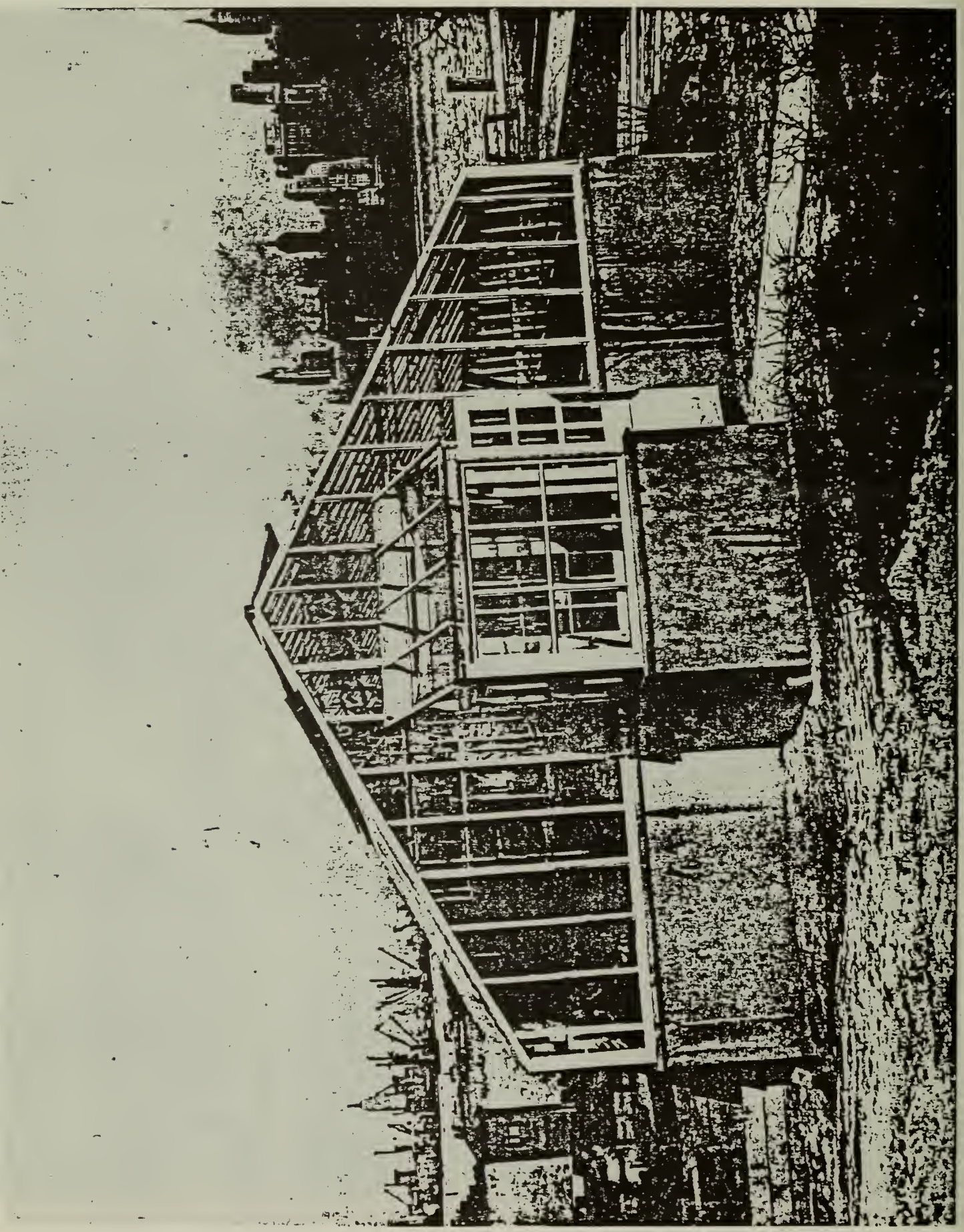
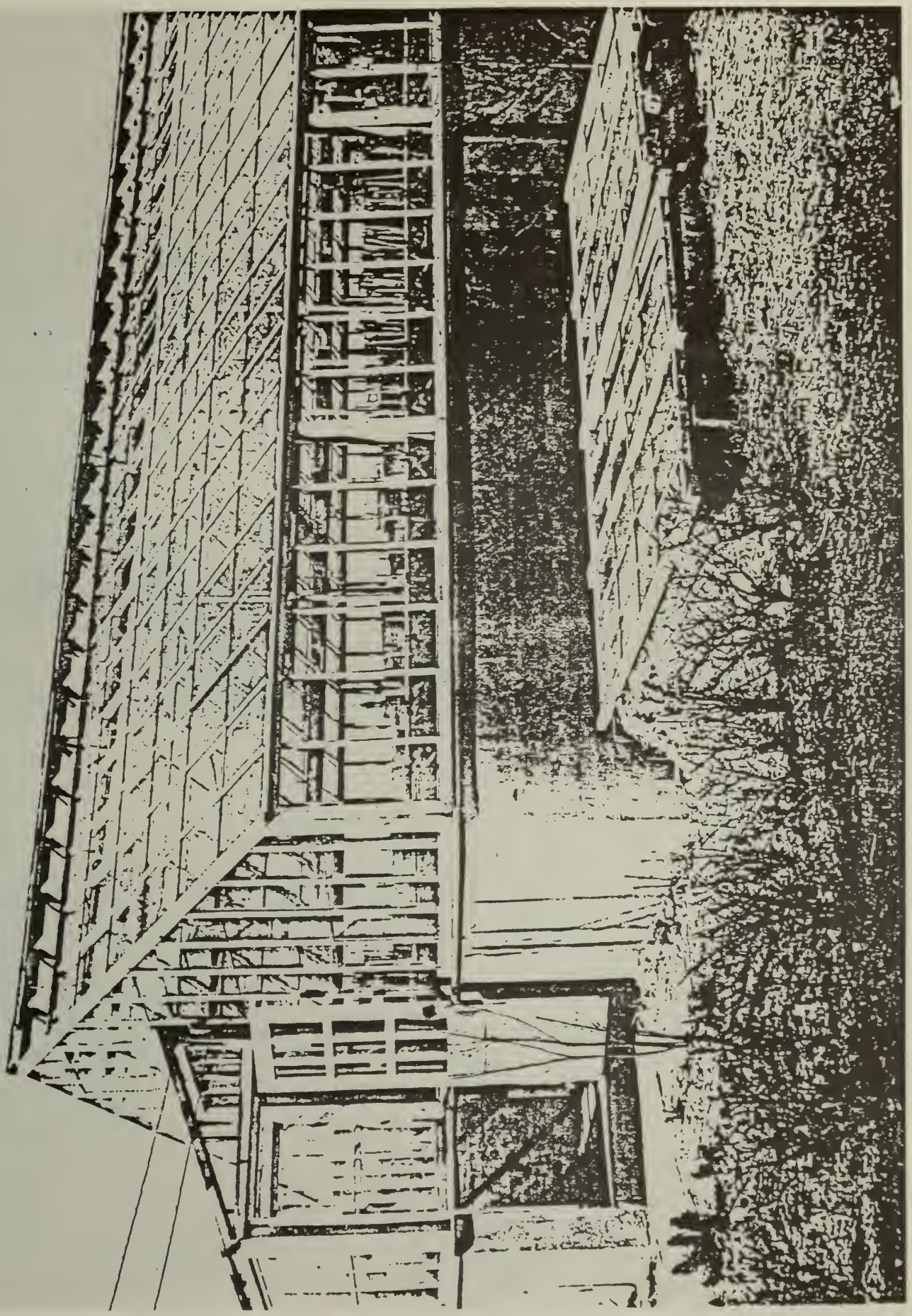


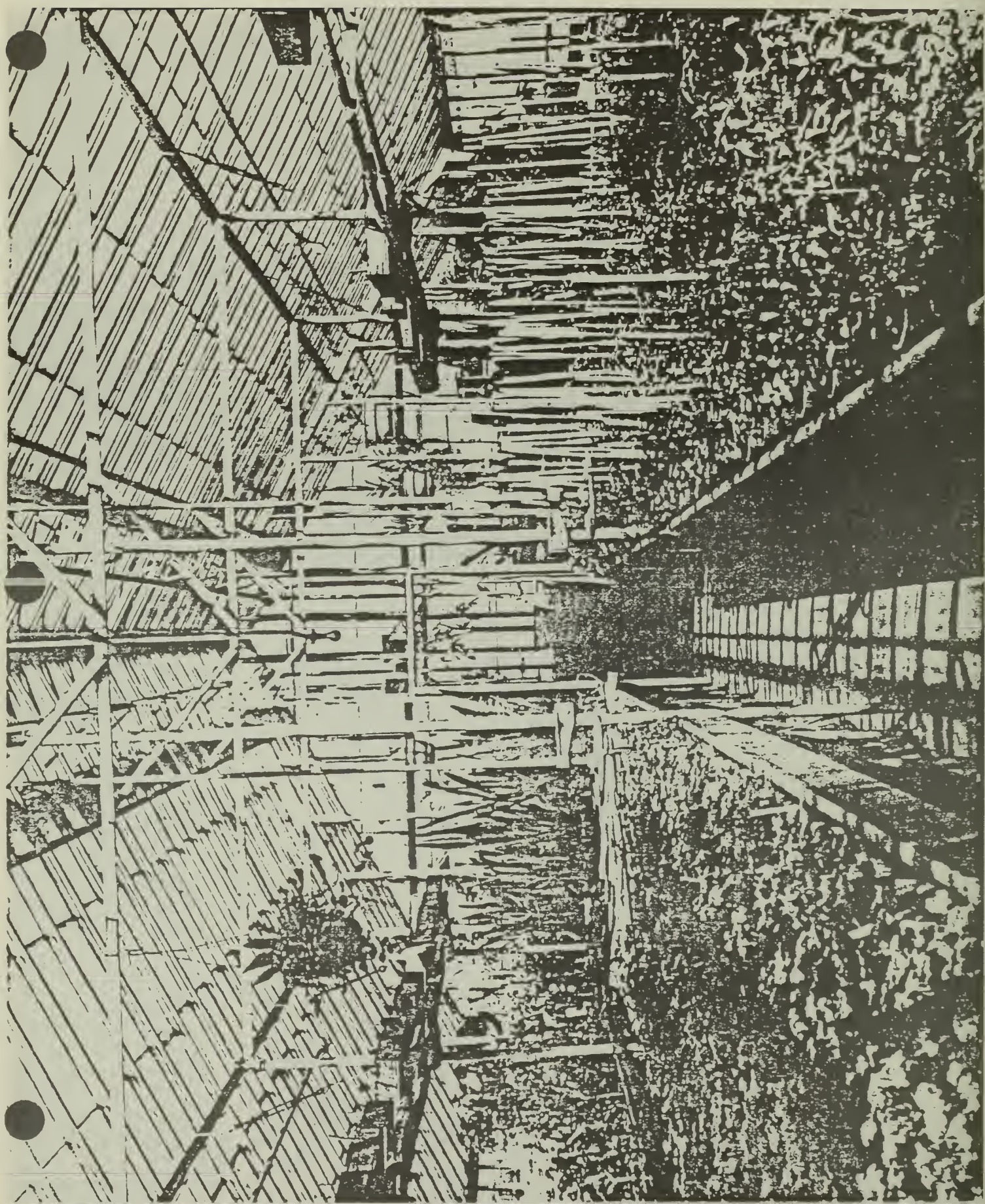
Greenhouse, view northwest, World War II, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.



Greenhouse, view north, World War II, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.



Greenhouse, view northwest, World War II, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.



Greenhouse, interior, view north, World War II, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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ELLIS ISLAND HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT DOCUMENTATION

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Interior/National Park Service, Denver Service Center by Beyer Blinder Belle/Notter Finegold Alexander

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS

Volume 1	The Main Building June 1, 1984	NPS D-41
Volume 2 Part One	Unit One Buildings December 1985	NPS D-42
Volume 2 Part Two	Unit One Buildings December 1985	NPS D-42
Volume 3	Powerhouse December 1985	NPS D-43
Volume 4 Part One	Units 2, 3 and 4 August 30, 1986	NPS D-44
Volume 4 Part Two	Units 2, 3 and 4 August 30, 1986	NPS D-44
Volume 4 Part Three	Units 2, 3 and 4 August 30, 1986	NPS D-44

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Volume 2 Appendix D	Unit One Buildings July 1985	NPS D-42
Volume 3 Appendix A	Powerhouse December 1985	NPS D-43
Volume 4 Appendix A Part One	Units 2, 3 and 4 July 1986	NPS D-44
Volume 4 Appendix A Part Two	Units 2, 3 and 4 July 1986	NPS D-44

EIP:HSRList

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center. NPS D-42 July 1988

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