



Penn Terminal Building, 370 Seventh Avenue (#4, S/NR-eligible); located on Development Site 2 5

Gothic tracery. The original rectory to the rear of the church on West 31st Street was replaced in 1975 with a contemporary monastery. The church meets Criterion C as an example of Gothic-inspired ecclesiastical architecture. In an Environmental Review letter dated December 14, 2020, LPC determined that the church also appears to be eligible for NYCL designation.

(#4) Penn Terminal Building, 370 Seventh Avenue, S/NR-eligible

Designed by Sommerfeld & Steckler and completed in 1920, the seventeen-story Neoclassical brick Penn Terminal building features a three-story limestone base with stone pilasters dividing the window bays, large plate-glass storefront windows on the ground floor, and cast-iron window surrounds on the second and third floor with cast iron paneled pilasters, spandrels and swags. A denticulated cornice caps the three-story base. Stone pilasters with recessed panels divide the window bays on the fourth floor, and a stone cornice caps that floor. The upper floor windows have simple stone sills, and a stone cornice caps the fourteenth floor. The limestone piers that separate the bays on the fifteenth and sixteenth floors rise above the roofline with stone panels between the capitals creating a parapet. The seventeenth floor is setback from the roofline. Despite the loss of a prominent cornice, the building retains excellent integrity. In a letter dated December 30, 2020, OPRHP determined that the Penn Terminal Building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a representative example of early-20th-century commercial architecture in New York City.

Site 3

Site 3 includes the western portion of Block 806, which is bounded by West 30th and West 31st Streets and Sixth and Seventh Avenues. There is one architectural resource located on Site 3.

(#5) Stewart Hotel, 371-377 Seventh Avenue, S/NR-eligible, NYCL-eligible

Located at 371-377 Seventh Avenue, the Stewart Hotel (the former Governor Clinton Hotel) is a 25-story brick-and-stone building with hybrid Italianate and Romanesque details (see view 7 of **Figure 8-5**). Designed by Murgatroyd and Ogden in association with George B. Post and built in 1929, the building was the first hotel built in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Station since the construction 10 years earlier of the Hotel Pennsylvania (discussed below). Set on a three-story stone base, the asymmetrically massed building rises flush on the avenue for most of its height. On the West 31st Street façade, there are deep light courts set above the base. Above the 19th floor, the building is massed with a series of setbacks that create several penthouse levels flanked by corner pavilions. The Italianate and Romanesque decorative details include large, round-arched windows with ogee-arched archivolt on the second floor and the setback stories; patterns of protruding brick headers on the shaft; arched corbelled brick cornices located at the base and at each setback; and squarish brick canopies with diaper patterning set above the corner windows on the third floor. The Stewart Hotel is significant under Criterion A for its association with commercial development around Penn Station. In addition, the building also meets Criterion C for its architectural design. In an Environmental Review letter dated December 14, 2020, LPC determined that it also appears to be eligible for NYCL designation.

Site 4

Site 4 is located on the east side of Eighth Avenue between West 33rd and West 34th Streets and is the western portion of Block 783, which contains 1 Penn Plaza. There are no architectural resources located on Site 4.