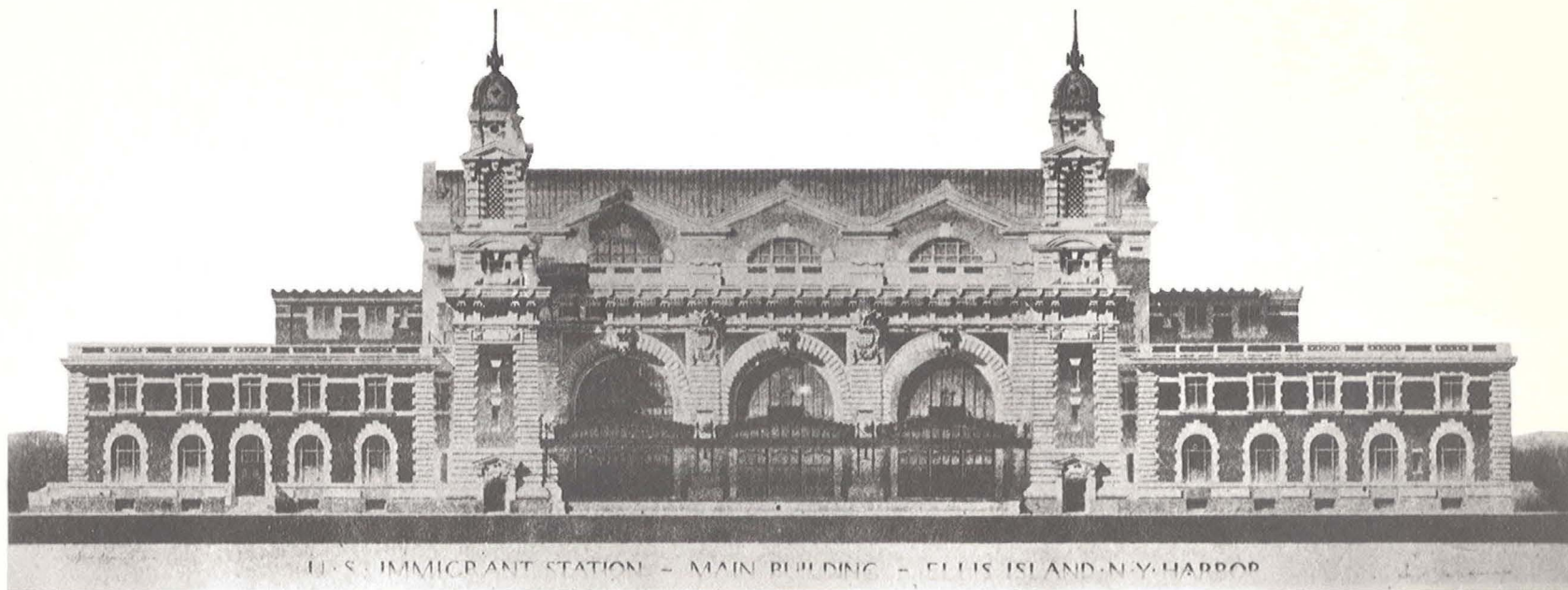




ELLIS ISLAND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE -- AND
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION



U. S. IMMIGRANT STATION - MAIN BUILDING - ELLIS ISLAND - N. Y. HARBOR

Original architects' drawing. Main Building, Ellis Island Immigrant Station. Boring and Tilton, architects.

STL-E. 014 2-A
CRBIB # 010517

A STUDY REPORT ON ELLIS ISLAND

by

The National Park Service

in cooperation with

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

United States Department of the Interior

for

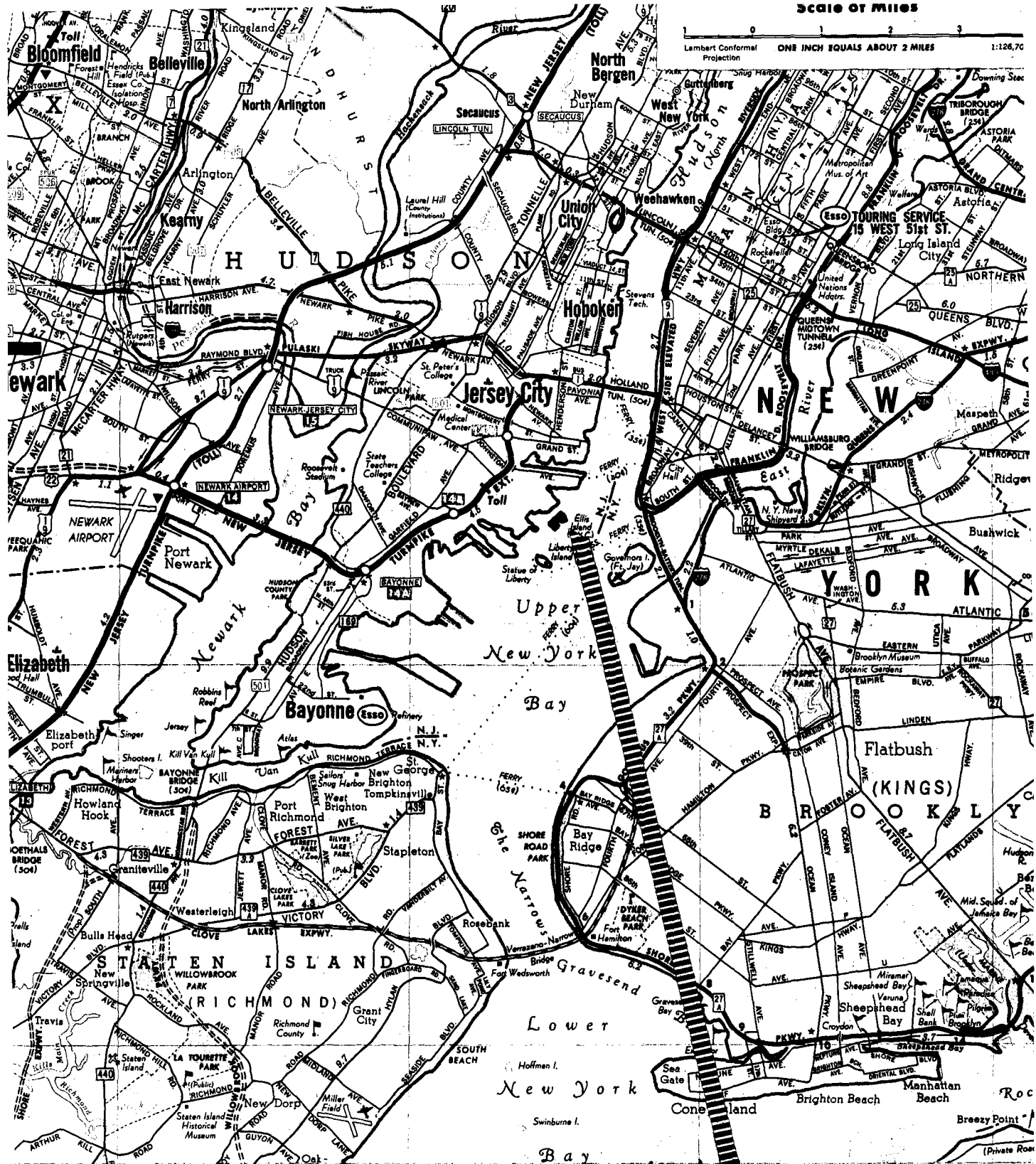
The Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations

Senate Committee on Government Operations

June 1964

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ELLIS ISLAND

AND THE NEW YORK BAY REGION

INTRODUCTION

This study report on Ellis Island is basically concerned with the appraisal of the park and recreation potential of the island and the development of a concept of use as it relates to historical importance, relationship to Liberty Island, relationship to the New Jersey waterfront, and relationship to the New York Bay region. The study considers other proposals that have been made for the use of Ellis Island, with particular attention given to the public uses proposed by the States of New Jersey and New York and Jersey City, and to the suggestions of the public agencies concerned.

In Subcommittee Hearings held September 4, 1963 in Washington, D. C. Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Chairman, raised a question whether the redevelopment of the New Jersey shoreline "might enhance the prospects of using the island for a national park, monument or recreational purposes," and he requested that the Department review the proposal for a national monument, park or recreation area in conjunction with the New Jersey shoreline. Director Hartzog stated that such a review would be made.

The following discussion is organized around consideration of Ellis Island as a possible area in the National Park System. For this purpose we have chosen to use the term "National Historic Site,"

rather than "National Monument" as the proposed category for study purposes. There is nothing rigid about this however. We chose national historic site simply because it appears to offer the most flexible and realistic basis for administering the area should Congress determine that it should be dedicated to public park and recreation uses, with possibly other compatible uses, as a national area.

MEETINGS AND FIELD STUDY

There have been several recent meetings on the subject of Ellis Island. On December 3, 1963 twenty-eight people representing the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, the Federal agencies (National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, General Services Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency), the States of New Jersey and New York, Jersey City and New York City met at Federal Hall in New York City to review the problem. Mr. Ronald F. Lee, Regional Director of the Northeast Region, National Park Service was designated to coordinate the study of Ellis Island in cooperation with Mr. John Sullivan, Regional Director of the Northeast Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

On December 20, 1963 a meeting was held in Trenton, New Jersey at which time more technical discussions were pursued with representatives of the Jersey City Planning Division, the State Planning Division, and

representatives of the National Park Service Regional Office and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Regional Office.

Since the December 3, 1963 meeting, members of the Northeast Regional Office study team have visited Ellis Island several times. Regional Chief of National Park System Studies Andrew G. Feil, Jr. coordinated the technical planning aspects of the study; Regional Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services Frank Barnes worked on the historical aspects; Regional Architect John B. Lukens made the architectural appraisal; and, Museum Curator Horace Willcox investigated the furnishings and museum possibilities. A general field inspection of the island was also made by Chief Architect Robert E. Smith of the Eastern Office, Design and Construction and Assistant Director Theodor Swem and Park Planner Robert Bergman both from the Washington Office. The photographs were taken by Staff Photographer Jack Boucher.

After the initial meetings and the field studies, the following three important meetings took place. In early May 1964 Regional Director Lee and Regional Director Sullivan met to discuss the draft of the report and proposed concepts to be presented. Following this Regional Director Lee and Regional Chief of National Park System Studies Feil met on May 12 with Commissioner Robert A. Roe of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development and Development Advisor Alvin E. Gershen of Jersey City and members of their respective staffs to discuss in full the draft of the report, the proposal

outlined therein, and the effects upon the interests of both the State and Jersey City. In order to coordinate the interests of both New York State and New York City in the proposal, a meeting was held in New York City on June 4, 1964 between Mr. Feil representing the National Park Service, Mrs. Elinore C. Guggenheimer, member of the New York City Planning Commission, Mr. Edwin Friedman and his staff representing the New York City Department of City Planning, and Mr. C. V. Doncaster representing the New York State Conservation Department.

THE ISLAND

Ellis Island consists of approximately 27.5 acres and is located in upper New York Bay. From 1890 to 1954 the island was developed and used as an immigration station. There are 35 buildings, all in a state of disrepair, containing approximately 513,000 square feet of floor space. In addition, the Federal Government owns, and is prepared to dispose of with the island proper, submerged lands in a rectangle surrounding the island containing, along with the land above water, 2,092,500 square feet, or approximately 48 acres.

Ellis Island is very closely related to both Liberty Island and the Jersey City waterfront, being approximately 2,300 feet and 1,300 feet distant respectively. The island is approximately one mile across the bay waters from the southern tip of Manhattan. The island is almost entirely manmade, except for the heart of the

northern 3 or 4 acres. There is a retaining wall surrounding Ellis Island; and, in addition to the 35 buildings there are many shade trees, almost entirely Sycamore, numerous shrubs and open lawn areas. A ferry slip indents the island between the original acreage and the "islands 2 and 3" (now combined) of more recent times.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Named for its last 18th century owner, Ellis Island came first into federal possession in 1800 as the site of gun batteries previously erected by the State of New York, batteries shortly superseded by the Fort Gibson of the War of 1812 period. When Fort Gibson was dismantled in 1861, a naval magazine was developed on the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -acre island, which remained until 1890 when the island was given to the new Federal Bureau of Immigration for development as an Immigration Station.

The first depot buildings (of frame) were completed in 1892--only to be destroyed in a disastrous fire five years later. Congressional Acts of 1897 and 1898 authorized the construction of the three brick, stone and ironwork structures that (with the Power House) are the nucleus of the Station complex that remains today. The "Main Building" was completed in December 1900; the adjacent Kitchen, Restaurant, and Bathhouse structure, the Power House, and the Hospital (the westernmost unit of the hospital row of today) on the new island extension

across the ferry slip, were all completed within the next two years. By 1913 additional hospital structures had been built on this "island #2," and on the newer "island #3," where contagious cases were isolated; also a new "Baggage and Dormitory" building north of the Main Building. Central to the whole processing operation housed on the island was the Main Building where on the second floor was the great "Registry Room," through which all immigrants were initially screened. On the floor above (back from balconies overlooking the Registry Room) were dormitories; on the other floors were administrative offices, records rooms, special inquiry chambers, railroad ticket offices, baggage facilities, etc.

Ellis Island and the Immigrant Station thereon would normally be evaluated under Theme XXII ("Social and Humanitarian Movements") of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, a theme study now scheduled for completion late in 1964. Undoubtedly the Ellis Island Immigrant Station would be recommended for "exceptional value" within the scope of this theme. A physical symbol for the great turn-of-the century immigrant wave itself, Ellis Island Immigrant Station--like its famed predecessor, Castle Garden--represents even more than this. Viewed objectively, it is a symbol of a significant process of social control--the process by which a great nation attempted to exercise some selection (in terms of national health and welfare) over those millions of the world seeking new lives in liberty in this country,

PROPOSALS FOR UTILIZATION OF ELLIS ISLAND

There have been five or more Senate bills relating to the disposal and future utilization of Ellis Island. There have been public hearings in both Washington and New York City. And there have been repeated efforts to dispose of the island to the highest bidder over a period of 8 or 9 years. As late as May 1962 an offer of \$2,100,000 was offered to General Services Administration. Numerous suggestions on what to do with the island have been advanced and are listed below:

1. Housing for the Elderly
2. Mental Retardation Diagnostic and Training Center
3. Private Liberal Arts College
4. Advanced School for International Education
5. Re-creation of downtown Lower Manhattan
6. Museum of Immigration
7. Maritime Center and a nautical motivational high school
8. Veterans convalescent home and rest camp
9. Recreational area for the promotion of physical fitness
10. Place to rehabilitate narcotics addicts
11. Biblical Center
12. Boys Town
13. International Cathedral for Peace Prayers

14. Symbol of America displaying political concepts, exhibits of religious, scientific and industrial life
15. Self-contained City
16. Resort with recreation facilities and housing

PLAN FOR JERSEY CITY WATERFRONT

In December 1962 the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development issued a report entitled Recreation Facility on the Jersey City Waterfront prepared by its Division of State and Regional Planning in collaboration with the Jersey City Division of Planning. In November 1963 the Jersey City Division of Planning published a report entitled Waterfront Development - A Planning Approach.

The state report deals more specifically with the relationship of the over-all recreation needs of northeast New Jersey and the development of the proposed waterfront park and suggests the roles which the State, Jersey City, and the Federal Government might assume. The Jersey City report outlines a comprehensive approach to its entire waterfront for residential, commercial, industrial and park and recreation uses. One of the most significant aspects of both reports is that a waterfront park is proposed opposite Ellis and Liberty Islands.

In view of this project, it can be concluded that whatever is planned for Ellis Island should harmonize with both Statue of Liberty National

Monument and the waterfront park. It would appear, therefore, that the choice of concept points inescapably toward development of a park for Ellis Island as the only logical direction to take.

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Effect of New Jersey Waterfront Development on Ellis Island as a possible National Historic Site.

We have studied this proposed waterfront park carefully and have concluded:

1. This development, if carried out, will provide a greatly improved setting for Ellis Island. The backdrop will be a green park instead of a deteriorating and blighted waterfront dock area.
2. This development would bring with it possibility of a new public access not now available. Heretofore, access has been by boat. The new access could be by bridge or causeway from Jersey City. Furthermore visitors traveling by automobile along the New Jersey Turnpike would have a direct approach to the waterfront opposite Ellis Island and could reach the island itself by appropriate means over the bridge or causeway. These visitors could also reach the Statue of Liberty by a short ferry ride, which would also be an important new access to that area. It is to be

expected that the eventual result will be major public use of Ellis Island and substantially increased use of Liberty Island.

3. This development could provide a remarkable and dramatic new harbor composition of the waterfront park, the Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island, and Ellis Island as public areas. Furthermore, this composition can be related to other landmarks of New York Harbor including Battery Park, the point where ferry boat service to Liberty Island now originates, and also to Governor's Island. This composition is of national interest, and in the harbor of New York, of international interest.

4. In brief, the Jersey City waterfront park if developed, will greatly enhance the attractiveness of making Ellis Island a national historic site. Furthermore, should Ellis Island be devoted to such a purpose, the result would in all probability, substantially encourage the waterfront park program. In the Subcommittee Hearings on September 4, 1963, Commissioner Roe of New Jersey stated: "We are simply saying to you that as an adjunct of your study, if the State of New Jersey is to invest our funds, in the metropolitan area, we are prepared to do it provided that the whole program works in consonance with the proper use of Ellis Island."

5. Since the proposed Jersey City waterfront park is a complex project involving many interests, and projected as a three-stage

program over a period of years, it is our belief that any national historic site development on Ellis Island should be geared with the timetable for the waterfront park. We look upon the national historic site as a long-range project, not to be achieved all at once, but developed in stages over a period of years.

6. The development of a waterfront park on the Jersey shore places Ellis Island in the center of a park and recreation environment that also includes Liberty Island. Over the long range such a location in our opinion substantially diminished the possibility and appropriateness of satisfactorily devoting part of Ellis Island to other than park uses. Other major uses, while conceivably compatible initially with a national historic site concept, would tend to become seriously incompatible as park use in all surrounding areas steadily increases in future years.

7. The redevelopment of the New Jersey waterfront for park purposes is so important to the future of Ellis Island that it is believed vital that the Federal Government secure reasonable assurance from the State of New Jersey that the waterfront park will go forward before taking final steps to establish Ellis Island as a national historic site, if that course is adopted.

B. Effect of Ellis Island National Historic Site proposal on Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island, Including the American Museum of Immigration

Since the National Park Service now administers Liberty Island, we desired to evaluate the possible effect of any Ellis Island National Historic Site on that area. We concluded:

1. Should Ellis Island become a national historic site it would be developed to augment, but not duplicate, facilities available on Liberty Island. Liberty Island now receives 848,000 visitors (January-December 1963) a year. There are many days when it is seriously overcrowded. Should a new access be developed from the Jersey shore travel to Liberty Island would substantially increase above present peaks. With growing population, increasing leisure time, and greater mobility Liberty Island in a few years may be completely unable to handle the crowds that want to come. Ellis Island with its proximity and its closely related interest is a natural area for dispersion of visitors from Liberty Island. The two parks could complement each other.

2. The American Museum of Immigration is now being built in the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty supported in important part from donated funds. The National Park Service is firmly committed to public donors to carry out the project as planned and in full. This

museum will tell the broad story of immigration. It cannot, however, provide the additional vivid experience gained from a personal visit to Ellis Island and to the landmarks and objects visible there.

It is our preliminary judgment that if treated as a national historic site the older portion of Ellis Island, somewhat less than half the total, would become an historical sanctuary area. This portion contains the earliest landmarks, the principal building, and exceptionally fine points from which to view the great harbor of New York, the Statue of Liberty, and the Manhattan skyline. The principal building would be retained in whole or in part or commemorated in an appropriate way. Here also would be located gathering space for special groups interested in immigration, national festivals, celebrations and other outdoor events. Library and exhibit facilities would be here as needed to explain the history of Ellis Island and its relationship to the broad story of immigration presented at the Statue of Liberty.

The remaining and later portion of the island would be redeveloped for supporting park purposes in relation to the sanctuary and to the 400-acre green park on the Jersey shore. Here would be promenades, possibly restaurant facilities, picnic facilities, green open space, and a boat basin. Some existing buildings could be rehabilitated in this part of the island for various park uses. The

project planned in close relation to the Statue of Liberty and the Jersey waterfront park would provide a key public element in this national gateway harbor to the United States.

3. The development and administration of Ellis Island and Liberty Island should be coordinated for reasons of efficiency and economy. If Ellis Island becomes a national historic site, it would be administered jointly with Liberty Island by the National Park Service. Any other administration of Ellis Island could well result in independent and uncoordinated programs for the two neighboring properties.

C. Effect of Ellis Island National Historic Site proposal on the National Park System

1. In 1935 Congress enacted the Historic Sites Act, which declared it to be a "national policy to preserve, for public use, historic sites, buildings and objects, of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." This Act also authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a survey of historic sites and buildings throughout the nation "to determine which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." This project, called the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, is now about two-thirds completed. Major aspects of American history and experience have been studied including English

Colonization, the American Revolution, and the Civil War. That aspect of American history represented by the great migration is being studied at the present time under the title "Social and Humanitarian Movements" (Theme XXII).

From each study comes a list of Registered National Historic Landmarks not in federal ownership and a very small selection of a very limited number of historic places of the highest national importance which are considered suitable for commemoration by the Federal Government.

Ellis Island has been considered in this study at the present time, and it is the intention of the Northeast Regional Office to recommend it strongly as suitable for inclusion in the National Park System. Such recommendations are reviewed by the Director and his staff and if he approves by an Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments they are then presented to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration. If he approves, he will submit the recommendation, if appropriate, to the Congress.

Our studies lead inescapably to the conclusion that the story of immigration to America is insufficiently commemorated by the nation in the National Park System in proportion to its national importance and interest. Other aspects of our history, such as the American

Revolution and the Civil War, are very adequately recognized. Proper balance in presenting our history to the millions of American families who now travel widely fully justifies an Ellis Island National Historic Site.

D. Effect of Ellis Island National Historic Site proposal on other proposals for use of Ellis Island

We have reviewed the several proposals presented to the Subcommittee and described in the Hearings dated September 26, December 6 and 7, 1962, and September 4, 1963. We are aware that a number of these proposals represent the result of much study and that they are directed toward important public objectives. We would like respectfully to offer the following comments:

1. However worthy the objectives of the various other proposals may be none of them provide complete assurance that Ellis Island will be held in perpetuity for the American people as a major national landmark in our history. In the other proposals other purposes are primary and this purpose is secondary. It is our recommendation and our interpretation of sentiments expressed on several occasions by Subcommittee members during the Hearings that permanent recognition of the national historical importance of Ellis Island should have first place in plans for its future use, and other purposes should have second place. This can be achieved by making Ellis Island a national historic site in the National Park System.

2. Should Ellis Island be made a national historic site some additional uses might be found that would be compatible. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 provides that the Secretary of the Interior may "contract or enter into cooperative agreement with states, municipalities, associations, corporations or individuals" to assist in the preservation or use of historic properties. Under this authority-- if it were determined to be in the public interest--the Secretary could work out arrangements with one or more cooperative agencies to use significant parts of Ellis Island. It is by no means clear as yet that the Secretary of the Interior would consider it in the public interest to do so. There is considerable opinion that the entire island could best be devoted solely to park and recreation purposes.

The perfection of plans for the national historic site and the consideration of possible compatible uses are such important questions and affect so many significant and varied public interests that it would appear desirable to authorize the establishment of an Advisory Commission to assist in the consideration of these vital matters. Such a commission might well include representatives of the States of New Jersey and New York, of New York City and Jersey City, and a number of prominent citizens qualified to advise on this subject.

The National Park Service in its historical program is interested in more than museums. It is increasingly concerned with achieving

living monuments and in doing so to find suitable modern uses for historic buildings where practicable.

3. We are aware of the different jurisdictional positions of the States of New York and New Jersey in regard to Ellis Island. While retention of the island as federal property might make settlement of this question less pressing than other uses would do, we believe that efforts should be made to resolve the jurisdictional differences. It would be our hope that the proposed Advisory Commission, with representatives of New York and New Jersey as members, could develop a proposed solution for recommendation to the Federal Government and the respective states.

E. Relationship of Ellis Island National Historic Site proposal to Financial considerations

There is no question but that the conversion of Ellis Island into a national area for public visitation is a formidable undertaking. While it would not involve land acquisition costs, it would involve significant capital expenditures even though these could be spread over a period of years. Ultimately it will involve important operating costs. Until detailed plans are fully formulated and approved and supporting estimates prepared, we offer the following comments:

1. The development of Ellis Island as a national historic site could well be planned in two stages to coincide generally with the redevelopment of the Jersey City waterfront. The total period for carrying out the two stages might be set tentatively for ten years.

Stage One, which might occupy the first two years, might include the following steps:

- a. Establishment of water communication for project purposes only, not for public use.
- b. Minimum physical protection of the fabric of the Main Administration Building, the Power Station and the Recreation Building to arrest any further deterioration pending final determination on retention and use.
- c. Preparation of a long range master plan for Ellis Island with the assistance of the Advisory Commission with a further report to Congress within two years including development plan, capital and operating costs.
- d. Provision of a minimum staff to accomplish this work and related protection.

Our estimate of expenditures for the first two years for repairs, planning, and service would be \$300,000 a year.

It is anticipated that some decisions could be made during the first year particularly regarding that portion of the island that

is expected to be developed as a supporting area for the historical sanctuary.

Stage Two. This stage might take three to eight years depending on progress on the New Jersey waterfront. Here there would be alternate courses depending on decisions reached on the master plan. Regardless of the plan adopted it should be possible to utilize most of the material in the buildings on the island for various park purposes. Some buildings would be kept in whole or in part both within and beyond the sanctuary for historical purposes, gathering space, utilities, administration and restaurant. Materials not used in this manner would be salvaged as fully as possible and used in park construction projects related to promenades, seawall, island enlargement, boat basin and picnic areas. Our general preliminary planning concept is indicated above under "B".

2. We are aware that Congress has under consideration an Economic Opportunity Program. It is pertinent to note that there is substantial unemployment in Jersey City and Newark. Statistics for February 1964 show that Jersey City has 6 to 12% unemployment and is eligible for public works. Should an Accelerated Public Works project be authorized at some point for some of the work on Ellis Island the two-stage program outlined above might be somewhat accelerated.

Should a Job Corps program be authorized by Congress Ellis Island might be a highly appropriate location for a Work Camp of perhaps 200. There are dormitory buildings, mess halls, and other deteriorated facilities that are however structurally sound and could be repaired. Should a Job Corps Camp be established on Ellis Island the work program could consist of some rehabilitation involving various skills such as masonry, electrical work, carpentry, heating and plumbing and landscape work. It could also involve demolition, salvage of material and park development. Facilities are available for training programs including an excellent small auditorium and classrooms.

It should be noted that if New Jersey invests in a waterfront park that investment will substantially benefit federal properties on Liberty Island and Ellis Island. The New Jersey investment can be looked upon as one form of indirect financial participation at a significant level toward the total purposes of the project.

F. Relationship of Ellis Island to the Administrative Responsibility of the National Park Service

We are aware that the future development of Ellis Island, for a high purpose and in an economical manner, is a formidable responsibility. We are aware, however, that the Congress of the United States has placed on the National Park Service prime responsibility

for preserving our national historical heritage. We recognize that Ellis Island is a keystone in that heritage. We believe we would not be doing our job did we not come forward after the Subcommittee's special request for our further views and state our awareness and our readiness to assume this difficult but important task if the Congress so desires.

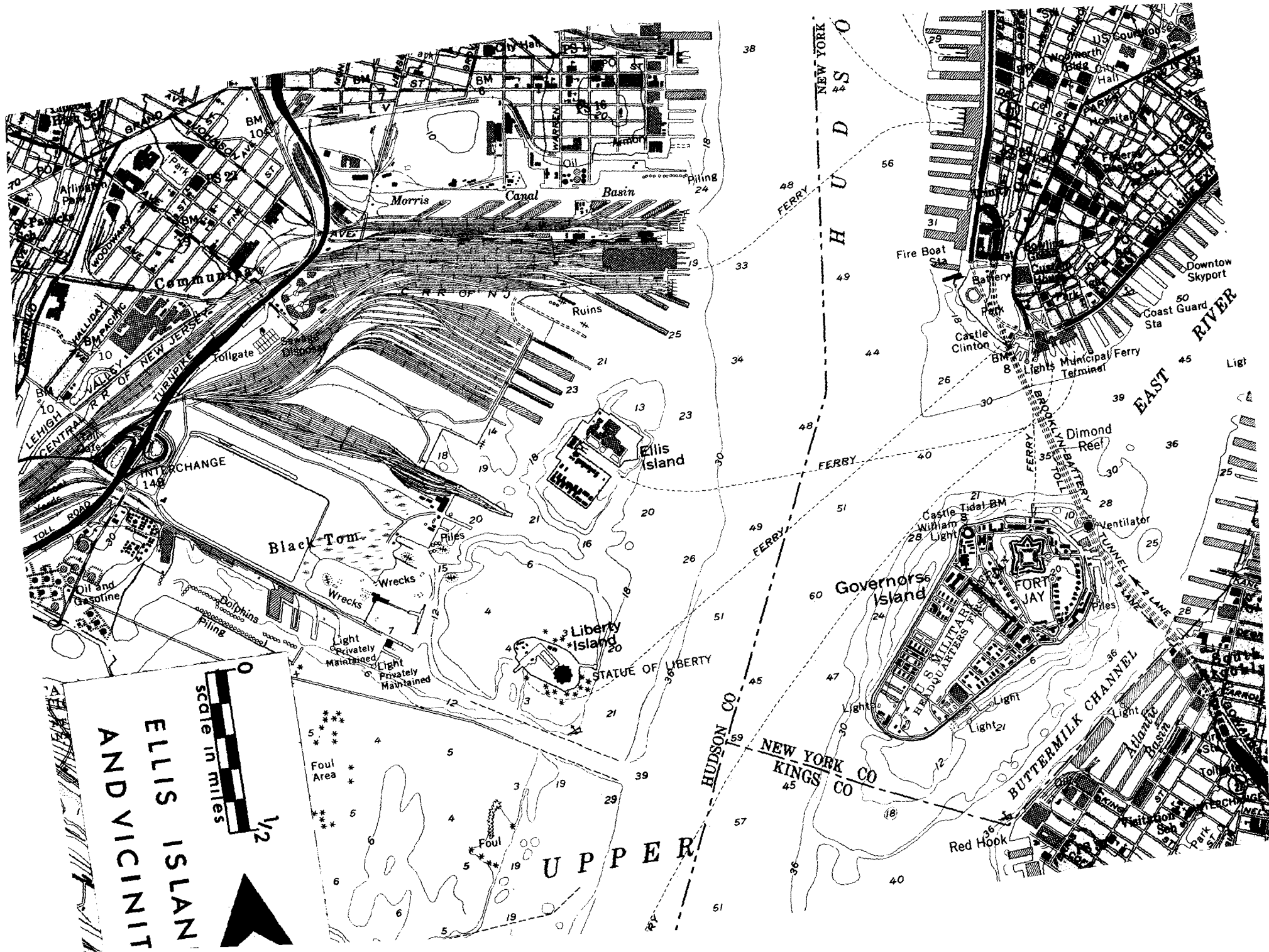
G. Legislative Aspects of a proposed Ellis Island National Historic Site

It is an understanding that the Subcommittee may wish to recommend special legislation to the Congress dealing with Ellis Island. While if desired by Congress a national historic site could be designated under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, we believe special legislation is highly desirable because of the great national importance of Ellis Island and the peculiar complexity of the problems that surround it. Such legislation, if desired, might well cover the following points among others:

- a. Purpose of the national historic site.
- b. Designation of the National Park Service as administering agency.
- c. Authority to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with states, municipal corporations, associations, or individuals.

- d. Authorization for an Advisory Commission.
- e. Direction for preparation of a Master Plan within two years.
- f. Authorization of necessary appropriations.

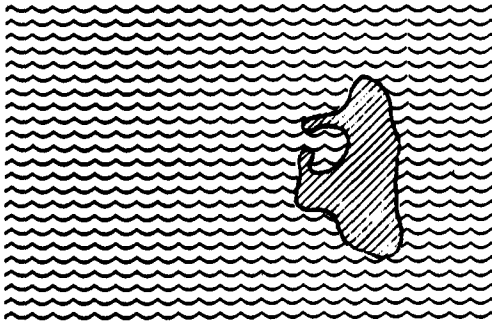
MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



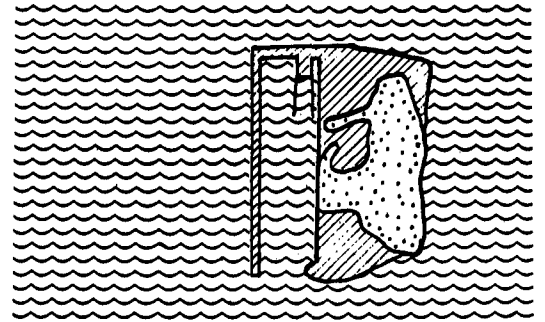
ELLIS ISLAND
AND VICINITY



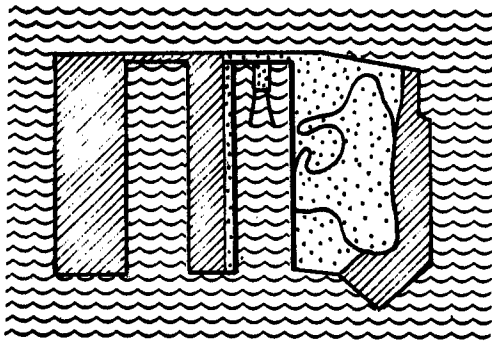
UPPER



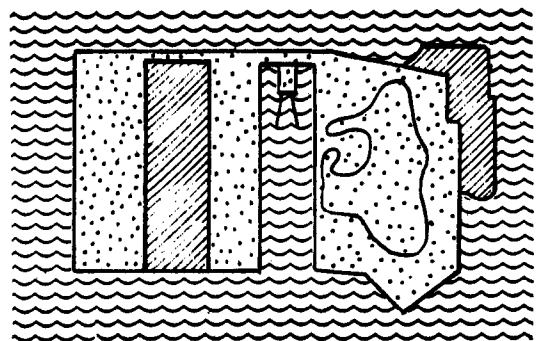
ORIGINAL ISLAND
(3.3 Acres)



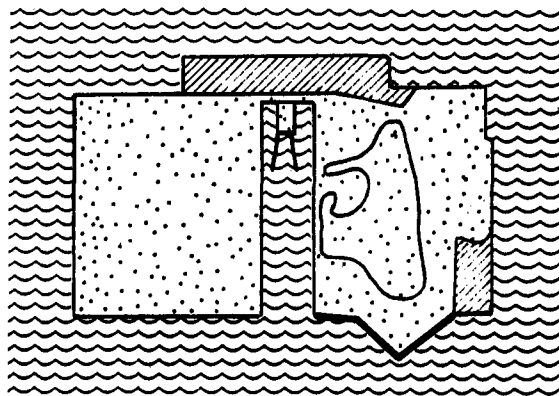
AREA INCREASED IN 1890



AREA INCREASED IN 1913



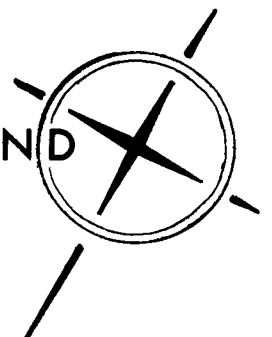
AREA INCREASED IN 1920

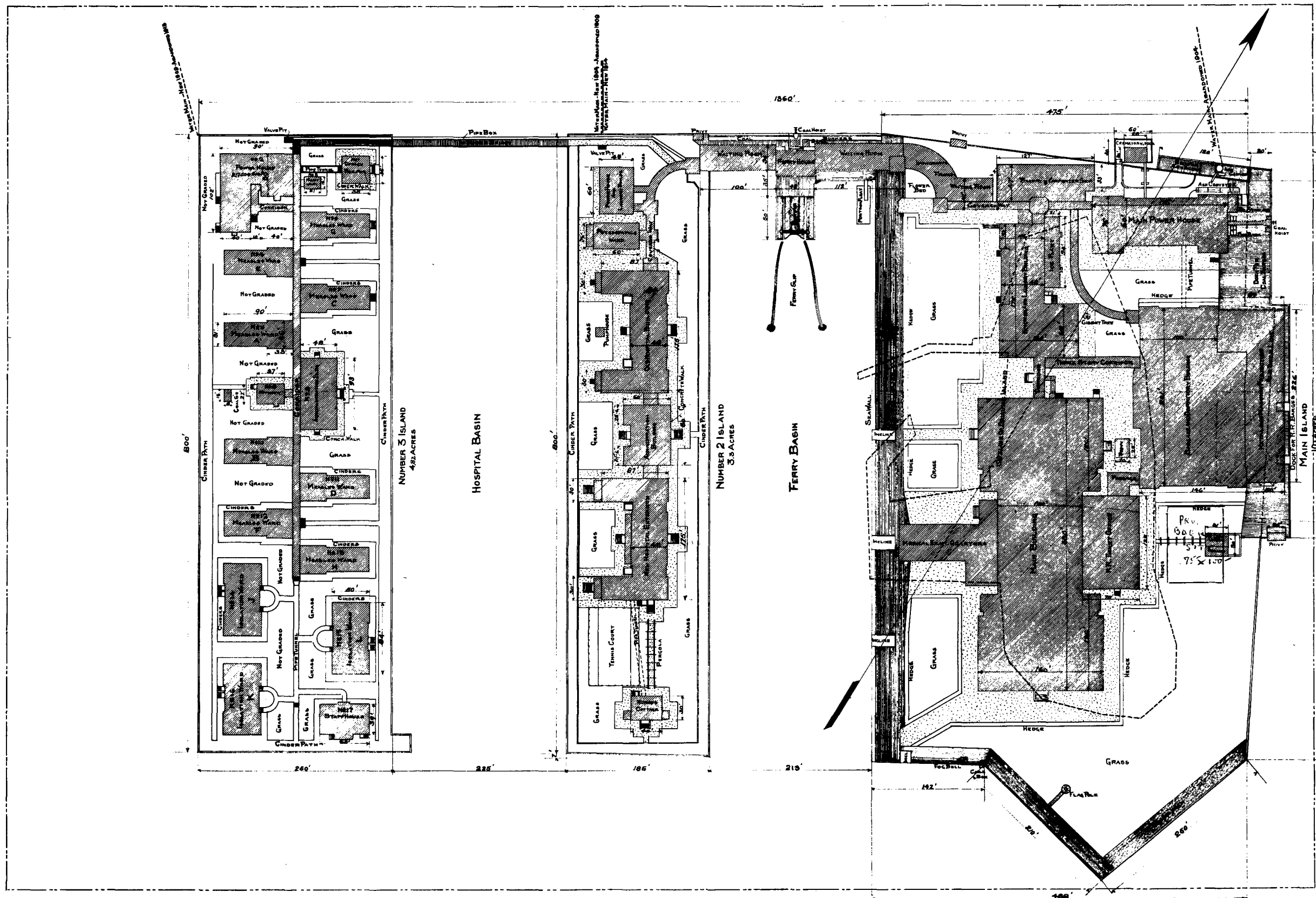


AREA INCREASED IN 1934
(27.54 Acres Total Area)



FORMATION OF ELLIS ISLAND



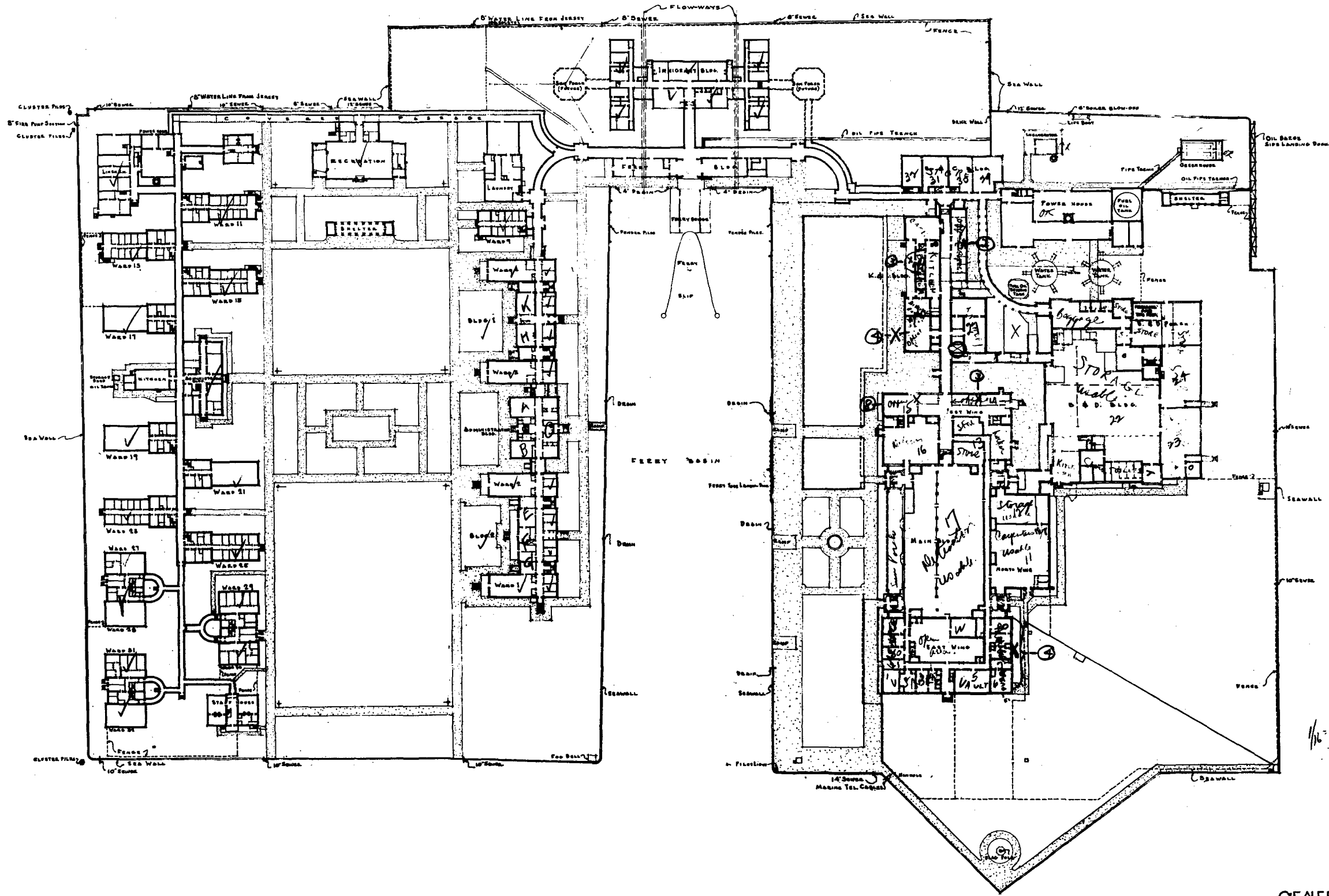


CUBIC CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS

MAIN ISLAND		
	CUBIC FT.	ROOF AREA
MAIN BUILDING	366000	70000
ADDITIONAL STORY N.W. WING OF D	188000	
GLAZED PORCH AND MED. EXAM. QUARTERS	148300	
R. R. TICKET OFFICE	180100	8380
BAGGAGE AND DORMITORY BUILDING	1320300	24010
ADDITIONAL STORY FOR D	583000	
METAL AND MASONRY PROJECTION	846000	13340
KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY BUILDING	591500	14000
POWER HOUSE	483000	18008
ICE PLANT	42800	1408
CREMATORY	16200	880
BAKERY AND CARPENTER SHOP	169000	4340
FERRY HOUSE WITH COVERED WAY ETC.	184000	24000
PRIVY IN N.Y. ROOM YARD	7875	800
No 2 ISLAND		
POWER HOUSE	86400	3500
PSYCHOPATHIC WARD	72000	2480
OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING	478075	18800
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	304643	6000
NEW HOSPITAL EXTENSION	548813	16180
NURSES COTTAGE	48000	2280
No 3 ISLAND		
OFFICE BUILDING	36300	1700
POWER HOUSE	817000	8650
MORTUARY	8500	400
MEALS WARD	106880	4800
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	172860	6000
KITCHEN	17800	1700
ISOLATION WARD	123400	6000
STAFF HOUSE	80800	3500
COVERED WAY	240000	11360
PIPE TUNNEL	41400	
AVERAGE OF ALL THREE ISLANDS		
MAIN ISLAND	107 ACRES	
No 2 ISLAND	3.8 "	
No 3 ISLAND	4.52 "	
FERRY BRIDGE ETC.	.37 "	
TOTAL ACRES 118.89		

BLOCK PLAN
 SHOWING RELATIVE LOCATIONS OF BUILDINGS
 CORRIDORS ETC ON THE THREE ISLANDS
 U. S. IMMIGRANT STATION ELLIS ISLAND N. Y. H.
 DECEMBER 24, 1913 SCALE 1" = 60 FEET

NOTE
 DOTTED LINES ON MAIN ISLAND INDICATE
 SIZE AND SHAPE OF ORIGINAL ISLAND.



17- 17.100

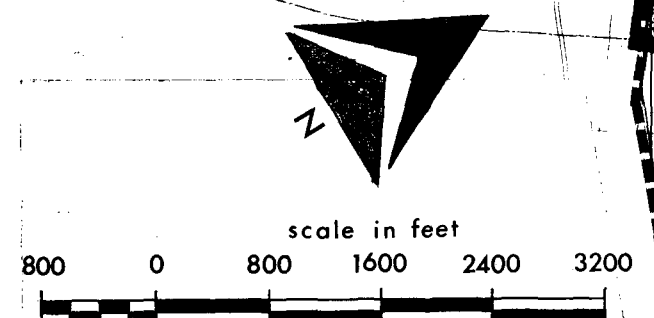
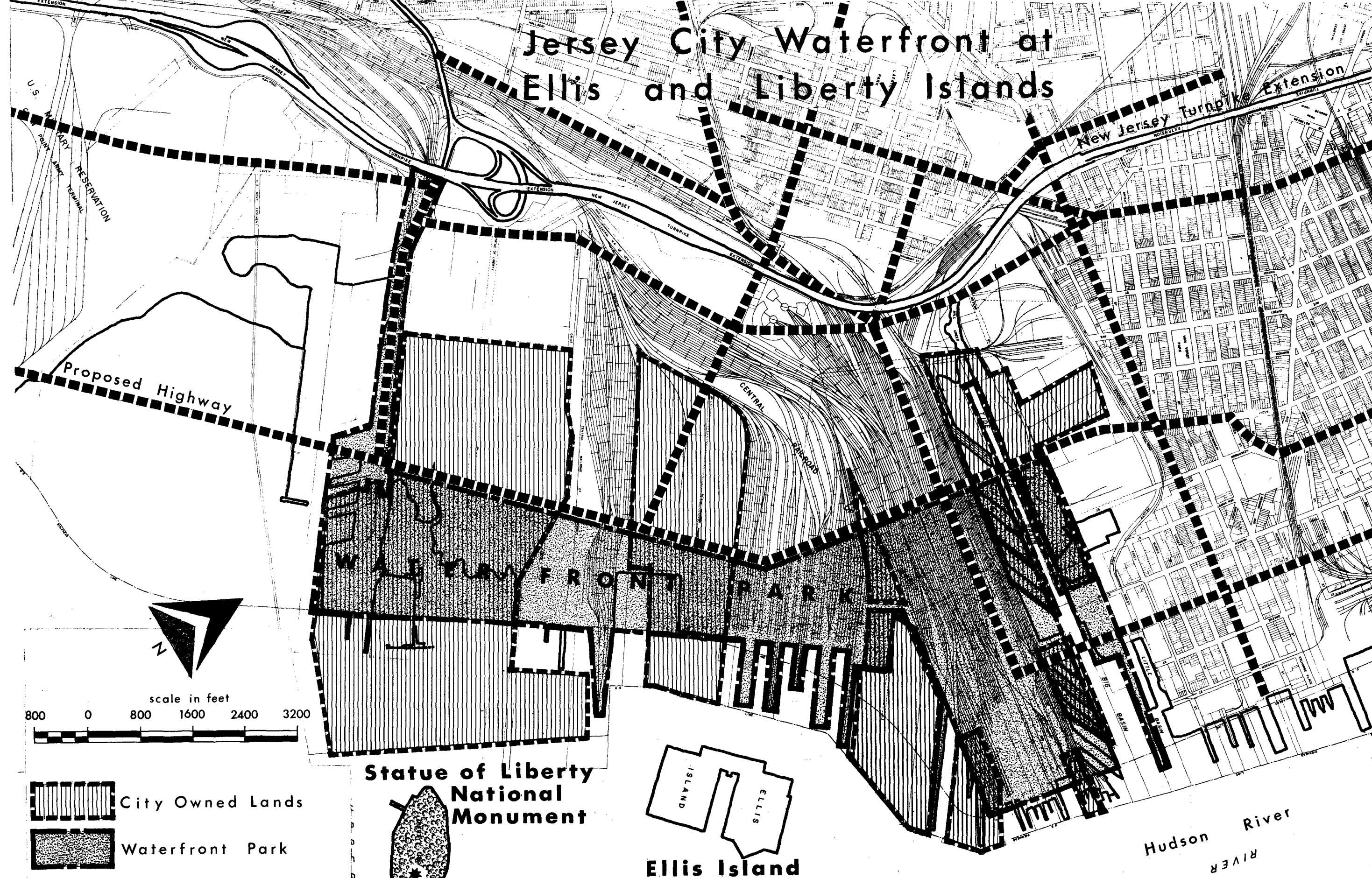
1/16" = 3'-7"

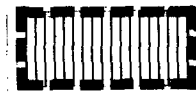




GENERAL PLAN-1st FLOOR
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
 ELLIS ISLAND
 NEW YORK HARBOR, N.Y.

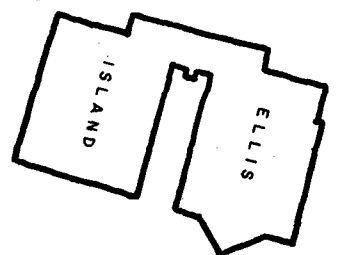
MADE BY **F.E.C.** **H.L. Booth**-PLANT ENGR.
 DATE **Dec. 23, 1937** DRAWING NO. **D-1316**
 Scale **1" = 60'** 2 OF 5 SHEETS
 REVISION MAY 1938 SEE DRAWINGS D-1315, D-1317, D-1318, D-1319

Jersey City Waterfront at Ellis and Liberty Islands



-  City Owned Lands
-  Waterfront Park
-  Proposed Street Improvement

**Statue of Liberty
National
Monument**



Ellis Island
(Under study as a National Historic Site)



Main Building, Ellis Island.



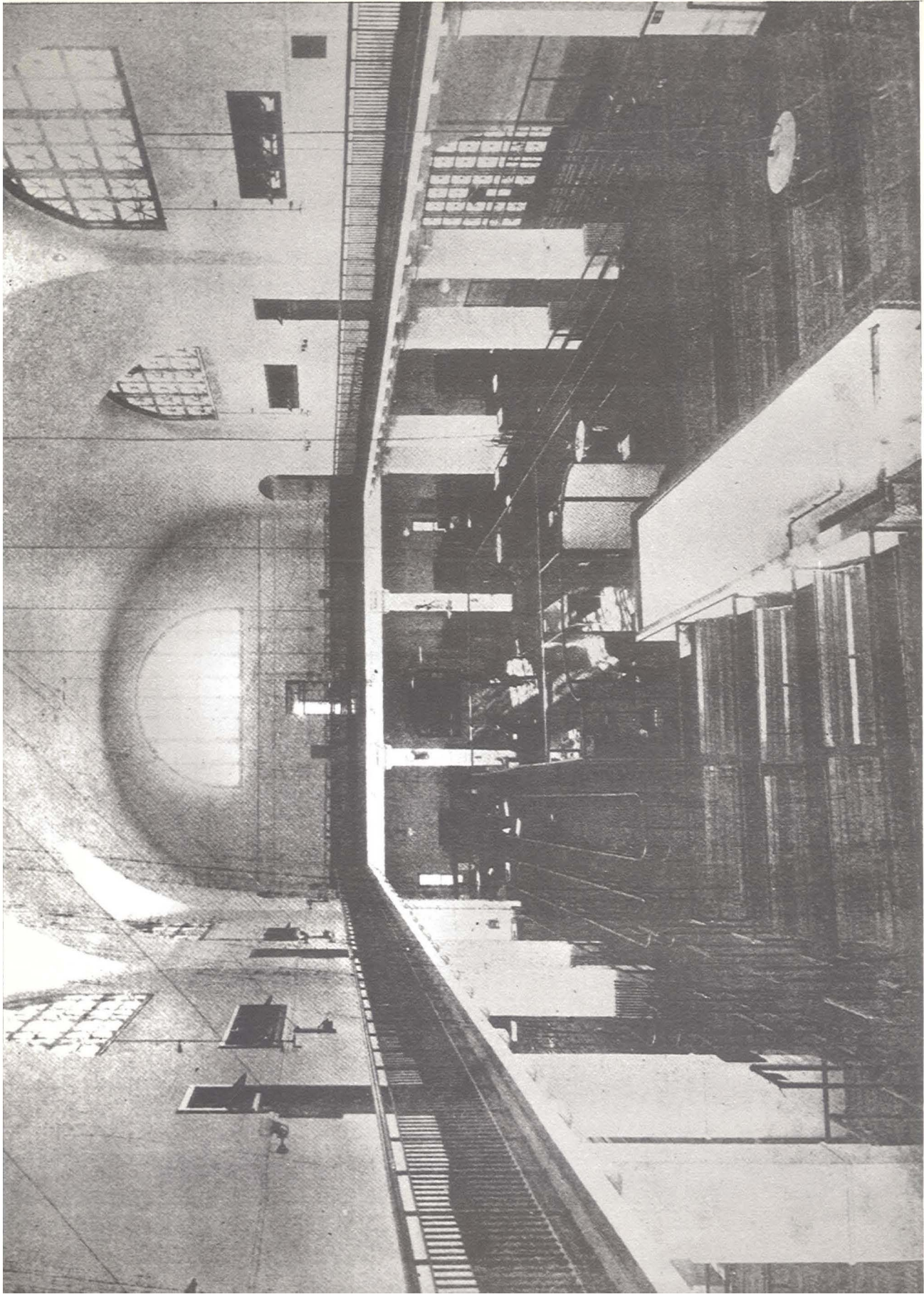
View of Manhattan from northeast end of Ellis Island.



Detail of Tower on Main Building.



Registry Room in Main Building.



Registry Room in Main Building. 1901.



Library in Main Building.



Portion of Mural in Main Building.



Original Hospital Buildings (Island No. 2).



South end of Ellis Island and Liberty Island in distance.



Ferry slip on Ellis Island and New Jersey waterfront in distance.