

# **QUEENS COMMUNITIES**

## **Population Characteristics**

### **and**

## **Neighborhood Social Resources**

### **VOLUME I**

**Astoria**  
**Long Island City-Sunnyside**  
**Woodside-Jackson Heights-**  
**Elmhurst-Corona**  
**Forest Hills-Rego Park**

**Middle Village (Glendale part)**  
**Ridgewood-Maspeth (Glendale part)**  
**Woodhaven-Richmond Hill**  
**Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park-**  
**South Ozone Park-Howard Beach**

**The Rockaways**

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**Bureau of Community Statistical Services**  
**Research Department**



**THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK**

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THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

June, 1958

## FOREWORD

Several years ago The Community Council of Greater New York published Manhattan Communities, a compilation of information on population characteristics, delinquency, and housing, with a listing of social resources by neighborhoods. Such information is particularly useful to public and voluntary welfare and health agencies planning new programs or changes in existing programs in various areas in the city. The response to the publication of Manhattan Communities convinced us of the desirability of preparing similar analyses for the other boroughs in the city.

Unfortunately, the pressure of other commitments on the Research Department prevented our undertaking this task until this spring. We decided to turn first to Queens because it is the borough in which there has been the most rapid change in recent years. We believe this up-to-date analysis of population characteristics and social and health resources by neighborhoods will prove useful to a variety of agencies and groups who need to know something of the character of the neighborhood which they are serving.

We plan to undertake a similar analysis of Bronx communities in the immediate future and to follow it with studies of Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Queens Communities has been compiled by the Research Department's Bureau of Community Statistical Services; Mrs. Miriam Suckow is responsible for the information on social resources; Mrs. Mariam Khan assisted in the statistical tabulations. The project was carried out under the general direction of Dr. Blanche Bernstein, Director of Research.

J. Donald Kingsley  
Executive Director

Rob.  
8/7/58

2/1/27

## CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD .....	.ii
INTRODUCTION	
Plan of Presentation .....	iv
The Communities Defined .....	v
The Borough: Its Characteristics and its Component Communities .....	vii
Social Resources: Borough-wide .....	xxii
Notes on Source Material .....	xxviii
MAP OF QUEENS COMMUNITIES .....	xxxiii
THE COMMUNITIES	
Astoria .....	1
Long Island City-Sunnyside .....	21
Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona .....	36
Forest Hills-Rego Park .....	59
Middle Village (Glendale part) .....	74
Ridgewood-Maspeth (Glendale part) .....	86
Woodhaven-Richmond Hill .....	101
Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park- South Ozone Park-Howard Beach .....	113
The Rockaways .....	130

Volume II contains the following communities:

College Point-Whitestone  
Flushing  
Central Queens  
Bayside-Oakland Gardens

Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose  
Jamaica-South Jamaica  
Queens Village-Hollis-St. Albans  
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale

## INTRODUCTION

### PLAN OF PRESENTATION

This report is intended to provide information on Queens communities useful to groups responsible for operating health, welfare or educational programs or concerned with the need for expanding existing services or designing and introducing new services in local areas. The separate chapters for each of the seventeen communities into which Queens has been divided contain these four sections:

#### Section I Description of the Community

The first section includes: 1) a brief description of the area covered - the boundaries, acreage, land use and special physical characteristics; 2) data on the size of the population and rate of growth; 3) information on specific characteristics of the population, e.g., a) cultural groupings, birth statistics and ethnic groups in the public schools, b) age groups, c) other characteristics, d) delinquency rates; and 4) housing. A map shows the community boundaries.

#### Section II Selected Social Services

The second section contains a list of the organizations providing those types of welfare and health services whose area of service is dependent on location, for example, day care, recreation or the district offices of family and child guidance agencies; the list is divided into two parts:

##### A. Neighborhood Services within the Community

Services located within the community area are listed here.

##### B. Services with District Offices

The offices which accept cases from the community area are listed even though the office may be located elsewhere.

#### Section III Public and Parochial Schools

The list contains schools situated within the community area.

#### Section IV Churches, Synagogues and Temples

The list contains religious organizations situated within the community area.

This description of Queens communities is published in two volumes because of its bulk. Although no division of a group of contiguous areas based on artificial lines on a map can be wholly logical or geographically accurate, the most satisfactory arrangement seemed to be to separate the "western" communities (i.e. those along the East River opposite Manhattan and those along the border of Brooklyn) from the so-called "eastern" side which, in fact, includes much of the central portion as well as the areas adjoining Nassau. The Rockaways were assigned to the "western" half chiefly because the subway and the Cross Bay Boulevard connect with the Howard Beach-Ozone Park area of the mainland.

In a general way, this arrangement separates the communities which were the more densely populated by 1950, or even earlier, from the sections where the population expansion has been rapid since 1950. This division also takes better advantage of certain natural geographic boundaries than a north-south division. Thus, more communities are in the volume which contains their contiguous areas, although those along the dividing line are obvious exceptions. This is important to the reader concerned with the social resources available to a particular area. Social services, schools and churches have had to be arbitrarily listed in the community in which the building is located but any of these resources may well be used by the residents of the adjacent communities and some participants, or members, may come from greater distances. Even for services such as day care, where travel distance must be kept to a minimum, the user of this material will do well to check the resources listed under communities adjacent to that under study.

### THE COMMUNITIES DEFINED

#### Boundaries

Queens is really a composite of neighborhoods or communities whose names are identified with loosely-defined geographical areas. The names Flushing or Jamaica, Astoria, Forest Hills, Maspeth, Glendale, etc., apply to definite historical sections but possibly no two Queens residents would agree on the exact boundary lines of any community. If, however, the population and housing characteristics of a neighborhood or larger community are to be described, it is essential that boundaries be established along the lines used to tabulate data secured through the Census of Population and the Census of Housing.

Two widely used sets of Queens communities have been in existence for some years. The group of newspapers which publishes the New York Market Analysis established in 1930 a set of 35 neighborhoods intended as fairly homogeneous marketing or retail trade areas. These neighborhoods are aggregates of the census tracts, the smallest units for which census data are available. The Chamber of Commerce, Borough of Queens, has created a set of 44 communities, also aggregates of the comparatively small census tracts. The Chamber published in 1954 the total population for each community as shown by the 1950 Census and its estimates of the 1954 population. Annual estimates have been released in each subsequent year.

Although the small census tracts permit greater conformity to locally

recognized community limits and the use of 30 or 40 areas allows the establishment of neighborhoods more socially and economically homogeneous than do larger population units, the tracts have a fundamental disadvantage for many purposes in the field of health and welfare or for planning public services. They are too numerous - about 700 in Queens - and many of them are too small in population or acreage to be feasible units for the tabulation of local health or welfare statistics. Health areas - the larger population units composed of a series of census tracts - have been used since 1929 for the tabulation of vital statistics by the Department of Health and in more recent years by the New York City Youth Board and the Juvenile Aid Bureau for compiling delinquency statistics. Within the next year or two, certain public assistance data and mental health statistics are expected to be tabulated by health areas.

The Department of City Planning in districting the several boroughs for the study of local land use and the needs of local areas for transportation, sanitation, and other public services adopted the health areas as the basis of its "Revised Statistical Districts." This permits the use not only of census information but local data on births, deaths, etc. In Queens, the 69 health areas have been combined into 17 tentative districts on the basis of land use, major transportation arteries and population.

In selecting a set of districts or communities which could be described in terms of population and housing characteristics and for which selected social resources could be listed, it seemed reasonable to cooperate in exploring the validity of the Statistical Districts by adopting them for this study. Utilization after all is the best test for any set of boundaries. Their adoption also had a practical advantage. The City Planning Department generously permitted the use of its tabulations by district of the 1950 Census of Housing data (published only for tracts) and also the health area land use data not available from any other source.<sup>1/</sup>

### Community names

The Department of City Planning refers to its Statistical Districts by number but for popular identification the use of familiar community names seems to be desirable. One or more names, therefore, have been attributed to each district. The names used by the Queens Chamber of Commerce which represent local knowledge and opinion have been taken as the guide; to the extent possible the district called Flushing or Astoria, Jamaica or Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose approximates the area or areas so named by the Chamber or at least covers much, if not most, of the neighborhood. No precise agreement is possible when health areas are the units and in a few instances a considerable discrepancy exists. Richmond Hill and Woodside, for instance, are only partially within the district to which they are allocated and Glendale is divided between two districts.

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<sup>1/</sup> Comment on the value of these communities by social agencies using this material for current operations or plans for expansion or extension to new areas will be welcomed.

THE BOROUGH: ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND ITS COMPONENT COMMUNITIES

Land use

In land area, Queens leads the five boroughs of New York City with over 73,000 acres compared to 50,600 acres in Brooklyn, the second largest borough in land size. Despite industrial and commercial development and extensive parks, the land used for homes absorbs 20,238 acres, a higher proportion of the acreage 27.7 percent - than any other form of land use.<sup>2/</sup> Mapped streets take up 27.2 percent of the land. When the nearly 20,000 acres of streets are excluded, the residential acreage constitutes 38 percent of the 53,300 net acres. Comparable percentages for the other boroughs are 36 percent in Brooklyn, 34 percent in Manhattan, 27 percent in the Bronx and 16 percent in Richmond.

Measured in terms of persons per residential acre, Queens with 87.1 persons per acre ranks fourth among the boroughs in population density. This measure of density varies for the individual communities in Queens from about 51 to 228. Among the five boroughs, Richmond has the lowest density - 43.7 persons per residential acre and Manhattan, the highest - 538.6 - while the Bronx figure is 260.5 and Brooklyn's 202. The City Planning Department recently published the preliminary results of a study of residential densities based on the number of dwelling units per net residential acre.<sup>3/</sup> Queens also ranks fourth in this respect with 28 dwellings per acre; the figures for the other boroughs are 13 for Richmond, 65 for Brooklyn, 83 for the Bronx and 192 for Manhattan.

Commercial and industrial enterprises take up 4.5 percent of the total acreage in Queens but transportation utilizes 9.1 percent; the airports and railway lines and yards account for this large percentage. Institutions - government and voluntary - take up 5.6 percent and park and outdoor recreation facilities, 16 percent. Almost 10 percent of the land is still vacant.

Population growth

In 1920 the population of Queens was only 469,042 or 8.3 percent of the City's total population. But with its extensive land area, much of it sparsely settled, Queens had the potential for rapid residential development when the construction of bridges, tunnels, bus and subway lines offered swift and inexpensive means of transportation. By 1930 the population had risen by 610,000, 130 percent, to 1,079,129. The Census of Population of 1940 revealed a 20 percent increase to 1,297,634 and the Census of 1950 a further rise of 19.5 percent to 1,550,849. In that year, with almost 20 percent of the City total, Queens displaced Bronx as the borough third in population size.

The population growth continued during the 1950's at about the same

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<sup>2/</sup> Land Use Inventory, 1955-1956, prepared for the New York City Department of City Planning by the Sanborn Map Co. This is the source of all data on acreage and land use.

<sup>3/</sup> Newsletter, Department of City Planning, January 1958.

annual rate (1.9 percent) as during the 1940's. According to the Special Census, the number of residents reached 1,762,582 in April 1957, an increase of nearly 14 percent over 1950. Queens and Richmond were the only boroughs in the City to register an increase. Queens held its place as third in size as the home of almost 23 percent of the City's residents and came close to replacing Manhattan in second place. Borough growth, and its relation to the total City, may be summarized in this tabulation which gives the population to the nearest thousand:

<u>Borough</u>	<u>1930</u>		<u>1940</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
New York City	6,930	100.0	7,455	100.0	7,892	100.0	7,795	100.0
Bronx	1,265	18.3	1,395	18.7	1,451	18.4	1,424	18.3
Brooklyn	2,560	36.9	2,698	36.2	2,738	34.7	2,602	33.4
Manhattan	1,867	26.9	1,890	25.4	1,960	24.8	1,794	23.0
Queens	1,079	15.6	1,298	17.4	1,551	19.7	1,763	22.6
Richmond	158	2.3	174	2.3	192	2.4	212	2.7

The residential development between 1950 and 1957, naturally enough, was not uniform throughout the borough. On the whole, the population in the "older," more densely-settled communities in the western section increased only slightly or decreased. The combined population for the nine communities described in Volume I actually rose only about 3 percent from 965,679 in 1950 to 998,315 in 1957. As the communities are delimited here, two - Forest Hills-Rego Park and The Rockaways - were the only ones to show marked growth - 34 and 26 percent. The expansion in the Jackson Heights section is lost from sight in the grouping of it with the Woodside, Elmhurst and Corona neighborhoods. A rather moderate rise is found in the Middle Village-Glendale section - 6 percent.

The eight communities east of Flushing Bay and Flushing Meadow Park and in the southeastern portion of the borough, on the other hand, all registered increases in 1957, the smallest of which was 7 percent for the entire Jamaica-South Jamaica area. In the northeast and Central Queens the extraordinary erection of homes brought increases of from 55 to 66 percent. The combined population for the eight communities, only 585,170 in 1950, was 764,267 in 1957, a rise of 30.6 percent.

#### Population distribution in 1957

Table 2, given below, presents the distribution of the total Queens population among the seventeen communities. The eight communities (excluding The Rockaways) in the "western" portion, where the population density ranges from about 81 to 228 persons per residential acre, contain 53 percent of the population. If the long-settled Jamaica-South Jamaica area, with 85.6 persons per acre, is included, over three-fifths (61.2 percent) of the Queens residents are in these more heavily populated sections.

Not quite 20 percent of the 1957 residents live in the four communities in the "eastern" portion where the population growth was so marked during the fifties; in College Point-Whitestone, Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose, and Bay-side-Oakland Gardens, the population density was from 53 to 56 persons per acre, but 76 per acre in Central Queens. Another 19 percent of the Queens residents live in the four communities where population expansion was notable but less sharp, ranging from about 11 percent in the Queens Village-Hollis-St. Albans area to 26 percent in The Rockaways. In this group is Flushing, parts of which have been well-developed for many years, where the population density is 77 persons per acre but the density ranges from 51 to 58 in the other communities.

### Population characteristics

In the community descriptions, stress has been placed on the basic characteristics of the population - age, sex, and color - for which current information can be derived from the Special Census of 1957. The rapidly expanding population and consequent shifting of age, color, nativity and religious groups may have modified considerably the characteristics revealed by the regular decennial census of 1950. In general, however, although cultural diversity has increased considerably since 1950 in some areas, Queens appears to have remained a semi-urban, semi-suburban group of neighborhoods, populated by self-supporting, predominantly white, families ranging from a modest income level to a quite "comfortable" economic status.

Before summarizing the 1950 and 1957 information on cultural and age groups in the borough and in the individual communities, certain other salient population characteristics from the 1950 data are presented in the next few paragraphs. It is hoped that these will be useful background for the more recent information.

Family income: The income level in Queens, based on 1949 data published in the 1950 Census, was above that in any other borough. The median family income was \$4,121 in contrast to a median of \$3,526 for New York City as a whole and to \$3,073 for Manhattan. Queens did not have so large a proportion of its families in the top bracket, \$10,000 or more, as did Manhattan (5.8 compared with 7.7 percent) but almost 36 percent of Queens families, compared with less than 25 percent of Manhattan families, received \$5,000 or more a year during 1949.

Family groups: Even in 1950, before the recent influx of families, most of Queens' inhabitants lived in family groups. Persons 14 years of age or older living alone or with persons not related to them numbered only 70,525, exclusive of the 7,876 inmates of institutions. All others were members of the 432,240 families. Very few (1.1 percent of the total) lived in rooming or boarding houses or residential clubs, only 0.5 percent were in institutions but 98.4 percent lived in ordinary households. Most of the families (93 percent) included a married couple but 30,500 couples did not have a household of their own in 1950. Perhaps these couples have moved into some of the new homes erected since 1950.

In 1950, two-thirds of the women residents of Queens were married and 12.8 percent were widowed or divorced. The number of married women exceeded the

number of married couples by about 22,600. The husbands of this group may have been absent on military service or working in some other town or country; in some cases, presumably the couples were separated or the wife abandoned.

Educational level: The Census of 1950 provided as a measure of educational attainment data on the years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over. The median school years completed is a convenient means of comparing one community with another. For the entire population of the City the median in 1950 was 9.1 years, but for Queens residents, the median for all groups was 9.9; for whites, it was 10.0 and for nonwhites 8.9 years. Some 13 percent of the Queens adults had had some college training and another 24 percent had completed high school.

Public assistance: In support of the statement that most Queens residents are self-supporting, the low count of public assistance cases may be cited. Late in 1957, when the Department of Welfare made an estimate of cases and persons receiving assistance by borough of residence only 6.1 percent of the cases and 5.1 percent of the persons lived in Queens. Yet nearly 23 percent of the City's inhabitants were residents of Queens. Persons receiving public assistance - and the number includes between 4,500 and 5,000 persons disabled by age, blindness or some other handicap, as well as 5,000-6,000 children in family groups-accounted for less than one percent of the Queens population.

The contrast with other boroughs may be brought out by this tabulation:

<u>Borough</u>	<u>Percentage distribution</u>	
	<u>1957 population</u>	<u>October 1957 public assistance cases</u>
New York City	100.0	100.0
Bronx	18.3	16.2
Brooklyn	33.4	31.5
Manhattan	23.0	44.9
Queens	22.6	6.1
Richmond	2.7	1.2

Delinquency: For some years Queens has had several areas of high juvenile delinquency: South Jamaica and certain areas in East Elmhurst, Corona, Flushing and Long Island City. Two special Youth Board areas have been established - one in South Jamaica and the other serving the other sections. But the Youth Board's data for 1951 and 1957 show that Queens as a whole had a lower rate of delinquency than any other borough in both years. When offenses by children and youth from 6 through 20 years of age are related to the 1950 and 1957 population

in the appropriate age groups, the boroughs rank as follows:

<u>Borough</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 population</u> <u>6-20 years of age</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957</u>
New York City	18.5	35.8
Manhattan	32.0	50.0
Bronx	18.3	37.9
Brooklyn	14.7	33.4
Richmond	17.8	32.9
Queens	12.3	26.3

Cultural groupings: 1950 and 1957

Table 1 presents the 1950 statistics on the population by color, in a form comparable with the information secured in the Special Census of 1957. In accordance with regular census procedures, persons born in Puerto Rico or of Puerto Rican descent are counted as citizens of native birth and classified as white or nonwhite as are persons born on the continent. A special census tabulation for 1950 revealed 4,836 persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage living in Queens - three-tenths of one percent of the population. Tentative estimates - based chiefly on public school students and birth statistics for 1957, a not too reliable basis - have been given in the descriptions of the individual communities. The aggregates of the minimum and maximum estimates indicate that from 11,400 to 15,100 Puerto Ricans are now living in the borough. These estimates should be recognized as tentative and used with due caution.<sup>4/</sup>

The most striking and significant fact learned from Table 1 is the abrupt increase in the number of Negro residents - 125 percent in seven years. As a result they now constitute 6.6 percent of the borough's population.

Table 1.-POPULATION OF QUEENS, BY COLOR: 1950 AND 1957

Color	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent increase
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All classes	1,550,849	100.0	1,762,582	100.0	13.7
White	1,497,126 <sup>1/</sup>	96.5	1,641,913	93.2	9.7
Negro	51,524	3.3	116,193	6.6	125.5
Other nonwhite races	2,199	0.1	4,476	0.3	103.5

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 288,197 foreign-born whites and 4,460 white Puerto Ricans; 376 Puerto Ricans were classified as nonwhite. No counts of persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage or of foreign-born whites are available for 1957.

<sup>4/</sup> The author's preference is for the minimum.

Table 2. - POPULATION OF QUEENS BY COMMUNITY AND BY COLOR: CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All classes		White		Negro		Other nonwhite	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Borough total	1,762,582	100.0	1,641,913	100.0	116,193	100.0	4,476	100.0
<u>Western</u>								
Astoria	176,448	10.0	171,685	10.5	4,303	3.7	460	10.3
Long Island City - Sunnyside	83,357	4.7	78,126	4.8	5,063	4.4	168	3.8
Woodside - Jackson Heights- Elmhurst- Corona	207,097	11.7	187,721	11.4	18,931	16.3	445	9.9
Forest Hills - Rego Park	110,965	6.3	109,848	6.7	342	0.3	775	17.3
Middle Village (Glendale part)	60,412	3.4	60,307	3.7	15	<u>1/</u>	90	2.0
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	109,929	6.2	109,804	6.7	66	<u>1/</u>	59	1.3
Woodhaven - Richmond Hill	53,440	3.0	53,242	3.2	120	0.1	78	1.7
Richmond Hill South - Ozone and South Ozone Parks - Howard Beach	132,353	7.5	127,731	7.8	4,542	3.9	80	1.8
The Rockaways	64,314	3.6	56,779	3.4	7,440	6.4	95	2.1
<u>Eastern</u>								
College Point - Whitestone	61,104	3.5	60,784	3.7	202	0.2	118	2.6
Flushing	86,254	4.9	83,713	5.1	2,258	1.9	283	6.3
Central Queens	116,115	6.6	113,105	6.9	2,392	2.1	618	13.8
Bayside - Oakland Gardens	91,251	5.2	89,439	5.4	1,581	1.4	231	5.2
Douglaston - Little Neck - Bellerose	79,733	4.5	78,883	4.8	701	0.6	149	3.3
Jamaica-South Jamaica Queens Village-	144,272	8.2	91,455	5.6	52,369	45.1	448	10.0
Hollis - St. Albans	104,754	5.9	101,228	6.2	3,284	2.8	242	5.4
Springfield-Laurel- ton - Rosedale	80,784	4.6	68,063	4.1	12,584	10.8	137	3.1

1/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 2a. - POPULATION OF QUEENS COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COLOR:  
CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All classes	White	Negro	Other nonwhite races
Borough total	100.0	93.2	6.6	0.3
<u>Western</u>				
Astoria	100.0	97.3	2.4	0.3
Long Island City - Sunnyside	100.0	93.7	6.1	0.2
Woodside - Jackson Heights - Elmhurst - Corona	100.0	90.7	9.1	0.2
Forest Hills - Rego Park	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.7
Middle Village (Glendale part)	100.0	99.8	<u>1/</u>	0.2
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	100.0	99.9	0.1	<u>1/</u>
Woodhaven - Richmond Hill	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2
Richmond Hill South - Ozone and South Ozone Parks - Howard Beach	100.0	96.5	3.4	0.1
The Rockaways	100.0	88.3	11.6	0.1
<u>Eastern</u>				
College Point - Whitestone	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.2
Flushing	100.0	97.1	2.6	0.3
Central Queens	100.0	97.4	2.1	0.5
Bayside - Oakland Gardens	100.0	98.0	1.7	0.3
Douglaston - Little Neck - Bellerose	100.0	98.8	0.1	0.1
Jamaica - South Jamaica	100.0	63.4	36.3	0.3
Queens Village - Hollis - St. Albans	100.0	96.6	3.1	0.3
Springfield - Laurelton - Rosedale	100.0	84.2	15.6	0.2

1/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 3. - POPULATION OF QUEENS, BY COMMUNITY AND BY COLOR OR NATIVITY: CENSUS OF 1950

Community	All classes		White <sup>1/</sup>		Puerto Rican		Negro <sup>2/</sup>		Other <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Borough total	1,550,849	100.0	1,492,666	100.0	4,836	100.0	51,148	100.0	2,199	100.0
<u>Western</u>										
Astoria	174,805	11.3	173,292	11.6	539	11.1	725	1.4	249	11.3
Long Island City - Sunnyside	87,865	5.7	86,155	5.8	570	11.8	1,050	2.1	90	4.1
Woodside - Jackson Heights - Elmhurst - Corona	208,660	13.4	196,141	13.1	879	18.2	11,343	22.2	297	13.5
Forest Hills - Rego Park	82,657	5.3	81,845	5.5	218	4.5	441	0.9	153	7.0
Middle Village (Glendale part)	56,837	3.7	56,603	3.8	120	2.5	53	0.1	61	2.8
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	117,685	7.6	117,450	7.9	81	1.7	97	0.2	57	2.6
Woodhaven - Richmond Hill	53,979	3.4	53,769	3.6	83	1.7	97	0.2	30	1.4
Richmond Hill South - Ozone and South Ozone Parks - Howard Beach	132,088	8.5	131,476	8.8	327	6.8	224	0.4	61	2.8
The Rockaways	51,103	3.3	47,506	3.2	169	3.5	3,375	6.6	53	2.4

continued

Table 3. - POPULATION OF QUEENS, BY COMMUNITY AND BY COLOR OR NATIVITY: CENSUS OF 1950 - continued

Community	All classes		White <sup>1/</sup>		Puerto Rican		Negro <sup>2/</sup>		Other <sup>2/</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Eastern</u>										
College Point - Whitestone	36,718	2.4	36,529	2.4	63	1.3	107	0.2	19	0.9
Flushing	70,724	4.6	68,316	4.6	245	5.1	2,026	4.0	137	6.2
Central Queens	72,308	4.7	70,978	4.7	139	2.9	782	1.5	409	18.6
Bayside - Oakland Gardens	58,773	3.8	57,861	3.9	133	2.7	681	1.3	98	4.4
Douglaston - Little Neck - Bellerose	50,121	3.2	49,402	3.3	163	3.4	454	0.9	102	4.6
Jamaica - South Jamaica	134,422	8.7	104,309	7.0	698	14.4	29,186	57.0	229	10.4
Queens Village - Hollis - St. Albans	94,696	6.1	94,361	6.3	179	3.7	63	0.1	93	4.2
Springfield - Laurelton - Rosedale	67,408	4.3	66,673	4.5	230	4.7	444	0.9	61	2.8

<sup>1/</sup> Includes foreign-born whites but excludes persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage classified as "white".

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage classified as "nonwhite". "Other" includes all nonwhite races except Negroes and nonwhite Puerto Ricans.

Table 3a. - POPULATION OF QUEENS COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COLOR AND NATIVITY: CENSUS OF 1950

Community	All classes	Continental native white	Foreign-born white	Puerto Rican	Negro	Other nonwhite <sup>1/</sup>
Borough total	100.0	77.7	18.6	0.3	3.3	0.1
<u>Western</u>						
Astoria	100.0	73.7	25.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
Long Island City - Sunnyside	100.0	75.7	22.4	0.6	1.2	0.1
Woodside - Jackson Heights - Elmhurst - Corona	100.0	72.9	21.1	0.4	5.4	0.1
Forest Hills - Rego Park	100.0	75.9	23.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Middle Village (Glendale part)	100.0	79.5	20.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	100.0	80.8	19.0	0.1	0.1	<u>2/</u>
Woodhaven - Richmond Hill	100.0	85.1	14.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Richmond Hill South - Ozone and South Ozone Parks - Howard Beach	100.0	84.0	15.6	0.2	0.2	<u>2/</u>
The Rockaways	100.0	75.0	18.0	0.3	6.6	0.1
<u>Eastern</u>						
College Point - Whitestone	100.0	82.7	16.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Flushing	100.0	80.1	16.5	0.3	2.9	0.2
Central Queens	100.0	80.3	17.9	0.2	1.1	0.5
Bayside - Oakland Gardens	100.0	83.2	15.2	0.2	1.2	0.2
Douglaston - Little Neck - Bellerose	100.0	83.5	15.0	0.3	0.9	0.2
Jamaica - South Jamaica	100.0	62.3	15.3	0.5	21.7	0.2
Queens Village - Hollis - St. Albans	100.0	86.7	12.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Springfield - Laurelton - Rosedale	100.0	85.0	14.0	0.3	0.6	0.1

<sup>1/</sup> Includes nonwhite races other than Negro, e.g. Orientals and American Indians.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 2 on page xii distributes the 1957 population among the seventeen communities by color. Although every community has some Negro residents, the outstanding fact is that nearly half - 45 percent - live in the Jamaica-South Jamaica community. Substantial numbers live in the neighborhoods adjoining South Jamaica indicating that the Negro population is spreading out in several directions from this heavily Negro section. On the Nassau side, the more than 12,000 Negroes residing in the contiguous health area of the Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale community to the south account for nearly 11 percent of the Queens total, with about 3,300 in the portion of Hollis-St. Albans which adjoins South Jamaica to the north. On the western side, some 4,500 live along the border of South Jamaica in the Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park-South Ozone Park-Howard Beach community.

The substantial group of close to 19,000 Negroes (16 percent of the borough total) in the Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona community is fairly well concentrated in part of Corona and in East Elmhurst. About 6 percent of the Negroes live in The Rockaways and sizable groups are found in Long Island City-Sunnyside, Astoria, Central Queens, Flushing, and Bayside-Oakland Gardens.

Queens residents of the nonwhite races other than Negro more than doubled between 1950 and 1957. It is understood that this group of less than 4,500 includes a substantial number of persons and their families who are connected with the United Nations or its affiliated organizations. Some 17 percent of the total live in the Forest Hills-Rego Park area and almost 14 percent in the adjacent Central Queens area.

Table 2a derived from Table 2 provides in summary form a review of the relative importance of each of the color or cultural groups within the individual communities in 1957. Tables 3 and 3a present data from the 1950 Census similar to the statistics given in Tables 2 and 2a but for that year it has been possible to show as a separate group those of Puerto Rican birth or parentage. The figures differ from the white and nonwhite totals given in Table 1 because of the deduction of the figures on Puerto Ricans.

#### Age groups: 1950 and 1957

In Queens, populated so largely by family groups, the child and youth population has always been a major proportion of the total residents. As shown in Table 4, those under 20 years of age constituted 27.8 percent of the population in 1950 but 30.1 percent in 1957. The most striking change was the 38 percent increase in the number of children 6-13 years old. Primarily because of the low birth rates in the 1930's, the young adult groups - from 20 through 29 years of age - decreased from 1950 to 1957 in number and as a proportion of the total, from 15.1 to 12.6 percent.

While adults of the age to be parents of children under 14 (30-44 years) increased in number, they were a slightly smaller proportion of the population. On the other hand, the middle-aged (45-64 years) showed little change in their relation to the total but their number rose by 16 percent. Those usually described officially as "the aged" (65 years old or older) increased by 32 percent, making their share of the total 8.2 percent in 1957.

Table 4. - POPULATION OF QUEENS, BY AGE GROUP: 1950 AND 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	1,550,849	100.0	1,762,582	100.0	13.7
Under 6 years	163,720	10.6	182,383	10.3	11.4
6 - 13 years	160,845	10.4	221,960	12.6	38.0
14 - 19 years	105,806	6.8	126,449	7.2	19.5
20 - 24 years	108,756	7.0	98,357	5.6	- 9.6
25 - 29 years	125,454	8.1	123,304	7.0	- 1.7
30 - 44 years	388,208	25.0	413,459	23.5	6.5
45 - 64 years	388,329	25.0	451,805	25.6	16.3
65 years and over	109,731	7.1	144,865	8.2	32.0

Table 4a. - POPULATION OF QUEENS, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX AND RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES: 1957

Age group	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	847,021	915,561	92.5
Under 6 years	92,745	89,638	103.5
6 - 13 years	112,416	109,544	102.6
14 - 19 years	61,875	64,574	95.8
20 - 24 years	43,049	55,308	77.8
25 - 29 years	58,175	65,129	89.3
30 - 44 years	192,825	220,634	87.4
45 - 64 years	221,289	230,516	96.0
65 years and over	64,647	80,218	80.6

Table 5. - POPULATION OF QUEENS BY COMMUNITY AND BY AGE GROUP: CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Borough total	1,762,582	404,343	126,449	98,357	536,763	451,805	144,865
<u>Western</u>							
Astoria	176,448	38,591	12,865	10,551	52,102	47,879	14,460
Long Island City-Sunnyside	83,357	17,349	5,804	4,864	24,410	23,681	7,249
Woodside - Jackson Heights - Elmhurst - Corona	207,097	38,353	13,303	12,621	64,873	59,294	18,653
Forest Hills - Rego Park	110,965	19,410	7,240	6,722	34,455	34,256	8,882
Middle Village (Glendale part)	60,412	12,197	4,642	3,544	17,082	17,647	5,300
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	109,929	20,676	7,788	6,018	29,651	33,257	12,539
Woodhaven - Richmond Hill	53,440	10,050	3,381	2,705	14,141	15,759	7,404
Richmond Hill South - Ozone and South Ozone Parks - Howard Beach	132,353	31,947	10,181	7,864	38,734	31,627	12,000
The Rockaways	64,314	18,978	5,565	3,789	17,517	13,599	4,866
<u>Eastern</u>							
College Point - Whitestone	61,104	17,131	4,525	2,781	20,058	12,790	3,819
Flushing	86,254	18,888	5,867	4,866	26,061	22,704	7,868
Central Queens	116,115	32,426	9,217	5,399	39,790	24,020	5,263
Bayside - Oakland Gardens	91,251	26,344	7,084	4,369	29,902	18,749	4,803
Douglaston - Little Neck - Bellerose	79,733	23,771	4,835	2,994	27,415	15,582	5,136
Jamaica - South Jamaica	144,272	31,511	9,569	9,375	45,433	36,087	12,297
Queens Village - Hollis - St. Albans	104,754	24,852	8,143	5,787	29,451	27,346	9,175
Springfield - Laurelton - Rosedale	80,784	21,869	6,440	4,108	25,688	17,528	5,151

Table 5a. - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY OF QUEENS POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP:  
CENSUS OF 1957

Area	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Borough total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Western</u>							
Astoria	10.0	9.5	10.2	10.7	9.7	10.6	10.0
Long Island City - Sunnyside	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.0
Woodside - Jackson Heights - Elmhurst- Corona	11.7	9.5	10.5	12.8	12.1	13.1	12.9
Forest Hills - Rego Park	6.3	4.8	5.7	6.8	6.4	7.6	6.1
Middle Village (Glendale part)	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.7
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	6.2	5.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	7.4	8.7
Woodhaven - Richmond Hill	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	5.1
Richmond Hill South - Ozone and South Ozone Parks - Howard Beach	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.2	7.0	8.3
The Rockaways	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.4
<u>Eastern</u>							
College Point - Whitestone	3.5	4.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.8	2.6
Flushing	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4
Central Queens	6.6	8.0	7.3	5.5	7.4	5.3	3.6
Bayside - Oakland Gardens	5.2	6.5	5.6	4.4	5.6	4.1	3.3
Douglastown - Little Neck - Bellerose	4.5	5.9	3.8	3.0	5.1	3.4	3.5
Jamaica - South Jamaica	8.2	7.8	7.6	9.5	8.5	8.0	8.5
Queens Village - Hollis- St. Albans	5.9	6.1	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.3
Springfield - Laurelton- Rosedale	4.6	5.4	5.1	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.6

Table 5b. - POPULATION OF QUEENS COMMUNITIES: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP:  
CENSUS OF 1957

Community	All ages	Under 14 years	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Borough total	100.0	22.9	7.2	5.6	30.5	25.6	8.2
<u>Western</u>							
Astoria	100.0	21.9	7.3	5.9	29.6	27.1	8.2
Long Island City - Sunnyside	100.0	20.8	7.0	5.8	29.2	28.4	8.7
Woodside - Jackson Heights - Elmhurst- Corona	100.0	18.5	6.4	6.1	31.3	28.6	9.0
Forest Hills - Rego Park	100.0	17.5	6.5	6.1	31.0	30.9	8.0
Middle Village (Glendale part)	100.0	20.2	7.7	5.8	28.3	29.2	8.8
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	100.0	18.7	7.1	5.5	27.0	30.3	11.4
Woodhaven - Richmond Hill	100.0	18.8	6.3	5.1	26.4	29.5	13.9
Richmond Hill South - Ozone and South Ozone Parks - Howard Beach	100.0	24.1	7.7	5.9	29.3	23.9	9.1
The Rockaways	100.0	29.5	8.7	5.9	27.2	21.1	7.6
<u>Eastern</u>							
College Point - Whitestone	100.0	28.1	7.4	4.5	32.8	20.9	6.3
Flushing	100.0	21.9	6.8	5.6	30.2	26.3	9.1
Central Queens	100.0	28.0	7.9	4.6	34.2	20.7	4.5
Bayside - Oakland Gardens	100.0	28.9	7.8	4.8	32.8	20.5	5.2
Douglaston - Little Neck - Bellerose	100.0	29.8	6.1	3.8	34.4	19.5	6.4
Jamaica - South Jamaica	100.0	21.8	6.6	6.5	31.5	25.0	8.5
Queens Village - Hollis - St. Albans	100.0	23.7	7.8	5.5	28.1	26.1	8.8
Springfield - Laurel- ton - Rosedale	100.0	27.1	8.0	5.0	31.8	21.7	6.4

Table 4 presents for the borough data for 1950 and 1957 on the eight age groups used in the descriptions of the individual communities. These groups seem to be the most useful in planning a variety of social and educational services.

Table 5 gives for the borough as a whole and for each of the seventeen communities the number of 1957 residents in each of six age groups which may be useful for some purposes. The derivative Table 5a shows at a glance the proportion of the borough's children under 14, for instance, who can be found in one or more communities. Reference to the map will disclose the neighboring communities. Table 5b enables the user to compare the relative importance of children, the aged or any other group within the borough and within each individual community.

Sex distribution: In 1957 Queens inhabitants included 92.5 males for every 100 females. In conformity with the usual pattern, boys exceed girls among children under 14 years of age but females exceed males of all other ages. The ratio for each of the eight age groups shown in Table 4, as well as the actual numbers, will be found in Table 4a.

#### SOCIAL RESOURCES: BOROUGH-WIDE

As indicated in the note on the plan of presentation, the community listings of social and educational services have been confined to those health or welfare services and schools which function on a neighborhood basis and to a selected group of specialized services for families, children and youth living in their own homes, which operate two or more district offices within Queens. A group of agencies providing similar specialized services for all Queens residents through one borough-wide office is given below. Those borough-wide or city-wide group work or recreation agencies which serve Queens neighborhoods through the use of local facilities, such as churches, schools or the buildings of other agencies but maintain only one borough office or one city office are also listed here:

#### Borough-wide services

##### Recreation and Group Work

1. Boy Scouts of America, Queens Borough Council  
161-19 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica

Borough membership in February 1958 excluding adults totaled 25,457, with 11,290 in the "western" communities and 14,167 in the "eastern." Thus, one of every five boys of Scout age living in Queens was a member. This ratio varies for the different scout programs: Cub Scouts were 30.7 percent of all 8-10 year olds, Boy Scouts - 22.7 percent of the 11-13 year olds, and Explorers - 7.2 percent of the 14-17 year olds.

The Queens Council is divided into 11 districts, only one of which corresponds exactly to a community as defined here; District 9 is identical with the Forest Hills-Rego Park Community. The membership

Borough-wide services - continuedRecreation and Group Work - continued

in each Scout district is given below, with the names of those communities, part or all of which are served by the district:

<u>District</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Members:</u> <u>1958</u>
1	Ridgewood, Maspeth, Middle Village, Glendale	2,155
2	Sunnyside, Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona	1,541
3	Long Island City, Astoria	2,112
4	College Point-Whitestone (east to Utopia Parkway) Flushing, South Flushing (north of Union Turnpike)	4,450
5	Hollis, Queens Village, Bellerose	3,112
6	The Rockaways, Broad Channel	1,606
7	Jamaica and South Jamaica (Union Turnpike on the north, Van Wyck Expressway on the west, Sayres Avenue and Merrick Boulevard and then Merrick Boulevard on the east with the airport and Farmers Boulevard on the south)	1,564
8	Woodhaven, Richmond Hill (east to Van Wyck Expressway), Ozone Park, South Ozone Park, Howard Beach	2,692
9	Forest Hills, Rego Park	1,184
10	Bayside, Oakland Gardens (area east of Utopia Parkway and north of Union Turnpike), Douglaston-Little Neck	2,695
11	St. Albans, Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale	2,346
Total borough		25,457

2. Camp Fire Girls Council of Greater New York: Queens Office  
93-03 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica  
Recreational program for girls 7-17 years
3. Catholic Youth Organization, Diocese of Brooklyn: Queens  
County Office  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Coordinates and supervises the various Diocesan youth  
activities in Queens.
4. Child Service League, Inc.  
139-19 39 Avenue, Flushing  
Turkey Mt. Project: Development and construction of a camp and  
conference site by teenagers for teenagers. Groups from 16  
of the 18 high schools in Queens participate (as of April 1958).  
Leadership training program conducted at Queens College.  
Project in operation all year. Pioneer Camp for junior high  
school groups.

Recreation and Group Work - continued

## 4. Child Service League, Inc. - continued

Day camps: Serve children 6-12 years of age in parks throughout Queens in the summer.

Camp placement: Referrals through school principals, clergy and others to out-of-town camps and day camps.

## 5. Girl Scout Council of Greater New York: Queens Field Office

87-80 153 Street, Jamaica

The 25,000 girls in Queens who were troop members in January 1958 constituted 17.7 percent of girls of Scout age living in the borough. This percent varies for the different programs: Brownies were 24.6 percent of all 7 to 9 year olds. Intermediates were 22 percent of the 10 to 14 year olds and Senior Scouts were 3.4 percent of the 14 to 17 year olds.

The Queens program is divided into 18 districts which cannot be directly related to the seventeen communities used here except for the Rockaway district which is identical. The following distribution is an indication of the membership, excluding adults, in some portion of the communities as defined here:

<u>District</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Members</u> <u>1958</u>
Astoria	Astoria	1,371
Bayview	Bayside, Douglaston-Little Neck	1,771
Boulevard	Forest Hills-Rego Park	865
Flushing	Flushing, Oakland Gardens, Whitestone	1,710
Glenrose Park	Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose	1,629
Hillside	Central Queens, Jamaica	1,662
Laurel	Ridgewood-Maspeth, Woodside, Sunnyside	794
Linden	Queens Village-Cambria Heights, St. Albans	1,414
Newtown	Jackson Heights, Elmhurst	1,416
North Point	College Point-Whitestone	948
Oak Park Hills	Oakland Gardens	928
Park Hills	Central Queens, Jamaica, Hollis-St. Albans	1,659
Rockaway	The Rockaways	969
Southeast	Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale	1,506
Southwest	Richmond Hill-Woodhaven, Jamaica, Richmond Hill	
	South, Ozone Park, South Ozone Park	2,375
Spruce	Queens Village, Bellerose	1,416
Van Wyck	Richmond Hill South, South Ozone Park, South Jamaica	1,412
West	Ridgewood-Maspeth, Middle Village, Glendale	1,007
	Total borough	24,852

Recreation and Group Work - continued

One of this organization's five "Special Areas" for the active promotion of scouting includes most of South Jamaica and that part of the Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park-South Ozone Park-Howard Beach community from Atlantic Avenue to the International Airport boundary, east of Lefferts Boulevard. Special Areas are selected on the basis of large girl-populations, crowded housing, growing racial tensions, lack of recreational resources, and the construction of housing developments which foretell a growing youth population and demand for recreation.

6. Play Schools Association, Inc.  
41 West 57 Street, Manhattan  
Cooperates with Board of Education and other public and private agencies in operating summer and year-around play schools or in providing advisory services on play programs.
7. Public Schools Athletic League of The City of New York  
110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn  
Cooperates with The Board of Education to provide after-school recreational exercises for all public school boys and girls.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services

1. Big Brothers, Inc.: Queens Office  
12 Clinton Terrace, Jamaica  
Personal guidance to boys with delinquent tendencies.
2. Big Sisters: Queens Office  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Casework service to girls under 16 and boys under 10 years of age in need of counsel and guidance.
3. Catholic Big Brothers, Diocese of Brooklyn  
191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn  
Preventive and protective work for boys 10 to 18 years of age by a volunteer group organized under the auspices of Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn.
4. Community Service Society: Division of Family Service: Queens District Office  
37-34 82 Street, Jackson Heights  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
5. Courts
  - a. Domestic Relations Court: Children's and Family Court  
Probation Services  
105-34 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
The Children's Court includes a Bureau of Adjustment and may use the Manhattan or Brooklyn clinics of the Bureau of Mental Health Services.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

5. Courts - continued
  - b. City Magistrates' Court: Queens Adolescents' Court Probation Service  
Chaffee Street and Catalpa Avenue, Brooklyn  
For Queens wayward minors, 16 - 19 years.
  - c. Special Sessions Court: Queens County Office Probation Service  
Court Square, Long Island City, Queens  
Investigates and supervises those placed on probation as youthful offenders in Youth Part.
6. Ferrini Welfare League, Inc.  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Casework service to children up to 16 years of age of Italian origin who come before the courts, or who manifest behavior problems.
7. Italian Charities of America  
83-20 Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst  
A committee of experienced lawyers whose purpose is to protect, guide, encourage and rehabilitate juvenile and adolescent first offenders.
8. Jewish Board of Guardians: Children's Court Service: Queens Office  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Agency representative in the Queens' Children's Court performs liaison services for all Jewish agencies and cooperates with the Court in working out plans for Jewish children appearing there.
9. Queens County Mental Health Society  
167-17 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica  
Program includes an information and referral service in the mental health field.
10. Queensboro Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
105-24 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Investigates situations involving neglect of children under 16 years of age; casework service for families involved.
11. Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau: District No. 5  
90-23 161 Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals.
12. Welfare, Department of, City of New York: Queens Welfare Center  
29-28 41 Avenue, Long Island City  
All Queens residents are served from this office with the exception of the Rockaway Peninsula and the islands in Jamaica Bay which are covered by a Brooklyn office.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

## 12. Welfare, Department of, City of New York: - continued

Public assistance, medical care for clients; homemaker service for relief and non-relief families with children where the mother is incapacitated, and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

## 13. Youth Consultation Service - Church Mission of Help of the Diocese of Long Island

155-28 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica

Counseling service for boys and girls, (including unmarried mothers) aged 12 to 21 years and their parents.

## 14. Youth Counsel Bureau: Queens Office

1 Court Square, Long Island City

Guidance and assistance in social readjustment of youths, 16 to 21 years of age, brought into contact with the criminal courts. Casework services provided on a referral basis.

Health, Department of, City of New York: Health Center Districts

The Department of Health maintains six health center districts in Queens for the administration and supervision of localized services. The health areas covered by each of these districts and the names of the seventeen communities wholly or partly in each are given here:

<u>Health Center District</u>	<u>Health Areas</u>	<u>Community</u>
1. Astoria-Long Island City 12-26 31 Avenue	1.10, 1.20, 3, 4, 5.10 5.20, 7.10, 7.20, 8, 9.10, 9.20	1. Astoria 2. Long Island City-Sunnyside
2. Corona 34-33 Junction Boulevard	6.10, 6.20, 10.11, 10.12, 10.21, 10.22, 11, 14.10, 14.20, 15	3. Woodside-Jackson Heights- Elmhurst-Corona
3. Flushing Same as Corona	2.10, 2.20, 12, 13.10 13.20, 20.10, 20.20, 21.11, 21.12, 21.30, 21.40, 21.50, 21.60 21.70, 39	4. College Point-Whitestone 5. Flushing 6. Central Queens 7. Bayside-Oakland Gardens 8. Douglaston-Little Neck- Bellerose

Health, Department of, City of New York: Health Center Districts - continued

<u>Health Center District</u>	<u>Health Areas</u>	<u>Community</u>
4. Jamaica East 90-37 Parsons Boulevard Sub-station at 67-10 Rockaway Beach Boulevard	28.10, 28.20, 29.10, 29.20, 33, 34, 35.10, 35.20, 35.31, 35.32, 36.20	9. Jamaica-South Jamaica 10. Queens Village-Hollis- St. Albans 11. Springfield-Laurelton- Rosedale
5. Jamaica West Same as Jamaica East	25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.10, 32.20, 36.11, 36.12, 37, 38	12. Richmond Hill-Woodhaven * Jamaica (27) 13. Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park-South Ozone Park- Howard Beach 14. The Rockaways
6. Maspeth-Forest Hills 769 Onderdonk Avenue	16, 17, 18.10, 18.21, 18.22, 19.11, 19.12, 19.20, 22, 23, 24	15. Ridgewood-Maspeth 16. Middle Village 17. Forest Hills-Rego Park

NOTES ON SOURCE MATERIALAcres and land use

All information on acreage in Queens and in the seventeen communities and the land use data quoted throughout was derived from the Land Use Inventory: 1955-1956 prepared by the Sanborn Map Company for the Department of City Planning and made available by that department's Division of Research.

Population data

All information on the number of Queens residents and their characteristics has been derived from official decennial censuses of 1930, 1940 and 1950 and the Special Census of 1957, taken by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. The statistics for the health areas within New York City from the 1940 and 1957 Censuses were published by the Bureau of the Census but the data for 1930 and 1950 were published by the Research Bureau of the Council which was the predecessor of the Community Council of Greater New York.<sup>5/</sup>

Puerto Rican residents: The 1950 data on "Puerto Ricans" were derived from a special tabulation made by the Bureau of the Census compiled and published by the Research Bureau of the Welfare and Health Council of New York City in 1952 under the title Population of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage, New York City: 1950.

<sup>5/</sup> The Welfare Council (1930) and the Welfare and Health Council of New York City (1950).

This publication provides data on two generations - those born in Puerto Rico and those born elsewhere to parents of Puerto Rican birth - classified as white or nonwhite. In the official census publications both generations are classified under native white, Negro or other nonwhite races. To prepare the 1950 data given in Table 3, the persons born in Puerto Rico and those of Puerto Rican parentage were deducted from the official counts of native whites and Negroes; in Queens, 92.2 percent of those identified as Puerto Rican were classified as white.

### Birth statistics

The Department of Health, City of New York, records all births by the health area of the parents' residence and classifies them as white or nonwhite; a special count is made of the births (white and nonwhite) to mothers born in Puerto Rico. The preliminary count of births during 1957 by health area, available on machine sheets, were verified when necessary by the personnel of the Department's Bureau of Records and Statistics.

During 1957, births to residents of Queens totaled 34,163; this total includes 372 infants born to mothers of Puerto Rican birth, 1.1 percent of the total, 30,143 white births, 88.2 percent, and 3,648 nonwhite births, 10.7 percent. This distribution of births obviously does not correspond to the distribution of the total population because of differences among the several groups in age composition and fertility rates; for example, all nonwhites in Queens constituted only 6.9 percent of the residents but were responsible for 10.7 percent of the births even when the few nonwhite Puerto Rican births are deducted. Age structure is one explanation: in 1957 the median age of nonwhites in Queens was 28.9 years while the median for whites was 35.4 years.

Puerto Ricans of the first and second generations living in the City are younger than other groups; in 1950 their median age was only 24.8 years; this is one reason for a birth rate higher than the rates of other population groups. The tentative minimum and maximum estimates of the total 1957 Puerto Rican population in Queens used in this report indicate that this group is from six-tenths of one percent to eight-tenths of one percent of all Queens residents. The birth data suggest that the lower proportion is the more nearly correct.

### Public school data

The statistics on the "ethnic" distribution of pupils registered in the public elementary and junior high schools in September 1957 are based on data collected from each school and compiled by the Bureau of Educational Program Research and Statistics of the Board of Education. School records carry no notation as to the race of the child and no child is queried about his race or national origin; therefore, the data are based on the teachers' observation and, consequently, subject to error. But they do offer an approximate distribution of the children in the public schools of value particularly to organizations whose program is directed to school-age children. The same Bureau's Census of Foreign Born Pupils and Those of Puerto Rican Ancestry for October 31, 1957, carefully taken each fall to determine the degree of the pupils' familiarity with, and

ability to use, English, gives an identical percentage of Puerto Rican children in Queens elementary and junior high schools.

The September 1957 data for Queens show a total registration in these schools (which unlike high schools serve specific school districts) of about 164,000; about 12.4 percent of the children were described as Negro and 1.6 percent as Puerto Rican. The balance, 86 percent, includes not only white children but also the relatively few American Indian, Chinese, Japanese and other children not classified as Negro or Puerto Rican, or white.

It is quite obvious at the borough level that this "ethnic" distribution does not reflect the distribution of the population of all ages. The age structure of the several population groups, and their fertility rates, necessarily affect the number of children of an age to attend elementary or junior high school. A concrete example will be found in the description of Astoria.

Another factor influencing the distribution both for the borough and for a particular community is that only about 72 percent of Queens children attending schools located in Queens - elementary and high school grades - are in public schools. The public schools' share of the total is lower - 67.5 percent - at the elementary and junior high school level. No doubt the proportion in public schools varies considerably in the several communities. It seems reasonable to assume that the proportion of all Negro and Puerto Rican children attending public schools is higher than that for white children. And, conversely, that a high percentage of the pupils in parochial and private schools is white.

One additional point must be taken into consideration in using the public school data for the individual communities. The data given for the communities necessarily represent pupils attending the schools located within the appropriate health areas. Since school districts do not follow health area lines, not all children registered in a community's schools live within the area and children living in the community may attend schools located in another community.

#### Delinquency rates

The N. Y. C. Youth Board computes for each health area in the City the rates for official delinquency; official delinquents are the children and youth from 6 through 20 years of age who come to the attention of the official agencies concerned either with behavior problems or with actual conflicts with the law.

The 1957 rates show the relation between the "offenses" committed during the year by children and youth to the population in the appropriate age group as enumerated in the Special Census of April 1957. The 1951 rates reflect the relation of "offenses" committed in 1951 to the appropriate population data from the 1950 Census. Rates for these years should be reasonably accurate and comparable since both have a census base close to the year of the offense data.

#### Housing

Census of 1950: The material used from the 1950 Census of Housing was

published by the Bureau of the Census for census tracts. These tract data were compiled for each of the seventeen Revised Statistical Districts in Queens by the Division of Research, Department of City Planning, City of New York. The Department made the district totals available for this report.

Dwelling units 1955-56: The Department of City Planning also permitted the use of the count of dwelling units taken by the Sanborn Map Company during the 1955-56 year. The tabulation provided totals for each of the Revised Statistical Districts and for each of the health areas with comparable data from the 1950 Census of Housing.

Public housing: All statistics and other material on the public housing projects were derived from published or unpublished records of the New York City Housing Authority.

Other developments: Much of the information on housing developments other than the public projects was based on The Directory of Large-Scale Rental and Cooperative Housing, published in 1957 by the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York.

#### Other data

Some descriptive material on Queens neighborhoods in 1940 and earlier years was taken from the 1940 New York City Market Analysis published by the New York News, New York Times, Daily Mirror and Hearst Consolidated Publications. Certain 1950 data from The New York Market Analysis published by The News, Times and Mirror in 1953 was also helpful.

#### Social resources

The information on the public and voluntary agencies providing services has been derived from a wide variety of special sources supplementing the general Directory of Social and Health Agencies of New York City, 1956-1957 edition; for example, the Directory of Day Care Agencies published by the Department of Health, June 1958, a recent listing of public park facilities furnished by the Department of Parks and the listing of school programs issued by the Board of Education. A number of voluntary agencies have provided special information on Queens services, notably the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York and the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America.

The recreational program of the Board of Education necessarily lists those after school playgrounds and evening centers in operation during the 1957-58 school year. A list of the programs in operation during 1958-59 will be available from the Bureau of Community Education about October 1958. Summer programs, such as day camps, summer play schools and PAL play streets are not listed because of their temporary nature.

Kindergartens and nursery schools which are departments of private schools, as well as public school kindergartens, have been excluded on the ground that they are basically educational. Privately-operated educational organizations

other than parochial schools have been excluded since their service has no necessary relation to the neighborhood of their location.

Parochial, as well as public, schools are listed because they do serve persons within definite districts. Churches and synagogues may draw some of their members from considerable distances but they usually represent a neighborhood resource; some offer social activities to the community as well as to members and many provide facilities for Scout troops, C.Y.O. programs, etc.

The listing of public schools is based on the directory issued by the Board of Education of the City of New York for 1957-58, corrected for recent changes. Information on Roman Catholic churches and parochial schools was taken from the Metropolitan Catholic Telephone Guide: 1958, published by the Catholic News and that on Protestant churches and parochial schools from the Protestant Church Directory for 1957-1958, published by the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

The Jewish synagogues and temples listed include the congregations affiliated with the three central organizations: New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and The United Synagogue of America. In addition, the list includes other congregations in Jewish centers affiliated with the New York Metropolitan Section of the National Jewish Welfare Board. The academic schools under Jewish auspices are those listed in the Jewish School Directory, New York City for September 1957, published by the Jewish Education Committee of New York, Inc.

1. Astoria
2. Long Island City - Sunnyside
3. Woodside - Jackson Heights - Elmhurst - Corona
4. Forest Hills - Rego Park
5. Middle Village (Glendale, part)
6. Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale, part)
7. Woodhaven - Richmond Hill
8. Richmond Hill South - Ozone Park - South Ozone Park - Howard Beach
9. The Rockaways



10. College Point - Whitestone
11. Flushing
12. Central Queens: South Flushing - Fresh Meadows - Utopia
13. Bayside - Oakland Gardens
14. Douglaston - Little Neck - Bellerose
15. Jamaica - South Jamaica
16. Queens Village - Hollis - St. Albans
17. Springfield Gardens - Laurelton - Rosedale

## New York City by Health Areas Queens Borough

1950 REVISION

## ASTORIA

### SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### The area

The name "Astoria" has been given to this area because it includes the neighborhood usually known by this name; this is the section which extends from the northwest tip of Queens opposite East Harlem, Manhattan, along the East River to Broadway. But the community described here also takes in the section from Broadway to about 40th and 41st Avenues which is frequently considered to be part of "Long Island City." Both the Chamber of Commerce, Borough of Queens in its studies, and the New York Market Analysis divide these two communities at Broadway. But so much of the district beyond Broadway is residential that the Department of City Planning included Health Areas 4, 5.20, and 7.10, as well as Health Areas 1.10, 1.20, 3, and 5.10 in one statistical district.

On the Long Island City side, therefore, the boundary follows health area lines inland from the East River along Vernon Boulevard, 40th and 41st Avenues to about 29th Street and then along Northern Boulevard to 51st Street. The interior line is along 51st Street, Hobart Street, 49th Street and Hazen Street to Bowery Bay. The entire area, including the streets and space utilized for bridge exists, parkways, etc., covers about 2,900 acres.

Aside from the northwest tip bounded by the East River, Steinway Creek and 20th Avenue, the site of a light and power station, the area is predominantly residential. Some 32 percent of the land in the entire community is used for living quarters with about 190 persons per residential acre in 1957. Some heavy industries are found throughout the area but, except for the public utility plant, the chief concentration is in the section from Broadway to 40th and 41st Avenues where 18 percent of the acreage is industrial.

Astoria Park, along the East River from Ditmars Boulevard to Hoyt Avenue South, covers about 58 acres; smaller park lands scattered throughout the community bring the total park area to about 122 acres, or a little over 4 percent of the land. Triboro Bridge connects Bronx and upper Manhattan with Queens, entering Astoria at the southern end of Astoria Park; by way of Triboro Plaza, through traffic may enter Grand Central Parkway. Some 281 acres were still vacant in 1955-56 but 142 of these acres were in the vicinity of the power plant (Health Area 1.20) and may be utilized for industrial purposes.

#### Population size

Astoria proper grew rapidly in population during the 1920's but more slowly in the thirties; by 1940 it was one of the most thickly populated sections of Queens. The entire section called Astoria in this study had a population of

149,282 by 1930. Growth in the years since then has not been rapid; a rise of 9 percent to 163,117 in 1940, another increase of 7 percent to 174,805 in 1950 was followed by a negligible rise of less than 1 percent to 176,448 in April 1957. Nevertheless, this community with 10 percent of the Queens residents, was the second most populous of the seventeen areas into which the borough has been divided.

The population of all sections of this community, except two, decreased between 1950 and 1957. The sizable growth was in the section adjoining Long Island City which extends from Broadway to 40th and 41st Avenues (Health Area 7.10) where population rose by about 7,770 to 26,295. Most of this rise presumably can be attributed to the completion in July 1951 of the public, middle-income housing project -- Ravenswood Houses. The population in the section containing Astoria Houses, a low-rent project completed in November 1951, rose about 1,450.

#### Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Native white persons born within the Continental United States still constituted nearly three-quarters of the total population in 1950 and foreign-born whites about one-quarter. The other groups were of negligible size.

<u>Population of Astoria, by cultural group: 1950</u>		
<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	174,805	100.0
Continental native white	128,664	73.7
Foreign-born white	44,628	25.5
Puerto Rican	539	0.3
Negro	725	0.4
Other nonwhite races	249	0.1

Persons of Italian birth led the foreign-born white group (12,301) by a wide margin. The German born were in second place with 6,168 persons and those from the Irish Republic in third place with 3,991. Eastern Europe -- Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia -- accounts for 9,467 and Greece for 2,300. The United Kingdom and Canada were represented by over 3,700 persons. Assuming that the native white residents in many instances were the second and third generations of families with these nationality backgrounds, the cultural composition obviously was quite varied.

1957 Census: Additional variety in cultural backgrounds through the in-migration of Negroes and Puerto Ricans since 1950 is revealed by the Special

Census of New York City taken in April 1957. This census affords only these limited data on cultural groups:

Population of Astoria, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>176,448</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	171,685	97.3
Negro	4,303	2.4
Other nonwhite races	460	0.3

The marked rise in the Negro population occurred in the three health areas in which three public housing projects are located; 4,245 of the 4,303 Negroes live in these areas. The figure for the "white" population probably includes most of the residents of Puerto Rican birth or parentage. The 1957 Census provides no data, but it must be presumed, on the basis of the public school and birth statistics, that the Puerto Rican group had risen from about 500 in 1950 to 4,000 or even 5,000 by 1957.<sup>1/</sup>

The presence in 1958 of nine Roman Catholic churches and seven Catholic parochial schools, two Orthodox Russian, one Orthodox Greek, four Protestant Episcopal, four Reformed, three Lutheran, two Methodist and six other Protestant churches lends credence to the assumption that a mixture of nationality and religious groups still exists in the area. Probably many of the eastern Europeans are Jewish since the area also contains four Orthodox synagogues.

1957 births: The preliminary data on births during 1957, tabulated by the City Department of Health, indicate a total of 3,427 live births to residents of this community; where mothers born in Puerto Rico are segregated, almost 94 percent of the infants were born to white mothers, 4 percent to nonwhite mothers, and just over 2 percent to Puerto Rican mothers. Since residents of Puerto Rican origin tend to be a relatively youthful group, this percentage of the births almost undoubtedly is higher than the proportion of Puerto Ricans in the total population.

Public school data: The "ethnic census" taken by the Board of Education in September 1957, as noted in the introductory material, is not a precise census. It offers, however, approximate data on public school enrolment: of about 17,200 children registered in September in the elementary and junior high schools located within the Astoria Community, nearly 11 percent were Negro and nearly 6 percent were of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

1/ Public school figures show 1,013 children of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; assuming two adults and one child in each family in addition to the school children, the population estimate is 4,052; even if no Puerto Rican child attends a parochial school.

These figures obviously do not reflect accurately the distribution of the total population for a variety of reasons. Not all children attending the public schools within the area necessarily live within the area; school districts do not follow health area lines. Furthermore, the proportion of all Negro and Puerto Rican children registered in public schools in all probability exceeds the proportion of other children who go to the public schools. In 1955 and 1956 only about 72 percent of Queens children attending elementary or high school grades were in the public schools. Presumably a high proportion of the pupils in the parochial and private schools are "white."

Age is another factor accounting for the high percentage of Negro and Puerto Rican children in the public elementary and junior high schools. The 1950 Census revealed that the Puerto Ricans living in New York City included a larger proportion of children than most groups; nearly 18 percent of the total were from 5 to 14 years of age. In view of its high birth rate, the Puerto Rican group probably continues to be "younger" than most other groups.

Age data for 1957 are available for the Negro population in Astoria. Some 23 percent of the Negroes were 6 - 13 years old. Not quite 12 percent of the "whites" (and this group probably includes most of the Puerto Ricans) were in this age group. In the three health areas in which the Negroes are concentrated, the median age for Negroes was only about 12 years in Health Area 3, 18-19 years in Health Area 5.20 and 29-30 years in Health Area 7.10. The median age for whites in these areas was about 34 years.

#### Age groups

The age distribution in 1957 for the Astoria community was not unlike that for the borough as a whole where major groups are considered. Adults of 30 years or over constituted about 58 percent, young adults -- 20-29 years -- about 13 percent and children and teenagers about 29 percent of the total. The changes from 1950 to 1957 are shown below.

Population of Astoria, by age group: 1950 and 1957					
Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	174,805	100.0	176,448	100.0	0.9
Under 6 years	18,334	10.5	17,305	9.8	- 5.6
6 - 13 years	17,747	10.2	21,286	12.1	20.0
14 - 19 years	12,052	6.9	12,865	7.3	6.7
20 - 24 years	12,677	7.3	10,551	5.9	-16.8
25 - 29 years	14,624	8.4	12,300	7.0	-15.9
30 - 44 years	44,586	25.5	39,802	22.6	-10.7
45 - 64 years	43,744	25.0	47,879	27.1	9.5
65 years and over	11,041	6.3	14,460	8.2	31.0

A significant increase in the children of elementary school age and a more moderate rise in the youth group were accompanied by a small decrease in the pre-school population. Quite substantial declines among the young adults were counter-balanced by a moderate rise of the middle-aged and a sharp upturn in the aged. In 1957 Astoria and the adjoining Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona section led the seventeen communities in child and youth population. Some 9.5 percent of all the Queens children, under 14 years of age, lived in Astoria, with another 9.5 percent in the adjoining area. Close to 21 percent of the 14 - 19 year olds in Queens also are found in these communities -- a bit over 10 percent in each.

Sex distribution: To social agencies planning programs for boys or girls or for youth, the current age distribution by sex may be of some importance. The 1957 Census shows the presence of more women than men in all groups of 20 years of age or older. Among the younger groups, the usual pattern prevails -- more boys among the youngest children, with this sex difference evening out for school-age children and the upper teens.

Population of Astoria, by age and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	85,818	90,630	94.7
Under 6 years	8,785	8,520	103.1
6 - 13 years	10,716	10,570	101.4
14 - 19 years	6,444	6,421	100.4
20 - 24 years	4,889	5,662	86.3
25 - 29 years	6,057	6,243	97.0
30 - 44 years	18,540	21,262	87.2
45 - 64 years	23,539	24,340	96.7
65 years and over	6,848	7,612	90.0

Other population characteristics: 1950

The opening since 1950 of the low-rent state housing project -- Astoria Houses -- with its population of nearly 5,000 and the city project -- Ravenswood Houses -- where the average monthly rent is almost \$18 a room and the population is about 7,200 may well have modified considerably the characteristics of the residents as described in the Census of Population for 1950. The public projects, and the smaller cooperative -- Queensview -- and the Queensview West extension now under construction, no doubt have contributed, or will continue to contribute, to the diversification of the population. Only a few salient facts from the 1950 Census, therefore, are given here and probable differences in 1957 should be taken into account.

Economic status: At the time of the 1950 Census, Astoria was generally a middle-income neighborhood. Changing price and wage levels make the 1949 dollar incomes reported in the Census useful chiefly for comparisons with other communities. The median family income for the borough of Queens as a whole was \$4,121

in 1949. In the seven health areas called Astoria, the median income ranged from \$3,491 in Health Area 3 to medians of \$3,850 in Health Area 1.20 and \$3,855 in the small area 5.10. Most of the residents lived in blocks where family income ranged from \$3,000 to less than \$5,000, but in a few spots along the East River, the median was below \$3,000 and in one small section of six blocks near Bowery Bay, the median was above \$5,000.

Educational level: Among all Queens residents, 25 years old or older, the median school years completed was 10 years for the white and 8.9 years for the nonwhite population. In the Astoria health areas, the medians for white residents varied from 8.7 to 9.5 years. The nonwhite adult population in these areas was too small for medians to be computed but over half had completed high school and one-fifth had some college training.

Family groups: Most of the 1950 residents lived in family groups and in ordinary households. Fewer than 1,100 of the nearly 175,000 persons lived in rooming or lodging houses or similar quarters. Married couples predominated among the 48,705 family groups.

### Delinquency rates

Comparison of the Youth Board's rates per 1,000 children and youth, 6 through 20 years of age, reveals a rise in delinquency in the Astoria community. For the years 1951, the Astoria rates based on the 1950 population varied from 4.3 for the section adjoining Long Island City to 16.4 in Health Areas 5.10 and 5.20. Three of the areas had rates in excess of the 12.3 rate for the entire borough.

The 1957 rates range from 27.8 per 1,000 for Health Area 1.10 to 43.1 for Health Area 3, the section where Astoria Houses is located. The rates are almost as high in Health Area 5.20 (36.7) and in Health Area 7.10 (36.5). Many sections of Queens -- those less densely populated, more recently developed residential areas -- have lower rates so that the rate for Queens as a whole is 26.3. Health Area 7.10 (Astoria) in combination with Health Area 7.20 (in Long Island City) and other areas in Jackson Heights, Corona and Flushing form one of the Youth Board's fourteen "areas of high delinquency" to which special services are given.

### Housing

As one of the older residential sections of Queens, and one of the more thickly populated, Astoria has not experienced the booming private construction characteristic of certain parts of the borough in recent years. According to City Planning Department data for 1955-56 the number of dwelling units rose from 55,017 in 1950 to 58,598 in the entire community, or only 6.5 percent. Most of the additional units (2,412 of 3,581) are found in the section adjoining Long Island City, with another 686 in the Halletts Cove area from Broadway to Hoyt Avenue.

Public housing projects have been the major factor in changes since 1949. Woodside Houses was partially occupied as early as May 1949 and completed in December. One section of Ravenswood Houses was opened late in 1950 and completed in July 1951 and the first section of Astoria Houses was completed in June 1951. Woodside Houses was enumerated in the 1950 Census, the other two were not. The buildings which they replaced, however, presumably do not affect the Census data since construction must have been underway or, at least, demolition completed by April 1950. Construction of Queensview, a cooperative project of 728 apartments on 34th Avenue and 21st Street, was finished in October 1950. An extension called Queensview West which will provide another 364 cooperative units was still under construction at the close of 1957.

Characteristics in 1950: The data found in the 1950 Census of Housing probably reflect with reasonable accuracy the character of the bulk of the housing other than the major projects mentioned above. At that time, almost 30 percent of the occupied dwelling units were one and two-family houses. Only about 3 percent of the occupied dwelling units were classified as substandard and not quite 4 percent as overcrowded -- that is, with 1.51 or more persons per room. Home ownership in Astoria is less common than in the more suburban Queens sections but 18 percent of the 54,032 occupied units were the homes of their owners.

Public housing projects: The projects in current operation are described here. No additional projects are currently planned for this area.

1. Astoria Houses - State project

4-20 Astoria Boulevard

Section I completed June 1951; project completed November 1951

Dwelling units - 1,104; estimated population - 4,896;

persons per acre - 152

Average monthly rent per rental room - \$9.46

Maximum admission income limit - \$5,964

2. Ravenswood Houses - City project, Part III

21-10 35 Avenue

Section I opened in 1950; project completed July 1951

Dwelling units - 2,166; estimated population - 7,178;

persons per acre - 187

Average monthly rent per rental room - \$17.81

Maximum admission income limit - \$5,400

3. Woodside Houses - City project, Part II

50-51 Broadway

Partially occupied May 1949; completed December 1949

Dwelling units - 1,357; estimated population - 5,091;

persons per acre - 228

Average monthly rent per rental room - \$17.07

Maximum admission income limit - \$5,400

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Astoria Child Care Center  
Ravenswood Houses  
21-20 35 Avenue, Astoria  
Preschool children
2. Woodside Children's Center  
Woodside Houses  
50-37 Broadway, Woodside  
Preschool children

Other auspices

3. Ann's Play Yard  
23-24 30 Drive, Astoria  
Preschool children
4. Little Co-Ed Nursery School  
41-15 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria  
Preschool children
5. Marine Terrace Nursery School  
20-11 18 Street, Astoria  
Preschool children
6. Queensview Nursery School (Cooperative)  
21-36 33 Road, Long Island City  
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Astoria Center of Israel  
27-35 Crescent Street, Astoria  
Clubs for men, women, children. Facilities for educational, religious and recreational purposes - auditorium, game rooms, six club rooms, library.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

2. Boys' Club of Queens, Inc.  
21-12 30 Road, Astoria  
Recreation for boys 7-17 years of age. Facilities - swimming pool, game rooms, gymnasium, library. Contract with N.Y.C. Youth Board for group work with teenagers, 13 years and over, 1957-58.<sup>1/</sup>
3. Catholic Youth Organization, Builders for Youth, Inc.  
St. Rita's R.C. Church  
36-23 11 Street, Long Island City  
Contract with the N.Y.C. Youth Board for group work services for teenagers, 13 years and over, 1957-58.<sup>1/</sup>
4. Education, Board of, City of New York<sup>2/</sup>  
Astoria Houses  
P.S. 9 Center: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
2-10 Astoria Boulevard, Astoria  
  
P.S. 171 Center: Evening Community Center  
  
Open Monday through Friday, afternoon and evening. Subsidized by N.Y.C. Youth Board, 1957-58.<sup>1/</sup>  
  
Bryant Youth and Adult Center - Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playgrounds  
Includes Bryant High School, 48-10 31 Avenue, Long Island City; P.S. 151, 50-05 31 Avenue, Woodside; P.S. 10, 31 Avenue between 45 and 46 Streets, Long Island City. Playgrounds at P.S. 10 and P.S. 151.  
Evening center open Monday through Friday. Sponsors community center program at Woodside Houses, 50-51 Broadway, Woodside.  
  
P.S. 5: Afterschool Playground  
30-11 29 Street, Long Island City  
  
P.S. 7: Afterschool Playground  
26-13 21 Street, Long Island City  
  
P.S. 70: Afterschool Playground  
30-45 42 Street, Long Island City

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<sup>1/</sup> The centers subsidized by the N.Y.C. Youth Board accept children from the Referral Units, community agencies and by direct application.

<sup>2/</sup> The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school ages, from 3-5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7-10 p.m., on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 85: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
23-70 31 Street, Long Island City  
Evening center open Monday, and Wednesday through Friday.

P.S. 111: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
37-15 13 Street, Long Island City  
Evening center open Monday through Friday. Subsidized by  
New York City Youth Board, 1957-58.1/

P.S. 112: Evening Community Center  
25-05 37 Avenue, Long Island City  
Evening center open Monday through Friday.

P.S. 122: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
21-21 Ditmars Boulevard, Long Island City  
Evening center open Tuesday, and Thursday through Sunday.

P.S. 126: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
31-51 21 Street, Long Island City  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

P.S. 141: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
37-11 21 Avenue, Long Island City  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 166: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
33-09 35 Avenue, Long Island City  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 171: All-Day Neighborhood School  
14-14 29 Avenue, Long Island City  
Integrated program of education and recreation.  
Playground operated jointly with Department of Parks.

Ravenswood Houses  
21-10 35 Avenue, Long Island City  
Community center program sponsored by Board of Education.

5. Parks, Department of, City of New York  
Astoria Health Center Playground  
14 Street and 31 Avenue  
Playground and shuffleboard courts.

Astoria Park  
Ditmars Boulevard, 19 Street, 25 Avenue, East River  
Swimming pool, playgrounds, baseball diamonds, tennis courts,  
athletic field, bicycling area, dancing areas (indoor and out),  
shuffleboard, table tennis, volley ball and paddle tennis  
courts, ice skating area.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## Rainey Park

Vernon Boulevard, 33 Road and East River

Playground, baseball diamond, field house with playrooms, football field, handball, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching courts, roller skating area, table tennis, May party area.

## Triboro Bridge Approach

Between 19 Street and 31 Street on Hoyt Avenue, north to south.

Basketball, handball, paddle tennis, horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts, playgrounds, ice skating area, wading pool.

## Thirtieth Road Playground

30 Road between 45 and 46 Streets

Handball, basketball, softball, paddle tennis courts, ice skating area, playgrounds, wading pool.

## Playground

20 Avenue between 37 and 38 Streets

## Playground

20 Avenue between 47 and 48 Streets

## Playground

Steinway Street and 35 Avenue

## Playground - adjacent to P.S. 112

Crescent Street, 28 Street between 36 and 37 Avenues

## Playgrounds (2)

Astoria Houses, Vernon and Astoria Boulevards

## Playground

Ravenswood Houses, 34 to 35 Avenue, 21 Street

## 6. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book Hours for children, and Great Books Discussion Groups and other programs for adults.

## Astoria Branch

14-01 Astoria Boulevard, Long Island City

## Broadway Regional Branch

40-20 Broadway, Long Island City

## Ravenswood Branch

35-32 21 Street, Long Island City

## Steinway Branch

21-61 31 Street, Long Island City

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Woodside Houses Branch.  
50-19 Broadway, Woodside

7. Queensview Houses  
21-36 33 Road, Long Island City  
Afterschool activities program, teenage lounge (two evenings a week),  
and Queensview Summer Play School. Entire program affiliated with  
Play Schools Association.
8. The Salvation Army: Astoria Neighborhood Center  
48-27 31 Avenue, Astoria  
Group activities for children, young people and adults. Recreation  
activities, woodworking, craft classes, Home League.

Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York,  
the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America, and the  
Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the  
facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. The Catholic  
Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs  
in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services<sup>3/</sup>

Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations:

Astoria-Long Island City District Health Center  
12-26 31 Avenue, Long Island City

Woodside Houses  
50-49 Newtown Road, Long Island City

Mental Health Services<sup>3/</sup>

Queens Guidance Center, Inc.  
50-53 Newtown Road, Woodside  
(Merger of West Queens Guidance Center and South Queens Mental  
Health Clinic.)

Other Clinics<sup>3/</sup>Hospital clinics

None

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<sup>3/</sup> These organizations have been listed in the communities in which the office  
or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to resi-  
dents of the area.

Other Clinics - continued

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Astoria-Long Island City District Health Center

12-26 31 Avenue, Astoria

Eye, dental and tuberculosis clinics. Children referred by school doctor or nurse.

Dental Clinics at the following schools:

P.S. 70, 30-45 42 Street, Long Island City

P.S. 122, 21-21 Ditmars Boulevard, Long Island City

P.S. 126, 31-51 21 Street, Astoria

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-servicemen and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Astoria Office  
12-26 31 Avenue, Astoria  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Long Island City Office  
32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
4. New York City Youth Board  
The southern section of this area, roughly between Broadway and 41 Avenue, the East River and 32 Street, is part of the Youth Board's Long Island City Area.

Long Island City-Corona Referral Unit  
37-60 82 Street, Jackson Heights

Serves children 5-21 years of age, referred through five public schools in this area and by other community agencies, or by direct application.

The voluntary treatment services in contract with the Youth Board are as follows:

The Big Sisters, Inc.

Casework services to girls under 16 and boys under 10. Referred through Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Services to Families and Individuals

Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units only.

Community Service Society: Division of Family Service

Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units. (Other referrals to be discussed with district secretary.)

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

Voluntary treatment services in contract with the Youth Board - con.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Children's Court Service

Counseling, supportive and liason services and/or casework treatment to children coming to the attention of the court, and also to children and their families referred by Youth Board Referral Units.

The Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau

Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units only.

Youth Counsel Bureau

Counseling to young people, 16-21 years, referred directly by courts and District Attorney's office, and through community agencies.

Council of Social and Athletic Clubs, Queens Unit

29-28 41 Avenue, Long Island City

Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs in this area.

5. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau

North Shore District Office

33-70 Prince Street, Flushing

Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

## Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 4  
39-10 27 Street, Long Island City
2. Public School 5  
30-11 29 Street, Long Island City
3. Public School 6  
31-36 Steinway Street, Long Island City
4. Public School 7  
26-13 21 Street, Long Island City
5. Public School 9  
4-05 Astoria Boulevard, Astoria
6. Junior High School 10  
31 Avenue between 45 and 46 Streets, Long Island City
7. Public School 70  
30-45 42 Street, Long Island City
8. Public School 83  
34-25 Vernon Boulevard, Long Island City
9. Public School 84  
22-45 41 Street, Long Island City
10. Public School 85  
23-70 31 Street, Long Island City
11. Public School 111  
37-15 13 Street, Long Island City
12. Public School 112  
25-05 37 Avenue, Long Island City
13. Public School 122  
21-21 Ditmars Boulevard, Long Island City
14. Junior High School 126  
31-51 21 Street, Long Island City
15. Junior High School 141  
37-11 21 Avenue, Long Island City
16. Public School 151  
50-05 31 Avenue, Woodside

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - continued

17. Public School 166  
33-09 35 Avenue, Long Island City
18. Public School 171  
14-14 29 Avenue, Long Island City
19. Junior High School 204  
37 Avenue and 29 Street, Long Island City

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Immaculate Conception Parish School  
21-56 29 Street, Long Island City
2. Most Precious Blood Parish School  
32-16 36 Street, Astoria
3. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Parish School  
23-15 Newtown Avenue, Long Island City
4. St. Francis of Assisi Parish School  
21-17 45 Street, Long Island City
5. St. Joseph's Parish School  
28-47 43 Street, Long Island City
6. St. Patrick's Parish School  
39-37 28 Street, Long Island City
7. St. Rita's Parish School  
36-11 11 Street, Long Island City

Protestant

Trinity Lutheran Church  
31-18 37 Street, Long Island City  
First and second grades

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOXLutheran

1. Augustana Lutheran Church  
25-36 37 Street, Long Island City
2. Grace Lutheran Church (MO)  
31-20 21 Avenue, Astoria
3. Trinity Lutheran Church (MO) (English and German)  
31 Avenue and 37 Street, Long Island City

Methodist

4. First Methodist Church  
30-44 Crescent Street, Long Island City
5. St. Paul's Methodist Church  
21 Street and 31 Road, Long Island City

Orthodox Russian

6. Holy Trinity Church  
31-15 23 Road, Astoria
7. Holy Trinity Church (Orthodox Russian Synod in Exile)  
23-34 32 Street, Astoria

Protestant Episcopal

8. Redeemer Protestant Episcopal Church  
Crescent Street and 30 Road, Astoria
9. St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church  
31 Avenue and 47 Street, Astoria
10. St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church  
27 Avenue and 14 Street, Astoria
11. Trinity Church  
22-35 36 Street, Long Island City

Reformed Church

12. First Reformed Church in America  
40-09 29 Street, Long Island City
13. Steinway Reformed Church in America  
22-01 Ditmars Boulevard, Long Island City

Reformed Church - continued

14. First Reformed Church in America  
27-26 12 Street, Astoria
15. Astoria-First Reformed Church in America  
30-55 31 Street, Long Island City

Other

16. Astoria Church of God  
30-18 23 Street, Astoria
17. Community Church (Interdenominational)  
14-72 Broadway, Astoria
18. Community Gospel Tabernacle  
32-71 41 Street, Astoria
19. Jugoslavian Seventh Day Adventist Church  
30-89 32 Street, Astoria
20. New Apostolic Church  
30-60 47 Street, Astoria
21. Presbyterian Church  
31-40 33 Street, Astoria
22. St. Demetrios Church (Orthodox Greek)  
31 Street and 30 Drive, Astoria

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Holy Cross R.C. Church (Ukranian)  
37-09 31 Avenue, Long Island City
2. Immaculate Conception R.C. Church  
21-47 29 Street, Long Island City
3. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel R.C. Church  
23-25 Newtown Avenue, Long Island City
4. Precious Blood R.C. Church  
32-23 36 Street, Long Island City
5. St. Francis of Assisi R.C. Church  
43-20 21 Avenue, Long Island City
6. St. Joseph R.C. Church  
43-19 30 Avenue, Long Island City
7. St. Patrick R.C. Church  
39-38 29 Street, Long Island City

ROMAN CATHOLIC - continued

8. St. Rita R.C. Church  
36-25 11 Street, Long Island City
9. St. Sebastian R.C. Church  
39-63 57 Street, Woodside

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Adath Israel (Orthodox)  
39-34 21 Street, Long Island City
2. Astoria Center of Israel (Conservative)  
27-35 Crescent Street, Astoria
3. Congregation Beth-El of Astoria (Orthodox)  
30-85 35 Street, Astoria
4. Congregation Beth Jacob (Orthodox)  
22-51 29 Street, Astoria
5. Congregation Mishkan Israel of Astoria (Orthodox)  
27-31 Crescent Street, Long Island City

LONG ISLAND CITY - SUNNYSIDE

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

As defined here, Long Island City-Sunnyside stretches along the East River from about 41st Avenue to the Brooklyn boundary at Newtown Creek, then along the Creek to Grand Avenue. From the Creek inland, the boundary runs along Grand Avenue to Page Place, then Maspeth Avenue into Maurice Avenue, through 69th Street to Woodside Avenue and through Woodside to Northern Boulevard and then west to 41st Avenue. This community consists of four health areas -- 7.20, 8, 9.10 and 9.20. As indicated in the preceding description of Astoria, one section sometimes considered to be within Long Island City is included in the community here called "Astoria."

The Queensboro Bridge joins Queens to Manhattan in the vicinity between 41st and 43rd Avenues; the Bridge Plaza carries through traffic to Northern and Queens Boulevards. The Midtown Tunnel brings motor traffic into Long Island City in the neighborhood where Vernon Boulevard, Jackson Avenue and Borden Avenue meet between 51st and 53rd Avenues and where there is direct access to Midtown Highway.

Industrial development has been natural because of ready access to the area by railway and water, as well as by subway and surface transportation. Railway tracks of the Long Island Railroad, the Pennsylvania's Sunnyside Yards and many factories utilize a substantial part of the territory. Three cemeteries occupy part of the land in Health Areas 8 and 9.10.

The community covers slightly more than 3,000 acres; in 1956 some 10 percent was still vacant. A few small parks absorb about 43 acres. Residential areas occupy a little less than 12 percent of the land in the entire community but about 26 percent in Health Area 9.20. For the community as a whole the 1957 population per residential acre averaged 228 persons.

Population size

Presumably, progressive industrialization is responsible for the fact that the current population barely exceeds the 1940 count; less than 5 percent of the borough's population lives within this area. During the 1930's, the population rose sharply from about 60,000 to 83,000 in 1940. The completion in March 1940 of the large federal, low-rent housing project -- Queensbridge Houses -- which has an estimated population of about 10,400 contributed to this increase. In the decade of the 1940's some additional residents came in carrying the population to 87,865 in 1950. But the 1957 Census indicates a 5 percent decrease to 83,357; thus, Long Island City ranks eleventh in size among the communities in Queens.

The population decline from 1950 to 1957 was common to all areas in the community except Health Area 9.20 which had added some 800 residents by 1957. This small section between Woodside Avenue and two cemeteries, chiefly residential in character, was the only area to show an appreciable rise in dwelling units -- 12.5 percent.

### Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Some three-fourths of the residents in 1950 were whites born in the Continental United States. More than a fifth were foreign-born whites. Of the small number of Negroes and Puerto Ricans then in the community all but a few lived in Health Area 7.20; possibly many were in the public housing project.

Population of Long Island City-Sunnyside,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	87,865	100.0
Continental native white	66,481	75.7
Foreign-born white	19,674	22.4
Puerto Rican	570	0.6
Negro	1,050	1.2
Other nonwhite races	90	0.1

Culturally, the community appears to have been diversified in 1950; this was certainly true if the native whites reflected the nationality backgrounds of those of the residents who were foreign-born. The three countries of origin which led the others were about equal in size -- Ireland (3,300), Italy (3,100) and Germany (2,900). Foreign-born persons with an Anglo-Saxon background, i.e., the United Kingdom and Canada, numbered 2,166. The other major groups, in descending order, were the Russian, the Austrian, the Polish, the Hungarians, and the Czechoslovaks.

1957 Census: The information derived from the census taken in April 1957 indicates greater racial and cultural variety today than in 1950. The Negro residents now constitute 6 percent of the population. But this group is concentrated in Health Area 7.20 (5,006 of the 5,063) and the birth data for 1957 suggest that many live in Queensbridge Houses. Both the statistics on births and the public school enrolment data given below, indicate the presence of at least

1,000 or possibly 2,000 persons of Puerto Rican birth or extraction.

Population of Long Island City-Sunnyside,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	83,357	100.0
White	78,126	93.7
Negro	5,063	6.1
Other nonwhite races	168	0.2

The listing of churches located in the area in 1958 supports the theory that the population continues to include groups of varied nationality and religious backgrounds. In addition to four Roman Catholic churches, there are two Baptist, two Protestant Episcopal, and two Reformed churches, as well as three other Protestant churches. No synagogues or temples are known to be located within the area but obviously residents may attend service in nearby areas. Social agency reports suggest, however, that the Jewish population is on the decline throughout the East River section of Queens.

1957 births: That white residents exclusive of persons of Puerto Rican origin are predominant is evident in the 1957 data on births. About 10 percent of the 1,598 births were to nonwhite mothers (167), a little over 4 percent (73) to Puerto Rican mothers and 85 percent to those classified as "white."

Public school register: Among the 5,361 children enrolled in September 1957 in the public elementary and junior high schools located within this community, almost 10 percent were Negro and about 4 percent (219) were from families of Puerto Rican origin. The dangers inherent in assuming that either birth or public school data directly represent total population has been mentioned in the introduction. The age group of a particular population group, the fertility rate, public school districts and the differing use of parochial schools must all be considered. In this community, for instance, in 1957 resident Negro children from 6 through 13 years of age formed 21 percent of the total Negro population, but white children of these ages were only 10 percent of the white total, even though most of the Puerto Ricans, usually a "young" group, probably were counted as white in the 1957 Census.

Age groups

In comparison with the age composition of the Queens population as a whole, the concentration of Long Island City's residents in the 45 years or older group was somewhat high -- 37.1 percent compared with 33.8 -- in 1957. Some 59 percent of the population were adults of 30 years or over, 13 percent were 20 through 29 years of age and less than 28 percent were children and youth. In the area containing Queensbridge Houses, the median age for white residents was 31 years and for nonwhite 16.2 years. In the other areas the medians for white persons were from 38.9 to 40.2 years; the nonwhites were too few to compute a median.

As the following tabulation shows, all age groups except those 45 years or over were smaller in 1957 than in 1950, with the major decrease (5,900) in the group (30-44 years) most likely to be parents of school age children. The increase in the number of residents 45-64 years was 1,626, or 7 percent, but almost as many persons -- 1,573 -- were added to the smaller group of "aged" resulting in a rise of almost 28 percent.

Population of Long Island City-Sunnyside,  
by age group: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	83,865	100.0	83,357	100.0	- 5.1
Under 6 years	8,631	9.8	8,164	9.8	- 5.4
6 - 13 years	9,767	11.1	9,185	11.0	- 6.0
14 - 19 years	5,818	6.6	5,804	7.0	- 0.2
20 - 24 years	5,368	6.1	4,864	5.8	- 9.4
25 - 29 years	6,270	7.1	6,037	7.2	- 3.7
30 - 44 years	24,280	27.6	18,373	22.0	-24.3
45 - 64 years	22,055	25.1	23,681	28.4	7.4
65 years and over	5,676	6.5	7,249	8.7	27.7

Sex distribution: The following data on age groups in 1957 by sex reveal that the excess of females over males of all ages is somewhat greater than for the borough as a whole but smaller than in many of the Queens communities, for example, Forest Hills-Rego Park area, the Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona area, and the Woodhaven-Richmond Hill community. The excess of females in the 14 - 19 year group is less than the excess in the borough total and less than the excess in nine of the communities.

Population of Long Island City-Sunnyside,  
by age group and sex: 1957

Age group	Male	Female	Males per 100
			females
All ages	39,553	43,804	90.3
Under 6 years	4,158	4,006	103.8
6 - 13 years	4,609	4,576	100.7
14 - 19 years	2,858	2,946	97.0
20 - 24 years	2,132	2,732	78.0
25 - 29 years	2,881	3,156	91.3
30 - 44 years	8,291	10,082	82.2
45 - 64 years	11,355	12,326	92.1
65 years and over	3,269	3,980	82.1

Other Population characteristics: 1950

The degree to which the social data on the 1950 population still characterize the area is difficult to estimate. Private construction did not greatly increase the number of dwelling units in the years since 1950 and no public housing has been added since 1940. It is true that about 4,100 nonwhite residents have entered the community since 1950 and undoubtedly the number of Puerto Ricans is higher. Possible changes should be remembered in using the 1950 data given in subsequent paragraphs.

Economic status: Dollar incomes undoubtedly are now higher than in 1949 but the 1949 income data may have some value in comparing the sections within the community and this community with other Queens areas. The median family income for Health Area 7.20, the site of the public housing project, was \$2,951. The highest median was found in Health Area 9.20, adjoining Elmhurst -- \$4,136. Health Areas 8 and 9.10 on the Brooklyn border had medians of \$4,049 and \$3,876. Except for Health Area 7.20 these medians do not differ markedly from the borough median of \$4,121. In fact, of the 24,010 families in the community reporting their incomes, 605 had incomes of \$10,000 or more; 28 percent of the families had incomes of \$5,000 or over; 41 percent were in the \$3,000 to \$4,999 class and 31 percent had less than \$3,000.

Educational level: The median school years completed by the white population 25 years old or older in 1950 ranged from 8.6 in Health Area 7.20 to 10.5 in Health Area 8. The nonwhite adults were too few for medians to be computed but of the 565 reported on, 105 had completed high school and 20 others had studied four year or more at the college level.

Family groups: Relatively few residents were not members of ordinary households in 1950; 659 lived in rooming or lodging houses, and 195 in institutions. More than 87,000 of the population lived in dwelling units or "households;" 5,200, or 18 percent of the households had a female head. Not all households with a female head are "broken" families although mothers with children who are widowed, divorced, separated or unmarried would be included if they maintain a household. But a mother with adult children, adult sisters or two women friends living in a dwelling unit would also be a household with a female head. In this area, the statistics on families, that is groups of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and living together, show that 22,290 of the 25,295 family groups in the area in 1950 included a married couple.

Delinquency rates

As noted in the description of Astoria, Health Area 7.10 (included in Astoria in this study) and Health Area 7.20 are part of one of the Youth Board's "high delinquency areas." The delinquency rate for Health Area 7.20 was 83.2 per 1,000 population 6 - 20 years of age for the year 1957. This was the highest of any Queens health area. The rate for those 6 - 15 years was 90.1 and for those 16 - 20 years, 61.3. The loss of 100 dwelling units in this area between 1950 and 1956 may indicate increasing industrialization; the residents include diverse racial and cultural groups; the turnover among the families eligible for the Federal housing project, because of the maximum income condition for residence,

may be high. The delinquency rates in the other areas of this community were lower -- 38.4 in Health Area 8 and 52.9 in Health Areas 9.10 and 9.20.

### Housing

The 1955-56 count of dwelling units was 29,630 or 896 above the units enumerated in 1950. But most of the new units are in Health Area 9.20, the section near Woodside Avenue. Since the general increase for the entire Long Island City-Sunnyside community was only 3 percent, the characteristics of the housing shown in the 1950 Census may be worth reviewing. Some 14 percent of the homes were owned by the occupiers. Slightly more than a fifth of the homes were one and two-family houses. At that time, not quite 3 percent of the units were classified as substandard and just under 4 percent, as overcrowded.

Public housing: The only public project in the area was opened in 1940; none is presently planned for this section.

#### Queensbridge Houses - Federal project

10-06 41 Avenue

Completed March 1940

Dwelling units - 3,419; estimated population - 10,409;

persons per acre - 210

Average monthly rent per rental room - \$10.94

Maximum admission income limit - \$4,000.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Western Queens Nursery and Queensbridge Play School  
Queensbridge Houses  
10-26 41 Avenue, Long Island City  
Preschool and school children

Other auspices

2. Sunnyside Progressive School  
43-42 47 Street, Sunnyside Gardens, Long Island City  
Preschool children.

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Boys' Athletic League: Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center  
40-11 Queens Boulevard, Long Island City  
Recreation program for boys and girls, 7 to 14 years of age.
2. Education, Board of, City of New York<sup>1/</sup>  
P.S. 11: Afterschool Playground  
56-01 Skillman Avenue, Woodside  
  
P.S. 125: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
47 Avenue and 47 Street, Woodside  
Evening center open six days a week (closed Tuesday).  
  
P.S. 150: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
40-01 43 Avenue, Sunnyside  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Friday.  
  
P.S. 199½: Evening Community Center  
48 Avenue and 39 Street, Long Island City  
Open Monday, Wednesday and Thursday
3. Parks, Department of, City of New York  
John Andrews  
49 Avenue, west of Vernon Boulevard  
Basketball and paddle tennis courts, playground.

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<sup>1/</sup> The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school ages, from 3-5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7-10 p.m., on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Park area

45 Avenue and 21 Street

Playground, ice and roller skating area, wading pool, basketball, shuffleboard and volley ball courts.

Park area

Maurice and Borden Avenues

Playground, baseball and softball diamond, football field, basketball, handball, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching courts, ice and roller skating area, stadia.

George F. Torsney Playground

Skillman Avenue, 41 to 43 Street

Queens Bridge Park

Vernon Boulevard, Bridge Plaza

Basketball, bocci, handball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, volley ball and horseshoe pitching courts, football and softball fields, playgrounds, ice skating area, roller hockey area, wading pool.

Thomson Hill Park

Greenpoint Avenue and 47 Avenue between 42 and 43 Streets

Playground, wading pool, basketball, handball, paddle tennis and volley ball courts, ice skating area, table tennis.

Windmuller Park

52 Street, Woodside Avenue, 39 Road

Playground, wading pool, basketball, handball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, volley ball and horseshoe pitching courts, roller and ice skating areas, softball field.

4. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture-Book Hours for children, and Great Books Discussion Groups and other programs for adults.

Nelson Branch

10-87 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City

Queensbridge Branch

10-43 41 Avenue, Long Island City

Sunnyside Branch

45-60 47 Street, Woodside

Woodside Branch

54-22 Skillman Avenue, Woodside

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

5. Riis-Queensbridge Community Center - Queensbridge Houses  
10-25 41 Avenue, Long Island City  
Educational and recreational programs for the neighborhood.
6. Sunnyside Jewish Center  
45-46 43 Street, Long Island City  
Religious, social, recreational, cultural activities.
7. Young Israel of Sunnyside  
41-12 45 Street, Long Island City  
Activities for boys and girls 6-18 years, including clubs and Scouts.  
Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for preschool children.
8. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York  
Flushing Branch: Long Island City Extension Center  
27-10 Bridge Plaza South  
Sports, bowling, basketball, hockey, baseball clubs and softball teams. Serves boys and men 10 years to middle age. Use facilities of schools, parks, playgrounds and private facilities loaned for the purpose.

Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America, and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. The Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services<sup>2/</sup>

St. John's Long Island City Hospital  
25-01 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City

Mental Health Services<sup>2/</sup>

Board of Education, City of New York: Bureau of Child Guidance  
Woodside Center:  
P.A. 125 - 46-02 47 Avenue, Woodside

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<sup>2/</sup> These organizations have been listed in the communities in which the office or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area.

Other Clinics<sup>2/</sup>

Hospital clinics

St. John's Long Island City Hospital

25-01 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City

Prenatal and postnatal, allergy, cardiac, dental, diabetic; ear, nose and throat; endocrine, eye; gastroenterological, genitourinary, gynecology, medical, neurology, orthopedic, pediatric, physical therapy, rectal, skin, surgical, venereal diseases.

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental Clinics:

P.S. 1, 21-01 46 Road, Long Island City

P.S. 125, 47 Street and 47 Avenue, Woodside

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-servicemen and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Astoria Office  
12-26 31 Avenue, Astoria  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Long Island City Office  
32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
4. New York City Youth Board  
The western section of this area, Health Area 7.20, roughly between 41 Avenue and the borough line, the East River and Skillman Avenue and Dutch Kills, is part of the Youth Board's Long Island City Area.

Long Island City-Corona Referral Unit

37-60 82 Street, Jackson Heights

Serves children 5-21 years of age, referred through the one public school in the area and by community agencies, or by direct application.

The voluntary treatment services in contract with the Youth Board are as follows:

The Big Sisters, Inc.

Casework service to girls under 16 and boys under 10. Referred through Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Services to Families and Individuals

Casework with families referred through Youth Referral Units only. Serves Long Island City and Woodside.

Community Service Society: Division of Family Service

Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units.  
(Other referrals to be discussed with district secretary.)

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services - continued

Voluntary treatment services in contract with the Youth Board - con.

Jewish Board of Guardians: Children's Court Service

Counseling, supportive and ~~liaison services~~ and/or casework treatment to children coming to the attention of the court, and also to children and their families referred by Youth Board Referral Units.

The Salvation Army: Family Service Bureau

Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units only.

Youth Counsel Bureau

Counseling to young people, 16-21 years, referred directly by courts and District Attorney's office, and through community agencies.

Council of Social and Athletic Clubs: Queens Unit

29-28 41 Avenue, Long Island City

Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs in this area.

5. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau

North Shore District Office

33-70 Prince Street, Flushing

Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 1  
21-01 46 Road, Long Island City
2. Public School 11  
Skillman Avenue and 56 Street, Woodside
3. Public School 78  
67-12 51 Avenue, Woodside
4. Junior High School and Public School 125  
46-02 47 Avenue, Woodside
5. Public School 150  
40-01 43 Avenue, Long Island City
6. Public School 199  
39-20 48 Avenue, Long Island City

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Queen of Angels Parish School  
43-12 Skillman Avenue, Long Island City
2. St. Mary Parish School  
47-33 11 Street, Long Island City
3. St. Teresa Parish School  
50-36 45 Street, Woodside

Protestant

Greater New York Academy - Seventh Day Adventist  
41-32 58 Street, Woodside  
Lower school - 1st through 8th grades  
Upper school - 9th through 12th grades

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Baptist

1. Friendship Baptist Church  
42-43 27 Street, Long Island City
2. Woodside Community Baptist Church  
41-01 58 Street, Woodside

Protestant Episcopal

3. All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church  
43-12 46 Street, Long Island City
4. St. Mary's Chapel  
43 Street and 55 Avenue, Maspeth

Reformed Church

5. Sunnyside Community Church  
48 Street and Skillman Avenue, Long Island City
6. Winfield Church  
42-12 67 Street, Woodside

Other

7. Nelson Memorial Chapel (Home and Foreign Evangelical Conference)  
26-19 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City
8. Newtown First Presbyterian Church  
Queens Boulevard and 54 Avenue, Elmhurst
9. Woodside Seventh Day Adventist Church  
41-32 58 Street, Woodside

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Queen of Angels R.C. Church  
44-04 Skillman Avenue, Long Island City
2. St. Mary R.C. Church  
10-08 49 Avenue, Long Island City
3. St. Raphael R.C. Church  
35-20 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City
4. St. Teresa R.C. Church  
50-20 45 Street, Woodside

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

Sunnyside Jewish Center Synagogue (Unaffiliated)  
45-46 43 Street, Long Island City

WOODSIDE - JACKSON HEIGHTS - EIMHURST - CORONASECTION I. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYThe area

This community includes most, but not all, of the sections commonly known by the several names given in the title. In population, this district is the largest of the seventeen into which Queens has been divided but the acreage used for homes is 1,384; therefore the population density is only about 150 persons per residential acre. The area extends over a little more than 4,700 acres from LaGuardia Field, Bowery Bay and Flushing Bay on the north to Horace Harding Boulevard where Corona meets the Forest Hills section, and to Calamus Avenue, the boundary of the Middle Village-Glendale community. Along Woodside Avenue, this area borders the Long Island City-Sunnyside neighborhood and, on the west, also adjoins Astoria. The division from Flushing on the east is along Flushing Meadow and the Flushing Meadow Park. The ten health areas included are 6.10, 6.20, 10.11, 10.12, 10.21, 10.22, 11, 14.10, 14.20 and 15.

This is primarily a residential community except for the bay area devoted to the airfield. A very small proportion of the land elsewhere is used for industrial and commercial purposes. Parks absorb about 127 acres. Some 548 acres are vacant but 322 of these are in the northern section, Health Areas 6.10 (East Elmhurst) and 6.20, part of Jackson Heights. Another 92 vacant areas are in Corona (Health Area 15).

Population size

With more than 200,000 residents in both 1950 and 1957, this largest of the seventeen communities was the home of almost 12 percent of all the borough's residents in 1957. The total population for the entire community declined slightly from 1950 to 1957. This decline, however, is the result of a sharp drop of nearly 8,000 persons in Corona's population, a decrease of 5,300 in part of Jackson Heights (Health Area 6.20) and a smaller drop of 1,100 in the Woodside-Elmhurst area (Health Area 10.21), decreases not quite offset by substantial growth elsewhere. It is assumed that the reduction in population was caused by the demolition of dwelling units discussed in the section on housing. It is quite possible that new residential construction will bring an upturn in the near future.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: The Corona section differs from the other area sufficiently to warrant the separate analysis given below. This long-settled section extending from Northern Boulevard to Horace Harding Boulevard and from Junction Boulevard on the west to Flushing Meadow Park on the east, had a substantial Negro population in 1950. Nevertheless, whites, exclusive of the few Puerto Ricans, constituted nearly 89 percent of the population. A little more than one-fifth of the Corona

residents were foreign-born whites. Persons of Italian birth were the major nationality group, with nearly 7,000 of the 10,784; however, almost all of the other European countries were also represented but the country of birth second to Italy was Germany with only 501 residents.

Population of Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona, by cultural group: 1950

Cultural group	Total community		Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst		Corona	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		of total		of total		of total
All classes	208,660	100.0	158,979	100.0	49,681	100.0
Continental native white	152,206	72.9	118,824	74.7	33,382	67.2
Foreign-born white	43,935	21.1	33,151	20.9	10,784	21.7
Puerto Rican	879	0.4	686	0.4	193	0.4
Negro	11,343	5.4	6,083	3.9	5,260	10.6
Other nonwhite races	297	0.1	235	0.1	62	0.1

The sections called Woodside-Jackson Heights and Elmhurst were populated chiefly by whites other than Puerto Ricans. The Negro population was concentrated in the area near Flushing Bay (Health Area 6.10) where 5,141 Negroes lived; another group of 815 lived in the adjoining Health Area 6.20. The largest group of Puerto Ricans (258 of the 686) were in Health Area 6.20, with another 102 in Health Area 14.20. Some Negroes and some Puerto Ricans, however, were found in all the areas.

The fifth of the population born in a foreign land came from many different countries but the largest groups came from Italy (6,014) and Germany (5,984). The group third in size was the Irish (4,412), followed by British and Canadians (3,568). But, if the principal Eastern European countries are grouped - Russia, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia -- the total, 7,385 -- exceeds the count for Italy.

1957 Census: By 1957, the Negro population of Corona had grown to 21 percent of the total. Almost all the Negroes not in Corona live in the Bay area (Health Area 6.10), sometimes called East Elmhurst, where a colony of 9,900 now outnumbers those in Corona. In Corona, most of the Negroes -- 8,400 -- live in Health Area 11, the section from Northern Boulevard to 44th Avenue. In the blocks between 44th Avenue and Horace Harding Boulevard, the colony of 4,000 existing in

1950 had dwindled to 300 by 1957; (see the section on Housing).

Population of Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Total community</u>		<u>Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst</u>		<u>Corona</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
		<u>of total</u>		<u>of total</u>		<u>of total</u>
All classes	207,097	100.0	165,370	100.0	41,727	100.0
White	187,721	90.7	154,809	93.6	32,912	78.9
Negro	18,931	9.1	10,175	6.2	8,756	21.0
Other nonwhite races	445	0.2	386	0.2	59	0.1

The Italian colony in Corona continues to be large by local reports. Neither the birth statistics nor the enrolment data for public schools located within the community suggest any great influx since 1950 of Puerto Ricans into any part of the overall community. Assuming that most Puerto Rican children attend public schools in the area, the Puerto Rican groups may have risen to 1,000 or 1,200.

From the religious organizations situated within these communities in 1958, the mixed cultural composition of the population in terms of religions and national origin suggested by the 1950 data on foreign-born whites persists today. There are 11 Roman Catholic churches and 9 Catholic parochial schools, an Orthodox Russian and an Orthodox Greek church, 6 Jewish synagogues or temples, 7 Lutheran churches, 6 Baptist, 5 Protestant Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 2 Congregational, 2 Christian Science churches and 3 of other denominations.

Local residents report growing Catholic and Jewish populations, many having moved into the new, high-rent apartments from the west side of Manhattan. The Negro population undoubtedly has grown larger but some of them at least appear to have good incomes and to have found homes in new apartment buildings in the East Elmhurst section. The income level in the Woodside area appears to have risen with the construction of more expensive apartments.

1957 births: The distribution of births in 1957 shows 50 infants born to Puerto Rican mothers, all but two classified as white, 565 to nonwhite and 3,496 or 85 percent to white (non-Puerto Rican) mothers. Of the 565 nonwhite births, 282 were in Health Area 6.10, most of the others in Corona -- 252 in Health Area 11, and 10 in Health Area 15.

Public school data: The enrolment figures for September 1957 in the public elementary and junior high schools must be used with the understanding that they are for schools situated in the area. Not all resident children are necessarily assigned to these schools and children from nearby communities may be in the school districts served by these schools. Of course, the caution given elsewhere about the possible differential use of parochial schools by the several cultural groups and the differing age distributions of these groups must also be remembered.

In the Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst sections of this total community, for instance, the April 1957 Census shows 15,313 resident children from 6 through 13 years of age, 92 percent classified as white. In September 1957 the enrolment data for the public schools in the same health areas, total 8,748 children, 87.3 percent were "white", that is neither Negro nor Puerto Rican, 11.4 percent Negro and 1.3 percent Puerto Rican. Children of this age group living in the Corona areas numbered 4,744 in April; 3,723 of these were white, only 1,013 Negro, and eight of some other nonwhite race. But the school enrolment in September totaled only 3,876 and 39 percent were Negro, a little more than 2 percent were Puerto Rican, and 58 percent were white or of Oriental background.

### Age groups

The age structure in these neighborhoods was somewhat "older" than for the borough as a whole or for those sections where a marked growth in population has taken place in recent years. The next tabulation presents the statistics for the entire community from the 1950 and 1957 Censuses. Young children, that is under 6 years, and the adults from 20 through 44 years were appreciably fewer than in 1950. But the "middle-aged" and the "aged" groups were notably larger.

Population of Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona,  
by age group: 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	208,660	100.0	207,097	100.0	- 0.7
Under 6 years	22,154	10.6	18,296	8.8	-17.4
6 - 13 years	20,049	9.6	20,057	9.7	1/
14 - 19 years	12,929	6.2	13,303	6.4	2.9
20 - 24 years	14,734	7.1	12,621	6.1	-14.3
25 - 29 years	18,651	8.9	16,425	7.9	-11.9
30 - 44 years	53,609	25.7	48,448	23.4	- 9.6
45 - 64 years	51,830	24.8	59,294	28.6	14.4
65 years and over	14,704	7.0	18,653	9.0	26.9

1/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

When Corona is segregated from the other neighborhoods in the overall community, certain differences are sufficiently significant to warrant separate consideration. In both 1950 and 1957, the population in Corona was younger on the whole than in the other sections. This is true despite the reduction in the Corona population between 1950 and 1957 of 16 percent. The decrease affected every age group except those 65 years or older. In 1957, children and teenagers constituted 29 percent of the population, young adults (20-29 years), 15 percent, and those 30 years old or older, 56 percent. For the Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst sections, only 24 percent of the residents were under 20 years, about 14 percent were young adults and 62 percent were in the older groups. The nonwhite population in both divisions is somewhat younger than the white and this group, as shown above, is a greater proportion of the total in Corona. The tabulations

which follow present the age data in greater detail.

The Corona statistics reveal sharp cuts in the number of children under 6 years of age and similar drops in the young adults of 20-29 years and a substantial but smaller decrease in those 30-44 years; these are the adults who might be the parents of young children. The decline in the 45-64 year group was small and the group 65 years and over actually grew by more than 400 persons.

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	49,681	100.0	41,727	100.0	-16.0
Under 6 years	5,942	12.0	4,156	10.0	-30.1
6 - 13 years	5,506	11.1	4,744	11.4	-13.8
14 - 19 years	3,768	7.6	3,206	7.7	-14.9
20 - 24 years	4,037	8.1	2,869	6.9	-28.9
25 - 29 years	4,926	9.9	3,335	8.0	-32.3
30 - 44 years	12,122	24.3	9,970	23.9	-17.8
45 - 64 years	10,291	20.7	9,930	23.8	- 3.5
65 years and over	3,089	6.2	3,517	8.4	13.9

Changes from 1950 to 1957 in the other sections -- Elmhurst, Jackson Heights and Woodside -- were rather different. The decreases were in the number of young children and among adults from 20 through 44 years. Notable rises are found among the older adults, especially those 65 or older, with more modest increases among the school-age children and teenagers.

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	158,979	100.0	165,370	100.0	4.0
Under 6 years	16,212	10.2	14,140	8.6	-12.8
6 - 13 years	14,543	9.1	15,313	9.3	5.3
14 - 19 years	9,161	5.8	10,097	6.1	10.2
20 - 24 years	10,697	6.7	9,752	5.9	- 8.8
25 - 29 years	13,725	8.6	13,090	7.9	- 4.6
30 - 44 years	41,487	26.1	38,478	23.2	- 7.3
45 - 64 years	41,539	26.1	49,364	29.9	18.8
65 years and over	11,615	7.3	15,136	9.1	30.3

Sex distribution: In addition to the low birth rates from 1933 to 1937, military service and attendance at out-of-town colleges may have contributed to the reduction in the population 20-24 years of age in Corona and in the other sections. This suggestion is based on the next tabulation which presents for the entire community the age distribution by sex. In this age group there were only 68 males for every 100 females. An excess of females in this age group is rather common in Queens but only the Forest Hills-Rego Park area has a greater excess. The ratio of males to females for the borough as a whole is 77.8 for this age group.

Population of Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona,  
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	96,897	110,200	87.9
Under 6 years	9,212	9,084	101.4
6 - 13 years	10,037	10,020	100.2
14 - 19 years	6,386	6,917	92.3
20 - 24 years	5,124	7,497	68.3
25 - 29 years	7,762	8,663	89.6
30 - 44 years	21,986	26,462	83.1
45 - 64 years	28,063	31,231	89.9
65 years and over	8,327	10,326	80.6

Other population characteristics: 1950

It is probable that the population composition of these neighborhoods has changed so much since 1950 that the characteristics given in the census of that year are of little value. The few facts in this section may have some value as background material in judging present conditions and for comparisons between the several sections of the community.

Economic status: In 1949 the median family income for the two health areas called Corona was about \$3,400. These were the low-income sections. The area on Flushing Bay and adjoining LaGuardia Field, sometimes called East Elmhurst, had a family median of \$3,672. Here the Negro population has risen sharply, partly because of the erection of cooperative housing. The section bordering on Astoria, north of Northern Boulevard, (Health Area 6.20) had a median income of \$4,120 in 1949 but some 2,950 of the 8,660 families had incomes of \$5,000 or over. This area had lost population -- probably from the lower income brackets -- by 1957.

So much residential construction and other changes characterize the area south of Northern Boulevard that the family income medians for 1949 may have little significance. The two small health areas -- 10.11 and 10.22 -- had medians of \$5,066 and \$5,097. Medians in the other areas -- 10.12, 10.21, 14.10 and 14.20 were \$4,256, \$4,046, \$3,928 and \$4,387, respectively.

Educational level: The median school years completed by white adults 25 years old or older, varied in 1950 from 9 to 12.6 years in the Woodside, Jackson Heights and Elmhurst sections. Only in East Elmhurst (Health Area 6.10) were there enough nonwhite adults to compute a median; in that area the median for whites was 9.1 and for nonwhites, 10.1 years. The educational level of the whites in the Corona section, where there was a substantial foreign-born group, was lower -- 8.7 and 8.8 years. The median for nonwhites in Corona was 9.2.

Family groups: Most of the residents in 1950 throughout all parts of this community lived in households -- that is, "dwelling units" which may be apartments, two-family, or single-family houses. Only about 1,700 of the more than 200,000 persons lived in rooming or boarding houses. About 12,800 persons, however, were either living alone or with non-related friends. Married couples accounted for 90 percent of the families.

### Delinquency rates

As in other sections of Queens, the rates of official delinquency computed by the Youth Board are considerably higher in 1957 than the 1951 rates. Within this large community, there are two health areas -- 6.10 (East Elmhurst) and 11 (Corona) selected as part of the so-called "Corona" Youth Board Area<sup>1/</sup> for the provision of special services for children and youth. The delinquency rate in Health Area 6.10 was 19.1 for the year 1951 and had risen to 41.2 by 1957. The Corona area (11) had a rate of 16.2 in 1951 and 34.8 in 1957. Culturally, the residents of both sections are quite diverse. It may be that the special services have been effective in keeping the rates from rising even farther; for example, the neighborhood represented by two health areas -- 10.21 and 10.22 - where the population is almost entirely white and the 1951 rate was only 7.2, produced a rate of 35.5 in 1957.

The rate for the Corona area (Health Area 15) where the present population is considerably smaller than it was in 1950, and also chiefly white, rose from 17.5 in 1951 to 29.6 in 1957. The rates for the other health areas, all predominantly white, ranged from 7.9 to 12.1 in 1951; from 20.2 to 28.6 per 1,000 population of the appropriate age group in 1957.

### Housing

Many changes have occurred in this community since 1950 and new residences apparently are still being constructed. New expressways, in particular the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, have caused the demolition of dwellings in certain areas. The Temporary Veterans Project called "Northern Boulevard" located in Health Area 6.20 on that Boulevard between 69th and 76th Streets, originally contained 1,874 apartments; the last tenant moved out in March 1954. The latest available count of dwelling units (1955-56), shows a decrease of 7 percent or 719 units in this health area. But construction of a large cooperative on the land left vacant by the demolition of the Veterans Project is under discussion.

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<sup>1/</sup> The Youth Board's area also includes Health Area 12, part of Flushing.

The Corona section from 44th Avenue to Horace Harding Boulevard, from Junction Boulevard to 111th Street, by 1955-56 had lost 917 units (16.7 percent) of the 5,488 homes existing in 1950.

In all other sections, however, the number of homes has risen, notably in the Jackson Heights-Elmhurst areas; in Health Area 10.11, the increase has been 38 percent and in Health Area 10.22, 36 percent. The increase in Health Area 14.20 was 17 percent and in East Elmhurst (Health Area 6.10) almost 15 percent. The increase for the entire group of communities, however, was only 10.5 percent.

Characteristics in 1950: In view of the changes described, the value of the 1950 Census housing data is dubious. In that year, 27 percent of the homes in the entire community were occupied by owners, about 3 percent were described as overcrowded and 2 percent as substandard. In 1950, some 44 percent of the occupied dwelling units were one and two-family houses. Apartment construction may have changed this ratio.

Public housing: No public housing projects are situated in this community and, at present, none is planned.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

None

Other auspices

1. Fairway Cooperative Nursery School  
79-10 34 Avenue, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children
2. Garden Bay Manor Preschool  
19-90 78 Street, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children
3. Happy Hours Nursery School  
40-08 95 Street, Elmhurst  
Preschool children
4. Jack Horner Nursery School  
84-05 Northern Boulevard, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children
5. Jackson Heights Nursery School  
34-21 78 Street, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children
6. Kathleen Pearson Will Nursery School  
33-44 85 Street, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children
7. Little Friends Nursery School  
85-03 Britton Avenue, Elmhurst  
Preschool children
8. Northridge Nursery School  
32-22 89 Street, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children
9. St. Mark's School  
3350 82 Street, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children
10. Wallington Nursery School  
92-05 Whitney Avenue, Elmhurst  
Preschool children

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

11. Young Israel Nursery School  
86-23 37 Avenue, Jackson Heights  
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Catholic Guild for the Blind, Diocese of Brooklyn:  
St. Sebastian's Center  
39-63 57 Street, Woodside  
Monthly meetings at this Center. Groups organized  
in dramatic workshop; discussion club; hobby clubs  
meeting weekly.
2. Community Church, Women's Society of: Golden Age Club  
81-10 35 Avenue, Jackson Heights  
Open to men and women over 50; nonsectarian, Program,  
planned by staff, includes games, occasional parties and  
dinner parties, etc. Meets second Wednesday of each  
month from 1 to 4:30 p.m.
3. Education, Board of, City of New York <sup>1/</sup>  
Newtown High School: Evening Community Center  
48-01 90 Street, Elmhurst  
Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.  
  
P.S. 2: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
75-10 21 Avenue, East Elmhurst  
Evening center open Tuesday and Friday.  
  
P.S. 14: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
107-01 Otis Avenue, Corona  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.  
  
Junior High School 16: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
41-15 104 Street, Corona  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
Subsidized by New York City Youth Board 1957-1958 <sup>2/</sup>

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- <sup>1/</sup> The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school ages, from 3-5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7-10 p.m., on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.
  - <sup>2/</sup> The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from the Referral Units, community agencies and by direct application.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 19: Afterschool Playground  
99 Street near Roosevelt Avenue, Corona

P.S. 69: Afterschool Playground  
77-02 37 Avenue, Jackson Heights

P.S. 92: Afterschool Playground  
99-01 34 Avenue, Corona

P.S. 127: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground<sup>2/</sup>  
25 Avenue and 98-99 Streets, East Elmhurst  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

P.S. 145: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
33-34 80 Street, Jackson Heights  
Evening center open Monday and Wednesday through Saturday.

P.S. 148: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground<sup>2/</sup>  
89-02 32 Avenue, East Elmhurst  
Evening center open Tuesday through Friday.

P.S. 149: Evening Community Center  
93-11 34 Avenue, Jackson Heights  
Open Tuesday through Friday.

P.S. 152: Evening Community Center  
62 Street, south of Northern Boulevard, Woodside  
Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday.

4. Italian Charities of America  
83-20 Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst  
Social, educational and recreational activities;  
camp placement service.
5. Jewish Center of Corona  
40-34 102 Street, Corona  
Youth and adult clubs, adult forums, dramatics.  
Facilities include auditorium, game room, 3 club rooms, library.
6. Jewish Center of Jackson Heights  
72-25 Woodside Avenue, Jackson Heights  
Youth clubs, adult education program, arts and crafts.  
Facilities include 4 club rooms, library, game room,  
auditorium, gymnasium.

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<sup>2/</sup> Operated jointly with Department of Parks.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

7. National Council of Jewish Women, Jackson Heights Section: Golden Age Club  
34-33 Junction Boulevard, Jackson Heights  
Open to men and women near and over 60; interracial, nonsectarian.  
Program includes parties, games, discussions, movies, trips, musicals, visits to ill, toy repairing for children's wards of local hospitals. Meets Wednesday 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.
  
8. Parks, Department of, City of New York  
Bicycle Path  
Grand Central Parkway and 95 Street to Flushing Meadow, Boat Basin.  
  
Corona Playground  
Corona Avenue, 102 Street, Alstyne Avenue  
Fieldhouse with playrooms, playground, roller skating area, table tennis, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts.  
  
Elmhurst Playground  
Broadway and 45 Avenue, Elmhurst  
Playground, wading pool.  
  
Flushing Meadow Park  
Corona Golf Playground  
46-47 Avenues at 111 Street, Corona  
Playground, wading pool, basketball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard and volley ball courts, softball, roller and ice skating areas.  
  
Playground  
114 Street and 37 Avenue, Corona  
Playground, wading pool, 1 basketball and 4 handball courts, 2 ice skating areas, 2 softball fields.  
  
Jackson Heights Model Playground  
25-30 Avenues, 84-85 Streets, Jackson Heights  
Athletic field with running track, fieldhouse with playrooms, locker facilities, 2 basketball, 4 handball, 2 paddle tennis, 1 volley ball, 2 shuffleboard courts, bicycling area, outdoor dancing area, 3 ice skating areas, 2 playgrounds - one lighted, roller hockey and roller skating area, softball, table tennis, wading pool.  
  
Linden Park  
41-42 Avenues, 103-104 Streets, Corona  
Ice skating area and model yacht pond  
  
St. Michael's Park - Playground  
Boody Street to Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, 30-31 Avenues, Woodside

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

Broadway and 78 Street, Jackson Heights

Playground, 2 basketball, 2 handball, 3 paddle tennis,  
1 shuffleboard, 1 volley ball court, softball field, roller  
hockey and roller skating area, ice skating area.

Playground

Junction Boulevard, 34 Avenue, 96 Street, Corona

Playground, wading pool, 1 basketball, 2 handball, 1 volley ball  
and 2 shuffleboard courts, ice skating area.

Playground

69 Street and 37 Avenue, Woodside

Playground

77-78 Streets, north of 34 Avenue, Jackson Heights

Playground, wading pool, sandbox, basketball, volley ball  
shuffleboard, paddle tennis, handball courts, softball field.

9. Police Athletic League - Part-time Center

102-16 37 Avenue, Corona

Arts, crafts, ping pong, quiet games  
Monday thru Friday, 3:15 to 6:15 p.m.

10. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book  
Hours for children, and Great Books Discussion Groups and  
other programs for adults,

Corona Branch

41-08 102 Street, Corona

Elmhurst Branch

86-01 Broadway, Elmhurst

Jackson Heights Branch

35-51 81 Street, Jackson Heights

North Beach Branch

90-04 Astoria Boulevard, East Elmhurst

Winfield Branch

69-03 Woodside Avenue, Woodside

11. Woodside Jewish Center

37-20 61 Street, Woodside

Youth center, Scouts, interfaith meetings.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

12. Young Israel of Jackson Heights  
86-15 37 Avenue, Jackson Heights  
Serves boys and girls 6-18 years - youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under 6.

Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America, and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. The Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services 4/

Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations  
104 Street and Corona Avenue, Corona

Corona-Flushing District Health Center  
34-33 Junction Boulevard, Jackson Heights

Mental Health Services 4/

Elmhurst General Hospital - Mental Hygiene Clinic  
7901 Broadway, Elmhurst

Queens Federation of Churches: Personal Counseling and Referral Service  
Broadway and Corona Avenue, Elmhurst

Other Clinics 4/

Hospital clinics

Elmhurst General Hospital, Department of Hospitals, City of New York  
7901 Broadway, Elmhurst  
Allergy, cardiac, chest, dermatology, diabetic, endocrine, eye; ear, nose and throat; gastroenterological, gynecology, hematology, hypertension, medical, neurology and epilepsy, pediatric, physical medicine, obstetrics, oral surgery, radiation therapy, surgical, thyroid, tumor, vascular.

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4/ These organizations have been listed in the communities in which the office or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area.

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Corona-Flushing District Health Center  
34-33 Junction Boulevard, Jackson Heights  
Cardiac, eye, and dental for children; tuberculosis,  
venereal diseases.

Dental Clinics:

P.S. 19, -- 99 Street near Roosevelt Avenue, Corona  
P.S. 92, 99-01 34 Avenue, Corona

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-servicemen and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals:  
Queens Office - 93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Serves most of this area except west of Brooklyn-Queens Expressway  
Astoria Office - 12-26 31 Avenue, Astoria  
Serves area west of Brooklyn-Queens Expressway. Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island, Long Island City Office  
32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
4. New York City Youth Board  
The Youth's Board's Corona Area includes Health Area 6.10 (south of LaGuardia Field) and 11 in this community - the western boundary starts at Grand Central Parkway and 23 Avenue to 91 Street, south on 91 Street to 25 Avenue to 90 Street, then south to Northern Boulevard to Junction Boulevard, then south to 44 Avenue and east to the eastern boundary of this community.

Long Island City-Corona Referral Unit

37-60 82 Street, Jackson Heights

Serves children 5-21 years of age, referred through the public schools in this area and by community agencies, or by direct application.

The voluntary treatment services in contract with the Youth Board are as follows:

The Big Sisters, Inc.

Casework service to girls under 16 and boys under 10. Referred through Youth Board Referral Units and community agencies.

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services -- continued

- Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals  
Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units only.
- Community Service Society: Division of Family Service  
Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units (other referrals to be discussed with district secretary).
- Jewish Board of Guardians; Children's Court Service  
Counseling, supportive and liaison services and/or casework treatment to children coming to the attention of the court, and also to children and their families referred by Youth Board Referral Units.
- The Salvation Army; Family Service Bureau  
Casework with families referred through Youth Board Referral Units only.
- Youth Counsel Bureau  
Counseling to young people, 16-21 years, referred directly by courts and District Attorney's office, and through community agencies.
- Council of Social and Athletic Clubs, Queens Unit  
29-28 41 Avenue, Long Island City  
Provides social services to selected unaffiliated street clubs.
5. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
North Shore District Office  
33-70 Prince Street, Flushing  
Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 2  
75-10 21 Avenue, East Elmhurst
2. Public School 12  
42-00 72 Street, Woodside
3. Public School 13  
55-01 94 Street, Elmhurst
4. Public School 14  
107-01 Otis Avenue, Corona
5. Junior High School 16  
41-15 104 Street, Corona
6. Public School 19  
99 Street near Roosevelt Avenue, Corona
7. Public School 69  
77-02 37 Avenue, Jackson Heights
8. Public School 89  
85-28 Britton Avenue, Elmhurst
9. Public School 92  
99-01 34 Avenue, Corona
10. Public School 102  
55-24 Van Horn Street, Elmhurst
11. Junior High School 127  
25 Avenue and 98-99 Street, East Elmhurst
12. Public School 143  
34-74 113 Street, Corona
13. Junior High School 145  
33-34 80 Street, Jackson Heights
14. Public School 148  
89-02 32 Avenue, East Elmhurst
15. Public School 149  
93-11 34 Avenue, Jackson Heights
16. Public School 152  
62 Street South of Northern Boulevard, Woodside

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic<sup>1/</sup>

1. Blessed Sacrament Parish School  
9311 35 Avenue, Jackson Heights
2. Blessed Virgin Mary Help of Christian Parish School  
70-11 48 Avenue, Woodside
3. Our Lady of Fatima Parish School  
25-56 80 Street, Jackson Heights
4. Our Lady of Sorrows Parish School  
35-33 104 Street, Corona
5. St. Bartholomews Parish School  
87-34 Whitney Avenue, Elmhurst (girls)  
86-14 Elmhurst Avenue, Elmhurst (boys)
6. St. Gabriel's Parish School  
26-25 97 Street, Elmhurst (girls)  
99-07 27 Avenue, Elmhurst (boys)
7. St. Joan of Arc Parish School  
35-24 83 Street, Jackson Heights
8. St. Leo's Parish School  
104-22 48 Avenue, Corona
9. St. Sebastian Parish School  
39-68 58 Street, Woodside

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<sup>1/</sup> The Parish School of Ascension R.C. Church is located 53-04 Seabury Street which happens to be in the Forest Hills - Rego Park area where it is listed.

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Baptist

1. Antioch Baptist Church  
33-17 102 Street, Corona
2. Elmhurst Baptist Church  
87-37 Whitney Avenue, Elmhurst
3. First Baptist Church of Corona  
35-30 103 Street, Corona
4. Mt. Horeb Baptist Church  
109-20 34 Avenue, Corona
5. Mt. Zion Baptist Church  
32-45 104 Street, Corona
6. New Hope Baptist Church  
108-11 Northern Boulevard, Corona

Christian Science

7. First Church of Christ Scientist  
86-01 35 Avenue, Jackson Heights
8. First Church of Christ Scientist  
88-28 Corona Avenue, Elmhurst

Congregational

9. Bethany Church (Congregational Christian)  
98-11 38 Avenue, Corona
10. Corona Congregational Christian Church  
102-18 34 Avenue, Corona

Lutheran

11. Atonement Lutheran Church (MO)  
87 Street and 31 Avenue, Jackson Heights
12. Bethany Lutheran Church  
48-10 91 Place, Elmhurst
13. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church (MO)  
33-57 58 Street, Woodside
14. Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church (MO) (English and German)  
104 Street and 37 Drive, Corona

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continuedLutheran - continued

15. Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (AU)  
36-46 97 Street, Corona
16. St. Jacobus Lutheran Church (MO) (English and German)  
72-01 43 Avenue, Woodside
17. St. Matthew's for the Deaf Lutheran Church (MO)  
41-01 75 Street, Jackson Heights

Methodist

18. Community Church  
35 Avenue and 82 Street, Jackson Heights
19. First Methodist Church  
50 Avenue and 91 Place, Elmhurst
20. First Methodist Church  
42-15 104 Street, Corona

Protestant Episcopal

21. Grace Protestant Episcopal Church  
34-34 98 Street, Corona
22. Resurrection Protestant Episcopal Church  
100-17 32 Avenue, East Elmhurst
23. St. James Protestant Episcopal Church  
Broadway and Corona Avenue, Elmhurst
24. St. Marks Protestant Episcopal Church  
81-01 34 Avenue, Jackson Heights
25. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church  
39 Avenue and 61 Street, Woodside

Other

26. Annunciation Church (Orthodox Russian Synod in Exile)  
37-21 104 Street, Corona
27. Italian Christian Church (Assemblies of God)  
23-11 98 Street, East Elmhurst
28. Leverich Memorial Church (Interdenominational)  
32 Avenue and 103 Street, Corona
29. New Thought Centre (Divine Science)  
82-15 Britton Avenue, Elmhurst

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continued

Other - continued

30. Newtown First Reformed Church in America  
Broadway and Corona Avenue, Elmhurst
31. St. Marks A.M.E. Church  
95 Street and 32 Avenue, Corona
32. Transfiguration Church (Orthodox Greek)  
98-13 38 Avenue, Corona
33. Union Evangelical Church (Interdenominational)  
42 Avenue and National Street, Corona

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Ascension R.C. Church  
86-13 55 Avenue, Elmhurst
2. Blessed Sacrament R.C. Church  
34-43 93 Street, Jackson Heights
3. Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians R.C. Church  
47-01 70 Street, Woodside
4. Corpus Christi R.C. Church  
31-29 60 Street, Woodside
5. Mt. Carmel Mission  
103-56 52 Avenue, Corona
6. Our Lady of Fatima R.C. Church  
25-34 80 Street, Jackson Heights
7. Our Lady of Sorrows R.C. Church  
104-11 37 Avenue, Corona
8. St. Bartholomew R.C. Church  
43-22 Ithaca Street, Elmhurst
9. St. Gabriel R.C. Church  
26-26 98 Street, East Elmhurst
10. St. Joan of Arc R.C. Church  
82-00 35 Avenue, Jackson Heights
11. St. Leo's R.C. Church  
48-13 104 Street, Corona

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation - Corona Jewish Community Center  
40-34 102 Street, Corona
2. Congregation Tifereth Israel of Jackson Heights (Orthodox Jewish)  
31-30 88 Street (near Burnside), Jackson Heights
3. Jewish Center of Jackson Heights  
7225 Woodside Avenue, Jackson Heights
4. Northside Hebrew Congregation  
100-05 34 Avenue, Corona
5. Temple Emanu-El of Queens  
91-15 Corona Avenue, Elmhurst
6. Woodside Jewish Center  
37-20 61 Street, Woodside

FOREST HILLS - REGO PARK

SECTION I . DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

The community described here represents the best interpretation possible in terms of health areas of the sections known as Forest Hills and Rego Park. The territory described consists of three health areas -- 19.11, 19.12 and 19.20 -- extending from Horace Harding Boulevard on the north to Metropolitan Avenue on the south and from Grand Central Parkway on the Nassau side to Woodhaven Boulevard. More exact boundaries are given on the map.

Slightly over 1,900 acres in extent, this section is almost completely residential (41.5 percent of the acreage) with no industry and only a small proportion of the land used for retail stores, automobile storage or service, or similar commercial purposes. Some 83 acres are park lands or outdoor recreation areas and 135 acres were still vacant in 1955-56 despite the apartment house building of recent years. The population density naturally has increased since 1950 when there were 102.5 persons per residential acre but in 1957 it was still only 137.6

In the more southerly section (Health Area 19.20) some 34 percent of the acreage was devoted to one-family houses in 1955-56; in the other areas the percentage was 26 in Health Area 19.12 and 11 in Health Area 19.11. In the community as a whole, multi-family apartment houses -- mostly elevator equipped, with fairly high rentals -- absorbed about 12 percent of the total acreage.

Population size

With a population of approximately 111,000 by 1957, Forest Hills and Rego Park were the home of a little over 6 percent of Queens' inhabitants. Some 27 years earlier in 1930, only 26,000 lived in this section; by 1940 the population had grown by 18,000 to about 44,200 and by 1950 had almost doubled that number with a count of 82,657. In the seven years to April 1957, the rise amounted to 34 percent. This was the fifth among the seventeen communities in rate of expansion, following Bayside-Oakland Gardens. Population in all three health areas increased but 15,390 of the 28,308 additional residents live in Health Area 19.11 which includes much of the recently developed Rego Park section.

Cultural grouping

1950 Census: Some three-fourths of the population in 1950 were native whites, other than Puerto Rican. More than a fifth (23 percent) of the residents

were foreign born. Puerto Ricans, Negroes and the Orientals in combination represented only one percent.

Population of Forest Hills-Rego Park,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	82,657	100.0
Continental native white	62,722	75.9
Foreign-born white	19,123	23.1
Puerto Rican	218	0.3
Negro	441	0.5
Other nonwhite races	153	0.2

Among the foreign-born whites, the largest single nationality group was the German with over 4,600. The Russian-born was the second largest group but another 3,500 came from five other Eastern European countries -- Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. The United Kingdom and Canada accounted for close to 1,700 with Eire represented by over 700 and Italy by a little over one thousand.

1957 Census: This community continues to be almost entirely white, with an actual decrease from 1950 to 1957 in the number of Negroes living in the area but a rise in "other" nonwhite races. It may be that some of the 775 in this category are the personnel and their families associated with the United Nations or its affiliated organizations. Neither the 1957 birth statistics nor the public school data suggest a growth in the Puerto Rican group.

Population of Forest Hills-Rego Park,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	110,965	100.0
White	109,848	99.0
Negro	342	0.3
Other nonwhite races	775	0.7

Although the population is so largely "white," the churches located in the neighborhood suggest a fair degree of religious diversity. The Hebrew religion is represented by 6 places of worship -- Jewish centers, temples, or synagogues -- and the Christian by 3 Roman Catholic churches and 8 Protestant, including Lutheran and Congregational, Reformed, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Christian Science, etc., churches.

1957 births: Of the 2,070 births recorded in this neighborhood during 1957, only 28 infants were born to nonwhite mothers (Negro or other nonwhite races) and only 6 to Puerto Rican mothers.

Public school data: The public elementary and junior high schools located within the community (11) had a total enrolment in September 1957 of 9,767 children. Only 26 were reported to be Negro and 13 to be of Puerto Rican origin. It may be that there were other Puerto Rican children living in a section of the area which is part of another school district. But the school data for Negroes corresponds closely to the 29 Negro children from 6 through 13 years of age enumerated in the April 1957 Census. Some of the 10,401 school age children presumably attend the parochial schools -- 2 Catholic, 4 Jewish and one Protestant.

Age groups

The age distribution here differs somewhat from the pattern established by Queens as a whole. Children and teenagers in this community are a smaller proportion and young adults a greater proportion of the total. The aged group -- 65 years or older -- is also proportionately smaller although the difference is slight. But the middle-aged exceed the borough "standard" by five percentage points.

Population of Forest Hills-Rego Park, by age group: 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent increase</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	82,657	100.0	110,965	100.0	34.2
Under 6 years	7,841	9.5	9,009	8.1	14.9
6 - 13 years	7,424	9.0	10,401	9.4	40.1
14 - 19 years	4,603	5.5	7,240	6.5	57.3
20 - 24 years	5,361	6.5	6,722	6.1	25.4
25 - 29 years	6,451	7.8	8,881	8.0	37.7
30 - 44 years	22,020	26.6	25,574	23.0	16.1
45 - 64 years	23,602	28.6	34,256	30.9	45.1
65 years and over	5,355	6.5	8,882	8.0	65.9

The preceding tabulation reveals that the percentage of the residents who were children or teenagers was the same in both 1950 and 1957 -- 24. The young adults (20-29 years) also remain a constant proportion but those from 30 through 44 years declined proportionately while the older persons gained. All age groups increased but particularly the aged, the 14-19 year group, and the 45-64 year olds.

Sex distribution: The females outnumbered the males in every age group except the youngest in 1957 although the 6-13 year group was almost exactly balanced. Among the 45 to 64 year olds the ratio was 95.2 males to 100 females. In the borough, this community had the lowest ratio of males to females in the 20-24 year class -- 59.4. This may reflect the low birth rates of the depression

years or various factors such as military service, early marriages, or more young men than young women living at out-of-town colleges; absence at college is a not unlikely explanation for a rather well-to-do community.

Population of Forest Hills-Rego Park,  
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	51,895	59,070	87.9
Under 6 years	4,519	4,490	100.6
6 - 13 years	5,192	5,209	99.7
14 - 19 years	3,344	3,896	85.8
20 - 24 years	2,505	4,217	59.4
25 - 29 years	4,144	4,737	87.5
30 - 44 years	11,457	14,117	81.2
45 - 64 years	16,704	17,552	95.2
65 years and over	4,030	4,852	83.1

Other population characteristics: 1950

There is considerable ground for assuming that many of the inhabitants of this community in 1950 -- particularly the home owners -- still live here. But it is difficult to estimate the effect upon the characteristics of the population caused by the influx of so many new residents. Although there has been no apparent change from a predominantly white population, the 1950 data on income and education may have only limited usefulness.

Economic status: The family income level was consistently high in the several areas in 1950. The medians were \$5,577 in Health Area 19.12, \$5,609 in Health Area 19.11 and \$5,999 in 19.20. Of the 23,495 families in all three areas which reported their incomes, 4,635 or 20 percent were in the highest income class -- \$10,000 and over; the group second in size, 17 percent, was in the \$7,000 to \$9,999 class, the third largest group (14 percent) had incomes of \$5,000 to \$5,999 and the group fourth in size was the 10 percent in the \$6,000 to \$6,999 class.

Educational level: The level of education of the white residents varies in these areas from a median of 12.3 to 12.5 years of formal schooling; of the 55,140 adults 25 years old or older, 30 percent had had some training at the college level. Of the 305 nonwhites reporting on schooling, 65 had attended college and 50 had taken one or more degrees.

Family groups: Among the 25,945 families living in this area in 1950, there were 24,355 married couples. In addition to the families, there were 4,635 persons living alone or with persons not related to them. Fewer than 400 persons or family groups, however, lived in hotels, clubs or boarding houses.

Delinquency rates

The official delinquency rate was low in 1951 and is still low in 1957. In the former year, the rate per 1,000 of the population 6-20 years of age was 5.9 for the entire Forest Hills and Rego Park area. In 1957, the rate for the combined Health Areas 19.11 and 19.12 was 10.4 but only 6.0 for Health Area 19.20, the highest income area.

Housing

Much residential construction has taken place since 1950 so that by 1955-56 about 10,520 additional units had been built, an increase of 37 percent for the community as a whole. But the construction was not evenly distributed; to the neighborhood bordering on Corona and Elmhurst and including Rego Park (Health Area 19.11), almost 4,300 homes have been added, an increase of about 72 percent; this net increase occurred despite the demolition of the temporary veterans project mentioned below. Between Queens and Woodhaven Boulevards (Health Area 19.12) the rise was 3,900 homes or 34 percent; the section which extends to Metropolitan Avenue (the Forest Park, Kew Gardens section) had a rise of only 21 percent, 2,300 homes.

Characteristics in 1950: The census data of 1950 showed that 28 percent of the 27,322 homes then in existence and use were occupied by their owners and 40 percent were one- or two-family houses. Dilapidated or substandard housing was negligible -- eight-tenths of one percent and only 629 dwelling units averaged more than 1.51 persons per room.

Public housing: At present, no public project exists within this area and no plans for construction have been announced. During the years immediately following World War II, Rego Park, a Temporary Veterans Project, was located at Horace Harding and Junction Boulevards. Originally this project provided 1,424 apartments; in September 1953 only 230 were occupied and the last tenant moved out on April 6, 1954.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

None

Other auspices

1. Carol Play School  
68-38 Yellowstone Boulevard, Forest Hills  
Preschool children
2. Community House Nursery School  
(Operated by Church in the Gardens)  
15 Borage Place, Forest Hills  
Preschool children
3. Forest Hills Jewish Center Nursery School  
106-06 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills  
Preschool children
4. Forest Hills, Presbyterian Day School  
70-35 112 Street, Forest Hills  
Preschool children
5. Forest Hills Progressive School  
115-25 Metropolitan Avenue, Kew Gardens  
Preschool children
6. Forest Park Nursery and Kindergarten  
(Operated by Beth Jacob Jewish Education Center, Inc.)  
102-35 63 Road, Forest Hills  
Preschool children
7. The Happy Nursery  
102-39 65 Road, Forest Hills  
Preschool children
8. Happy Nursery, Inc.  
63-09 108 Street, Forest Hills  
Preschool children (all day)
9. Happy Nursery, Inc.  
63-10 108 Street, Forest Hills  
Preschool children (2 sessions)

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools -- continued

10. Lighthouse Nursery School  
Operated by New York Association for the Blind  
75-24 Grand Central Parkway, Forest Hills  
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Children's Museum  
Brooklyn Home for Children  
112 Street and 67 Road, Forest Hills  
Program sponsored by Museum of Natural History from 10 a.m.  
to 4 p.m. on Saturday (Spring 1958)
2. Education, Board of, City of New York<sup>1/</sup>  
Forest Hills High School: Evening Community Center  
110-112 Streets and 66-67 Roads, Forest Hills  
Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.  
  
P.S. 3: Afterschool Playground  
108-55 69 Avenue, Forest Hills  
  
P.S. 101: Afterschool Playground  
2 Russell Place, Forest Hills  
  
P.S. 139: Afterschool Playground  
93-06 63 Drive, Rego Park  
  
P.S. 144: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
93-02 69 Avenue, Forest Hills  
Evening center open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.  
  
P.S. 157: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
64 Avenue and 102 Street, Forest Hills  
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.  
  
P.S. 174: Evening Community Center  
65-10 Dieterle Crescent, Rego Park  
Open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.  
  
J.H.S. 190: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground<sup>2/</sup>  
68-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

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<sup>1/</sup> The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school ages, from 3-5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults from 7 to 10 p.m. on the specified evenings (1957-1958 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

<sup>2/</sup> Operated jointly with Department of Parks.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

- P.S. 196: Evening Community Center  
71-25 113 Street, Forest Hills  
Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
- P.S. 206: Evening Community Center  
61-21 97 Place, Rego Park  
Open Monday through Thursday
3. Forest Hills Jewish Center  
106-06 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills  
Youth and adult clubs, adult institute, dramatics, arts and crafts, choral groups, music, physical education. Facilities include library, 10 club rooms, social halls, 3 auditoriums, lounges, game room, gymnasium, swimming pool.
4. Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers: Golden Age Program  
Rego Park Jewish Center  
97-30 Queens Boulevard, Rego Park  
Meets Thursday at 1:00 p.m.
5. National Council of Jewish Women, Forest Hills Section: Golden Age Club  
109-10 72 Avenue, Forest Hills  
Men and women over 60, interracial and nonsectarian. Program includes open house, parties, games, musicals, speakers, travelogues, knitting, sewing, painting, leather work, English classes, picnics, etc. Meets Monday and Wednesday, 10:30-12:30; Friday, 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.
6. New York Association for the Blind: Queens Center  
60-05 Woodhaven Boulevard, Elmhurst  
Recreation for blind men, women and children. Facilities include recreation and social halls, a ceramics and pottery room, bowling alleys and roof garden.
7. Parks, Department of, City of New York
- Forest Park  
Only the tip of this park, north of Metropolitan Avenue is located within this community.
- Overlook Playground  
Park Lane South, Interboro Parkway, Kew Gardens  
Childrens playground, croquet court
- Marginal Playground  
Park Lane South opposite Abingdon Road
- Newtown Playground  
56 Avenue and 92 Street  
Fieldhouse with playrooms, basketball, horseshoe pitching, paddle tennis, shuffleboard and volley ball courts, ice skating area, 2 playgrounds, wading pool.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

Austin Street between 76 Avenue and 76 Drive

Playground

Hoffman Drive, Woodhaven Boulevard, Seabury Street  
Ballfield at 46 Street and 55 Drive

Playground adjacent to P.S. 174

Alderton Street, Ellwell Crescent

Playground near P.S. 175

Yellowstone Boulevard between 64 Road and 64 Avenue

Playground adjacent to P.S. 196

Westside of Grand Central Parkway between 70 Road and 72 Avenue

Playground adjacent to P.S. 220

Between 62 Avenue and 62 Road and Yellowstone Boulevard and 108 Street

8. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book Hours for children, Great Books Discussion Groups and other programs for adults.

Forest Hills Branch

108-19 71 Avenue, Forest Hills

Rego Park Branch

91-34 63 Drive, Rego Park

9. Rego Park Jewish Center

97-30 Queens Boulevard, Rego Park

Special interest groups, athletic activities, scouts, etc.  
Facilities include auditorium, gymnasium, kitchen, club rooms, classrooms, arts and crafts room.

10. Young Israel of Forest Hills

71-45 Yellowstone Boulevard, Forest Hills

Serves boys and girls 6 to 18 years - youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under 6.

Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America, and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. The Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services<sup>3/</sup>

None

Mental Health Services<sup>3/</sup>

1. Long Island Consultation Center, Inc.  
97-29 64 Road, Forest Hills
2. New York Association for the Blind: Queens Center  
Psychological Guidance Service  
60-05 Woodhaven Boulevard, Elmhurst

Other Clinics<sup>3/</sup>

Hospital clinics

none

Clinics under other auspices

Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America - Clinic  
69-45 108 Street, Forest Hills

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<sup>3/</sup> These organizations have been listed in the communities in which the office or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-servicemen and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Queens Office  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Long Island City Office  
32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City  
(Families in this area may also be referred to Jamaica District Office  
89-31 161 Street, Jamaica, at agency's discretion)  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
4. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
North Shore District Office  
33-70 Prince Street, Flushing  
Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 3  
108-55 69 Avenue, Forest Hills
2. Public School 101  
2 Russell Place, Forest Hills
3. Public School 139  
93-06 63 Drive, Rego Park
4. Public School 144  
93-02 69 Avenue, Forest Hills
5. Junior High School 157  
64 Avenue and 102 Street, Forest Hills
6. Public School 174  
65-10 Diesterle Crescent, Rego Park
7. Public School 175  
64-35 102 Street, Rego Park
8. Junior High School 190  
68-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
9. Public School 196  
71-25 113 Street, Forest Hills
10. Public School 206  
61-21 97 Place, Rego Park
11. Public School 220  
62-10 108 Street, Forest Hills

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Ascension Parish School <sup>1/</sup>  
53-04 Seabury Street, Elmhurst
2. Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Parish School  
109-12 72 Road, Forest Hills

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<sup>1/</sup> Ascension R.C. Church is located at 86-13 55 Avenue, Elmhurst, and is listed in that community.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Jewish

1. Jewish Educational Center  
102-35 63 Road, Forest Hills
2. Yeshiva Rabbi Dov Revel of Forest Hills  
66-05 108 Street, Forest Hills
3. Solomon Schechter School of Queens  
97-30 Queens Boulevard, Rego Park
4. Yeshiva Tifereth Moshe  
8306 Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens

Protestant

- . Our Savior Lutheran School  
64-33 Woodhaven Boulevard, Rego Park  
1st through 8th grades

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Lutheran

1. Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)  
70-18 Olcott Street, Forest Hills
2. Our Saviour Lutheran Church (MO)  
63 Drive and Wetherole Street, Rego Park

Other

3. Church in the Gardens (Congregational Christian)  
50 Ascon Avenue, Forest Hills
4. First Church of Christ Scientist  
60 Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills
5. First Presbyterian Church  
112-05 71 Avenue, Forest Hills
6. Kew Gardens First Reformed Church in America  
Lefferts Boulevard and Kew Gardens Road, Kew Gardens
7. St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church  
85 Greenway Terrace, South Forest Hills
8. St. Paul's Church (Evangelical United Brethren)  
70 Avenue and Loubet Street, Forest Hills

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Our Lady of the Angelus R.C. Church  
63-53 98 Street, Rego Park
2. Our Lady of Mercy R.C. Church  
70-01 Kessel Street, Forest Hills
3. Our Lady, Queen of Martyrs R.C. Church  
110-06 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Forest Hills Jewish Center  
106-06 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills
2. Kew Gardens Anishe Sholom Jewish Center  
82-52 Abingdon Road, Kew Gardens
3. Queens Jewish Center (Orthodox)  
66-05 108 Street, Forest Hills
4. Rego Park Jewish Center Congregation  
97-30 Queens Boulevard, Rego Park
5. Temple Isaiah  
75-24 Grand Central Parkway, Forest Hills

MIDDLE VILLAGE  
(Glendale in part)

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

This district covers approximately 2,336 acres but its 1957 population was next to the smallest of the seventeen Queens communities, partly because so much of the land is given over to Forest Park, Juniper Valley Park and St. John's Cemetery. When the population density is calculated on the basis of persons per residential acre -- 98.9 in 1957 -- it is well below the density of the Forest Hills-Rego Park area on one side and the Ridgewood-Maspeth community on the other.

The names Middle Village and Glendale have been attributed to the area because a large part of the neighborhood usually known as Middle Village and part of the Glendale section are included within the three health areas -- 18.10, 18.21, and 18.22 -- established as a Statistical District by the City Planning Department.

In general terms, the boundary runs from 69th Street along Calamus Avenue and 85th and 86th Streets to the junction of 86th Street, Eliot Avenue and Woodhaven Boulevard; the line then follows Woodhaven Boulevard and Metropolitan Avenue, the border of the Forest Hills section, to Park Lane South, the southern boundary. The border line between the Ridgewood-Maspeth community is the park boundary to Myrtle Avenue, 73rd Place to Metropolitan Avenue and then 69th Street.

Primarily this is a residential section with 26.2 percent of the land used for homes. Relatively little of the territory is given over to commercial purposes: a little is devoted to light and a little to heavy industries, a little to stores, transportation, etc. Park lands and outdoor recreation facilities account for about 582 acres or almost one-fourth of the total, and public facilities and public and private institutions and the cemetery take up another 200 acres. About 124 acres were vacant in the 1955-56 period.

Population size

Middle Village and those parts of Glendale included in this community were the home of just over 60,000 persons in 1957, only a little over 3 percent of the Queens population. Among the seventeen communities, only Woodhaven-Richmond Hill had a smaller population. The period of most rapid growth was in the 1930's when the number of residents rose from 36,991 to 52,626 in 1940, or 42 percent. The 1940's brought a rise of only 4,200 to 56,837; the interval from 1950 to 1957 added almost as many -- 3,575 -- or 6 percent. The population rose in two of the three health areas but decreased by 650 in Health Area 18.21. The change seems to be small in view of a 14 percent increase in dwelling units between 1950 and 1955-56. One- and two-family houses, however, still absorb a large proportion of the land; less than 7 percent of the residential acreage is occupied by multiple dwellings.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Native whites of continental origin were the predominant group -- almost 80 percent in 1950 -- but whites of foreign birth constituted a fifth of the total. The country of origin which led all the rest by a substantial margin was Germany (3,693), with Italy second in importance (1,594), Ireland (Eire) the third (882), Russia the fourth (827) and Poland, the fifth (804). Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia together accounted for another 1,305 so that the Eastern European group in combination was quite large. Only 836 were of British or Canadian birth. The presence of these foreign-born residents indicate some cultural variety. The Puerto Rican and nonwhite groups were very small.

Population of Middle Village,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>56,837</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Continental native white	45,188	79.5
Foreign-born white	11,415	20.1
Puerto Rican	120	0.2
Negro	53	0.1
Other nonwhite races	61	0.1

1957 Census: The latest census reveals a decrease since 1950 in the Negro residents but a small rise in the "other" nonwhites, most of whom probably are Orientals. The only information bearing on persons of Puerto Rican birth or origin -- births and school enrolment -- does not indicate an increase. It is possible that private residential construction since 1950 eliminated some dwellings formerly inhabited by the Negro and Puerto Rican groups. But one major change is known: as late as September 1953, tenants were living in the temporary veterans project on Eliot Avenue between 69th and 76th Streets, but by April 1954, all tenants were out and the structures subsequently were demolished.

Population of Middle Village,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>60,412</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	60,307	99.8
Negro	15	-
Other nonwhite races	90	0.2

The churches situated in a community usually give some indication of the cultural background except in areas of considerable population turnover. Situated within this community in 1958 were 8 Protestant churches, 4 Roman Catholic churches and 2 Jewish Centers. The Protestant churches include two

Lutheran, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a United Christian Church and two called "community churches." Protestant churches, of course, do not have parish boundaries so that members do not necessarily live near the church attended.

1957 births: The most recent statistics on births occurring in this community offer no suggestion of population change. Among the 1,039 births in 1957, 1,034 were to white mothers, one to a nonwhite and four to Puerto Rican mothers.

Public school enrolment: The estimates compiled by the Board of Education in September 1957 on the children enrolled in the public elementary and junior high schools located in the Middle Village community show 6 Negro, 12 Puerto Rican and 3,521 white or Oriental children on register, a total of 3,539. Yet the 1957 Census reports 6,863 children from 6-13 years of age residing here, 6,842 of them white, 3 Negro and 18 of another nonwhite race. Public school districts may play a part in the disparity but parochial and private schools may be chiefly responsible. In addition to 6 public schools located in this area, there are 5 Roman Catholic parochial schools and one Lutheran.

#### Age groups

The age composition of this community in 1957 did not differ markedly from the age distribution for Queens as a whole but the younger groups are proportionately a bit lower and the groups 45 years and over somewhat higher than for the entire borough. Children and youth under 20 years constituted 27.9 percent of the total, the 20-29 year group, 12.6 percent and those 30 or over, 59.5 percent.

In comparison with 1950, as shown below, the aged group recorded the largest percentage increase (34 percent) and the middle-aged, as might be expected, the next largest. All the child and youth groups show some rise, with the decreases found in the years from 20 through 44. The low birth rate of the 1930's, of course, brought a general reduction in the 20-24 year age group but military service, college attendance, the tendency of the young unmarried as well as the young married adults to move either to the center of the city or to less long-settled communities may all be contributing factors.

#### Population of Middle Village, by age group: 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	56,837	100.0	60,412	100.0	6.3
Under 6 years	5,267	9.2	5,334	8.8	1.3
6 - 13 years	6,024	10.6	6,863	11.4	13.9
14 - 19 years	4,358	7.7	4,642	7.7	6.5
20 - 24 years	4,104	7.2	3,544	5.8	-13.6
25 - 29 years	4,130	7.3	4,102	6.8	-0.7
30 - 44 years	13,991	24.6	12,980	21.5	-7.2
45 - 64 years	15,002	26.4	17,647	29.2	17.6
65 years and over	3,961	7.0	5,300	8.8	33.8

Sex distribution: As in every Queens community, the females outnumber the males; in Middle Village there were 94.2 males for every 100 females. Normally more males are born and ordinarily the number of boys exceeds the number of girls until the late teen ages. Here, the girls have a slight edge among the children under 6 but the boys outnumber the girls from 6 through 19 years. Men and women in the middle years are almost equal in number.

Population of Middle Village, by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	29,310	31,102	94.2
Under 6 years	2,655	2,679	99.1
6 - 13 years	3,480	3,383	102.9
14 - 19 years	2,325	2,317	100.3
20 - 24 years	1,627	1,917	84.9
25 - 29 years	1,957	2,145	91.2
30 - 44 years	6,061	6,919	87.6
45 - 64 years	8,786	8,861	99.2
65 years and over	2,419	2,881	84.0

Other Population characteristics: 1950

Although residential construction indicates some turnover in the population since 1950, there is certainly no evidence of radical change in the racial or cultural composition of the neighborhood. The 1950 data should indicate -- at the least -- the characteristics which may have been modified in recent years. In 1950 this was a community of home owners and the homes in the area are still mostly one- or two-family houses.

Economic status: For the year 1949, the median family income for Queens as a whole was \$4,121. The family median for the Middle Village-Glendale area near Forest Park (Health Area 18.10) was almost identical, \$4,120. The families were quite heavily concentrated in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 class where 2,160 of the 5,420 families reporting their incomes were found. But 1,130 family groups had incomes of from \$5,000 to \$6,999 and 730 received \$7,000 or more.

Incomes were somewhat lower in the section nearer Ridgewood and Maspeth, between Eliot and Calamus Avenues (Health Area 18.21) where the median was \$3,800. In the neighborhood of Juniper Valley Park (Health Area 18.22) the median was highest -- \$4,380. Here 2,050 of the 5,135 families reporting were in the upper brackets -- \$5,000 or over.

Educational level: The resident's formal education, as indicated by the median school years completed by adults, was not much above the elementary school level in 1950. The median years were 8.9 in two health areas and 9.2 in the third -- Health Area 18.22, where the income was somewhat higher. About 40 percent of the adults, however, had attended high school and over 8 percent had had some collegiate training.

Family groups: This was definitely a family community in 1950 and the 15,235 married couples were a high proportion of the 15,820 family groups. Only 1,475 individuals lived alone or with persons who were not relatives. Only 110 of the 56,837 residents lived in quarters not considered to be regular households, e.g., rooming houses.

#### Delinquency rates

Officially recorded delinquent acts in 1957 by children and youth from 6 through 20 years of age give a rate for this neighborhood below the Queens rate of 26.3 per 1,000 of the appropriate population. The 1957 rate for Health Area 18.10 was 18.8 and for the other areas in combination -- 14.5 per 1,000. The rates for the year 1951, based on the appropriate 1950 population, was 8.0 in Health Area 18.10 and 11.9 for the combined areas 18.21 and 18.22.

#### Housing

Reference has been made previously to the 14 percent increase in dwelling units since 1950 when there were 16,871 enumerated by the Census of Housing. The net increase of 2,374 units is based on a count made for the City Planning Department during the year 1955-56. The 1955-56 data show a net increase of 1,025 (15.9 percent) in Health Area 18.10 -- the Forest Park section -- and of 1,224 (23 percent) in the Juniper Valley Park neighborhood (Health Area 18.22). Only 125 additional homes are reported in the area (18.21) extending north and west of Eliot Avenue.

Juniper Valley, a city-financed temporary housing project for veterans, erected in the post-war years was located on Eliot Avenue, from 69th to 76th Streets, but extended into both Health Areas 18.21 and 18.22. Originally, the buildings contained 345 apartments, of which 176 were still occupied in September 1953. But the last tenant moved out on April 6, 1954.

Land use computations indicate that this neighborhood contains few old walk-up apartment houses and even fewer of the newer elevator apartments. One-family homes -- more "attached", or in rows, than "detached" -- cover more acreage than any other type but two-family houses are also quite common.

Characteristics in 1950: The census data confirm the statement that the homes in this community are mostly one- and two-family dwellings. A little more than 85 percent of the homes occupied in 1950 were of that type and the owners lived in 58 percent of them. Some 2.7 percent of the units counted in 1950 were classified as substandard and 1.2 percent as having 1.51 or more persons per room, the definition of overcrowded.

Public housing: With the elimination of the temporary veterans project in 1954, there is no public project in this community and no present known plans for a project.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITYDay Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Nursery Schools

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Education, Board of, City of New York<sup>1/</sup>  
 P.S. 73: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
 54 Avenue and 71 Street, Maspeth  
 Evening center open Monday through Thursday.  
  
 P.S. 119: Evening Community Center  
 78 Avenue and 74 Street, Glendale  
 Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
2. Jewish Center of Forest Hills West  
 63-25 Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village  
 Youth activities, scouts, dramatics, men's club, adult education.  
 Facilities include auditorium, kitchen, library and 3 club-class rooms.
3. Parks, Department of, City of New York  
 Forest Park  
 Myrtle Avenue and Union Turnpike to Park Lane South  
 Bridle path, concert area, picnic area with fireplace.  
  
 Community Playground  
 Interboro Parkway opposite 71 Drive, Forest Hills  
  
 Dry Harbor Playground  
 80 Street and Myrtle Avenue, Glendale  
 Field house with playrooms, playground, wading pool, 2 basket-  
 ball courts, 3 horseshoe pitching, 2 paddle tennis, 2 shuffle-  
 board courts, softball field, table tennis, ice skating area.  
  
 Golf Course  
 Main Drive and Interboro Parkway  
 Golf course, locker facilities, coasting and skiing area.

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<sup>1/</sup> The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high ages, from 3 to 5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7 to 10 p.m., on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Greenhouse Playground  
Main Drive and Woodhaven Boulevard  
Playground and volley ball court.

Tennis Courts  
Park Lane South and 88 Street to Woodhaven Boulevard  
14 tennis courts and locker facilities.

Victory Field  
Woodhaven Boulevard and Myrtle Avenue  
Athletic field with running track, stadia, locker facilities,  
baseball diamond, bicycling area, 2 football fields, 14 handball  
courts, ice skating area, 2 playgrounds, roller hockey and  
skating area, 2 shuffleboard courts, 4 softball fields.

Playgrounds  
Park Lane South and 79 Street  
Park Lane South and Freedom Drive  
Jackson Pond Playground, 108 Street and Myrtle Avenue  
Park Lane South and Metropolitan Avenue

Juniper Valley Park  
62-63 Avenues, between Dry Harbor Road and railroad tracks.  
Playground, ice skating area, 2 baseball diamonds, 2 football  
fields, 10 handball, 10 paddle tennis and 8 shuffleboard courts,  
2 softball fields, 15 tennis courts.

Juniper Valley Playground  
Dry Harbor Road between 62 - 63 Avenues  
Playground, wading pool, ice skating area, 2 basketball,  
4 horseshoe pitching, 2 paddle tennis and 2 shuffleboard courts.

Middle Village Playground  
68 Road, 79 Street and 69 Avenue  
Playground and 2 handball courts.

Playground  
78 Avenue and 74 Street  
Playground, wading pool, ice skating area, 4 basketball, 4 paddle  
tennis, 3 shuffleboard and 4 volley ball courts.

Playground  
57 Avenue and South Service Drive opposite 83 Street

4. Queens Public Library  
The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book Hours for  
children, and Great Books Discussion Groups and other programs for  
adults.

Maspeth Branch  
55-07 69 Street, Maspeth

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Middle Village Branch  
75-17 Metropolitan Avenue, Middle Village

Other voluntary agencies:

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics

Hospital clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York  
P.S. 73, 54 Avenue and 71 Street, Maspeth  
Dental clinic

P.S. 119, 78 Avenue and 74 Street, Glendale  
Dental clinic

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services and counseling service to ex-service men and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Queens Office  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Long Island City Office  
32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City  
(Families in this area may also be referred to Jamaica District Office  
89-31 161 Street, Jamaica at agency's discretion)  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
4. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
North Shore District Office (serves area north of Metropolitan Avenue)  
33-70 Prince Street, Flushing  
  
South Shore District Office (serves area south of Metropolitan Avenue)  
91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica  
Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 49  
79-15 Penelope Avenue, Middle Village
2. Junior High School and Public School 73  
54 Avenue and 71 Street, Maspeth
3. Public School 87  
67-54 80 Street, Middle Village
4. Public School 113  
87-21 79 Avenue, Glendale
5. Public School 119  
78 Avenue and 74 Street, Glendale
6. Public School 128  
69-26 65 Drive, Middle Village

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Resurrection-Ascension Parish School  
85-43 Eliot Avenue, Rego Park (girls)
2. Resurrection-Ascension Parish School  
84-33 60 Road, Rego Park (boys)
3. Sacred Heart Parish School  
77-05 84 Street, East Glendale
4. St. Adalbert Parish School  
52-20 84 Street, Elmhurst
5. St. Margaret's Parish School  
66-27 79 Place, Middle Village

Protestant

St. John's Lutheran Church  
88-24 Myrtle Avenue, Glendale ( kindergarten through 8th grade)

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Lutheran

1. Ascension Lutheran Church (UL)  
78 Street and 78 Avenue, Glendale
2. St. John's Lutheran Church (MO)  
88-24 Myrtle Avenue, Glendale

Other

3. Calvary Presbyterian Church  
72 Place and Grand Avenue, Maspeth
4. Community Church of Elmhurst  
64-11 82 Place, Middle Village
5. Community Church  
80 Street and Caldwell Avenue, Elmhurst
6. Glendale Baptist Church  
79 Place and 78 Avenue, Glendale
7. Methodist Church  
75-27 Metropolitan Avenue, Middle Village
8. United Christian Church  
74-17 Myrtle Avenue, Glendale

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Resurrection-Ascension R.C. Church  
61-11 85 Street, Rego Park
2. Sacred Heart R.C. Church  
83-17 78 Avenue, East Glendale
3. St. Adalbert R.C. Church (Franciscan Conventual)  
52-29 83 Street, Elmhurst
4. St. Margaret R. C. Church  
66-05 79 Place, Middle Village

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES - continued

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Forest Park Jewish Center  
8375 Woodhaven Boulevard, Woodhaven
2. Jewish Center of Forest Hills West  
63-25 Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village

RIDGEWOOD - MASPETH  
(Glendale in part)

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

This Statistical Area established by the City Planning Department includes the Queens part of Ridgewood -- in general the section south of Metropolitan Avenue, part of the area considered by many as Glendale, and also much of Maspeth which is to the north of Metropolitan Avenue.

As defined here, the community extends over 3,128 acres, embracing Health Areas 16, 17, 22, 23 and 24. The division from Brooklyn is an irregular line from Grand Avenue to the cluster of cemeteries which adjoin Forest Park. The line dividing this area from the Long Island City, Woodside, and Elmhurst sections is along Grand and Maurice Avenues. The boundary between the neighboring Middle Village is 69th Street from Maurice Avenue to Metropolitan Avenue and then down 73rd Place to Myrtle Avenue, from which it follows the Brooklyn borough limits through the cemeteries to the south side of Forest Park.

The Ridgewood section in both Brooklyn and Queens is a long-established community where both homes and commercial enterprises have a considerable history. Maspeth is also an "old" section of Long Island. Cemeteries -- Catholic, Lutheran and others -- absorb much of the land, possibly about 30 percent. Light industry, retail and wholesale trade, services and storage facilities are found to some extent throughout but heavy industry is mostly in Health Area 16 on the Brooklyn and Long Island City border. Parks and outdoor recreation areas account for about 105 acres with 133 acres still vacant. With a 1957 population of over 100,000, the land used for living quarters, as computed in 1955-56, was about 754 acres, giving a density of about 145.8 persons per residential acre.

Population size

Despite a 6.6 percent reduction in the population from 1950 to 1957, Ridgewood-Maspeth with 109,929 residents is the present home of 6.2 percent of all Queens residents and was seventh in population among the seventeen communities. The population has been stabilized or on the decline since 1930 when there were 121,781 residents; from an almost unchanged count -- 121,879 -- in 1940, the number dropped to 117,685 in 1950 and, as noted, had declined again by 1957. The decrease from 1950 to 1957 was general throughout the section.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: At the time of the last decennial census, four-fifths of the residents were native-born whites, exclusive of the few white Puerto Ricans. Fewer than 100 Negroes lived here and even fewer nonwhites of other races.

The white residents of foreign birth constituted just under a fifth of the total. Originally settled largely by persons of German birth or descent, the German-born still predominated in 1950, with over 10,700 in the area, and those from Austria added 2,200 to the Germanic complexion. Poland was the only other Eastern European country represented by a sizable number -- 1,492. As in most sections of New York City, a considerable number were from Italy -- 2,319. The Irish Republic and the United Kingdom each contributed about 780 to the diversity of nationality backgrounds, Hungary, some 600 and Russia, about 500.

Population of Ridgewood-Maspeth,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	117,685	100.0
Continental native white	95,109	80.8
Foreign-born white	22,341	19.0
Puerto Rican	81	0.1
Negro	97	0.1
Other nonwhite races	57	<u>1/</u>
<u>1/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.</u>		

1957 Census: By 1957, the nonwhite population had decreased slightly with persons described as "white" accounting for 99.9 percent of the total. Certainly no noteworthy rise in the Puerto Rican residents is indicated by the school or birth data given below.

Population of Ridgewood-Maspeth,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	109,929	100.0
White	109,804	99.9
Negro	66	<u>1/</u>
Other nonwhite races	59	<u>1/</u>
<u>1/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.</u>		

The list of churches situated within this community in 1958 mirrors the variety of nationality backgrounds and sectarian beliefs apparently found here. Among the 25 Protestant churches, 4 are Lutheran and 3, Reformed, with two having German services. But there are also 4 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 2 Protestant Episcopal and 7 of seven different denominations. In addition the 7 Roman Catholic churches include Polish and German congregations. The two Hebrew synagogues are orthodox.

1957 births: The children born during the year 1957 -- 1,814 -- included only two to nonwhite mothers and three to Puerto Rican mothers.

Public school data: The ethnic census taken in September 1957 of the children attending the ten public elementary or junior high schools situated within this part of Queens gives a total register of 4,734 which includes three Negroes and no Puerto Ricans. This count omits the "600 school" since its students may be drawn from a considerable distance. Since there were over 11,000 children 6-13 years old living in the community in April 1957, it must be presumed that many attend the 6 Catholic parochial schools.

### Age groups

The age structure here -- as one would anticipate -- is that of an "older" community. Nearly 42 percent of the residents in 1957 were 45 years old or over while 11.4 percent were 65 or over. And the aged increased between 1950 and 1957 by almost 2,400, or some 23 percent. Each of the other age groups shown in the following tabulation registered a decrease except the 6-13 year olds and their rise was negligible.

Population of Ridgewood-Maspeth, by age group: 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	117,685	100.0	109,929	100.0	- 6.6
Under 6 years	10,593	9.0	9,224	8.3	-12.9
6 - 13 years	11,355	9.6	11,452	10.4	0.9
14 - 19 years	8,029	6.8	7,788	7.1	- 3.0
20 - 24 years	7,877	6.7	6,018	5.5	-23.6
25 - 29 years	8,477	7.2	7,160	6.5	-15.5
30 - 44 years	27,851	23.7	22,491	20.5	-19.2
45 - 64 years	33,345	28.3	33,257	30.3	- 0.3
65 years and over	10,158	8.6	12,539	11.4	23.4

Sex distribution: The sex ratio in 1957 was almost identical with that for the borough as a whole -- 92 males for every 100 females. As in the borough total, the boys exceed the girls for the years under 14. The ratio of males to

females is fairly high -- 82.6 -- for the group 20-24 years of age, nearly 5 points above the Queens level.

Population of Ridgewood-Maspeth, by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	52,673	57,256	92.0
Under 6 years	4,757	4,467	106.5
6 - 13 years	5,794	5,658	102.4
14 - 19 years	3,738	4,050	92.3
20 - 24 years	2,722	3,296	82.6
25 - 29 years	3,574	3,586	99.7
30 - 44 years	10,525	11,966	88.0
45 - 64 years	15,985	17,272	92.5
65 years and over	5,578	6,961	80.1

Other population characteristics: 1950

Changes in the number of homes in this community have been slight and not much difference in the composition of the population is indicated during the interval since 1950. The 1950 Census data, therefore, may still be comparatively valid.

Economic status: The income data for the year 1949 reported in the 1950 Census are useful chiefly as a standard of comparison between one community and another. The median family income for each of the five health areas which made up Ridgewood-Maspeth was below the median of \$4,121 for the entire borough. The range was from \$3,451 in Health Area 16 to \$3,860 for families living in Health Area 24. Yet among the 32,875 family groups reporting income, some 7,530 had incomes from \$5,000 to just under \$10,000 and 630 family incomes were \$10,000 or more.

Educational level: On the average, the adult population's years of formal schooling was only slightly higher than the grade school level. For the whites, the medians for the several areas range from 8.6 to 8.8 school years completed, lower than the borough median of 10 years. But these figures conceal the 3,285 adults who had attended college and the 12,155 who had been graduated from high school; together these adults represented 20 percent of the total population 25 years old or older.

Family groups: As in most Queens communities almost all the inhabitants lived in ordinary households. In this area, 305 persons in a total 1950 population of over 117,000 resided in rooming or boarding houses or similar accommodations. But there were about 5,520 persons living alone or with non-relatives; these living arrangements probably reflected the large group of middle-aged and aged residents. The others lived as members of the 34,405 families; some 31,010 of these families included married couples.

Delinquency rates

The 1957 delinquency rates for the health areas in this community are somewhat lower than the borough average of 26.3 per 1,000 except for Health Area 16. In that section the rate per 1,000 population 6-20 years of age, was 27.7; the lowest rate was 19.7 in Health Area 24 and 22.0, 23.0, and 25.7 in the others. Delinquency in all areas was higher than in 1951 when the rates ranged from 8.5 to 13.1 per 1,000 of the 1950 child and youth population.

Housing

As stated previously, not a great deal of change in housing seems to have occurred since 1950. A total of 392 dwelling units had been added by 1955-56 to the 38,597 counted in 1950; many of the new dwellings (281) are in Health Area 17. One section (Health Area 23) shows a reduction of 57 units. The housing is a mixture of one- and two-family houses and three- or four-story walk-up apartments. Possibly some of the additional units represent conversion of the one- or two-family homes. On the whole, it seems probable that the 1950 characteristics are roughly valid at the present for the bulk of the housing.

Characteristics in 1950: In 1950 the owners lived in almost 30 percent of the occupied units and not quite half (48.8 percent) of the occupied dwellings were one- or two-family houses. Although most of the housing is not of recent construction, only 2.9 percent of the homes were considered to be substandard. And only about one percent were called overcrowded.

Public housing: This area contains no public projects and none is presently planned here.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICESA. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITYDay Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

None

Other auspices

Ridgewood Gardens Cooperative Nursery School (In cooperation with  
Play Schools Association)  
62-19 53 Avenue, Maspeth  
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Education, Board of, City of New York<sup>1/</sup>  
Grover Cleveland High School: Evening Community Center  
2127 Himrod Street, Ridgewood  
Open Monday through Thursday. Program includes swimming.
- P.S. 71: Afterschool Playground  
62-85 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood
- P.S. 72: Afterschool Playground  
60-02 Maspeth Avenue, Maspeth
- P.S. 77: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
976 Seneca Avenue, Ridgewood  
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
- P.S. 81: Afterschool Playground  
559 Cypress Avenue, Ridgewood
- P.S. 91: Afterschool Playground  
Central Avenue and 69 Street, Glendale
- P.S. 93: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
66-56 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood  
Evening center open Monday through Friday.

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<sup>1/</sup> The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school ages, from 3-5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7-10 p.m., on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S. 153; Evening Community Center  
60-02 60 Lane, Maspeth  
Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday.

P.S. 611: Afterschool Playground  
511 Seneca Avenue, Ridgewood

2. Maspeth Jewish Center  
66-65 Grand Avenue, Maspeth  
Adult clubs, adult education, youth clubs, physical education, vocational guidance. Facilities include one club room, game room and playground.

3. Parks, Department of, City of New York  
Benninger Playground  
Madison Street and Fresh Pond Road, West Ridgewood  
Basketball, handball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard and volley ball courts, table tennis, ice skating area, playground, wading pool.

Farmers Oval Playground  
65 Place and 68 Avenue

Grover Cleveland Park  
Stanhope Street, Grandview and Fairview Avenues  
Field house with playrooms; basketball (3), handball (4), paddle tennis (3), shuffleboard (3) and volley ball (1) courts, ice and roller skating areas, table tennis, softball, playgrounds, wading pool.

Highland Park - Queens section  
Interboro Parkway to borough boundary  
Baseball diamonds (2), football and soccer fields, handball (10), horseshoe pitching (8) and tennis (26) courts, softball, coasting area.

Playground  
Central Avenue and 70 Street  
Basketball, handball (4), paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice skating and roller hockey areas, playground.

Playground  
Onderdonk, Starr and Willoughby Avenues

Park  
54 Avenue, Borden and Maurice Avenues  
Playgrounds (2), wading pool, ice skating area, volley ball court.

Playground  
69 Street and 58 Avenue between Brown Place and South Service Drive

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

## 4. Police Athletic League Center

Ridgewood Democratic Club

60-70 Putnam Avenue, West Ridgewood

Dramatics and special interest groups. Meets alternate Wednesdays,  
8-10:30 p.m. (1957-58).

Silver Dollar Club

55-27 Myrtle Avenue, East Ridgewood

Drum and bugle corps, Monday, 7-10 p.m., dances on Friday, 7-10 p.m.

## 5. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book  
Hours for children, and Great Books Discussion Groups and  
other programs for adults.

Glendale Branch

78-60 73 Place, Glendale

Ridgewood Branch

2012 Madison Street, Ridgewood

## 6. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York

Eastern District Branch - Ridgewood Extension Center

66-89 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood

An office only. Recreation program for boys, 8-14 years, using schools,  
churches, and other community facilities from 3:30-5 p.m. Activities  
include basketball, Junior Hi-Y groups, and Parents' Committee. Swim-  
ming one day a week at Eastern District Branch, Brooklyn.

## Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New  
York, the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America,  
and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area,  
utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social  
agencies. The Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young  
Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.Child Health Services<sup>2/</sup>

Health, Department of, City of New York

Child Health Station:

Maspeth District Health Center

769 Onderdonk Avenue, Maspeth

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<sup>2/</sup> These organizations have been listed in the communities in which the office  
or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to resi-  
dents of the area.

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics<sup>2/</sup>

Hospital clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Maspeth District Health Center

769 Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood

Eye clinic. Children referred by school doctor or nurse.

P.S. 72

60-02 Maspeth Avenue, Maspeth

Dental clinic.

P.S. 81

551 Cypress Avenue, Ridgewood

Eye clinic.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-servicemen and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Queens Office  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Jamaica District Office  
89-30 161 Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
4. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
South Shore District Office  
91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica  
Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 68  
59-09 St. Felix Avenue, Ridgewood
2. Public School 71  
62-85 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood
3. Public School 72  
60-02 Maspeth Avenue, Maspeth
4. Public School 77  
976 Seneca Avenue, Ridgewood
5. Public School 81  
559 Cypress Avenue, Ridgewood
6. Public School 88  
60-85 Catalpa Avenue, Ridgewood
7. Public School 91  
Central Avenue and 69 Street, Glendale
8. Public School 93  
66-56 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood
9. Public School 153  
60-02 60 Lane, Maspeth
10. Public School 611  
511 Seneca Avenue, East Ridgewood

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Holy Cross Parish School  
61-11 56 Road, Maspeth
2. Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal Parish School  
62-67 60 Place, Ridgewood
3. St. Aloysius Parish School  
1817 Stanhope Street, Ridgewood
4. St. Matthias Parish School  
58-25 Catalpa Avenue, Ridgewood

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic - continued

5. St. Pancras Parish School  
72-21 68 Street, Glendale
6. St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish School  
61-17 Grand Avenue, Maspeth

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Baptist

1. Ridgewood Baptist Church  
64-01 Catalpa Avenue, Ridgewood
2. Wyckoff Baptist Church  
73-02 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood

Lutheran

3. Covenant Lutheran Church (UL)  
68-59 60 Lane, Ridgewood
4. Emmaus Lutheran Church (MO) (English and German)  
67-01 60 Street, Ridgewood
5. Redeemer Lutheran Church (MO)  
69-07 Cooper Avenue, Glendale
6. Trinity Lutheran Church (UL)  
60 Street and 60 Avenue, Maspeth

Methodist

7. Christ Methodist Church  
71-29 68 Place, Glendale
8. First Methodist Church  
71-24 72 Street, Glendale
9. Methodist Church  
66-35 58 Avenue, Maspeth
10. Methodist Church  
601 Woodward Avenue, Ridgewood

Presbyterian

11. East Williamsburg-First Presbyterian Church  
62-54 60 Place, Ridgewood
12. Presbyterian Church  
Forest and 70 Avenues, Ridgewood
13. St. James United Presbyterian Church  
61-16 68 Avenue, Ridgewood

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continued

Protestant Episcopal

14. Annunciation Protestant Episcopal Church  
71-05 Cooper Avenue, Glendale
15. St. Saviour's Protestant Episcopal Church  
58 Street and 57 Road, Maspeth

Reformed Church

16. Reformed Church in America  
74-02 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood
17. Reformed Church in America  
77-11 64 Place, Glendale
18. Trinity Church (German)  
66-30 60 Place, Ridgewood

Other

19. First Church of Christ  
Arnold Avenue and 55 Street, Maspeth
20. First Church of Christ Scientist  
65-17 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood
21. Glendale Evangelical United Brethern Church  
66 Place and Central Avenue, Glendale
22. New Apostolic Church  
60-33 Madison Street, Ridgewood
23. Ridgewood Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
65-02 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood
24. St. John's Church (Evangelical United Brethern)  
1735 Linden Street, Ridgewood
25. St. Mark's Church (Evangelical and Reformed)  
601-03 Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Holy Cross R.C. Church (Polish)  
61-21 56 Road, Maspeth
2. Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal R.C. Church  
62-81 60 Place, Ridgewood

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC - continued

3. St. Aloysius R.C. Church (German)  
382 Onderdonk Avenue, West Ridgewood
4. St. Mattias R.C. Church  
58-15 Catalpa Avenue, Ridgewood
5. St. Pancras R.C. Church  
72-22 68 Street, Glendale
6. St. Stanislaus Kostka R.C. Church  
57-15 61 Street, Maspeth
7. Transfiguration R.C. Church (Lithuanian)  
64-14 56 Road, Maspeth

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Agudar Israel of Ridgewood (Orthodox)  
1618 Cornelia Street, Ridgewood
2. Maspeth Jewish Center (Orthodox)  
66-65 Grand Avenue, Maspeth

WOODHAVEN - RICHMOND HILLSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYThe area

Woodhaven-Richmond Hill, as defined here, is the smallest of the seventeen Queens districts -- both in area and in population. It is the territory composed of Health Areas 25 and 26 from Park Lane South, the border of Forest Park, to Atlantic Avenue and from the Brooklyn borough line at Elderts Lane to Lefferts Boulevard, the boundary established for Jamaica in this study.<sup>1/</sup>

Prior to 1940, this long-established, middle-income residential district had changed very little over the years. And in 1955-56 its general character apparently was similar; approximately 56 percent of the total acreage (1,011) was reported to be residential; one-family detached houses, some of them spacious, absorb 37 percent of the 565 acres devoted to homes. One-family attached and two-family houses occupy another 53 percent of the residential acreage, with apartment houses taking up only 12 percent. Despite the many one-family homes, the population density is 94.5 persons per residential acre. Very little land is used for trade and none for industry, only 12 or 13 acres for parks or outdoor recreation facilities; some 17 acres are vacant.

Population size

For nearly thirty years, the population has remained close to 52,000. In 1930, the census takers enumerated 52,093 but in 1940 the count was down slightly to 51,874. The war and post-war years did bring an upturn of 2,100 or 4 percent to 53,979 in 1950. But by April 1957 there had been a one percent decrease to 53,440. The number living between Woodhaven and Lefferts Boulevards rose by about 800 but the section nearer Brooklyn lost 1,300. This smallest of the seventeen communities contains only 3 percent of the Queens population.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Native whites born on the mainland of the United States have been the predominant group in this community for a long time; they accounted for 85 percent of the total in 1950. The foreign-born whites, most of whom were naturalized citizens, accounted for almost 15 percent of the residents. The Puerto

1/ The New York Market Analysis has established a practically identical neighborhood but calls the entire area "Woodhaven." The section which the Market Analysis calls Richmond Hill is included here in "Jamaica." The Chamber of Commerce, Borough of Queens in delimiting its communities, however, includes that part of Health Area 26 east of the old L.I.R.R. tracks (100th Street) to Van Wyck Boulevard in its "Richmond Hill."

Rican and nonwhite groups were very few in number and all together formed only four-tenths of one percent of the total.

Population of Woodhaven-Richmond Hill,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	53,979	100.0
Continental native white	45,955	85.1
Foreign-born white	7,814	14.5
Puerto Rican	83	0.2
Negro	97	0.1
Other nonwhite races	30	0.1

A third of the foreign-born whites came from Germany and a little more than a fifth from the Eastern European countries, including Russia and Lithuania. Those born in Italy (1,040) constituted 13 percent, those from Britain and Canada about 10 and those from the Irish Republic only 7 percent.

1957 Census: Over 99 percent of the residents were white in 1957 as well as in 1950 but there was a small rise in the nonwhite group -- Negroes and also the Orientals. No evidence of a recent rise in persons of Puerto Rican birth or descent is found in the available data on 1957 births or school enrolment.

Population of Woodhaven-Richmond Hill,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	53,440	100.0
White	53,242	99.7
Negro	120	0.2
Other nonwhite races	78	0.1

The churches situated within this community in 1958 reflect a variety of sectarian and denominational groups. The Protestant churches -- 17 -- include 3 Lutheran, 3 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 2 Protestant Episcopal and 5 other denominations. In addition, there are 2 Roman Catholic churches and 2 Hebrew synagogues.

1957 births: In this year out of a total of 980 births only 5 infants were born to nonwhite mothers (Negro and other) and only 2 to mothers of Puerto Rican origin.

Public school data: The September 1957 census taken in the public elementary and junior high schools shows an enrolment in the six schools situated within this area of 2,649 children; only 2 were Negro and 4 Puerto Rican; children

of Oriental stock and American Indians are classified with white children in the count of 2,643 "others." The 1957 Census reports 5,465 children from 6 through 13 years of age including 2 Negro and 17 of other nonwhite races. It is possible that the difference between public school enrolment and the census is partly because public school districts are such that some of the children living in this area attend school in adjacent communities. Of course, some of the children attend the two Catholic parochial schools in the area or other private schools.

### Age groups

In view of the history and character of this neighborhood, it is not surprising to find a fairly heavy concentration here of the older age groups. By 1957 the aged, i.e., those 65 years or older, were a larger proportion of the community total than in any other section of Queens; this group increased 11 per cent from 6,648 in 1950 to 7,404 in 1957 when they account for almost 14 per cent of the inhabitants. In fact, although this smallest community was the home of only 3 percent of the borough's total population of all ages, a little over 5 percent of the borough's aged group is found here.

The middle-aged (45-64 years) also are proportionately of greater importance here than in the borough as a whole but the adults from 30 through 44 years are a smaller proportion. Together, adults of 30 years or more constitute more than three-fifths of the total.

Although, as the next tabulation shows, the children from 6 through 13 years increased quite sharply and 14-19 year group also rose but less sharply, the child and youth population, i.e., under 20 years forms only 25.1 percent of the total. Only two communities have a lower proportion -- Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona and Forest Hills-Rego Park. The young adult groups and adults from 30 to 44 years all registered decreases.

Population of Woodhaven-Richmond Hill, by age groups 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	53,979	100.0	53,440	100.0	- 0.1
Under 6 years	4,615	8.5	4,585	8.6	- 0.7
6 - 13 years	4,501	8.3	5,465	10.2	21.4
14 - 19 years	3,043	5.6	3,381	6.3	11.1
20 - 24 years	3,375	6.3	2,705	5.1	-19.9
25 - 29 years	3,767	7.0	3,497	6.5	- 7.2
30 - 44 years	12,415	23.0	10,644	19.9	-14.3
45 - 64 years	15,615	28.9	15,759	29.5	0.9
65 years and over	6,648	12.3	7,404	13.9	11.4

Sex distribution: The 1957 distribution of the population by age and sex reveals a substantial excess of females in the total population. This is natural when the older age groups carry such weight. For every 100 females in this area there were but 86.8 males. In only two other Queens communities is this ratio below 90. In both the Forest Hills-Rego Park area and the Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona community, the ratio of males per 100 females is 87.9.

The next tabulation shows this ratio for each of the age groups, bringing out in comparison with the borough-wide ratios, the excess of females in the upper age groups and in the 20-24 year group. One other divergence from the borough-wide data is the ratio of males to females 25-29 years -- 93.3; this is quite high in comparison with the borough-wide ratio of 89.3 and with the ratios in many of the other Queens communities.

Population of Woodhaven-Richmond Hill,  
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	24,826	28,614	86.8
Under 6 years	2,326	2,259	103.0
6 - 13 years	2,750	2,715	101.3
14 - 19 years	1,631	1,750	93.2
20 - 24 years	1,150	1,555	74.0
25 - 29 years	1,688	1,809	93.3
30 - 44 years	4,878	5,766	84.6
45 - 64 years	7,342	8,417	87.2
65 years and over	3,061	4,343	70.5

Other population characteristics: 1950

The population in the total community appears to have been relatively static in numbers but the small increase in one part with a larger decrease in the other suggests some turnover or shifting of inhabitants. It is difficult to estimate to what degree the 1950 characteristics discussed here are still valid.

Economic status: This has long been considered a "middle-class" community. The section from Woodhaven to Lefferts Boulevard (Health Area 26) where the population has risen slightly since 1950 was the section of higher incomes. The median family income in 1949 was \$4,169 or slightly above the Queens median but 38 percent of the families had incomes of \$5,000 or over. In Health Area 25 the median was \$3,942 but 32 percent of the families were in the \$5,000 or over class. In a small area near Forest Park and Kew Gardens from Jamaica Avenue to 84th Avenue, the median was \$5,000 or over.

Educational level: In 1950, the typical white adult residing in Health Area 25 which borders on Brooklyn had completed 8.9 years of formal schooling. But 24 percent of the adults 25 years old or older had been graduated from high school and another 8 percent had also attended college. In the higher income

area, 27 percent were high school graduates and an additional 14 percent had also had some college-level training; the median for whites was 10.4 years of school completed.

Family groups: Most of the population lived in family groups and in ordinary households. Some 350 lived in rooming or boarding houses, etc., and 347 in institutions. The unrelated individuals, that is persons not living as part of a family, were a substantial group -- 3,165 -- even though most of them lived in housekeeping quarters. Despite so many older residents, the number of families which included a married couple is quite high -- 13,540 couples in a total of 15,295 family groups.

#### Delinquency rates

The delinquency rates in Health Area 26 were 12.9 per 1,000 children and youth 6-20 years of age in 1951 and 29 in 1957. In Health Area 25, the rates were lower -- 9.6 in 1951 and 24 in 1957 -- although it was a lower income area than Health Area 26 in 1950.

#### Housing

In comparison with other Queens communities, the change in dwelling units between 1950 and the computations made in 1955-56 was minor -- an increase of 3.7 percent from 17,585 to 18,242; 600 units were added in Health Area 26 and only 57 in Health Area 25. But, as noted in the description of the area, most of the homes are still one- or two-family houses. The construction of Garden and Forest Houses in 1954 in the Kew Gardens area was responsible for 300 units in Health Area 26. This is a six-story apartment house. On the whole, however, the characteristics of the housing described in 1950 may be applicable at present to the bulk of the housing.

Characteristics in 1950: Home ownership was quite high -- 44 percent. Almost 70 percent of the dwelling units were one- or two-family houses. Only 2.5 percent of the dwellings were reported to be dilapidated or without adequate bath or toilet facilities -- that is substandard. Some 200 units, or 1.2 percent, were called overcrowded.

Public housing: No projects are located in this community and there are no present plans for a project.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

None

Other auspices

Tilmar Nursery and Kindergarten  
87-61 111 Street, Richmond Hill  
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Atlantic Senior Citizens Center  
Veterans of Foreign Wars Building  
87-25 118 Street, Richmond Hill  
Serves men and women near 60 and over - interracial, nonsectarian.  
Program of luncheon followed by speakers, films, games, crafts,  
group singing, dancing, etc. Meets Thursday, 12-4 p.m.
2. Congregation Beth Israel  
88-01 102 Street, Richmond Hill  
Adult education, youth clubs, dramatics, physical education.  
Facilities include auditorium, 8 club rooms, gymnasium, library,  
bowling alleys, 2 lounges.
3. Education, Board of, City of New York<sup>1/</sup>  
Richmond Hill High School: Evening Community Center  
89-30 114 Street, Richmond Hill  
Open Monday through Thursday; swimming included.  
  
P.S. 90: Afterschool Playground  
86-50 109 Street, Richmond Hill  
  
P.S. 97: Afterschool Playground  
85-52 85 Street, Woodhaven

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<sup>1/</sup> The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school ages, from 3-5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7-10 p.m., on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. Parks, Department of, City of New York

Equity Park Playground

88-89 Avenues near 90 Street, Woodhaven

Playground, table tennis, 3 tennis courts, basketball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard and volley ball courts.

Forest Park

Although this park is all located in the Glendale (included in Middle Village) and Forest Hills communities, its southern boundary is adjacent to Woodhaven and Richmond Hill and all the Park facilities are available to residents of these areas. For listing of these facilities see Middle Village (and part Glendale) and Forest Hills-Rego Park communities.

5. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book Hours for children, and Great Books Discussion Groups and other programs for adults.

Richmond Hill Branch

118-14 Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill

Woodhaven Branch

85-41 Forest Parkway, Woodhaven

Other voluntary agencies:

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics<sup>2/</sup>

Hospital clinics

None

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<sup>2/</sup> These organizations have been listed in the community in which the office or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area.

Other clinics -- continued

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York  
P.S. 97, 85-52 85 Street, Woodhaven  
Dental clinic

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services and counseling service to ex-service men and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Queens Office  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Jamaica District Office  
89-31 161 Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
4. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
South Shore District Office  
91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica  
Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 51  
87-50 118 Street, Richmond Hill
2. Public School 60  
80-35 87 Road, Woodhaven
3. Public School 65  
87-04 78 Street, Woodhaven
4. Public School 66  
85-11 102 Street, Richmond Hill
5. Public School 90  
86-50 109 Street, Richmond Hill
6. Public School 97  
85-52 85 Street, Woodhaven

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Holy Child Jesus Parish School  
111 Street and 86 Avenue, Richmond Hill
2. St. Thomas Apostle Parish School  
87-04 88 Avenue, Woodhaven

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Baptist

1. Richmond Hill Baptist Church  
114-07 91 Avenue, Richmond Hill
2. Woodhaven Baptist Church  
80 Street and 87 Avenue, Woodhaven

Congregational Christian

3. Christ Congregational Christian Church  
85 Road and 91 Street, Woodhaven
4. Pilgrim Church  
104 Street and 89 Avenue, Richmond Hill
5. Union Congregational Christian Church  
115 Street and 86 Avenue, Richmond Hill

Lutheran

6. St. John's Lutheran Church (UL)  
86-20 114 Street, Richmond Hill
7. St. Luke's Lutheran Church (UL)  
85 Street and 87 Road, Woodhaven
8. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (MO) (English and German)  
89-19 114 Street, Richmond Hill

Methodist

9. Methodist Church  
80 Street and 89 Avenue, Woodhaven
10. Trinity Methodist Church  
86 Avenue and 108 Street, Richmond Hill

Protestant Episcopal

11. Resurrection Protestant Episcopal Church  
118 Street and 85 Avenue, Richmond Hill
12. St. Matthews Protestant Episcopal Church  
85-45 96 Street, Woodhaven

PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continuedOther

13. Community Church  
102-16 89 Avenue, Richmond Hill
14. Emanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church  
91-01 Woodhaven Boulevard, Woodhaven
15. First Church of Christ Scientist  
87-60 112 Street, Richmond Hill
16. First Presbyterian Church  
91-19 111 Street, Richmond Hill
17. Forest Park Reformed Church in America  
85-19 86 Avenue, Woodhaven

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Holy Child Jesus R.C. Church  
111-11 86 Avenue, Richmond Hill
2. St. Thomas Apostle R.C. Church  
87-19 88 Avenue, Woodhaven

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Beth Israel  
88-01 102 Street, Richmond Hill
2. Congregation Bnai Israel of Woodhaven  
8907 Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven

RICHMOND HILL SOUTH - OZONE PARK AND SOUTH OZONE PARK - HOWARD BEACHSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITIESThe area

This collection of neighborhoods is the largest geographically of the seventeen Queens districts and ranks fourth in population. It extends over some 15,000 acres but the New York International Airport (Anderson Field) on Jamaica Bay accounts for approximately 4,700 acres. The islands in Jamaica Bay, including the populated Broad Channel section, are part of this community. The mainland area stretches from Atlantic Avenue to Jamaica Bay and from the Brooklyn line to Van Wyck and Rockaway Boulevards.

The parks, beaches, and other outdoor recreation areas absorb over 5,200 acres (35 percent of the total) and cemeteries and other public and private institutions (schools, firehouses, etc.) another 65 acres. In addition to the space used for shops and service industries, perhaps 35 acres are utilized for heavy industries and some 1,300 acres are vacant. The health areas covered are 30, 31, 32.10, 32.20, 36.11 and 36.12.

Considering the distance from the center of the City, the population density of this community -- taken as a whole -- is rather high. The 1957 population indicates the presence of 80.9 residents for each of the 1,636 residential acres. Only in the less well-developed sections near the airport -- Howard Beach and the nearby sections of South Ozone Park, adjoining South Jamaica -- has the density risen appreciably in the last ten years and the characteristics of the residents changed. Richmond Hill, including Richmond Hill South which is part of this community, was developed as a suburban residential community in the Civil War era; this section and Ozone Park have been well-populated neighborhoods of one- and two-family houses, not expensive, for many years.

Population size

This community, with its 132,353 inhabitants in 1957, contains 7.5 percent of the borough's population. It is exceeded in size by only three communities -- the large Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona area, the densely settled Astoria and urbanized Jamaica and South Jamaica. Together, these four communities are the home of 37.5 percent of the Queens population. All have long histories and except for certain parts of the first are not the product of quick, post-war expansion.

The 1957 population of this community represents a growth from 1930 of only 8,900 and is less than the 1940 count of 133,028. A small decline was reported in 1950, most of the decrease occurring in the sections near the airport. Between 1950 and 1957 the movement was reversed; the older sections show slight decreases but in Health Area 36.11 where a marked increase is reported in dwelling

units, the population rose from 17,673 to 22,726. The total community's population, however, was almost unchanged -- a rise of two-tenths of one percent.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: As late as 1950 the population was almost entirely white -- 84 percent native born, where the small group of Puerto Ricans are treated as a separate group.

Population of Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park  
and South Ozone Park-Howard Beach,  
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	132,088	100.0
Continental native white	110,907	84.0
Foreign-born white	20,569	15.6
Puerto Rican	327	0.2
Negro	224	0.2
Other nonwhite races	61	<u>1/</u>

1/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Almost one-third of the more than 20,000 foreign-born whites came from Italy (6,607) but some 18 percent (3,838) were from Germany. The single country of origin next in importance was Eire with 1,578 but Russia, Poland and the other East European countries as a group formed close to one-fifth of the foreign-born total. Something over 1,800 persons came from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland or Canada.

1957 Census: Even if one assumes some under-enumeration of the 1957 population and further assumes that the residents not counted were all non-white, the community as a whole continues to be chiefly white. But the neighborhoods adjoining South Jamaica (Health Area 32.20 and Health Area 36.12) have acquired substantial Negro populations. As the following tabulation shows, only some 4,500 Negroes, or a little over 3 percent, live in the overall area but about 2,900 are in the comparatively small Health Area 32.20 and almost 1,400 in the nearby blocks between Rockaway Boulevard and the airport boundary in Health Area 36.12; the proportion of nonwhites among the 32,000 residents in these two health areas was 13 percent by 1957. On the basis of the birth statistics and public school data for 1957, a group of approximately 500-600 Puerto Rican residents seems probable. The

impact on the community of these changes may well be in excess of the number of residents involved.

Population of Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park  
and South Ozone Park-Howard Beach,  
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	132,353	100.0
White	127,731	96.5
Negro	4,542	3.4
Other nonwhite races	80	0.1

The churches now situated in the community reflect considerable cultural as well as sectarian variety. The Roman Catholics have 11 churches here and there are 6 synagogues or temples. Protestants of all denominations are found among the 33 churches: there are 9 Lutheran, 7 Presbyterian, 5 Protestant Episcopal, 3 Methodist, 2 Congregational, as well as two called Assemblies of God and five of other sects.

1957 births: Among the 2,815 births recorded to parents in these health areas, 2,600 were to white mothers - excluding the white Puerto Ricans, 196 to nonwhite and 19 to mothers of Puerto Rican origin.

Public school data: According to the 1957 census, the children from 6 through 13 years of age -- the usual grade school years -- numbered 17,616, including 780 Negroes and 18 nonwhites of other races. Enrolment in September 1957 at the 13 public elementary and junior high schools located within the area totaled only 9,576. Some children living along the borders of Jamaica, Springfield Gardens or the Woodhaven section may attend public schools in those areas; others may go to private schools but it seems apparent that a large number must be students in the 11 Roman Catholic parochial schools situated within the community. The ethnic breakdown in the public schools shows 1,149 Negro children and 140 of Puerto Rican birth or descent. The 8,287 "others" are white, American Indians or nonwhites from the Orient. The register of Negro children exceeds the census count; obviously some children counted as under 6 years of age in April would have had their sixth birthday by September.

#### Age groups

The age structure here is relatively young in comparison with the structure for the entire borough and especially in relation to the pattern in most of the long-settled Queens neighborhoods where there are no public housing projects. Children under 14 comprise 24 percent of the population and all those under 20 years, almost 32 percent. The young adults' (20-29 years) percentage (12.8) is only slightly above the borough standard (12.6). There is a rather high proportion in the aged group -- over 9 percent but adults from 30 through 64 years account for only 46 percent of the residents.

The tabulation below reveals substantial rises over 1950 in the children 6-13 years of age and in the aged group; increases in these groups were general throughout the borough. Young children also increased in number but only by 6 percent, compared to the 11 percent rise for the borough as a whole. All other groups declined, notably those from 20 through 29 years of age. A decrease among those in their twenties is to be expected in any area where the low birth rates of the depression years are not counter-balanced by considerable in-migration.

Population of Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park and South Ozone Park-Howard Beach, by age group: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	132,088	100.0	132,353	100.0	0.2
Under 6 years	13,479	10.2	14,331	10.8	6.3
6 - 13 years	14,330	10.9	17,616	13.3	22.9
14 - 19 years	10,356	7.8	10,181	7.7	- 1.7
20 - 24 years	10,487	7.9	7,864	5.9	-25.0
25 - 29 years	10,871	8.2	9,134	6.9	-16.0
30 - 44 years	29,653	22.5	29,600	22.4	- 0.2
45 - 64 years	32,657	24.7	31,627	23.9	- 3.2
65 years and over	10,255	7.8	12,000	9.1	17.0

Sex distribution: The balance of the sexes is fairly even in this community. The ratio of 94.8 males to every 100 females is above the borough ratio of 92.5 and in excess of the ratio in all but five communities -- and these five have experienced an influx of young or relatively young families. The ratios by age groups indicate that except for those under 6 years and those 45-64 the proportion of men is higher than usual; the most noteworthy differences from the borough ratios are those for men in their twenties and among the aged but the ratio for the 30-44 year group is also quite high. Conceivably, men employed at

the International Airport who have found homes near their jobs contribute to this condition.

Population of Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park  
and South Ozone Park-Howard Beach,  
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	64,406	67,947	94.8
Under 6 years	7,261	7,070	102.7
6 - 13 years	8,940	8,676	103.0
14 - 19 years	4,984	5,197	95.9
20 - 24 years	3,625	4,239	85.5
25 - 29 years	4,486	4,648	96.5
30 - 44 years	14,168	15,432	91.8
45 - 64 years	15,334	16,293	94.1
65 years and over	5,608	6,392	87.7

Other population characteristics: 1950

As indicated earlier, the Richmond Hill and Ozone Park sections, since 1930 if not earlier, have been fairly populous communities of relatively inexpensive one- and two-family homes, with residents in the middle-income brackets. In certain areas -- chiefly perhaps South Ozone Park -- many white home owners apparently have left and Negroes have come in since 1950. Dwelling units in Health Area 36.11 show a substantial rise from 1950 to 1955-56 -- about 18 percent. The small residential part of Health Area 36.12 gained 200 units or nearly 5 percent. For these reasons, the 1950 population characteristics for these areas in particular are useful chiefly as background; they furnish measures for estimating possible differences caused by the influx of some 4,300 Negroes and possibly several hundred Puerto Ricans.

Economic status: The family incomes during 1949, as reported in the 1950 Census, were somewhat below the level for Queens as a whole but the typical family was in the middle income class. The highest incomes were found in the Richmond Hill South and South Ozone Park sections -- where the median family incomes were \$3,954 in Health Area 31 and \$3,905 in Health Area 36.11 but 30 percent of all families were in the \$5,000 and over classes. The areas adjacent to the Jamaicas (32.10 and 32.20) had medians of \$3,861 and \$3,862. Health Area 30 (mostly Ozone Park) had a median of \$3,692 and the airport area (36.12) a median of \$3,426. When these four areas are treated as a unit, about 27 percent of the families in the section enjoyed incomes of \$5,000 or higher.

Educational level: The median school years completed by adults could be computed only for white residents; not enough nonwhite adults lived here in 1950 to compute medians. Little more formal schooling than the completion of grade school was typical of the population; the median school years completed was 8.9 in all but two health areas; the two exceptions (Health Areas 30 and 36.12)

showed medians of 8.7 years. Yet in the entire community, almost 20 percent of the adults 25 years old or older had been graduated from high school and another 5 to 6 percent had had some training at the college level.

Family groups: In this family community few persons did not live in ordinary housekeeping dwelling units. But 3,955 persons 14 years old or older dwelt alone or with non-relatives. Among the 35,900 families, 34,135 were composed of a married couple, with or without other relatives.

#### Delinquency rates

In 1951 the official delinquency rate for children and youth was 12.0 per 1,000 of the appropriate population in Health Area 30 and 12.5 in the combined areas -- 32.10 and 32.20. The rates were higher elsewhere -- 16.9 in Health Area 31 and 25.4 for the combined areas -- 36.11 and 36.12. Despite recent changes in the population in some sections, the delinquency rates for 1957 are not particularly different from those in the nearby rather stable Woodhaven-Richmond Hill section. The lower rates in 1957 are 20.8 and 22.3 per 1,000 in Health Areas 30 and 31; somewhat higher rates -- 25.3 and 27.5 -- are found in Health Areas 32.10 and 32.20 which are adjacent to South Jamaica and also in the airport section -- Health Area 36.11 and 36.12 -- where the rate was 25.7. These are the sections which have experienced an influx of new and different children and youth.

#### Housing

Between 1950 and the year 1955-56, some 1,220 dwelling units were added to the 37,863 enumerated in the 1950 Census, a 3 percent increase; but 899 of the new units are in Health Area 36.11, where the rise was 18 percent and 203 in Health Area 36.12. Some of the new units may result from conversions of one- or two-family houses into several dwellings. The characteristics of housing as reported in the last regular census, however, may still be representative of the bulk of the housing, with allowance for the deterioration of seven years.

Characteristics in 1950: Home ownership was high in 1950. The families living in three-fifths of the occupied dwellings owned their homes and 89 percent of all dwelling units were one- and two-family houses. Very few units (1.8 percent) were considered to be overcrowded, but more, 4 percent, were classed as substandard.

Public housing: No projects have been constructed in this section of Queens and no construction plans have been announced.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Education, Board of, City of New York 1/

John Adams High School: Evening Community Center  
Rockaway Boulevard and 102 Street, Ozone Park  
Open Monday through Thursday; swimming included.

P.S. 58: Afterschool Playground  
93-02 97 Avenue, Ozone Park

P.S. 62: Afterschool Playground  
97-25 108 Street, Richmond Hill

P.S. 63: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
90-15 Sutter Avenue, Ozone Park  
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 100: Evening Community Center  
111-11 118 Street, South Ozone Park  
Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 108: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
108-10 109 Avenue, South Ozone Park  
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday.

P.S. 121: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
127 Street and 109 Avenue, South Ozone Park  
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

P.S. 124: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
129-15 150 Avenue, South Ozone Park  
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday.

P.S. 146: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
98-01 159 Avenue, Howard Beach  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

P.S. 155: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
130-02 115 Avenue, South Ozone Park  
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

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1/ The afterschool playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high ages, from 3 to 5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7 to 10 p.m., on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

2. Parks, Department of, City of New York\*

Charles Memorial Playgrpund

Between Hawtree Creek Basin and Shellbank Basin, Howard Beach  
Baseball diamond, 3 tennis courts, volley ball, horseshoe  
pitching and paddle tennis courts.

Maurice A. Fitzgerald Playground

94 Avenue, 104-106 Streets, Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven  
Basketball, handball, roller and ice skating area, play  
equipment for children of preschool age and for older  
children.

John Adams High School Recreation Area

133 Avenue between 101 and 103 Streets, Ozone Park  
Athletic field with running track, baseball and 3 softball  
diamonds, football field, 2 tennis courts, basketball,  
handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice skating  
area, hockey field.

F.B. Judge Memorial Park

111 Avenue, 134 to 135 Streets, Lincoln Street, South Ozone Park  
Playground, wading pool, table tennis, handball, basketball,  
volley ball, shuffleboard and paddle tennis courts, ice  
skating area.

Southern Parkway (and North Conduit Avenue) adjacent parks and playgrounds.

Cross Bay Boulevard and North Conduit Avenue, Ozone Park  
Football field, baseball diamond

Recreation Area

Between 114 and 121 Streets, South Ozone Park  
Stadia, baseball diamond, 4 softball diamonds,  
2 football fields

Playground

121 Street and North Conduit Avenue, South Ozone Park

Park

135 Street to Van Wyck Expressway, South Ozone Park

Recreation Area

Between 143 and 148 Streets, South Ozone Park  
3 softball diamonds

Park

North Conduit Avenue and 149 Street, South Ozone Park  
Football field, baseball diamond.

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\* Since this list was prepared a new playground has been opened between  
82 and 83 Streets on 101 Avenue, adjoining P.S. 64.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

2. Parks, Department of, City of New York\*

Charles Memorial Playgrbund

Between Hawtree Creek Basin and Shellbank Basin, Howard Beach  
Baseball diamond, 3 tennis courts, volley ball, horseshoe  
pitching and paddle tennis courts.

Maurice A. Fitzgerald Playground

94 Avenue, 104-106 Streets, Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven  
Basketball, handball, roller and ice skating area, play  
equipment for children of preschool age and for older  
children.

John Adams High School Recreation Area

133 Avenue between 101 and 103 Streets, Ozone Park  
Athletic field with running track, baseball and 3 softball  
diamonds, football field, 2 tennis courts, basketball,  
handball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice skating  
area, hockey field.

F.B. Judge Memorial Park

111 Avenue, 134 to 135 Streets, Lincoln Street, South Ozone Park  
Playground, wading pool, table tennis, handball, basketball,  
volley ball, shuffleboard and paddle tennis courts, ice  
skating area.

Southern Parkway (and North Conduit Avenue) adjacent parks and playgrounds.

Cross Bay Boulevard and North Conduit Avenue, Ozone Park  
Football field, baseball diamond

Recreation Area

Between 114 and 121 Streets, South Ozone Park  
Stadia, baseball diamond, 4 softball diamonds,  
2 football fields

Playground

121 Street and North Conduit Avenue, South Ozone Park

Park

135 Street to Van Wyck Expressway, South Ozone Park

Recreation Area

Between 143 and 148 Streets, South Ozone Park  
3 softball diamonds

Park

North Conduit Avenue and 149 Street, South Ozone Park  
Football field, baseball diamond.

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\* Since this list was prepared a new playground has been opened between  
82 and 83 Streets on 101 Avenue, adjoining P.S. 64.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Tudor Field (including Pals Oval)

North Conduit Avenue between 80 and 88 Streets, Ozone Park  
Baseball and softball diamonds, football and soccer fields,  
basketball, handball, volley ball courts, playground, wading  
pool, roller and ice skating areas and other facilities.

Van Wyck Expressway adjacent parks and playgrounds

Park

Foch Boulevard and 139 Street, South Ozone Park

Playground adjacent to Rockaway Boulevard and Van Wyck Expressway  
at 140 Street, South Ozone Park

Playgrounds at following locations:

Atlantic Avenue, 88 to 89 Streets, Woodhaven  
Playground, wading pool, ice and roller skating areas,  
basketball, handball, volley ball courts.

Atlantic Avenue to 95 Avenue, 125 to 127 Streets, Richmond Hill  
Baseball and softball diamonds, football field, basketball,  
handball, shuffleboard courts, ice and roller skating and  
hockey areas, playground and wading pool.

Liberty Avenue between 101 and 102 Streets, Ozone Park  
Playground and wading pool, table tennis, basketball, handball,  
volley ball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts.

Broad Channel, Bert Road (99 Street), north of Second Road, Broad Channel  
Recreation Area including baseball diamond.

3. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book  
Hours for children, and Great Books Discussion Groups and  
other programs for adults.

Dunton Branch

129-20 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill

Jerome Branch

74-10 101 Avenue, Ozone Park

Morris Park Branch

111-16 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill

Ozone Park Branch

95-16 101 Avenue, Ozone Park

South Ozone Park Branch

140-11 Rockaway Boulevard, Jamaica

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Other voluntary agencies:

The Camp Fire Girls, the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York,<sup>2/</sup> the Greater New York Council, Boy Scouts of America and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics<sup>3/</sup>

Hospital clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental Clinics at the following schools:

P.S. 45, 126-28 150 Street, South Ozone Park

P.S. 63, 90-15 Sutter Avenue, Ozone Park

P.S. 121, 127 Street and 109 Avenue, Ozone Park

P.S. 155, 130-02 115 Avenue, South Ozone Park

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- <sup>2/</sup> One of The Girl Scout Council's five "Special Areas" for active promotion of scouting is in Queens. The area includes most of South Jamaica and a section (included here in the Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park, etc. community) from Atlantic Avenue to the airport boundary, east of Lefferts Boulevard.
- <sup>3/</sup> These organizations have been listed in the community in which the office or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-servicemen and women and their families.
  
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Queens Office  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
  
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island  
Jamaica District Office (Serves Richmond Hill South, Ozone and South Ozone Park)  
89-31 161 Street, Jamaica  
  
Far Rockaway Office (Serves Howard Beach, Aqueduct and Broad Channel)  
1931 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service; child guidance.
  
4. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
South Shore District Office  
91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica  
Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
  
5. Welfare, Department of, City of New York  
Queens Welfare Center (Serves all of this area except islands in Jamaica Bay)  
29-28 41 Avenue, Long Island City  
  
Brownsville Welfare Center (Serves Broad Channel and other islands in Jamaica Bay)  
163 Bradford Street, Brooklyn  
Public assistance, medical care for clients; homemaker service for relief and non-relief families with children where mother is incapacitated, and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 45  
126-28 150 Street, South Ozone Park
2. Public School 55  
131-10 97 Avenue, Richmond Hill
3. Public School 58  
93-02 97 Avenue, Ozone Park
4. Public School 62  
97-25 108 Street, Richmond Hill
5. Public School 63  
90-15 Sutter Avenue, Ozone Park
6. Public School 64  
82-01 101 Avenue, Ozone Park
7. Public School 96  
130-01 Rockaway Boulevard, South Ozone Park
8. Public School 100  
111-11 118 Street, South Ozone Park
9. Public School 108  
108-10 109 Avenue, South Ozone Park
10. Public School 121  
127 Street and 109 Avenue, South Ozone Park
11. Public School 124  
129-15 150 Avenue, South Ozone Park
12. Public School 146  
98-01 159 Avenue, Howard Beach
13. Public School 155  
130-02 115 Avenue, South Ozone Park

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish School  
101-38 92 Street, Ozone Park
2. Our Lady of Grace Parish School  
158-11 101 Street, Howard Beach
3. Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Parish School  
111-20 115 Street, Richmond Hill South
4. St. Anthony Parish School  
133-23 127 Street, South Ozone Park
5. St. Benedict Joseph Labre Parish School  
94-24 118 Street, Richmond Hill
6. St. Clement Parish School  
120-09 141 Street, South Ozone Park
7. St. Elizabeth's Parish School  
94-17 84 Street, Ozone Park
8. St. Mary Gate of Heaven Parish School  
101-19 103 Street, Ozone Park
9. St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Parish School  
90-17 101 Avenue, Ozone Park
10. St. Teresa Parish School  
129-04 109 Avenue, Richmond Hill
11. St. Virgilius Parish School  
16 Noel Road, Broad Channel.

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Assemblies of God

1. Assemblies of God Church  
20 Church Street, Howard Beach
2. Christian Pentecostal Church  
135-11 125 Street, South Ozone Park

Congregational Christian

3. First Congregational Christian Church  
97-15 94 Street, Ozone Park
4. Van Wyck Avenue Congregational Christian Church  
102-40 Van Wyck Expressway, Richmond Hill

Lutheran

5. Christ Lutheran Church (UL) (English and German)  
101 Avenue and 86 Street, Ozone Park
6. Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (UL)  
140 Street and 120 Avenue, South Ozone Park
7. Incarnation Lutheran Church (UL)  
150-14 117 Avenue, Jamaica
8. St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran Church  
111-04 122 Street, South Ozone Park
9. St. Barnabas Lutheran Church (UL)  
159-19 98 Street, Howard Beach
10. St. James Lutheran Church (UL)  
107 Avenue and 105 Street, Ozone Park
11. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (UL)  
120 Street and 135 Avenue, Ozone Park
12. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (UL)  
129 Street and 102 Avenue, Richmond Hill

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continued

Methodist

13. Community Methodist Church  
103 Avenue and 97 Street, Ozone Park
14. First Methodist Church  
97 Avenue and 118 Street, Richmond Hill
15. Union Methodist Church  
150 Street and Rockaway Boulevard, South Ozone Park

Presbyterian

16. Christ Presbyterian Church  
Noel and Church Roads, Broad Channel
17. Dunton Presbyterian Church  
109-29 135 Street, South Ozone Park
18. First Presbyterian Church  
134 Street and Sutter Avenue, South Ozone Park
19. First Evangelical Presbyterian Church  
96-02 95 Avenue, Ozone Park
20. Glen Morris Presbyterian Church  
118 Street and 109 Avenue, Ozone Park
21. Woodhaven-First Presbyterian Church  
101 Avenue and Woodhaven Boulevard, Woodhaven

Protestant Episcopal

22. All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church  
97-23 Lefferts Boulevard, Richmond Hill
23. Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church  
103 Street and 103 Avenue, Ozone Park
24. St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church  
117-09 149 Avenue, Ozone Park
25. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church  
109-21 125 Street, South Ozone Park
26. St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church  
125-01 144 Street, South Ozone Park

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX -- continued

Other

27. Bethany Evangelical United Brethren  
112 Street and 107 Avenue, Richmond Hill
28. Christ Church-by-the-Sea (Interdenominational)  
100 Noel Road, Broad Channel
29. Evangelical Free Church  
122-22 131 Street, South Ozone Park
30. First Church of Nazarene  
95-01 108 Street, Richmond Hill
31. Gospel Baptist Church  
124-05 103 Avenue, Richmond Hill

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary R.C. Church (Italian)  
101-41 91 Street, Ozone Park
2. Our Lady of Grace R.C. Church  
100-05 159 Avenue, Howard Beach
3. Our Lady of Perpetual Help R.C. Church  
111-50 115 Street, Ozone Park
4. St. Anthony of Padua R.C. Church  
133-34 128 Street, South Ozone Park
5. St. Benedict Joseph Labre R.C. Church  
94-40 118 Street, Richmond Hill
6. St. Clement Pope R.C. Church  
141-11 123 Avenue, South Ozone Park
7. St. Elizabeth R.C. Church  
94-20 85 Street, Ozone Park
8. St. Mary Gate of Heaven R.C. Church  
103-12 101 Avenue, Ozone Park
9. St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr R.C. Church  
88-10 102 Avenue, Ozone Park
10. St. Teresa R.C. Church  
109-26 130 Street, South Ozone Park
11. St. Virgilius R.C. Church  
740 Cross Bay Boulevard, Broad Channel.

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Sons of Israel (Orthodox)  
Foch Boulevard and 127 Street, South Ozone Park
2. Howard Beach Jewish Center  
96-01 165 Avenue, Howard Beach
3. Jewish Center of Richmond Hill (Orthodox)  
101-54 117 Street, Richmond Hill
4. Ozone Park Jewish Center (Orthodox)  
107-01 Cross Bay Boulevard, Ozone Park
5. Rockwood Park Jewish Center (Orthodox)  
158-12 Cross Bay Boulevard, Howard Beach
6. Talmud Torah of Richmond Hill (Orthodox)  
109-25 114 Street, Ozone Park
7. Temple Sons of Jacob  
75 Street and 101 Avenue, Ozone Park

## THE ROCKAWAYS

### SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### The area

The Rockaway peninsula extends over approximately 5,100 acres from the broad portion of Far Rockaway at the Nassau boundary line to the narrow point beyond Fort Tilden. It lies between Jamaica Bay, which separates it from the Queens and Brooklyn mainland, and the Atlantic Ocean. Adjoining Fort Tilden, the U.S. Government Reservation, is the large Jacob Riis Park. The park land, beaches and other recreational areas absorb 946 acres, a little over 18 percent of the land. Perhaps 150 acres are devoted to shops, storage, the service and transportation facilities, and some industries. The fort and local private and government institutions -- schools, police, and fire facilities, etc. -- cover almost 380 acres.

The major sections are known as Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach but within these are a series of neighborhoods with their own identities. According to the Queens Chamber of Commerce, Edgemere, a small settlement, adjoins Far Rockaway proper at about 53rd Street. Arverne, from about 42nd to 78th Streets, was the site of the summer homes of wealthy New Yorkers in the nineteenth century and primarily a summer colony as late as 1940. Next, within the Rockaway Beach section, is Hammels, where the Cross Bay Parkway joins the mainland to the peninsula; in the 1940's this was mostly a summer resort filled with boarding houses and bungalows. Rockaway Park on the ocean front runs from about Beach 109th to Beach 126th Streets. The section from Beach 116th Street to Jacob Riis Park -- Belle Harbor and Neponsit -- had a high income area near the Park as late as 1950 and originally contained a colony of beautiful homes with elaborate gardens and some hotels and apartment houses along the ocean front. Rooming houses (converted private residences) stretched from this area back to the Bay. The Far Rockaway section is Health Area 38 and from about Beach 67th Street to the southwest tip of the peninsula is Health Area 37.

Despite the rapid growth of the permanent population since 1940 and the construction of several housing projects, about 19 percent of the acreage was still vacant in 1955-56. At that time, over 1,200 acres, 24 percent of the total, was residential and the population density is 52.1 persons per residential acre; only one community has a lower density.

#### Population size

Years ago, as indicated above, the Rockaways, to a large extent, were chiefly a summer resort. By 1930, the year-round population had reached 34,936. A moderate increase of 11 percent was registered in 1940 when the population count was 38,793. The 1940's, however, brought 12,300 additional residents to the area, an increase of almost 32 percent to 51,103 by 1950. During the next seven years from 1950 to 1957 the rise in absolute numbers was even greater -- 13,250, a 26

percent increase. This community ranked sixth in rate of expansion. In 1957, the 64,314 inhabitants constituted 3.6 percent of the Queens population, ranking this community as fourteenth among the seventeen communities.

### Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Three-quarters of the population were native born whites, when Puerto Ricans are treated as a separate group. White persons born in foreign countries formed 18 percent of the total. The Puerto Rican residents were few but 6.6 percent, or close to 3,400 were Negroes.

#### Population of The Rockaways, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	51,103	100.0
Continental native white	38,338	75.0
Foreign-born white	9,168	18.0
Puerto Rican	169	0.3
Negro	3,375	6.6
Other nonwhite races	53	0.1

The leading nationality group among the foreign-born whites in 1950 was the Russian, with over 2,400 of the 9,168. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland and other Eastern European countries contributed 3,300. Probably many from these countries represent the first generation of the sizable Jewish population in the Rockaways. A large proportion of those born in Eire (805 of 1,074) lived in the Rockaway Beach area (Health Area 37) but the 745 born in Italy were about equally distributed. The other group of some size was the British and Canadian (1,055).

1957 Census: Certainly, the cultural composition of the Rockaways has become more mixed than it was in 1950. Partly, at least, because of the opening of three public housing projects, the Negro population had more than doubled by 1957 and has become close to 12 percent of the total. The very small group of other nonwhites almost doubled, too, but there was no change in their proportion of the total.

The number of whites added to this community -- close to 9,300 -- was more than twice the addition to the Negro group but the white proportion of the total is below the 1950 figure. If Puerto Rican children in the public schools (414) can be assumed to represent one-fourth of the Puerto Rican group, the Puerto Rican population of all ages would be some 1,650; if they are a smaller proportion

of the total or attend the Catholic parochial schools in any numbers, this estimate may be far too low.

Population of the Rockaways, by color: 1957

Color	Number	Percent of total
All classes	64,314	100.0
White	56,779	88.3
Negro	7,440	11.6
Other nonwhite races	95	0.1

The churches located on the peninsula are an indication of the racial, religious and cultural variety. The 11 Protestant churches include 2 Protestant Episcopal, 2 Baptist and 2 African Methodist Episcopal churches, as well as 5 of five other denominations. There are 6 Roman Catholic churches and 7 synagogues and temples.

1957 births: Differences in the age structure of Negro, white and Puerto Rican groups, as well as fertility rates, obviously must be considered in drawing conclusions from the births in 1957. The white population in these health areas in 1957 had a median age of 30 and 32.4 but the medians for nonwhite were 16.6 and 24.6. The 359 births to nonwhite mothers represent 27 percent of all births, 1,343. This is greatly in excess of the nonwhite percentage of the population -- 11.7. Only 37 births (2.8 percent) were to mothers of Puerto Rican origin; this percentage probably overstates their proportion of the total population since many if not most Puerto Ricans in the City are in the child-bearing ages.

Public school data: Registration in the nine public schools -- elementary and junior high schools -- open in September 1957 showed 9,320 pupils; 1,833, almost 20 percent, were Negro and 414, or 4.4 percent, were Puerto Rican. A total of 10,521 children, 6 to 13 years old, were enumerated in April 1957; since it seems unlikely that many Rockaway children attend public schools on the mainland, many must attend the three Roman Catholic parochial and two Jewish day schools.

Age groups

The outstanding fact about the age composition is the population's youth. Less than half the population is 30 years old or older and some 29.5 percent of the residents are children under 14 years of age. Only one Queens community has a higher proportion of children -- the Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose area. The increases from 1950 to 1957, ranging from 35 to 66 percent for the three youngest age groups in contrast to the moderate rises in the adult groups suggest young and middle-aged parents with large families of children. The aged group, 65 years and over, as in all communities, increased in size but form only

7.6 percent of the 1957 total, in contrast to the 8.2 borough-wide percentage.

Population of the Rockaways, by age group: 1950 and 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>1950 Census</u>		<u>1957 Census</u>		<u>Percent increase</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
All ages	51,103	100.0	64,314	100.0	25.9
Under 6 years	6,277	12.3	8,457	13.1	34.7
6 - 13 years	6,323	12.4	10,521	16.4	66.4
14 - 19 years	3,896	7.6	5,565	8.7	42.8
20 - 24 years	3,592	7.0	3,789	5.9	5.5
25 - 29 years	3,836	7.5	4,120	6.4	7.4
30 - 44 years	12,075	23.6	13,397	20.8	10.9
45 - 64 years	11,532	22.6	13,599	21.1	17.9
65 years and over	3,572	7.0	4,866	7.6	36.2

Sex distribution: Only four of the communities have a higher ratio of males to females than the Rockaways. All age groups under 20 have an excess of males and the ratio is quite high for the groups 45 and over. The ratios for men from 25-44 years among whom one might expect to find the fathers of families with young and teenage children are below the borough "standard." On the other hand, there are 98.4 men for every 100 women from 20 through 24 years of age -- a very high ratio for Queens where the borough-wide figure is 77.8. College Point-Whitestone, with a ratio of 101.8 men per 100 women of these ages, is another exception to the rule for Queens. The ratios for the other fifteen communities range from 59.4 in Forest Hills-Rego Park to 86.4 in Astoria.

Population of the Rockaways, by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100</u>
			<u>females</u>
All ages	31,466	32,848	95.8
Under 6 years	4,285	4,172	102.7
6 - 13 years	5,510	5,011	110.0
14 - 19 years	2,843	2,722	104.4
20 - 24 years	1,879	1,910	98.4
25 - 29 years	1,919	2,201	87.2
30 - 44 years	6,090	7,307	83.3
45 - 64 years	6,707	6,892	97.3
65 years and over	2,233	2,633	84.8

Other population characteristics: 1950

In view of the notable change in the composition of the population since 1950, the characteristics of the residents reported at that time presumably have little relevance today. The median income of families in 1949 was \$3,583 in Health Area 37 and \$3,918 in Health Area 38. With changes in the color composition

and the opening of housing projects, as well as changes in wages and prices, the income structure must differ in 1957.

For the same reasons, the median school years completed by the adults living in the community in 1950 may have no present meaning. The medians for white were 11.6 years in both health areas; the medians for nonwhites were 7.1 and 6.8 years. Certainly, the data on family groups must differ markedly in 1957.

### Delinquency rates

The Youth Board's 1957 rates for official delinquency reveal fairly high rates in comparison with most Queens areas. The rate per 1,000 children and youth, 6-20 years of age, was 62.1 in the Rockaway Beach section (Health Area 37) but lower in Far Rockaway -- 38.1. In 1951 the comparable rates were 17.3 and 10.4. The rise is not surprising in a community where the introduction of new and different groups may well have developed considerable tension. Only two Queens health areas have delinquency rates in 1957 which exceed the rate for Health Area 37; they are Health Area 7.20 (Long Island City where the rate was 83.2 and Health Area 34 in South Jamaica where the rate was 63.6).

### Housing

The available information from the City Planning Department shows an increase from 1950 to 1955-56 of almost 10 percent in the number of homes, an addition of some 3,500 units; over 2,700 of these were added in Far Rockaway. Public housing completed since 1950 accounts for 1,586 new units. One F.H.A. development (Section 608) in Far Rockaway, completed in 1952, has 1,656 dwelling units.

As noted below, another small state project is under construction and a large state project is in the planning stage. At least two Title I projects are also planned for the near future. Other developments of some magnitude which are known include: two conventionally financed multiple dwellings, one of 380 and one of 600 units, under construction in Far Rockaway; an F.H.A. cooperative structure of 1,000 apartments under construction in Hammels; and a cooperative of 342 units planned for the Arverne section, Beach Channel Drive to Arverne Boulevard from Beach 57th to 59th Streets, to be financed with a loan from New York State under the Mitchell-Lama Act which authorizes low-interest loans for middle-income housing constructed by non-profit or limited dividend corporations.

Characteristics in 1950: The 1950 Census of Housing obviously does not describe many of the homes now in use. At that time, for instance, more than 30 percent of the occupied dwelling units were classified as substandard and 7 percent as overcrowded. But the public projects were designed to replace much of this type of housing. The proportion of one- and two-family houses to the total must have been lowered by the new rental housing. The proportion of homes occupied by owners must have been reduced also.

Publicly sponsored projects: The New York City Housing Authority is currently operating three projects which have a total of 1,586 dwelling units and accommodate about 5,750 persons. The two low-rent Federal and State projects contain 1,168 units with an estimated population of 4,360. Arverne Houses, a City-aided "middle-income" project, has 418 units. An addition to Redfern, the State project, containing 148 apartments, is under construction and a new large State project, Edgemere, of 1,415 units, is under construction. The two Title I projects, now reported to be in the "advanced planning" stage, are expected to add 3,600 homes to the area. A brief description of these projects is as follows:

PUBLIC HOUSING

1. Arverne Houses - City Project, Part III

349 Beach 54 Street, Arverne  
 Partially occupied late in 1950; completed February 28, 1951  
 Dwelling units - 418; estimated population - 1,390;  
 persons per acre - 172  
 Average monthly rent per rental room - \$17.59  
 Maximum admission income limit - \$5,400

2. Hammel Houses - Federal Project

85-10 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hammel  
 Partially occupied September 1954; completed April 30, 1955  
 Dwelling units - 712; estimated population - 2,653;  
 persons per acre - 187  
 Average monthly rent per rental room - \$10.48  
 Maximum admission income limit - \$4,000

3. Redfern Houses - State Project

1456 Beach Channel Drive, Far Rockaway  
 Completed May 1, 1953  
 Dwelling units - 456; estimated population - 1,707;  
 persons per acre - 90  
 Average monthly rent per rental room - \$10.36  
 Maximum admission income limit - \$5,964

4. Redfern Addition - State Project - Under construction

Redfern Avenue and Hassock Street  
 Dwelling units - 148; estimated population - 640;  
 persons per acre - 200  
 Note: Planned especially for large families and  
 aged couples

PUBLIC HOUSING - continued

5. Edgemere Houses - State Project - Planning stage

Beach 51-59 Streets, Beach Channel Drive, Almeda Avenue  
Dwelling units - 1,415

TITLE I PROJECTS

The two projects which are in the "advanced planning" stage are:

1. Hammels

Beach 74 - Beach 90 Streets, Rockaway Beach  
Boulevard to Shore Front Parkway  
Dwelling units - 2,107

2. Seaside

Beach 102 - Beach 108 Streets, Shore Front Parkway  
to L.I.R.R. tracks  
Dwelling units - 1,500

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Rockaway Child Care Center  
Redfern Houses  
1466 Beach Channel Drive, Far Rockaway  
Preschool children
2. Jewish Community Center of The Rockaways  
194 Beach 69 Street, Arverne  
Preschool children

Other auspices

3. Mother Goose Play School  
505 Beach 129 Street, Rockaway Park  
Preschool children
4. Neponsit School of Dramatic Art  
170 Beach 139 Street, Belle Harbor  
Preschool children.

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Arverne Houses Community Center, Inc.  
339 Beach 54 Street, Arverne  
Afternoon group activity for elementary and pre-teenage children. Evening activity for teenagers and adults -- sponsored by Board of Education.
2. Congregation Derech Emunoh  
199 Beach 67 Street, Rockaway Beach  
Adult clubs, adult education and forums, youth clubs, arts and crafts. Facilities include library, game room, 9 club rooms, 3 auditoriums

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued3. Education, Board of, City of New York<sup>1/</sup>

Far Rockaway High School: Evening Community Center  
Beach 25 Street and Ocean Crest Boulevard, Far Rockaway  
Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, from  
7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.; swimming included.

Redfern Houses P.S. 39 Community Center: Evening  
Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
15-44 Hassock Street, Far Rockaway  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday.  
Subsidized by the New York City Youth Board<sup>2/</sup>.

P.S. 42: Afterschool Playground  
Beach 66 Street and Thursby Avenue, Arverne

P.S. 43: Afterschool Playground  
Beach 110 Street and Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Rockaway Beach

P.S. 44: Afterschool Playground  
93-07 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Rockaway Beach

P.S. 114: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
Cronston Avenue and Beach 135 Street, Rockaway Beach  
Evening center open Monday through Thursday

P.S. 198: Evening Community Center  
Beach Channel Drive and Beach 56 Street, Arverne  
Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

P.S. 215: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground  
535 Briar Place, Far Rockaway  
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday

Hammel Houses - Community center program  
81-14 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hammel  
Serves boys and girls from elementary school age to  
21 years - Monday through Friday. Subsidized by the  
New York City Youth Board.<sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> The after school playgrounds serve children of elementary and junior high school ages, from 3 to 5:30 p.m., on school days. The evening community centers serve youth and adults, from 7 to 10 p.m. (except as otherwise noted), on the specified evenings (1957-58 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

<sup>2/</sup> The centers subsidized by the New York City Youth Board accept children from the Referral Units, community agencies and by direct application.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. Jewish Center of Far Rockaway  
1295 Far Rockaway Boulevard, Far Rockaway  
Youth and adult clubs, forums, dramatics, physical education, arts and crafts, music. Facilities include gymnasium, auditorium, 12 club rooms, library.
5. Jewish Community Center of The Rockaways  
194 Beach 69 Street, Arverne  
After school play group and summer day camp for ages 6-12; teenage clubs, programs and teams; dramatics, journalism, photography, music, physical education; adult education; ceramics, jewelry, oil painting, folk and modern dancing, etc.

Friendship Club (sponsored jointly with National Council of Jewish Women, Atlantic Shore Section)

- Serves men and women 60 years and over; nonsectarian; Yiddish spoken. Program includes musicales, movies, speakers, games, handwork, arts and crafts, group singing, English classes, trips, service projects. Counseling service of caseworker available. Meets Monday and Wednesday from October 15 to June 15 from 12:30-3:30 p.m.
6. National Council of Jewish Women, Rockaway Section: Golden Age Center  
Temple Beth El Community House  
121-16 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Rockaway Beach  
Serves men and women over 55; Jewish. Program includes discussions, games, movies, handwork, etc. Meets Tuesday and Thursday from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.
  7. Parks, Department of, City of New York
    - Bayswater Park  
Beach 32 Street, Dwight Avenue and Norton's Basin, Rockaway  
Football field, 2 baseball diamonds.
    - Jacob Riis Park  
Jamaica Bay to the Atlantic Ocean from Beach 149 to 169 Streets  
Bathing beach, football field, baseball and softball diamonds, concert area, outdoor dancing area, ice skating area, handball paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts. Fishing area on Jamaica Bay all year and on the Atlantic side, all year except from May 15-September 30 when hours are 8:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. only.

Group Work and Recreation Services -- continued

Jacob Riis Park -- continued

Playgrounds at following locations:

Rockaway Boulevard, East of Bathhouse  
Rockaway Boulevard, West of Bathhouse  
East of Mall Building  
West of Mall Building

Marine Park

Beach Channel Drive from Beach 116 to 124 Streets

Rockaway Beach and Boardwalk

Beach 1 to 109 Streets and Beach 126 to 149 Streets  
Bathing beach, fishing (Beach 17-19 Streets, all year.  
Beach 126 to 149 Streets, all year except from 8:00 p.m.  
to 8 a.m., from May 15 to September 30), softball from  
October 1 to May 1 only in parking fields at Beach 32,  
52, 64 and 69 Streets, 6 playgrounds.

Rockaway Park: Boardwalk and Beach  
Beach 110 to 126 Streets

Park

Far Rockaway Boulevard, Mott Avenue and Foam Place  
Children's playground

Playgrounds adjacent to following housing projects:

Arverne Houses, Beach 54 Street and Rockaway Boulevard, Arverne  
Hammels Houses, Beach 83 to 84 Streets and Rockaway Beach  
Boulevard, Rockaway Beach  
Redfern Houses, Redfern Avenue and Beach 12 Street, Far Rockaway

Playgrounds adjacent to the following schools:

P.S. 104, Beach 25 Street and Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway  
P.S. 198, Beach Channel Drive between Beach 56 and 57  
Streets, Arverne  
P.S. 215, Grassmere Terrace, Brookhaven Avenue and  
Briar Place, Far Rockaway.

8. Police Athletic League Center

714 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway  
Full time center. Facilities for basketball, boxing,  
table tennis, crafts, dancing, juke box, soft drink  
bar.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

9. Queens Public Library

The branch libraries conduct Story Hours and Picture Book Hours for children, and Great Book Discussion Groups and other programs for adults.

Arverne Branch  
339 Beach 54 Street, Arverne

Far Rockaway Branch  
16-37 Far Rockaway Boulevard, Far Rockaway

Rockaway Beach Branch  
80-02 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Rockaway Beach

Seaside Branch  
115-10 Beach Channel Drive, Rockaway Beach

10. Temple Beth-el Community Center

445 Beach 135 Street, Rockaway Beach  
Educational and recreational programs for all ages.  
Open Monday through Thursday in the evenings; Sunday mornings and afternoons.

11. Young Israel of the Rockaways

208 Beach 75 Street, Arverne  
Serves boys and girls, 6-18 years -- youth activities, including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under six years.

12. Young Israel of Wavecrest and Bayswater

2401 Far Rockaway Boulevard, Far Rockaway  
Program same as for Young Israel of the Rockaways (above).

Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, The Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America, and the Public Schools Athletic League all serve this area, utilizing the facilities of schools, churches and social agencies. Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services<sup>3/</sup>

Health, Department of, City of New York  
Child Health Stations  
Redfern Houses, 15-26 Hassock Street, Far Rockaway  
Rockaway Health Center, 67-10 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Arverne

Mental Health Services<sup>3/</sup>

Education, Board of, City of New York: Bureau of Child Guidance  
P.S. 42, Beach 66 Street and Thursby Avenue, Arverne  
P.S. 114, Cronston Avenue and Beach 134 Street, Rockaway Beach

Other Clinics<sup>3/</sup>

Hospital clinics

Rockaway Beach Hospital and Dispensary  
Beach 85 Street and Beach Channel Drive, Rockaway Beach  
Prenatal

St. Joseph's Hospital  
327 Beach 19 Street, Far Rockaway  
Prenatal, allergy, cardiac, diabetic; ear, nose and  
throat; genitourinary, gynecology, medical, orthopedic,  
pediatric, rectal, skin, surgical.

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York  
Rockaway Health Center  
67-10 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Arverne  
Dental (children), eye (children), tuberculosis, venereal diseases.

P.S. 42  
Beach 66 Street and Thursby Avenue, Arverne  
Dental clinic.

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<sup>3/</sup> These organizations have been listed in the community in which the office or clinic is located, although service is not necessarily limited to residents of the area.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES<sup>1/</sup>Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services<sup>2/</sup>

1. American Red Cross, Central Chapter of Queens  
92-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Gives information and advice to families of men and women in the armed services, and counseling service to ex-service men and women and their families.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Division of Service to Families and Individuals: Queens Office  
93-26 Union Hall Street, Jamaica  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service.
3. Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Far Rockaway Office  
1931 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway  
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service; child guidance.
4. Police Department, City of New York: Juvenile Aid Bureau  
South Shore District Office  
91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica  
Serves youth under 21 years, and provides rehabilitative social treatment for juvenile delinquents.
5. Welfare, Department of, City of New York  
Brownsville Welfare Center  
163 Bradford Street, Brooklyn  
Public assistance, medical care for clients; homemaker service for relief and non-relief families with children where mother is incapacitated, and part-time service for incapacitated adults on public assistance.

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<sup>1/</sup> This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

<sup>2/</sup> Other agencies offering similar services which have one office serving the entire borough are listed in the introductory section.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 39  
14-11 Dinsmore Avenue, Far Rockaway
2. Public School 42  
Beach 66 Street and Thursby Avenue, Arverne
3. Public School 43  
Beach 110 Street and Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Rockaway Beach
4. Public School 44  
93-07 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Rockaway Beach (Annex P.S. 47)
5. Public School 104  
26-01 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway
6. Public School 106  
180 Beach 35 Street, Far Rockaway
7. Public School 114  
Cronston Avenue and Beach 135 Street, Rockaway Beach
8. Junior High School 180 (Under construction)  
Beach Channel Drive and Beach 104 Street, Rockaway Park
9. Junior High School 198  
Beach Channel Drive and Beach 56 Street, Arverne
10. Public School 215  
535 Briar Place, Far Rockaway

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. St. Camillus Parish School  
111-14 Ocean Promenade, Rockaway Beach
2. St. Francis de Sales Parish School  
216 Beach 130 Street, Belle Harbor
3. St. Mary Star of the Sea Parish School  
595 Beach 19 Street, Far Rockaway

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Jewish

1. Beth El Day School  
445 Beach 135 Street, Rockaway Beach
2. Hebrew Institute of Long Island  
1742 Seagirt Boulevard, Far Rockaway

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

African Methodist Episcopal

1. Bethel A.M.E. Church  
215 Beach 77 Street, Arverne
2. Bethel A.M.E. Church  
Redfern Avenue, Far Rockaway

Baptist

3. First Baptist Church  
15-10 Redfern Avenue, Far Rockaway
4. Mt. Carmel Baptist Church  
348 Beach 71 Street, Arverne

Protestant Episcopal

5. St. Andrew's By-the-Sea Church  
Beach 125 Street, Belle Harbor
6. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church  
11-03 Foam Place, Far Rockaway

Other

7. Far Rockaway Church of God  
12-34 Redfern Avenue, Far Rockaway
8. First Church of Christ Scientist  
18-35 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway
9. First Congregational Christian Church  
320 Beach 94 Street, Rockaway Beach
10. First Reformed Church in America  
Far Rockaway Boulevard (Neilson Street), Far Rockaway
11. Russell Sage Memorial Presbyterian Church  
Far Rockaway Boulevard and Beach 12 Street, Far Rockaway

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. St. Camillus R.C. Church  
185 Beach 99 Street, Rockaway Beach
2. St. Francis De Sales R.C. Church  
129-16 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Belle Harbor
3. St. Gertrude R.C. Church  
336 Beach 38 Street, Far Rockaway
4. St. Mary Star of the Sea R.C. Church  
19-20 New Haven Avenue, Far Rockaway
5. St. Rose of Lima R.C. Church  
141 Beach 84 Street, Rockaway Beach
6. St. Thomas Moore R.C. Church  
187 Beach 142 Street, Neponsit

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Bayswater Jewish Center  
1065 Dickens Avenue, Far Rockaway
2. Congregation Derech Emunoh (Orthodox Jewish)  
199 Beach 67 Street, Arverne
3. Congregation Ohab Zedek (Orthodox Jewish)  
214 Beach 120 Street, Rockaway Park
4. Congregation Shaarey Tefila (Orthodox Jewish)  
1295 Far Rockaway Boulevard, Far Rockaway
5. Sinai Congregation-West End Temple  
147-02 Newport Avenue, Neponsit
6. Talmud Torah Knesseth Israel (Orthodox Jewish)  
1106 Nameok Street, Far Rockaway
7. Temple Beth El  
445 Beach 135 Street, Rockway Beach

# THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

345 EAST 45th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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**The Community Council of Greater New York is a voluntary city-wide association of organizations which serves the people of New York through the coordination and joint planning of health and welfare services.**



**THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK**  
**345 EAST 45th STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.**