



CORONA EAST ELMHURST HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY INC.

CEEHPS VOICE

OUR FUTURE MUST
INCLUDE OUR PAST

A GIANT LIVED AMONG US



Robert Parris "Bob" Moses

He was initially a reluctant leader, yet Robert Parris "Bob" Moses became one of the most influential leaders of the southern civil rights movement during the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s. Born in New York City on January 23, 1935, Moses grew up in Harlem. He attended Stuyvesant High School, subsequently winning a scholarship to Hamilton College in Clinton, New York. He went on to earn a master's degree in philosophy in 1957 from Harvard University. Forced to abandon his pursuit of a doctorate, young Moses became a mathematics teacher at Horace Mann School, an independent college preparatory school in the Bronx.



*"Until the lions
have their own
historians, the
history of the
hunt will always
glorify the
hunter."*

- Chinua Achebe

Towards the end of the 1950s, Moses became progressively interested in the struggle of African Americans for their civil rights. He assisted Bayard Rustin with the second *Youth March for Integrated Schools* in Washington, D.C. in 1959. The following year he went to Atlanta to work with Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

While in Atlanta, Moses volunteered to work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Council (SNCC) which at the time was a budding student organization that shared offices with SCLC. Moses went on a recruiting tour of Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, where he met National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) activist Amzie Moore. *Continued on Pg. 3*



Young Bob Moses recruiting

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**PRESERVE
PROMOTE
PROTECT**

**CEEHPS ANNUAL
MEETING
OCTOBER 21st 9 A.M.
ELMCOR SR. CENTER
98-19 ASTORIA BOULEVARD
EAST ELMHURST
OPEN TO THE
PUBLIC**

The Abused and Neglected Flushing River

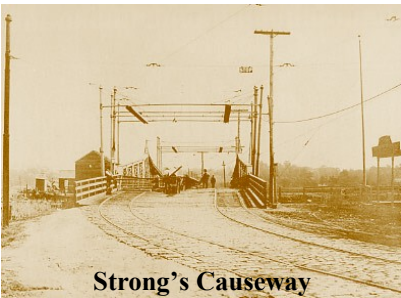
By Carol Drew



Flushing Creek



Horsebrook Triangle



Strong's Causeway

The Flushing River is also called the “Flushing Creek” but, what it is called depends on who you are talking to. In fact, it isn't a river or a creek at all it's actually a salt marsh. Where is the River/Creek/Salt Marsh? Well, it runs through a valley that may have been a larger riverbed before the last Ice Age, 11,700 years ago. It's the waterway that flows through Corona-East Elmhurst, mostly through Corona's Flushing Meadows–Corona Park, and empties into the East River via the Flushing Bay. It divides Flushing, on its right bank, and the portion of the Colonial Village of Newtown that is now Corona, on its left bank.

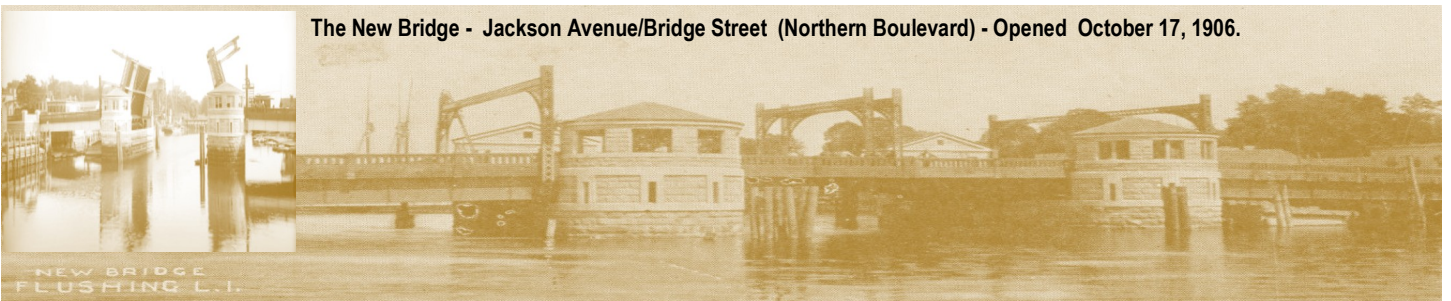
It originally flowed collecting water from Fly Creek and Ireland Creek (which was also historically called Mill Creek and is now known as Kissena Creek), and a brook called Horse Brook. Kissena/Mill Creek and Horse Brook have been buried for decades. Both still flow, one beneath Kissena Park, Kissena Corridor Park, Queens Botanical Garden, and Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, where it merges with Flushing Creek. The other is beneath Queens Center Mall, Rego Center Mall, Corona's LeFrak City, and the Long Island Expressway, and empties into Flushing River at Flushing Meadow Corona Park. The buried brook is marked by a small greenspace called *Horsebrook Triangle* in Elmhurst, a traffic triangle, bounded by Justice Avenue, 56th Avenue, and 90th Street. It marks the approximate location of the once vital economic source to the Colonial village of Newtown that was Horse Brook.

Flushing River's head is in the present-day neighborhood of Kew Gardens Hills (at the southern end of Corona Flushing Meadows). The first road across this body of water was a drawbridge at Jackson Avenue, now Northern Boulevard, that was built in the early 1800s. A second road crossing known as Strong's Causeway was built around 1850. The causeway was a 18-foot wide path that was on top of the salt marsh which often flooded and sometimes even sank. According to Sergey Kadinsky, author of *Hidden Waters of New York City*, Benjamin W. Strong lived in an area of Flushing called Spring Hill. He was the first judge in the Queens County Court of Common Pleas (ca.1800). It is believed that the causeways was named in his honor however, we are not sure why. At least, not yet.



The first road crossing drawbridge at what is now Northern Boulevard.

During the early 1900s area residents enjoyed swimming and boating in the Flushing River. However, by the 1920s, industry started its move into the area and began carelessly polluting the once pristine waterway. Continued on pg. 7



The New Bridge - Jackson Avenue/Bridge Street (Northern Boulevard) - Opened October 17, 1906.

NEW BRIDGE
FLUSHING L.I.

Moore asked Moses to return to Mississippi in 1961 to work as a voter registration volunteer, but Moses decided to join SNCC's staff as the special field secretary for voter registration. He was later named the co-director of the Council of Federated Organizations, a cooperative of civil rights groups in Mississippi.

As an organizer, Bob Moses cultivated local leaders, like Fannie Lou Hamer, who he thought could



Moore with early leaders in the Civil Rights Movement

L- R 1 – Bob Moore , 2 – Julian Bond, 3 – Curtis Hayes , 4 unknown 5- Hollis Watkins, 6- Amzie Moore, -7- E. W. Steptoe

continue the struggle after the summer organizers left. "Leadership is there in the people," he said. "You don't have to worry about where your leaders are, how we are going to get some leaders. The leadership is there. If you go out and work with your people, then the leadership will emerge". By late 1964, Moses began participating in the campaign against the Vietnam War.



Fannie Lou Hamer and Bob Moses

CEEHPS BRINGS HISTORY TO LIFE!
WORKING TO PRESERVE THE HISTORY, ESSENCE
AND INTEGRITY
OF
CORONA-EAST ELMHURST
SUPPORT – JOIN!

As his involvement in the anti-war movement increased, his role in civil rights began to wane. Divorced, Moses moved to Canada to avoid the military draft in 1967. He later remarried and settled in Tanzania, where he and his wife Janet lived for several years before returning to the United States.

While completing his PhD at Harvard, Bob Moses was awarded a MacArthur Foundation "Genius" award, which he used to promote the Algebra Project, a national program to improve the math literacy skills of children of color and in poor communities.

In December 2016, Ohio State University awarded Bob Moses a Doctor of Science, honoris causa.



The "Algebra Project," is a premier mathematics literacy effort in the United States.

Bob Moses lived in Corona - East Elmhurst on Ditmars Boulevard (108-63). At age 82 he is still actively involved in the Algebra Project aided by his son Omowale, "Omo" Moses.

Omowale translates to "The child has come home" in English. It is common with the Yoruba tribe in Nigeria. It is the name given to former Corona-East Elmhurst resident Malcolm X by the people of Nigeria. when he visited there.

A degree *honoris causa* ("for the sake of the honor") or *ad honorem* ("to the honor"), is an academic degree for which a university (or other degree-awarding institution) has waived the usual requirements, such as matriculation, residence, a dissertation and the passing of comprehensive examinations. The degree is typically a doctorate or, less commonly, a master's degree, and may be awarded to someone who has no prior connection with the academic institution or no previous postsecondary education. The degree is often conferred as a way of honoring a distinguished visitor's contributions to a specific field or to society in general.

SEPTEMBER IS CEEHPS MEMBERSHIP MONTH - JOIN US!

The Algebra Project reaches approximately 10,000 students and approximately 300 teachers per year in 28 local sites across 10 states.

The 1000-Ton boulder was brought to East Elmhurst by an ice sheet about 10,000 or 12,000 years ago as part of an ice sheet (glacier) during the last glacial period...



On September 21, 1776, the Colonial patriot Nathan Hale, at age 21, was captured by the British Army near a tavern at Flushing Bay after being fingered as a spy. They hung him September 22, 1776, the next day.



History Belongs To The Children.

THE ALGEBRA PROJECT

The Algebra Project is a national U.S. mathematics literacy project developed to help low-income students and students of color successfully achieve mathematical skills that are essential for college preparatory mathematics series in high school. The Project's mission states, "The Algebra Project, Inc. is a 501 (c) (3) national, nonprofit organization that uses mathematics as an organizing tool to ensure quality public school education for every child in America. We believe that every child has a right to a quality education to succeed in this technology-based society and to exercise full citizenship. We achieve this by using best educational research and practices, and building coalitions to create systemic changes." Founded by Civil Rights activist and Math educator Robert Parris Moses in the 1980s, the Algebra Project has developed curricular materials, trained teachers and teacher-trainers, and provides ongoing professional development support and community involvement activities to schools seeking to achieve a systemic change in mathematics education.

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Dorie Miller Cooperative Housing unofficially opened in December of 1952. Its official opening was in January of 1953, as largest interracial housing cooperative development in the United States.

In 1945, the site was originally proposed for the Corona Vocational High School. It had once been the site of the renowned Dr. Croom's Sanatorium.

Named in honor of World War II hero "Doris Dorie" Miller, the development will celebrate its 65th Anniversary in January 2018. Some of its original 300 Cooperators/Shareholders are still proud residents.

IT'S THE "GIANT ROCK"



Have you ever wondered why the "Giant Rock" on Ditmars Boulevard is such a community icon, where it came from or how it got there?
Continued on Pg. 5

Photo - Now adults, a group of former neighborhood children who climbed and played there gathered at the Giant Rock during the 2014 Double E Reunion Weekend.

L-R back row—Everette "Billy" Banister, Gregory Cleare, Harvey Barnes, Doreen Johnson, Deborah Scott L-R front row—Carol Drew, Evelyn Seabrook, Maxine Archer, Cheryl Phelps and Vanetta Jarvis.

It's The Giant Rock continued

If you grew up in East Elmhurst before the large hotels on Ditmars Boulevard were built then you at least know why this huge boulder so special.

A Little Bit of Scientific and Historical Background

Scientists and geologists believe that four (4) glaciers formed the land mass we know as New York City, southern Westchester County, and western Long Island including and specifically Corona East Elmhurst. The 1000-ton boulder was brought to East Elmhurst by an ice sheet about 10,000 or 12,000 years ago as part of an ice sheet (glacier) during the last glacial period, popularly known as the Ice Age which covered much of North America. This ice sheet deposited "Till" in present day western Long Island (Queens) and on Staten Island. Till aka glacial till is unsorted sediment derived from the erosion and remains of material by the moving ice of a glacier.

As impressive as the Giant Rock is, it is only a small part of the ice sheet's load. There are similar

specimens all over Queens though few if any as large as the Giant Rock. One such specimen sits in front of Dorie Miller Co-op's Units 3 and 4 on 34th



Dorie Miller Memorial on 34th Ave.

Avenue as a monument to Doris "Dorie" Miller. Susan "Sue" Leverich was born in Newtown on the 21st of March in 1836. She was the daughter of Richard and Nancy Leverich. Sue became the family historian. Her writings, drawings and original family documents (as early as 1658) were passed down through the generations of Leverich descendants.

One of Sue's drawings is that of a large boulder that was on the old family burial ground which is now 35th Road and 70th Street. She described the boulder as "the large rock adjoining was the resting place of (the enslaved) slaves (living on the) attached to the property."

The "Giant Rock" in East Elmhurst was a playing ground for neighborhood children who often scaled it.

In the 1980s, when a Crowne Plaza Hotel was to be built on the site, the neighborhood residents made sure that it could rest in peace. Nineteen years later, the Giant Rock was threatened again, by the construction of the Hampton Inn. Again the community came together to ensure that the rock remained in place as a testament to the solid foundation this community offered.



Boulder drawing by Sue Leverich

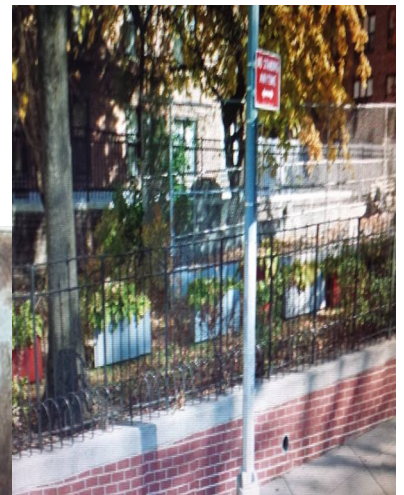
ca. 1800

Although they tried to blast the boulder into tiny pieces the regal structure resisted, so they buried half of it. It will forever remain as a symbol of the strength and stability of the community we call home.



The Giant Rock

Photo by Evelyn J. Seabrook



Refurbished Leverich family cemetery at 70th St. and 35th Rd. Jackson Heights.

HAVE YOU SIGNED THE PETITION "ABOUT THAT GIANT ROCK" ?

<https://www.ipetitions.com/petition/about-that-giant-rock>

A LITTLE BIT OF JESUS, A LITTLE BIT OF JAZZ AND SOME ETHNIC EATS WALKING TOUR COME WALK WITH US SATURDAY, OCT. 21st



*A LITTLE BIT OF JESUS, A LITTLE BIT OF JAZZ,
SOME HISTORY
AND ETHNIC EATS*



As part of our Annual Meeting and 3rd Year Anniversary festivities CEEHPS & HDC will host a 2nd joint WALKING TOUR— *A LITTLE BIT OF JESUS, A LITTLE BIT OF JAZZ, SOME HISTORY AND ETHNIC EATS* . Part of the “Six To Celebrate” series.

On Saturday October 21, 2017, we will take a historic look at some of the former Corona homes of jazz icons with in-depth narratives and historical facts about their lives in the community of Corona - East Elmhurst. We will also visit several historic houses of worship including area synagogues as we explore how religion played a significant role in the everyday lives of Corona-East Elmhurst residents. We will also experience some of the cuisine enjoyed by locals past and present.

The tour will be approximately 2 hours — Lead by Corona East Elmhurst “Native Sons and Daughters”.

TOUR FEES

Walking Tour and Lunch \$19
Includes descriptive color brochure with photos and lunch at a local ethnic restaurant.

ONLINE REGISTRATION WILL BEGIN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE EVENT

Registration is Required
Notification will be made

This community was home to various ethnic groups simultaneously sharing their culture and cuisine. Religious and ethnic diversity was once a prominent factor of Corona - East Elmhurst life. Some of New York’s oldest houses of worship remain as testament to a time when Congregationalists, African Methodist Episcopal, Anglican, Baptist, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Greek and Italian Orthodox religions flourished within the boundaries of this Queens community.

The *A LITTLE BIT OF JESUS, A LITTLE BIT OF JAZZ, SOME HISTORY AND ETHNIC EATS* tour, will take participants to some of Corona-East Elmhurst’s iconic locations lead by native sons and daughters who not only lived in the community during its heyday but knew and interacted with many of its famous former residents.

Whether you are a visitor, a new resident or a life long inhabitant, there is something new to learn and see IN Corona-East Elmhurst. Some places passed daily have a hidden history. Places that seem so common place we promise you, they aren’t common at all. In fact, we guarantee several “Aha moments” and some “yums” as well.



CEEHPS VOICE

STAFF:

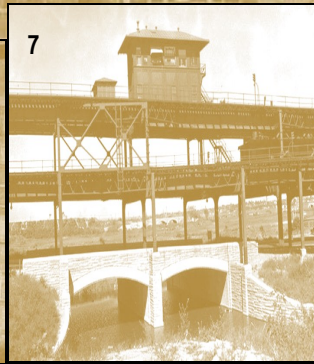
Carol Drew

Linda Jacob

Deborah Tyson

Evelyn J. Seabrook

The Abused and Neglected Flushing River – continued from page 2



1 & 2 - Flushing Drawbridge Opening 1906
 3 - Inside Flushing Drawbridge control room
 4 - Captain Billy Sand's Flushing Bridge Hotel and Restaurant in 1937-Corona
 5 - Flushing Drawbridge
 6 - Boat shop on Flushing River - Corona
 7&8- 1936 Flushing River (canal) now Grand Central Parkway at 114th Street and Roosevelt Ave.
 9 - Flushing River boat launch ca.1950
 10 - Swimming pavilion on the Flushing River ca 1930
 11 - Flushing River today
 12 - The bridge to Flushing today. Drawbridge gone.

In 1906 a drawbridge was built to replace the first bridge. In the mid 20th century Captain Billy Sands owned and operated the Flushing Bridge Hotel at the foot of the bridge on the Corona side. It was a Queens landmark that sat on and benefited from the Flushing River. The hotel featured a restaurant with a view of the river. Until about 1922 Northern Boulevard was Jackson Avenue on the Corona side and Bridge Street (Rd.) on the Flushing side.

Robert Moses, NYC Parks Commissioner, between 1936 and 1939, had a new channel dug to reroute the river in order to build Grand Central Parkway, and renamed Corona Meadows to Flushing Meadows. He filled in the swamps and marshes and created Meadow and Willow Lakes.

At the turn of the 20th century, Corona Meadows was turned into a foul and toxic coal ash dump, then the site of the 1939 and 1964 World's Fairs and ultimately Flushing Meadows Corona Park. Today there is no sign of the Flushing drawbridge; there's just an over pass on Northern Boulevard. During the 1940s, 50s and 60s passengers on the Q66 bus often saw the bridge rising. All vehicular traffic stopped and waited as the bridge was raised for the ships and barges to pass through.



It's All The Same To The Clam!

By Evelyn J. Seabrook



In his poem, *It's All the Same to the Clam*, Shel Silverstein proclaimed, **You may leave the clam on the ocean's floor, It's all the same to the clam.**

For a hundred thousand years or more, It's all the same to the clam. You may bury him deep in mud and muck, Or carry him 'round to bring you luck, Or use him for a hockey puck, It's all the same to the clam!

East of the Fifth Ward of the Newtown Settlement on the north shore lies the Bowery Bay. Just west of the Bowery Bay lies the "narrow ship channel" called Hell's Gate, which served as the major waterway for industry from the Nassau section of Long Island Sound through the Flushing and Bowery Bays, to Ward's Island, connecting to the East River and Harlem.

This major hub of this water transport industry thrived for a significant portion of the nineteenth century, which eventually had to cease, as the undertow of huge rock settlements caused many shipwrecks.

Moving eastward of the Berrien and Brother Islands (in the Bowery Bay), the connecting waterways of the Long Island Sound were the Bowery Bay also known as North Beach, Willets Point, Flushing Bay, Fort Totten, and Little Neck Bay. Although the major shipping industry ended, another industry which was a mainstay for its inhabitants, and which had been conducted for centuries, thrived.

When European settlers arrived in the settlement of Newtown, they found the Matinnecock Indians and other nations aligned with the Algonquin family systems, avid clammers. It was in fact the Matinnecocks of Bayside who navigated the shallow waters from Little Neck Bay in the east, travelling through Flushing Bay, to Bowery Bay in the west, collecting edible mollusks they called Quahogs, introducing this industry as a way of life to the new European settlers.



This industry grew in popularity as the north shore waters were home to what was, and still is known as the "Quintessential American hard-shell clam." These clams are

more commonly known as Little Neck clams and are distinguished by their size. They will include no more than ten to twelve clams per pound, are the preferred type for home and restaurant consumption, and set the world-wide standard by which all consumers consider as the "perfect" clam.

Today, clamming is still done in the shallow waters on Long Island's north shore, using centuries old techniques such as "treading", "scratch taking", and "donkey raking", bringing in a day's haul. The majority of clam beds are now located in Nassau and Suffolk counties, namely the Great South Bay.



However, it may be no secret that anyone yearning to engage in this centuries old sport, and to savor these delectable morsels, does not have to leave the Corona East Elmhurst community. Clammers can head

over to the World's Fair Marina near Citi Field, Corona, New York, and try their skills at "treading" for clams. Another clamming site located north of Citi Field, in the Flushing Bay and Willets Point locale, is near the Skyline Terrace apartments, at 25th Avenue and 120th Street. This area also belongs to the Corona community, as part of the Flushing West settlement of Newtown.



Who knew that the little clam would be a significant contribution to the history of our community, or hold such an important industry standard and place in the world? Are we proud of the wondrous history and heritage of our Corona East Elmhurst Newtown community? We most certainly are!



mollusk: any of a large phylum (Mollusca) of invertebrate animals (such as snails, clams, or squids) with a soft unsegmented body usually enclosed in a calcareous shell; broadly : shellfish.

IDENTIFYING THE REAL PRESERVATIONISTS—REMEMBERING JANE JACOBS

BY DEBORAH TYSON

While in Manhattan a few weeks ago, I was determined to visit SoHo and felt drawn to Mulberry and Broome Streets in Little Italy. As I enjoyed my gelato, I couldn't help but marvel at the beautiful apartment buildings, sidewalk cafes and vibrant street life I observed. This thriving community in Little Italy exists due to the preservation efforts of journalist and urban activist Jane Jacobs.

the East River bridges to the Holland Tunnel.”

Robert Moses believed that cities were essentially created for traffic, whereas, Ms. Jacobs believed that big cities had a rich vibrant flavor and authenticity that should be embraced, valued and respected. Thus Jacobs, a journalist, became an urban activist to protect the neighborhood she lived in.



555 Hudson Street

In 1961 Jacobs authored a groundbreaking book *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, in which she highlights the importance of sidewalk life in big cities. Residing at 555 Hudson Street in the West Village, she makes the reader aware of the role that small businesses and sidewalks play in the life of big cities. According to Jacobs: “The trust of a city street is formed over time from many, many public sidewalk contacts. It grows out of people stopping by at the bar for a beer, getting advice from the grocer and giving advice to the newstand man, comparing opinions with other customers at the bakery, . . . admonishing the children, hearing about a new job from the hardware man and borrowing a dollar from the druggist.”

Subsequently, in 1962, Jacobs took on development czar and powerbroker Robert Moses. Moses had condemned her West Village neighborhood as a slum and created legislation making it possible for him to “build an eight-lane highway called the Lower Manhattan Expressway (LOMEX)” . . . through it. The superhighway . . . “was scheduled to cross Broome and tear north through the West Village to connect



Jane Jacobs at the White Horse Tavern in Greenwich Village where she met with members of the community organizing against Moses' urban renewal proposals. Below Neighborhood protest.



Jacobs organized neighbors and local residents, held rallies and led demonstrations. CEEHPS remembers Jane Jacobs for leading the fight along with her allies—to prevent Robert Moses from destroying their neighborhood. Her work shows the power of communities—and how we all can join in the fight to preserve the homes in our neighborhoods. Her fight is the fight of all New Yorkers. We celebrate her extraordinary work and activism. 🙏

Read more about [Jane Jacobs and Robert Moses](#) on page 11.

COLONIAL NEWTOWN HAD AN APPLE?

Yes, and the apple is still around today. It is a variety that originated as a chance seedling and is therefore called a "pippin". The Newtown Pippin is believed to have originated on the colonial estate of Gershom Moore in the colonial village of Newtown.

Moore was born in Southampton on Long Island in 1643. He was the son of the Rev. John Moore. The Moore family established an estate in the Village of Newtown on land that is currently in the vicinity Broadway and 45th Avenue and is currently Elmhurst.



Newtown Pippin

The Newtown Pippin, also known as Albemarle Pippin, is an American apple originated in the late 17th or early 18th century and still cultivated today on a small scale. It is one of the oldest apple varieties to come out of the United States. At one time there were two very similar apple cultivars known as the 'Yellow Newtown' (aka Albermarle Pippin) and the Winter Green Pippin aka 'Green Newtown'.

A Pippin is a chance seedling, a plant that is the product of unintentional breeding. It may be a genetically unique individual with desirable characteristics that is then intentionally bred. The Newtown Pippin was the favorite apple in colonial America. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson both grew the Newtown in Virginia, where it acquired the alternate name "Albemarle Pippin" after Albemarle County, Virginia. Benjamin Franklin wrote in a letter from Paris, "they have no apples here that compare to our Newtown Pippin."

The Newtown Pippin is typically light green, sometimes with a yellow tinge. It is often russeted around the stem (Russetting on apples is a particular type of skin, slightly rough, usually with a greenish-brown to yellowish-brown color). The flesh of this apple is yellow and crisp. The flavor is considered complex and somewhat tart.



Special Thanks to Marialena Giampino and the Elmhurst History & Cemeteries Preservation Society for leading us to this historical fact.

SUPPORT CEEHPS - JOIN TODAY!

Jackson Heights' Roots Are In Corona

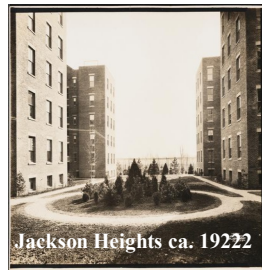


The post-Colonial history of Jackson Heights begins with its development from Colonial Newtown to Corona farmland, with duck ponds and section known as Trains Meadow.

Jackson Heights ca. 1918

In 1909, Edward A. MacDougall's *Queensboro Corporation* bought

tracks of Corona land including Train Meadow (now part of East Elmhurst). MacDougall founded, planned and built Jackson Heights as the nation's first and largest planned cooperative and garden apartment community. The corporation encouraged development of the commercial area, assisted in setting up a community board, and built private schools and movie theaters. MacDougall donated land for churches and insisted on "a policy of reasonable restriction in accepting tenants thus bringing together tenants having ideals and living standards in common."



Jackson Heights ca. 1922

This meant that Jews, African Americans, Hispanics, Greeks and

Italians were excluded from the community. Only Anglo-Saxon Protestants were permitted to live and own businesses in Jackson Heights. MacDougall's cooperation carefully controlled, for nearly a half a century, Jackson Heights as a racially closed (segregated) community. Comfortable in its planned segregation, the community didn't see or welcome diversity until well into the 1960s.



Jackson Heights children at play 1922

The Newtown Pippin

An excellent cooking apple the firm flesh of the Newtown Pippin is perfect for use in pies, tarts and turnovers. Sliced or cubed Pippin will add sweetness and moisture to cakes, breads and muffins. They can be slow cooked to make apple butter and preserves or pureed to make soups and sauces. Their slightly spicy flavor makes them a popular apple for use in juice and cider. Since they are quick to brown when cut, for fresh preparations the Pippin is best used shortly after slicing. Its flavor pairs well with orange, clove, cranberry, nutmeg, walnuts, dates, almonds, apricots, gorgonzola cheese and thyme.

**CEEHPS ANNUAL MEETING - SATURDAY
OCTOBER 21st - 9 A.M.
ELMCOR SENIOR CENTER
98-19 ASTORIA BOULEVARD
EAST ELMHURST
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

JANE JACOBS VS ROBERT MOSES

Jane Jacobs showed New Yorkers that only they could protect their communities. She faced a powerful opponent head on. She had a purpose, she had determination, she organized, she mobilized and with unity she led her neighbors to victory against a relentless force determined to destroy a whole community. Robert Moses had done so before and was hellbent on doing it again. Jane said, NO, you can not destroy our homes; you can not have our community! She left the road map on how to fight. The forces may change but, the road to victory remains the same.

Arrested by a plainclothes police officer on April 10, 1968,



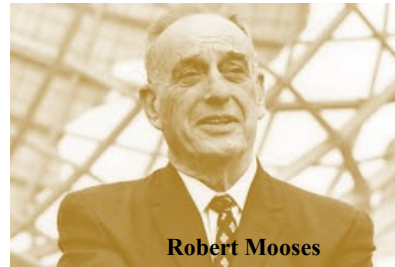
Jane Jacobs

at a public hearing where supporters charged the stage and destroyed the stenographer's notes. She was accused of inciting a riot, criminal mischief, and obstructing public administration. After months of trials,

her charge was reduced to disorderly conduct. Soon after her arrest in 1968, Jacobs moved to Canada in opposition to the Vietnam War. She died in 2006 at age 89 in Toronto, Canada.

Robert Moses was "a controversial, if not a supremely effective catalyst of change across New York's infrastructural landscape. During his reign as New York's "Master Builder", he built 13 bridges, 416 miles of parkways, 658 playgrounds, and 150,000 housing units.

In the Pulitzer Prize winning book *The Power Broker*, profiling Moses, author Robert Caro wrote, "To build his highways, Moses threw out of their homes 250,000 persons — more people than lived in Albany or Chattanooga, or in Spokane, Tacoma, Duluth, Akron, Baton Rouge, Mobile, Nashville or Sacramento. He tore



Robert Moses

out the hearts of scores of neighborhoods." Where Moses wanted to build he would declare the area a slum. Manhattan's San Juan Hill neighborhood was demolished to make way for Lincoln Square

(Center) on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. That area was a predominantly African American neighborhood. It was possibly the most heavily populated African-American neighborhood in Manhattan in the early 20th century. Jazz icon Thelonious Monk, lived there. In addition to the significant African American community, there was also an Afro-Caribbean community in San Juan Hill as well.

Some of Robert Moses' projects that destroyed all or part of thriving NYC communities

The Cross Bronx Expressway, Lower Manhattan Expressway, The Sheridan Expressway, Grand Central Parkway, Whitestone Parkway, Van Wyck Expressway, the Belt Parkway and Municipal Parking Lots #1 & #2 in downtown Flushing.

Where the Flushing Municipal Parking Lot #1 once stood, at 37th and 39th Avenues (38th Ave was demaped to construct the parking lot) between 138th and Union Streets, the center of a thriving African American community. Moses declared this community a slum. Only Macedonia AME Church remains.

Mary Ann Shaw, the African American woman educator and who established the *Flushing Free Library*, a founder of the Flushing Woman's Institute, a college for women, and founded a free school for children of all races in Flushing lived and worked in that community. The school established by Mrs. Shaw was demolished by Moses in 1953 to make way for Municipal Parking Lot #1. "Unless massive disturbance caused by the demolition and construction for the development of the parking lot has destroyed all subsurface features, cultural remains relating to this institution may exist on the lot." Nov 23, 2009 Flushing Commons Report.

Jane's Formula:

**PURPOSE + DETERMINATION +
ORGANIZATION+UNITY=
VICTORY!**

**SEPTEMBER is
CEEHPS MEMBERSHIP MONTH
BE A PART OF THE PRIDE
JOIN CEEHPS
YOUR
SUPPORT
KEEPS US GOING**

The love of history begins when one is young and someone takes the time to open that door for us. Will you be that someone?