

QUEENS COMMUNITIES

Population Characteristics and Neighborhood Social Resources

VOLUME II

**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**

**Bureau of Community Statistical Services
Research Department**

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THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK

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and
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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

8/7/58

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Volume I contains the following communities:

Astoria	Middle Village (Glendale part)
Long Island City-Sunnyside	Ridgewood-Maspeth (Glendale part)
Woodside-Jackson Heights-	Woodhaven-Richmond Hill
Elmhurst-Corona	Richmond Hill South-Ozone Park-
Forest Hills-Rego Park	South Ozone Park-Howard Beach
The Rockaways	

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.^{1/}

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.

^{1/} 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.^{2/} 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.^{3/} 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

^{2/} 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.

^{3/} 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.^{4/}

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 ^{1/}	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

^{1/} 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.

^{4/} 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	144,272	8.2	91,455	5.6	52,369	45.1	448	10.0
Queens Village - 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> / ₁₀₀	0.2
Ridgewood - Maspeth (Glendale part)	100.0	99.9	0.1	<u>1</u> / ₁₀₀
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 ^{1/}		Puerto Rican		Negro ^{2/}		Other ^{2/}	
	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 ^{1/}		Puerto Rican		Negro ^{2/}		Other ^{2/}	
	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

^{1/} Includes foreign-born whites but excludes persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage classified as "white".

^{2/} 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 ^{1/}
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

^{1/} Includes nonwhite races other than Negro, e.g. Orientals and American Indians.

^{2/} 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 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 MATERIALAcreage 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.^{5/}

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.

^{5/} 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

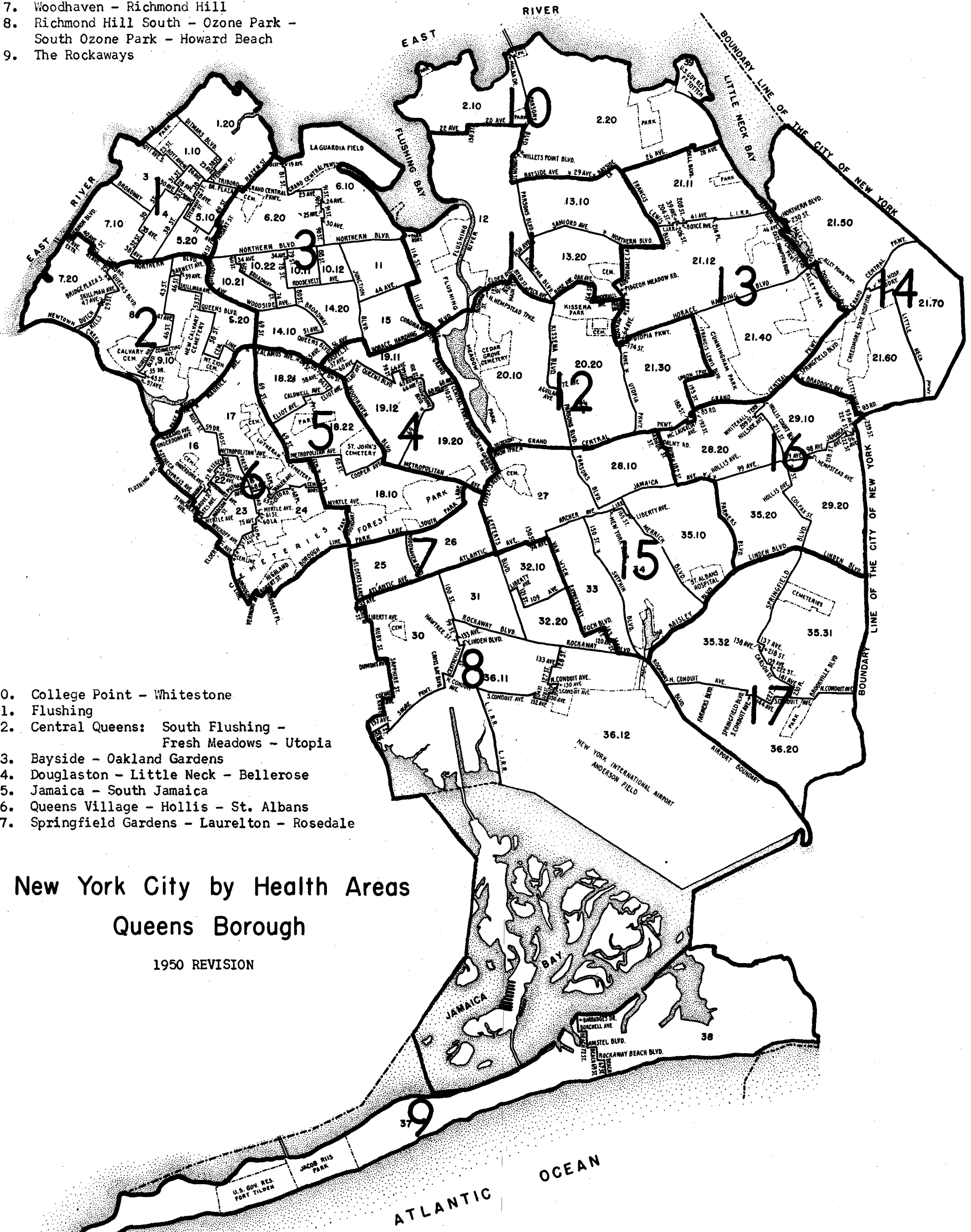
other than parochial schools have been excluded since their service has no necessary relation to the neighborhood of their location.

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

COLLEGE POINT - WHITESTONE

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

This community leads in rate of expansion the four rapidly growing northeastern Queens communities. When health area lines are used, as they are in this study, to define the neighborhood, the territory is somewhat larger than the two Chamber of Commerce communities which carry the same names. Health Area 2.10 approximates College Point; Health Area 2.20 will be called Whitestone. Fort Totten, a U.S. Government Reservation jutting out into Little Neck Bay (Health Area 39), is included.

The boundary lines of College Point and Whitestone, as defined, extend along the East River shore from Flushing Bay to Little Neck Bay. On the west, the boundary follows the Flushing Bay shore line to 22nd Avenue, turns east through 22nd and then 20th Avenue to Parsons Boulevard. Then, the line runs south to Bayside Avenue and east along Bayside, 29th, 26th and 28th Avenues to Little Neck Bay.^{1/}

When the 147 acres devoted to Ft. Totten are included, the total acreage is 3,634. But the area with which this description is concerned is the 3,487 acres available to the civilian population. Primarily, this is a residential community with a superb location between the bays and the East River. The City Planning Department's data for 1955-56 put the civilian residential acres at 1,120 or 32 percent of the total. The civilian population is 53.9 persons per civilian acre, a relatively low density because of the prevalence of detached one-family houses. Continued growth in population may be expected since 670 acres were vacant in 1955-56 (19 percent of the total).

Parks such as College Point Shore Front Park on the East River, Tallmans Island Park and Francis Lewis Park absorb 485 acres (14 percent). Light industries, warehouses, shops, and other commercial enterprises utilize about 94 acres, mostly in the College Point section (Health Area 2.10); about 45 acres are used for heavy industry. The Bronx-Whitestone Bridge approach is between Francis Lewis Park and Powell's Cove and connects with the Cross Island Parkway and the Whitestone Parkway.

^{1/} The Queens Chamber of Commerce places the southern boundaries of both its communities at 25th Avenue and the eastern at Utopia Parkway. The section between that Parkway and Little Neck Bay, the Chamber considers to be part of Bayside.

Population size

On the basis of the 1957 Census, a population of 61,104 ranks College Point-Whitestone fifteenth among the seventeen communities. With only 3.5 percent of Queens' residents, this community outranked only Middle Village and Woodhaven-Richmond Hill, both long-established, more densely settled but geographically smaller communities.

Between 1950 and 1957 this section experienced a rapid, almost phenomenal growth. Over 24,000 additional persons, or two-thirds of the 1950 population, had become residents by 1957. Comparatively young families with a high birth rate, as well as incoming residents, apparently contributed to the noteworthy rise.

It is important to point out that practically the entire growth during the 1950's occurred in the Whitestone section (Health Area 2.20) which extends over 2,500 acres into the area many call Bayside. Its population rose from 22,048 in 1950 to 45,595 while College Point's rose by only 601. All the statistics given in subsequent paragraphs, therefore, are weighted by the data for Whitestone. College Point is considerably smaller than Whitestone - 982 acres. This old residential section has developed very slowly during the last two decades. The population of 14,766 in 1957 is little higher than the 1940 population of 14,045.

Prior to 1950 the expansion each decade in this entire community was substantial but moderate. To the 1930 population of 26,562, about 5,000 persons were added by 1940 - an increase of almost 20 percent. During the 1940's about the same number were added to reach a 1950 total of 36,718, a rise of 16 percent. The building boom of the 1950's in the Whitestone-Bayside area raised the count of dwelling units by about 80 percent and made possible the sharp population rise by 1957.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Native white persons born on the mainland were the predominant group in 1950 - 82.7 percent of the total but close to 17 percent of the white residents had been born in a foreign country. The nonwhite and Puerto Rican groups were very small.

Population of College Point-Whitestone
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>36,718</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Continental native white	30,380	82.7
Foreign-born white	6,149	16.8
Puerto Rican	63	0.2
Negro	107	0.2
Other nonwhite races	19	0.1

The German born were the leading nationality group - 1,444 of the 6,149 foreign-born whites, while those of Italian birth were second in importance (973). None of the Eastern European countries was represented by as many as 500 persons but in combination these nationalities totaled 1,658. The only other nationality groups of any size were the British and Canadians (677) and the Irish Republic (499).

1957 Census: In April 1957, the population was still almost entirely white. The Negro and the Oriental groups were slightly larger in number but amounted to only five-tenths of one percent of the total. There is no suggestion in the 1957 birth data or public school registration of much, if any, rise in the Puerto Rican group.

Population of College Point-Whitestone,
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>61,104</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	60,784	99.5
Negro	202	0.3
Other nonwhite races	118	0.2

The only current indication of cultural variety, other than that contributed by the few nonwhite and Puerto Rican residents, is found in the 4 Roman Catholic churches, the two Jewish congregations and 9 Protestant churches - 2 Presbyterian, 2 Protestant Episcopal, and one each of five other denominations including an Orthodox Russian church.

1957 births: During the year, 1,184 births to mothers living in this area were recorded: 1,170 of the infants were white, 13 nonwhite and one of Puerto Rican descent.

Public school data: In September 1957, the eight public elementary and junior high schools had an enrolment of 7,208 children; only 26 were Negro and 18 Puerto Rican. According to the 1957 Census, there were 9,506 children 6-13 years old living in the area (17 Negro and 29 of some other nonwhite race), in April. Two thousand or more of the resident children presumably attend the 2 Roman Catholic and 2 Lutheran parochial schools, other private schools or public schools in a nearby community.

Age groups

The age distribution in 1957 and the large increases over 1950 in the three youngest age groups and in adults from 25 through 44 years of age, suggest that in many of the new families the parents are under 45 and the children correspondingly young. In common with most of the growing communities in the eastern section, the proportion of the residents under 20 years is high - 35.5

percent; the proportion of persons 30-44 years is also higher - 26.6 - than for Queens as a whole or for the less recently developed sections.

Population of College Point-Whitestone, 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	36,718	100.0	61,104	100.0	66.4
Under 6 years	4,150	11.3	7,625	12.5	83.7
6-13 years	4,410	12.0	9,506	15.6	115.6
14-19 years	2,745	7.5	4,525	7.4	64.8
20-24 years	2,470	6.7	2,781	4.5	12.6
25-29 years	2,769	7.5	3,807	6.2	37.5
30-44 years	9,117	24.8	16,251	26.6	78.2
45-64 years	8,481	23.1	12,790	20.9	50.8
65 years and over	2,576	7.0	3,819	6.3	48.3

Sex distribution: The high proportion of males is further evidence of the presence of many relatively young and complete families. For all age groups, there were 98.1 males for every 100 females. Contributing to this ratio is the excess of boys or men in all groups under 25 years of age, the high rates for men from 30-44 years and the unusual excess of men from 45-64 years of age.

Population of College Point-Whitestone,
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	30,259	30,845	98.1
Under 6 years	3,915	3,710	105.5
6-13 years	4,862	4,644	104.7
14-19 years	2,301	2,224	103.5
20-24 years	1,403	1,378	101.8
25-29 years	1,676	2,131	78.6
30-44 years	7,849	8,402	93.4
45-64 years	6,564	6,226	105.4
65 years and over	1,689	2,130	79.3

Other population characteristics: 1950

Obviously the characteristics derived from the 1950 Census of Population for the Whitestone section have little meaning currently. The median family income for 1949 - \$4,458 - was higher than the median for the borough - \$4,121. In the College Point area the income was lower - \$3,822. The disparity may be greater today. In 1950, families with incomes of \$5,000 and over were concentrated between 130th Street and Parsons Boulevard and from the Powell's Cove

waterfront to 20th Avenue in College Point. The higher income families in Whitestone lived along the shore of the East River from Utopia Parkway to the section traversed by Francis Lewis Boulevard.

Adults in the Whitestone section had enjoyed more formal schooling than those in College Point. The median school years completed was 9 in the latter section and 11.0 for Whitestone.

Few adults lived alone or with non-relatives in 1950: 615 in College Point and 585 in Whitestone. The proportion of families not including a married couple was a bit higher in College Point - 6.3 percent - compared to 3.8 percent in Whitestone. The percentage of married women without a husband in the home was 6 percent in College Point and only one percent in Whitestone. If this difference is currently characteristic, the delinquency rates given below reveal an interesting relationship.

Delinquency rates

The Youth Board's rates for official delinquency in 1951 treat this entire community as one. The rate at that time was 10.8 per 1,000 children and youth who were from 6-20 years old in 1950. The rates based on 1957 offenses and the April 1957 population are 41.3 per 1,000 for the small group of 3,343 children and youth in College Point and 12.1 per 1,000 for the 11,035 of the appropriate age living in the Whitestone area.

Housing

From 1950 to 1955-56 the number of dwelling units in College Point rose by 319, an increase of 7.6 percent, to 4,490. But in the Whitestone-Bayside section the increase during this period was 80.6 percent or 5,173 units.

The land use computations of the City Planning Department indicate that 16 percent of the acreage is covered by one-family homes, most of them detached houses; another 8 percent is used for two-family houses and only one percent for multiple dwellings of the "walk-up" type.

In the more extensive Whitestone area, one-family detached houses occupy 25 percent of the land and one-family row (attached) houses about 2 percent. Two-family houses are found on 2 percent of the land, apartments without elevators including garden apartments on 5 percent and multiple dwellings with elevators on one percent.

Characteristics in 1950: Throughout the combined section, home ownership in 1950 was wide spread - 62 percent, 89 percent of the occupied units were one- or two-family houses. Only 1.5 percent of the units were classified as overcrowded and 7 percent as substandard. These data may well have been substantially modified in the last seven years.

Public housing: No projects have been introduced into this section of Queens and none has been announced for the future.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Child Study Play School of the American Association of University Women,
Queens Branch
North Presbyterian Church
25-33 154 Street, Flushing
Preschool children

Other auspices

2. Francis Lewis Nursery School (cooperative)
150-03 Bayside Avenue, Bayside
Preschool children
3. Lad and Lassie Nursery School
27-05 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing
Preschool children
4. The Playhouse
152-13 Bayside Avenue, Flushing
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. C Y O Cresthaven
150 Street and Fifth Avenue, Whitestone
A country club for young adults and family groups (where children are under 18); must be sponsored by a club member, by parish, or by parents if between 18 and 21 years. Club program from May 15 to September 10. Special programs out of season. Tennis, swimming, social and sports programs. Day camp 9 weeks in summer for children 4 - 14 years.
2. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
P.S. 79: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
15-28 149 Street, Whitestone
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Friday

P.S. 129: Evening Community Center
128-02 Seventh Avenue, College Point
Open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

^{1/} 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. 184: Evening Community Center
163-15 21 Avenue, Whitestone
Open Monday through Thursday

P.S. 185: Evening Community Center
149 Street and 26 Avenue, Flushing
Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday

P.S. 193: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground^{2/}
152-20 11 Avenue, Whitestone
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday

P.S. 209: Evening Community Center
Utopia Parkway and 16 Avenue, Whitestone
Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday

3. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Clearview Park
Millets Point Boulevard, 22 Avenue, Little Neck Bay
Golf Course, locker facilities, skiing area.

College Point Permit
127-128 Streets, 14 and 20 Avenues
Playground, basketball, volley ball, and horseshoe pitching courts.

College Point Shorefront Park
Poppenhausen Avenue, College Point Shore, East River
Playground at 119 Street and Poppenhausen Avenue, baseball diamond,
football field, basketball (2), volley ball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard
and horseshoe pitching courts, field house with playrooms, coasting
and ice and roller skating areas, May party area, table tennis.

Flushing Memorial
Bayside Avenue and 25 Avenue, 149-150 Streets
Playground, field house with playrooms, football field, baseball
diamond, 2 basketball, 8 handball, 1 paddle tennis, 1 shuffleboard,
1 volley ball and 8 tennis courts, 2 table tennis.

Francis Lewis Park
East River, Third Avenue, 147 Street to Parsons Boulevard
Playground, wading pool, ice skating area, basketball and
4 handball courts.

Tallmans Island Park: Playground
127 Street and Third Avenue, College Point

Whitestone Park
142-144 Streets, 17 Road to 20 Avenue
1 basketball, 4 handball, 4 horseshoe pitching, 4 shuffleboard and
1 volley ball court, playground, wading pool, roller skating area.

^{2/} Playground operated jointly with Department of Parks.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playground

115 Street between 14 Avenue and 14 Road
Playground and shuffleboard court

Playground, Adjacent to P.S. 184
21 Avenue and 166 Street
Joint operation with Board of Education

Playground, Adjacent to P.S. 209
166 Street between 16 Avenue and 16 Road

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.

Poppenhausen Branch
121-43 14 Avenue, College Point

Whitestone Branch
149-40 14 Avenue, Whitestone

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

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics

None

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{1/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

1. American Red Cross, North Shore Chapter
42-22 Union Street, Flushing
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
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 of age.

^{1/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{2/} 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 27
121-02 14 Avenue, College Point
2. Public School 79
15-28 149 Street, Whitestone
3. Public School 129
128-02 Seventh Avenue, College Point
4. Public School 169
Bell Boulevard and 23 Avenue, Bayside
5. Public School 184
163-15 21 Avenue, Whitestone
6. Junior High School and Public School 185
149 Street and 26 Avenue, Flushing
7. Public School 193
152-20 11 Avenue, Whitestone
8. Junior High School 194 (Under construction)
17 Avenue and 157 Street, Whitestone
9. Public School 209
Utopia Parkway and 16 Avenue, Whitestone

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. St. Fidelis Parish School
123-15 14 Avenue, College Point
2. St. Luke Parish School
16-22 Clintonville Street, Whitestone

Protestant

1. Immanuel Lutheran Church
11 Avenue and 150 Street, Whitestone
2. St. Johns Lutheran Church
22 Avenue at 123 Street, College Point
1st through 8th grades

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Presbyterian

1. First Presbyterian Church
149 Street and 15 Drive, Whitestone
2. North Presbyterian Church
25-33 154 Street, Flushing

Protestant Episcopal

3. Grace Church
14-01 Clintonville Street, Whitestone
4. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church
122 Street and 14 Avenue, College Point

Other

5. College Point First Reformed Church in America
119 Street and 14 Avenue, College Point
6. Epworth Methodist Church
150-05 12 Avenue, Whitestone
7. Immanuel Lutheran Church (MO)
11 Avenue and 150 Street, Whitestone
8. St. Nikolas Church (Orthodox Russian)
14-65 Clintonville Street, Whitestone
9. Union Evangelical Church (Christian and Missionary Alliance)
18 Avenue and 123 Street, College Point

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. St. Fidelis R.C. Church
123-06 14 Avenue, College Point
2. St. Luke R.C. Church
16-34 Clintonville Street, Whitestone
3. St. Mel's R.C. Church
28-20 154 Street, Flushing
4. St. Vincent's Mission House (R.C.)
22-04 Parsons Boulevard, Whitestone

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Clearview Jewish Center
19-11 Utopia Parkway, Whitestone
2. Whitestone Hebrew Center
12-45 Clintonville Street, Whitestone

FLUSHINGSECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITYThe area

Flushing, as defined here, consists of three health areas - 12, 13.10 and 13.20; in general it excludes the area south of Horace Harding Boulevard, sometimes called South Flushing. This community may not conform exactly to other concepts of the proper boundaries but it does represent reasonably well the "heart" of the historic center known as Flushing.

Roughly described, the northern boundary follows the southern border of College Point-Whitestone from Flushing Bay to Parsons Boulevard north of Bayside Avenue, extending then to Francis Lewis Boulevard. On the west, Flushing is adjacent to Corona; the boundary follows the Bay and then 114th and 111th Streets including the River and Flushing Meadow Park in this community. The eastern line is Francis Lewis Boulevard to Northern Boulevard and then Auburndale and Fresh Meadow Lanes to about Underhill Street. The southern boundary follows an irregular line from this point to Horace Harding Boulevard and Flushing Meadow Park.

Flushing is said to have been a trading center for three hundred years; it grew in population quite rapidly in the 1920's and 1930's and was described in 1940 as having excellent transportation facilities, a complete shopping area, a preponderance of fine one-family homes and above-average purchasing power. The Long Island Railroad crosses the area from the Flushing River to Francis Lewis Boulevard, south of Roosevelt Avenue, Crocheron and 39th Avenues.

Park land such as Flushing Meadow Park and other outdoor recreation facilities absorb some 20 percent of the 4,033 acres in the community. Some 500 acres, about 12 percent of the land, were still vacant in 1955-56. The railway and other transportation facilities utilize about 90 acres. Public and private institutions and the cemetery in the southeastern corner take up 118 acres. About 70 acres in Health Area 12, presumably along the waterfront are used for heavy industry. Retail trade, service stations, storage facilities and light industries account for 210 acres, mostly in Health Area 12. Main Street remains the primary shopping area. The community, however, is still essentially residential with over 1,110 acres devoted to homes. With 77.4 persons per residential acre in 1957, Flushing ranks tenth in population density among the seventeen communities.

Population size

In number of 1957 residents, Flushing is also tenth in rank among the communities. It is the home of almost 5 percent of the Queens population. Since 1930 the population has grown by two-thirds from 51,732 to 86,254 in 1957. The increase between 1930 and 1940 was 21 percent, from 1940 to 1950 almost 13 percent

and in the last seven years, 22 percent.

Growth between 1950 and 1957 was common to all three health areas but the increase both absolutely and proportionately was greatest in the largest section (Health Area 12) and smallest in absolute numbers and percentage in Health Area 13.20, south of Sanford Avenue and east of Kissena Boulevard. (This is the area containing Flushing Cemetery.)

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Some four-fifths of the residents in this predominantly white community were whites born on the United States mainland and one-sixth were whites of foreign origin. The Puerto Rican group was very small and the non-whites accounted for only 3 percent of the total.

Population of Flushing, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	70,724	100.0
Continental native white	56,622	80.1
Foreign-born white	11,694	16.5
Puerto Rican	245	0.3
Negro	2,026	2.9
Other nonwhite races	137	0.2

The Italian born were the leading group among the foreign born with 2,170 residents but the group from Germany was almost as large - 2,046; when all those from East Europe are combined - Russia, Poland, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia - the count is 2,549. Persons born in the United Kingdom and Canada formed the group next in size - 1,623 - with the Irish Republic contributing 1,256.

1957 Census: The latest enumeration indicates little recent change in the cultural distribution. The white population including white Puerto Ricans forms 97 percent of the total. Although their number has risen, the Negroes' share of the total is less than in 1950. The small increase in nonwhites from the Orient may represent in part persons attached to the United Nations or its affiliated organizations.

Population of Flushing, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	86,254	100.0
White	83,713	97.1
Negro	2,258	2.6
Other nonwhite races	283	0.3

The Negro colony is fairly well concentrated on the Flushing Bay side in Health Area 12; some 1,800 live there, with over 300 in Health Area 13.20 and only 90 in Health Area 13.10. On the basis of the school data given below, it is possible that the Puerto Rican group has grown to 400-500 persons.

Something of the cultural background of the residents can be gleaned from the churches found in the neighborhood. The Catholic religion is represented by 3 churches, the Hebrew by 4 synagogues or Jewish Centers. The 21 Protestant churches include 3 Lutheran and 3 Protestant Episcopal, 2 Baptist and 2 Reformed, and a variety of 11 others including Greek Orthodox, Unitarian, the Society of Friends, an African Methodist Episcopal congregation and one of the Assemblies of God.

1957 births: Births to mothers living in Flushing totaled 1,728; 1,639 were to white mothers, exclusive of the 13 to Puerto Rican mothers; 76 were to nonwhite mothers.

Public school data: The 9 junior high and elementary public schools situated in this community had an enrolment in September 1957 of 6,853 children; according to the approximate data collected by the Board of Education, 425 were Negro children, 85 of Puerto Rican origin and 6,343 were white or of some nonwhite race other than the Negro. The number of children from 6-13 years of age living in the area - 10,154 in April 1957 - exceeded the public school registration; 9,716 of the resident children were white, and this includes white Puerto Ricans, 382 Negro and 56 of some other nonwhite group. Supplementing the public schools, there are 3 Catholic parochial schools, one Jewish and one Protestant school located in the community which must have several thousand students.

Age groups

In relation to its share of the Queens population of all ages - 4.9 percent - Flushing has slightly less than its due proportion of children under 14 and youth 14-19 years. Its share of the groups 20-24 and 25-44 years was exactly 4.9 percent but its share of the older groups slightly higher, 5 and 5.4 percent. As the next tabulation reveals, about 29 percent of the residents were children or youth under 20, almost 13 percent were young adults and 58 percent were adults of 30 years or older. As in most of the communities the larger percentage increases are found among the 6-13 year olds, the aged and the middle-aged.

but young children and teen-agers also show substantial rises.

Population of Flushing, 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	70,724	100.0	86,254	100.0	22.0
Under 6 years	7,143	10.1	8,734	10.1	22.3
6-13 years	6,986	9.9	10,154	11.8	45.3
14-19 years	4,601	6.5	5,867	6.8	27.5
20-24 years	4,920	6.9	4,866	5.6	-1.1
25-29 years	5,569	7.9	6,110	7.1	9.7
30-44 years	17,606	24.9	19,951	23.1	13.3
45-64 years	17,884	25.3	22,704	26.3	27.0
65 years and over	6,015	8.5	7,868	9.1	30.8

Sex distribution: The proportion 90.3 males per 100 females is somewhat below the borough ratio of 92.5. Except for the children under 6 years old and the 25-29 year group, all ratios are below those for the entire borough.

Population of Flushing, by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	40,919	45,335	90.3
Under 6 years	4,483	4,251	105.5
6-13 years	5,014	5,140	97.5
14-19 years	2,802	3,065	91.4
20-24 years	2,068	2,798	73.9
25-29 years	2,923	3,187	91.7
30-44 years	9,310	10,641	87.5
45-64 years	10,947	11,757	93.1
65 years and over	3,372	4,496	75.0

Other population characteristics: 1950

The opening of a public housing project in 1952, the 22 percent rise in population and the increase of 28 percent in dwelling units may mean that the characteristics of the 1950 residents are not those of the 1957 population. But the 1950 data are given here for background.

Economic status: The median family income in 1949 was highest in Health Area 13.10, \$4,926, or above the borough median, and lowest in Health Area 12, \$3,955, while Health Area 13.20 had a median of \$4,295. In many blocks near Francis Lewis Boulevard and in certain other sections, near Kissena Corridor Park for instance, the median income was \$5,000 or over.

Educational level: The median school years completed by adults follows the neighborhood income pattern. For the highest income area (13.10) the median school years for whites was 12.2; for Health Area 13.20, the median for whites was 11.4 years and in the lowest income area the median for whites was 10.5 and for nonwhites, 8.1. Not enough nonwhite adults lived in the other areas to compute medians.

Family groups: In 1950 about 2.7 percent or less than 2,000 of the nearly 71,000 residents lived in boarding or lodging houses or clubs such as the Flushing Y.M.C.A. residence. This is not a large proportion since 4,710 residents (6.7 percent of the total) were not living in family groups. Of the 19,645 families of all types, 17,935 included a married couple; the other 1,710 families were not necessarily "broken homes" but such incomplete families would be included in the figure. Apparently there were some 1,100 married women whose husbands were not in the home because of military service or some other reason.

Delinquency rates

Part of Flushing (Health Area 12) is included in the Youth Board's area for special services called "Corona." In 1951, the rate of officially delinquent acts per 1,000 children and youth, 6-20 years of age (1950 population base) was high - 18.8 - for that period. By 1957, the rate for this area, derived from 1957 offences and the 1957 population, had risen to 31.4 per 1,000. This is the area where the population was the most diverse in both 1950 and 1957, where a housing project brought in some 1,500 new residents in 1951-52, where the family income and the educational level were lower than in other areas, and where the percentage of families not containing a married couple was highest.

In Health Area 13.20, however, where less cultural diversity exists, the 1951 rate was 8.7 and the 1957 rate is 25.5. And the third health area (13.10) which had a rate of 6.1 in 1951 has a current rate of 18.2.

Housing

For the entire community the count of dwelling units in 1955-56 was 27.8 percent higher than in 1950. But 3,385 of the 6,013 units added to the 21,638 existing in 1950 were in Health Area 12. The rise there amounted to 46 percent and to only 17 and 19 percent in the other areas. Even in 1955-56 one-family homes covered much of the land devoted to residences - 58 percent in Health Area 12 and 73 and 78 percent in the other areas.

Characteristics in 1950: Obviously, the facts for 1950 do not reflect the characteristics of the 6,000 new units and certainly some of the 1950 dwellings must have been demolished. Modern multiple dwellings and the public housing project (described below) no doubt have reduced the proportion of home ownership.

In 1950, owners occupied 39 percent of the homes in use and, at that time, one- and two-family houses accounted for 57 percent of the dwellings. Some 4 percent of the units were classified as substandard and 3 percent as overcrowded.

Public housing: The New York City Housing Authority operates one project in Flushing - Bland Houses - of 400 apartments. No additional projects are under consideration at this time.

James A. Bland Houses - State Project

40-21 Lawrence Street, Flushing

Completed April 30, 1952

Dwelling units - 400; estimated population - 1,502; persons per
acre - 243

Average monthly rent per rental room - \$9.73

Maximum income limit - \$5,964

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

1. North Queens Child Care Center
Bland Houses
133-16 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing
Preschool children

Other auspices

2. Bayside Cooperative Nursery School
171-39 Northern Boulevard
Preschool children
3. The Bee Hive
147-08 Sanford Avenue, Flushing
Preschool children
4. Flushing Progressive School
140-25 Franklin Avenue, Flushing
Preschool children, and school age (6-8 years)
5. Little White School House
80-35 138 Street, Kew Gardens
Preschool children
6. North Shore Cooperative Nursery School (Operated by North Shore
Section, Evening Branch of the National Council of Jewish Women)
44-59 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing
Preschool children
7. Parsons Nursery
36-27 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
 Flushing Memorial High School: Evening Community Center
 35-01 Union Street, Flushing
 Open Monday through Thursday

 P.S. 20: Evening Community Center
 142-30 Barclay Avenue, Flushing
 Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

 P.S. 24: After-school Playground
 141-11 Holly Avenue, Flushing

 P.S. 29: After-school Playground
 125-10 23 Avenue, College Point

 P.S. 107: Evening Community Center
 After-school Playground
 45 Avenue and 167 Street, Flushing
 Evening center open Monday through Thursday

 P.S. 214: Evening Community Center
 After-school Playground^{2/}
 31-15 140 Street, Flushing
 Evening center open Monday through Thursday
2. Flushing-Bland Community Center, Inc.
 133-36 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing
 Recreational and educational programs, group work.
 Elementary and junior high ages, 3-5:30 p.m.; teenagers
 and adults, 7-10 p.m., Monday through Friday.
 Subsidized by New York City Youth Board, 1957-58^{3/}
3. Flushing Boys' Club
 Free Synagogue of Flushing
 136-23 Sanford Avenue, Flushing
 Meets every fourth Tuesday of the month. Program
 of sports and athletics.

^{1/} 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. on the specified evenings (1957-1958 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

^{2/} Operated jointly with Department of Parks.

^{3/} 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. Flushing Jewish Center
43-00 171 Street, Flushing
Youth groups, adult education. Facilities include auditorium, classrooms, game rooms and 5 club rooms.
5. Free Synagogue of Flushing: Community Friendship Club for Older Men and Women
136-23 Sanford Avenue, Flushing
Serves men and women near and over 60; interracial, nonsectarian. Primarily social activities. Meets Sundays, 2-5 p.m.
6. Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers:
Flushing Y.M. and Y.W.H.A.
Temple Gates of Prayer
143-51 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing
Teenage youth programs, hobby classes, clubs, canteen. Facilities include lounge, dance studio, 6 club rooms.
7. National Council of Jewish Women, North Shore Section:
Golden Age Club
Temple Beth Sholom
171-39 Northern Boulevard, Flushing
Serves men and women over 60; nonsectarian; social activities, speakers, arts and crafts, discussions, book reviews, singing, dancing. Monday and Thursday, 1-4 p.m.
8. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Bowne Park
29-32 Avenues, 155-159 Streets
Ice skating area, model yacht pond, and between 158-159 Streets - a playground, basketball court and table tennis.

Flushing Meadow Park

Foot of Flushing Bay, south on 114 Street to the Long Island Railroad tracts, south on 111 Street to Horace Harding Boulevard to Rodman Street and north over an irregular boundary to Flushing Bay, west of the Flushing River.

Bicycling area, city building with ice and roller skating area and locker facilities; Amphitheatre with concert area, stadia and swimming pool; Recreation Area (47 Avenue and 111 Street) with 2 baseball diamonds, 2 football and 2 softball fields; Playground at 53 Avenue and 111 Street.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Kissena Corridor Park
Lawrence to Main Street and north of Elder Avenue.
Playground opposite 135 Street.

Martin's Field
46 Avenue between 164-165 Streets
Football field, basketball, handball, horseshoe
pitching and shuffleboard courts, softball, ice
skating area, playground and wading pool.

Richmond Park
Kissena Boulevard and Maple Avenue

Weeping Beach Park
Bowne Street and 37 Avenue
Playground

Playground - Adjacent to Bland Houses
40 Road and Prince Street

Playground - P.S. 20
Sanford Avenue and Union Street

9. Police Athletic League Center
136-19 39 Avenue, Flushing
Program Monday, Wednesday, Friday - 3-6 p.m.
10. Queens Federation of Churches, Macedonia A.M.E. Church
37-22 Union Street, Flushing
Group work services for teenagers, 13 years and over -
afternoons, evenings and weekends at convenience of
group and agency. Subsidized by New York City Youth
Board. 3/
11. 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.

Flushing Branch
133-54 41 Road, Flushing

McGoldrick Branch
162-15 Depot Road, Flushing

Group Work and Recreation Services- continued

12. Temple Gates of Prayer
143-51 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing
Arts and crafts, dramatics, music, youth and adult clubs
and adult forum (for members).
13. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York
Flushing Branch
138-46 Northern Boulevard, Flushing
Recreational facilities, gym, swimming pool, sports,
social activities, hobby groups, 13 Hi-Y teenage
clubs. Family memberships. Women's and girls'
department. Also, Fifty-Friendly Club - for men and
women 50 years and over. Nonsectarian and interracial.
All facilities and services of the "Y" are available.
Members plan program - movies, speakers, bridge,
billiards, chess, etc., photography, swimming. Every
other Thursday, 1:30-5 p.m.

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^{4/}

None

Mental Health Services^{4/}

Flushing Hospital and Dispensary - Mental Hygiene Clinic
44-14 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing

^{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.

Other Clinics^{4/}

Hospital clinics

Flushing Hospital and Dispensary

44-14 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing

Prenatal, allergy, cardiac, chest, dental; ear, nose and throat; eye, fracture, gastroenterological, gynecology, medical, metabolism, neurology, pediatric, physical therapy, skin, surgical.

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York

Dental clinics at the following schools:

P.S. 20, 142-30 Barclay Avenue, Flushing

P.S. 107, 45 Avenue and 167 Street, Flushing

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{1/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

1. American Red Cross, North Shore Chapter
42-22 Union Street, Flushing
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
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 (above 45 Avenue, generally)
32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City

Jamaica District Office (below 45 Avenue, generally)
89-30 161 Street, Jamaica
Counseling and related services to families and individuals; homemaker service..
4. New York City Youth Board
The western section of this area, Health Area 12, which extends east as far as Parsons Boulevard, is part of the Youth Board's Corona Area.

Long Island City - Corona Referral Unit

37-60 82 Street, Jackson Heights

Serves children 5-21 years of age referred through 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.

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

2/ 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.

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 and their families
referred by Youth Board Referral Units.

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 20
142-30 Barclay Avenue, Flushing
2. Public School 22
153-01 Sanford Avenue, Flushing
3. Public School 23
138-11 35 Avenue, Flushing
4. Public School 24
141-11 Holly Avenue, Flushing
5. Public School 29
125-10 23 Avenue, College Point
6. Public School 32
171-11 35 Avenue, Flushing
7. Public School 107
45 Avenue and 167 Street, Flushing (45 Avenue=Franconia Avenue)
8. Junior High School 189
147 Street and Sanford Avenue, Flushing
9. Public School 214
31-15 140 Street, Flushing

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLSRoman Catholic

1. St. Andrew's Parish School
35-50 158 Street, Flushing
2. St. Mary's Parish School
146-41 Jasmine Avenue, Flushing
3. St. Michael's Parish School
41-75 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Jewish

Hebrew Academy of North Queens
171 Street and Northern Boulevard, Flushing

Protestant

First Baptist Church
Sanford Avenue and Union Street, Flushing

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOXBaptist

1. Ebenezer Baptist Church
36-06 Prince Street, Flushing
2. First Baptist Church
142-02 Sanford Avenue, Flushing

Lutheran

3. Messiah Lutheran Church (UL)
42-15 165 Street, Flushing
4. St. John's Lutheran Church (MO)
Sanford Avenue and 149 Street, Flushing
5. Trinity Lutheran Church (EL)
43-57 162 Street, Flushing

Protestant Episcopal

6. St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church
135-32 38 Avenue, Flushing
7. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church
149-33 Sanford Avenue, Flushing
8. St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church
Utopia Parkway and 42 Avenue, Flushing

Reformed Church in America

9. Church on the Hill
168 Street and 35 Avenue, Flushing
10. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church
143-11 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing

Other

11. Church of Christ (Interdenominational)
42-08 Murray Street, Flushing
12. First Church of Christ Scientist
144-27 Sanford Avenue, Flushing

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continuedOther - continued

13. First Church of Nazarene
45-55 Bowne Street, Flushing
14. First Congregational Christian Church
38-14 Bowne Street, Flushing
15. First Methodist Church
Roosevelt Avenue and 149 Street, Flushing
16. First Presbyterian Church
150-20 Barclay Avenue, Flushing
17. First Unitarian Church
147-54 Ash Avenue, Flushing
18. Free Gospel Church (Assemblies of God)
156-15 Sanford Avenue, Flushing
19. Macedonia A.M.E. Church
37-22 Union Street, Flushing
20. Religious Society of Friends Meeting House
137-16 Northern Boulevard, Flushing
21. St. Nicholas Church (Greek Orthodox)
Beech Avenue and 147 Street, Flushing

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. St. Andrew Arellino R.C. Church
35-60 158 Street, Flushing
2. St. Mary R.C. Church
46-02 Parsons Boulevard, Kissena Park
3. St. Nicholas R.C. Church
136-75 41 Avenue, Flushing

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Flushing Jewish Center
43-00 171 Street, Flushing
2. Free Synagogue of Flushing
136-23 Sanford Avenue, Flushing
3. Temple Beth-Sholom of Bayside - Flushing
171-39 Northern Boulevard, Flushing
4. Temple Gates of Prayer
143-51 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing

CENTRAL QUEENS

Flushing South - Fresh Meadows - Utopia

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

The rate of expansion since 1950 in this central portion of Queens has been second only to the rate in the Whitestone section. Central Queens as defined here includes that part of the Chamber of Commerce's community "Flushing" which is called "Flushing South" by The New York Market Analysis and much, but not all, of the Chamber's community called "Fresh Meadows-Utopia."

On the north, Central Queens borders on the Flushing community from the intersection of Horace Harding Boulevard and Grand Central Parkway east through Flushing Meadow Park, Kissena Park Corridor and the northern boundary of Kissena Park to Fresh Meadow Lane. This part (Health Areas 20.10 and 20.20) extends west and then south to the Grand Central Parkway, following the Parkway as it turns east to Utopia Parkway. A third health area - 21.30 - on the east side is included; this adds the section from Horace Harding Boulevard south to Grand Central Parkway between Utopia Parkway and Francis Lewis Boulevard except below Union Turnpike, where the eastern boundary becomes 193rd Street.

As late as 1940 the Flushing South area (Health Areas 20.10 and 20.20) was quite sparsely occupied; golf courses and truck farms were not too uncommon. The World's Fair and the subsequent development of the Fair grounds into Flushing Meadow Park brought this section to public attention. Construction of one-family homes in the late thirties continued until stopped by war priorities. The section near Cunningham Park (Health Area 21.30) had less than 100 families in 1930 but it, too, had a building boom prior to the war, mostly of single-family, privately-owned homes. One-family, detached houses occupied 37 percent of the acreage as late as 1955-56.

This community continues to be almost purely residential. Over 1,500 acres or 35 percent of the total of nearly 4,300 acres are residential. On the basis of the 1957 population the density was 76.3 persons per residential acre. Commercial enterprises absorb very little space but public institutions, notably Queens College and Queens Hospital Center and the Cedar Grove Cemetery utilize some 500 acres. The parks, Flushing Meadow Park and Kissena Park, and other outdoor recreation areas take up a little more than 800 acres. About 188 acres were still vacant in 1955-56.

Population size

Central Queens ranks fifth among the seventeen communities on the basis of its 1957 population of 116,115. It is the home of 6.6 percent of the Queens

residents as a result of a growth of almost 61 percent between April 1950 and April 1957.

The outstanding development in the fifties was in the two health areas west of Utopia Parkway - Health Areas 20.10 and 20.20. The population increase there, from 49,254 in 1950 to 90,808 in 1957, is an 84 percent change. The opening late in 1951 and completion in June 1952 of Pomonok Houses, a City project with moderate rentals, brought some 7,100 new residents into Health Area 20.20. The growth during the 1930's and 1940's was also pronounced; the 1940 population was 18,335, a rise from 10,619 in 1930.

The section bordering on Cunningham Park had few residents in the thirties but reached about 7,000 in 1940. Exact figures are not available because the population in the Cunningham Park-Oakland Gardens section was so small that Health Area 21.30 was combined with Health Areas 21.40 and 21.50 until 1950. By that time, the number of residents in what is now Health Area 21.30 had risen to 23,054. But only 2,253 additional residents were found in 1957, an increase of just under 10 percent.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Native white residents, exclusive of the few Puerto Ricans in the area, comprised four-fifths of the population in 1950 and white persons of foreign birth, 18 percent.

Population of Central Queens, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	72,308	100.0
Continental native white	58,039	80.3
Foreign-born white	12,939	17.9
Puerto Rican	139	0.2
Negro	782	1.1
Other nonwhite races	409	0.5

If the foreign born are indicative of the cultural traditions of many of the native born, this community enjoyed some diversity despite the few nonwhites. As in so many Queens neighborhoods, persons of German birth constituted the largest group among the foreign born - 2,195. Those born in Russia (1,775) and Poland (1,200) were the groups next in size. If persons from these two countries are combined with others from Eastern Europe the total is 4,703. Together, the United Kingdom and Canada account for 1,233, Italy for 1,617 and the Irish Republic for 629.

The groups of "other nonwhite" persons are probably from the Orient and, it is reported, include persons connected with the United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

1957 Census: The extraordinary rise in numbers by 1957 brought a greater variety of cultural groups. The growth in the Negro group was over 200 percent and the rise of other nonwhite persons was over 50 percent. But both groups are very small in proportion to the total.

Population of Central Queens, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>116,115</u>	100.0
White	113,105	97.4
Negro	2,392	2.1
Other nonwhite races	618	0.5

In 1950 over 500 of the 782 Negroes lived in Health Area 20.20. In 1957, 2,100 of the 2,400 Negroes are found in the same area. In 1950, a few persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage lived in each area. Neither the birth statistics nor the data on public school students suggest any appreciable rise in the Puerto Rican group.

From the fact that 6 Hebrew congregations are situated in this community (all called Jewish Centers) the Jewish population presumably is substantial. Three Roman Catholic parish churches, each with a parochial school, imply that this group is also important. Three of the five Protestant churches are Lutheran; the fourth is an interdenominational Gospel Chapel and the fifth, a community church.

1957 births: A total of 2,283 births within this community were recorded in 1957: 2,204 infants were born to white and 71 to nonwhite mothers; only 8 births were infants of Puerto Rican parentage.

Public school data: In September 1957 the registration in the 14 public elementary and junior high schools was 16,692, including 297 Negro and 38 Puerto Rican children. The 1957 Census shows 18,308 children from 6 through 13 years of age living in the community; 240 were Negro and 118 of some other nonwhite race. The three Catholic parochial schools may provide for most of the 1,600 not in public schools but others may attend private schools or public schools in adjacent communities.

Age groups

It is apparent from the age structure in 1957 that Central Queens is the home of many comparatively young families with young children: children under 14 years of age constitute 28 percent of the population and adults from 30 through 44 years, 27 percent. Both age groups are above the comparable percentages for the borough as a whole. The next tabulation reveals increases of over

100 percent in the children and youth from 6 through 19 years, although the rise in the total population was only 60.6 percent:

Population of Central Queens, 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	72,308	100.0	116,115	100.0	60.6
Under 6 years	10,523	14.5	14,118	12.2	34.2
6-13 years	8,810	12.2	18,308	15.8	107.8
14-19 years	4,089	5.7	9,217	7.9	125.4
20-24 years	4,364	6.0	5,399	4.6	23.7
25-29 years	6,480	9.0	8,050	6.9	24.2
30-44 years	21,857	30.2	31,740	27.3	45.2
45-64 years	13,242	18.3	24,020	20.7	81.4
65 years and over	2,943	4.1	5,263	4.5	78.8

Sex distribution: Only one community - the College Point-Whitestone area - has a higher ratio of males to females. In all but three age groups - those in their twenties and those 65 years old or older - Central Queens has more males for every 100 females than are found in the total Queens population. The most noteworthy ratio is the excess of males among those 45-64 years old.

Population of Central Queens, by age and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100</u>
			<u>females</u>
All ages	57,120	58,995	96.8
Under 6 years	7,231	6,887	105.0
6-13 years	9,368	8,940	104.8
14-19 years	4,555	4,662	97.7
20-24 years	2,307	3,092	74.6
25-29 years	3,444	4,606	74.8
30-44 years	14,966	16,774	89.2
45-64 years	12,920	11,100	116.4
65 years and over	2,329	2,934	79.4

Other population characteristics: 1950

Between 1950 and 1957, the population of Health Area 20.10 rose from about 29,000 to 51,000 and the residents of Health Area 20.20 increased from approximately 19,900 to 39,800. With such changes in the size of the population the characteristics indicated by the 1950 Census can scarcely be presumed valid for the 1957 residents. Since the rise was less than 10 percent in Health Area 21.30 probably the changes there have been less drastic.

In 1949 Health Area 20.20 where the public project is now located had the lowest median family income - \$4,464 - but this was above the borough median. The median for Health Area 20.10 was \$5,384 and for Health Area 20.30, (The Cunningham Park section) \$6,307. Educational attainment followed a similar pattern: the median school years completed by white adults was 10.4, 12.3 and 12.6 in the three areas.

Delinquency rates

Considering the influx of so many new residents, including some 7,100 added to the housing project neighborhood during a brief period, a rise in delinquency rates is not unexpected. In 1951, the rate per 1,000 children and youth (6-20 years) was 6.1 for the combined health areas 20.10 and 20.20. No rates for Health Area 21.30 as now constituted are available but the 1957 rate for Health Area 20.10 is 17.4 and for Health Area 20.20, 16.6. These are still below the borough rate of 26.3 per 1,000.

Housing

Housing expansion in Health Area 20.20 has been so rapid that by 1955-56 there were over 10,700 dwelling units in existence or more than twice the number in 1950. The increase includes 2,071 units in the middle-income public project described below. About 7 percent of the total acreage was occupied by elevator apartments in 1955-56 but 23 percent was devoted to one-family and 4 percent to two-family houses.

Health Area 20.10 also experienced a substantial increase in dwellings - 2,900 units, an increase of 32 percent to a count of 12,141 by 1955-56. One- and two-family houses absorbed 18 percent and "walk-up" apartments, 10 percent of the total 1,995 acres in this area.

Only 598 homes, 8.7 percent, were added in Health Area 21.30, bringing the number to 7,479. There, 37 percent of the area's total acreage was given over to one-family detached homes, another 4 percent to two-family or one-family row houses and 15 percent to non-elevator apartments. The term "walk-up", incidentally, includes "garden apartments" of two stories.

Public housing: One project is located in this area. No plans for additional projects have been announced.

Pomonok Houses - City project, Part III

67-10 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing

Partially occupied November 1951; completed June 30, 1952

Dwelling units - 2,071; estimated population - 7,081; persons per acre - 136

Average monthly rent per rental room - \$18.04

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. Council Play Group (Operated by National Council of Jewish Women,
Fresh Meadows Section)
67-25 188 Street, Fresh Meadows
Preschool children
2. Queens College Early Childhood Center
PomonoK Houses
155-09 Jewel Avenue, Flushing
Preschool children

Other auspices

3. Fresh Meadows Nursery Center
67-25 188 Street, Fresh Meadows
Preschool children
4. Garden Hills Nursery School
72-60 150 Street, Kew Garden Hills
Preschool children
5. Hillcrest Jewish Center Nursery School
183-02 Union Turnpike, Jamaica
Preschool children
6. International Nursery School of Parkway Village
144-21 Charter Road, Jamaica
Preschool children
7. Midland School - Kindergarten and Nursery
184-69 Midland Parkway, Jamaica
Preschool children
8. Work and Play Group
141-21 Union Turnpike, Kew Garden Hills
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
 Pomonok Community Center (in Pomonok Houses)
 67-09 Kissena Boulevard
 Clubs for adults, teenagers and children, arts and crafts, dancing, dramatics, music lessons, ceramics, adult choral group, lectures and discussions.
- P.S. 26: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
 69 Avenue and 195 Street, Flushing
 Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
- P.S. 120: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
 58 Avenue and 136 Street, Flushing
 Evening center open Monday through Thursday
- P.S. 154: Evening Community Center
 75-02 162 Street, Flushing
 Open Monday through Thursday
- P.S. 164: Evening Community Center
 77 Avenue and 137 Street, Flushing
 Open Monday through Friday
- P.S. 165: Evening Community Center
 70 Road and 150 Street, Flushing
 Open Monday through Friday
- Junior High School 168: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
 158-40 76 Road, Flushing
 Evening center open Monday through Thursday
- P.S. 173: Evening Community Center
 67 Avenue and Fresh Meadow Lane, Flushing
 Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
- P.S. 178: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
 189-10 Radnor Road, Jamaica
 Evening center open Tuesday and Thursday
- P.S. 200: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
 70-10 164 Street, Flushing
 Evening center open Monday through Thursday

^{1/} 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. 201: Evening Community Center
65-11 155 Street, Flushing
Open Monday through Saturday
- J.H.S. 216: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
64-20 175 Street, Flushing
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
- J.H.S. 218: Evening Community Center
Main Street and Gravett Road, Flushing
2. Hillcrest Jewish Center
183-02 Union Turnpike, Flushing
Youth Center activities, adult education. Facilities include gymnasium, meeting rooms, auditorium.
 3. Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers:
Fresh Meadows Y.M. and Y.W.H.A.
67-25 188 Street, Flushing
Teenage program and adult activities - clubs, classes, hobby groups, teen canteen. Facilities include club and class rooms; also use public school facilities.
 4. Jewish Center of Kew Gardens Hills
71-25 Main Street, Flushing
Facilities include auditorium, 7 club rooms, game room, library. Group work and club programs for children and young adults. Golden Age Club - serves men and women over 60 - social activities, games, group singing, dancing, dramatics, discussions, cultural programs, trips. Meets Tuesday afternoons.
 5. National Council of Jewish Women, Fresh Meadows Section:
Council Senior House
194-02A 67 Street, Flushing
Serves men and women over 60, interracial, nonsectarian. Program of social activities, games, arts and crafts, discussions. Meets Tuesday afternoons.
 6. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Flushing Meadow Park
Grand Central Parkway to west and south, Park Drive East and Horace Harding Boulevard. The section of the Park above Horace Harding Boulevard is not within the boundaries of this community but the facilities there are also readily accessible to residents of this area.
Boating in Flushing Meadow Lake and fishing there and in Willow Lake; amphitheatre - swimming (mornings) and water shows; Playground, Parkway South below Horace Harding Boulevard
Playground, Park Drive East opposite 73 Terrace.
Football field, baseball and softball diamonds.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Kissena Park

Oak Avenue to Hempstead Turnpike, Kissena Boulevard to
Fresh Meadow Lane, Flushing

Row boating and fishing in Kissena Lake, golf course, skiing area,
football field, 12 tennis courts, baseball diamond, softball diamond,
shuffleboard courts, bicycling area.

Playground, Oak Avenue and 164 Street

Playground, North Hempstead Turnpike and 160 Street

Kissena Corridor Park (West)

Flushing Meadow Park to Kissena Park, Flushing

Playground, 146 Street and 56 Road

Playground, North of North Hempstead Turnpike, opposite 160 Street

Kissena Corridor Park (East)

Kissena Park to Cunningham Park, Fresh Meadows

Playground, baseball diamond, roller hockey field, 188 Street and
Peck Avenue

P.S. 179 Playground, Peck Avenue between Horace Harding Expressway
and 64 Avenue

Park

Union Turnpike, Vleigh Place and 141 Street, Kew Gardens

Softball, horseshoe pitching, jungle gym, slides, play area
for younger children

Playground, adjacent to Electchester Houses

West of 164 Street and south of 65 Avenue

Playground

Utopia Parkway and Jewel Avenue

Softball field, 2 basketball, 4 handball, 3 paddle tennis,
2 shuffleboard and 4 horseshoe pitching courts, playground,
wading pool, ice skating area

Playgrounds adjacent or near to the following schools:

P.S. 26, 73 Avenue between 195 Street and 196 Place

P.S. 154, 160 Street between 75 Avenue and 75 Road

P.S. 164, 77 Avenue and 137 Street, Flushing

P.S. 165, 150 Street to Kissena Boulevard, 70 Road to 71 Avenue

P.S. 173, 173 Street and 67 Avenue

P.S. 201 and Pomonok Houses, Kissena Boulevard and 65 Avenue

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

7. Queens Public Library

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

Fresh Meadows Branch
195-13 69 Avenue, Fresh Meadows

Pomonok Branch
67-09 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing

Queensboro Hill Branch
Main Street and Horace Harding Boulevard, Flushing

Vleigh Branch
75-19 Vleigh Place, Flushing

8. Young Israel of Hillcrest

68-08 Fresh Meadow Lane, Flushing

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

9. Young Israel of Kew Gardens Hills

150-05 70 Road, Flushing

For description of activities, see Young Israel of Hillcrest, 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. The Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services^{2/}

Salvation Army: Booth Memorial Hospital
56-45 Main Street, Flushing
Well babies' clinic

Mental Health Services^{2/}

1. Board of Education: Bureau of Child Guidance
P.S. 103 Queens Center, 165-01 65 Avenue, Flushing Heights
P.S. 25 Queens Center, 69-02 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing

^{2/} 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.

Mental Health Services - continued

2. Queens College of the City of the City of New York:
Educational Clinic
65-30 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing
Children referred by schools and social agencies. Intake governed by demonstration interests.

Other Clinics 2/

Hospital clinics

1. Hospitals, Department of, City of New York: Queens Hospital Center
Queens General Hospital
82-68 164 Street, Jamaica
Prenatal, postpartum, allergy, arthritis, cardiac, chest, dental, diabetic; ear, nose and throat; endocrine, eye, gastroenterological, genitourinary, gynecology, hematology, medical, neurology, neurosurgery, orthopedic, pediatric, physical therapy, plastic surgery, rectal, skin, surgical, vascular, venereal diseases, X-Ray therapy and radiotherapy.

Triboro Hospital
Parsons Boulevard and 82 Drive, Jamaica
Tuberculosis clinics
2. Salvation Army: Booth Memorial Hospital
56-45 Main Street, Flushing
Pre-natal, postnatal, gynecology.

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York
P.S. 164 137 Street and 77 Avenue, Kew Gardens Hills
Dental clinic

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{1/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

1. American Red Cross
 North Shore Chapter (Serves area north of Union Turnpike)
 42-22 Union Street, Flushing

 Central Chapter of Queens (Serves area south of Union Turnpike)
 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
 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 (Serves area south of Horace Harding Boulevard)
 91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica

 North Shore District Office (Serves northerly section of this area
 above Horace Harding Boulevard)
 33-70 Prince Street, Flushing
 Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social
 treatment for juvenile delinquents.

^{1/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though
the office may not be located within the area.

^{2/} 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 26
69 Avenue and 195 Street, Flushing
2. Public School 120
58 Avenue and 136 Street, Flushing
3. Public School 154
75-02 162 Street, Flushing
4. Public School 163
59-01 159 Street, Flushing
5. Public School 164
77 Avenue and 137 Street, Flushing
6. Public School 165
70 Road and 150 Street, Flushing
7. Junior High School 168
158-40 76 Road, Flushing
8. Public School 173
67 Avenue and Fresh Meadow Lane, Flushing
9. Public School 178
189-10 Radnor Road, Jamaica
10. Public School 179
196-25 Peck Avenue, Flushing
11. Public School 200
70-10 164 Street, Flushing
12. Public School 201
65-11 155 Street, Flushing
13. Junior High School 216
64-20 175 Street, Flushing
14. Junior High School and Public School 218
Main Street and Gravett Road, Flushing

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Holy Family Parish School
74-15 175 Street, Flushing
2. Queen of Peace Parish School
141-15 77 Road, Kew Garden Hills
3. St. Ann's Parish School
142-45 58 Road, Flushing

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLESA. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOXLutheran

1. All Saints Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
164-04 Goethals Avenue, Jamaica
2. Christ Lutheran Church (UL)
73 Avenue and 188 Street, Flushing
3. Redeemer Lutheran Church (UL)
65 Avenue and Parsons Boulevard, Flushing

Other

4. Flushing-Hillcrest Gospel Chapel (Interdenominational)
77 Avenue and 160 Street, Flushing
5. Queensboro Hill Community Church
60 Avenue and 138 Street, Flushing

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Holy Family R.C. Church
75-01 Utopia Parkway, Flushing
2. Queen of Peace R.C. Church
141-36 77 Avenue, Kew Garden Hills
3. St. Ann R.C. Church
142-30 58 Avenue, Flushing

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Hillcrest Jewish Center
183-02 Union Turnpike, Flushing
2. Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor
164-32 76 Avenue, Flushing
3. Jewish Center of Kew Gardens Hills
Main Street and 72 Avenue, Flushing
4. Jewish Center Torah Emeth
78-36 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing
5. Queensboro Hill Jewish Center
156-05 Horace Harding Boulevard, Flushing
6. Utopia Jewish Center
65-58 Fresh Meadow Lane, Flushing.

BAYSIDE - OAKLAND GARDENS

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

This is one of the four Queens communities where development since 1950 has been most rapid. In rate of population growth it ranks fourth. College Point-Whitestone, the leader, is followed by Central Queens and the Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose section.

The geographical area to which the names Bayside and Oakland Gardens have been attributed as the most nearly appropriate is composed of Health Areas 21.11, 21.12, and 21.40. The northern boundary separating "Bayside", as defined here, from "Whitestone" runs across 26th and 28th Avenues to Little Neck Bay. The eastern boundary is the shore line of Little Neck Bay to about Northern Boulevard; it then follows the Cross Island, Alley Pond, and Douglaston Parkways to Grand Central Parkway, the southern line. On the west, the irregular boundary separating this area from Flushing and Central Queens runs from 26th Avenue through Francis Lewis Boulevard to Northern Boulevard and then south on Auburndale and Fresh Meadow Lanes and Utopia Parkway.^{1/}

Bayside and Oakland Gardens as outlined here covers nearly 4,700 acres; it is chiefly residential in character with over 1,600 acres or 35 percent of the space devoted to homes. The population density is not high - 56.2 persons per residential acre.

It contains two large parks - Alley Park and Cunningham Park - as well as the smaller Crocheron Park on Little Neck Bay. More than 1,200 acres or 26 percent of the acreage is given over to parkland and related outdoor recreation facilities. Commercial enterprises, transportation, institutions and public facilities (fire, school, police, library) take up only about 4 percent of the land. Approximately 273 acres were still vacant in 1955-56.

Population size

In 1957 this community was the home of almost 100,000 persons - 91,251 or 5.2 percent of the borough total, making it ninth among the seventeen

^{1/} The name of Bayside is commonly attributed to the entire shore area east of Utopia Parkway from the East River south to about 48th Avenue. This is the point at which the Queens Chamber of Commerce divides Bayside from Oakland Gardens. The latter community is defined by the Chamber as between Cross Island Parkway and Francis Lewis Boulevard, 48th Avenue and Grand Central Parkway.

communities. The current population represents a rise of 55 percent in the seven years since 1950. As noted above, in rate of growth it ranks fourth. The Cunningham Park section between Horace Harding and Grand Central Parkways (Health Area 21.40) had a phenomenal growth of over 18,000 persons or 146 percent. Over 30,000 now live in this section. North of Horace Harding Boulevard to 41st Avenue (Health Area 21.12), there are currently over 42,000 residents, an increase over 1950 of 42 percent. The smaller Bayside area north of the Long Island Railway which had almost 13,000 residents in 1940, has developed at a moderate rate since then; the population of 16,694 in 1950 had become 18,431 in 1957, a rise of only 10 percent.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: The native-born whites, exclusive of persons of Puerto Rican origin, constituted more than four-fifths of the population in 1950 and the whites of foreign birth, 15 percent. Those of Puerto Rican birth or parentage were a negligible fraction and the nonwhite groups quite small.

Population of Bayside - Oakland Gardens, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>58,773</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Continental native white	48,911	83.2
Foreign-born white	8,950	15.2
Puerto Rican	133	0.2
Negro	681	1.2
Other nonwhite races	98	0.2

Among the whites of foreign birth, the two single countries of origin with the most residents were Germany - 1,717 and Italy - 1,333. Together, persons from the United Kingdom and Canada totaled 1,230 and those from Ireland, 764. But when those from East European countries are grouped their number aggregates 2,360.

1957 Census: The population was still 98 percent white in 1957 but the count given below includes those Puerto Ricans classified as white. The Puerto Rican group may be slightly larger than in 1950 but the birth statistics and public school enrolment data indicate that it may still be a negligible proportion of the total. Nonwhite residents continue to be a quite small proportion of the total - 2 percent - but the number of Negroes and others has more than doubled.

Most of the Negro residents are concentrated in an area on either side of the Long Island Railway and 41st Avenue from about 35th to 48th Avenues and between Francis Lewis Boulevard and Little Neck Bay.

Population of Bayside - Oakland Gardens,
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	91,251	100.0
white	89,439	98.0
Negro	1,581	1.7
Other nonwhite races	231	0.3

The places of religious worship situated in an area presumably reflect the population's cultural background. Bayside - Oakland Gardens in 1958 contains 14 Protestant churches - 5 of them Lutheran, 3 Baptist, 2 Protestant Episcopal, 2 Reformed, a Methodist church and a Church of the Four Leaf Clover. In addition, the Catholic population is large enough to have 6 parish churches; the Jewish group supports 5 congregations, 4 of which are called Jewish centers.

1957 births: A total of 1,741 births were recorded during the year, 59 to nonwhite mothers and 6 to mothers of Puerto Rican origin; 96 percent of the infants were white.

Public school data: Approximately 98 percent of the 12,703 students registered in September 1957 in the public elementary and junior high schools were white or Oriental in origin. Only 255 or 2 percent were Negro and 19 or 0.1 percent, Puerto Rican. As the next tabulation shows, 14,941 children 6-13 years of age lived in the community in April; this total included 212 Negro and 50 other nonwhite children. But one Lutheran and 6 Catholic parochial schools supplement the public schools.

Age groups

This is one of the six Queens communities in which the child population (i.e. those under 14 years of age), is an unusually high proportion of the 1957 population. The percentage of the total in this area - 28.9 - is exceeded only

by the percentages for Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose and The Rockaways.

Population of Bayside - Oakland Gardens, 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	58,773	100.0	91,251	100.0	55.3
Under 6 years	8,015	13.6	11,403	12.5	42.3
6-13 years	7,123	12.1	14,941	16.4	109.8
14-19 years	3,916	6.7	7,084	7.8	80.9
20-24 years	3,625	6.2	4,369	4.8	20.5
25-29 years	5,098	8.7	5,804	6.4	13.8
30-44 years	16,260	27.7	24,098	26.4	48.2
45-64 years	11,857	20.1	18,749	20.5	58.1
65 years and over	2,879	4.9	4,803	5.2	66.8

Evidently, many relatively "young" families reside here. Adults from 25 through 44 years of age account for nearly a third of the residents. The proportion (20.5) in the middle years (45-64) is well under the percent for Queens as a whole - 25.6. And the aged group is only 5.2 percent of the total compared with a borough percentage of 8.2.

Sex distribution: In relation to the borough as a whole and to the other communities, the ratio of males of all ages to females in 1957 is high. A male excess is found not only among the younger children where it is usual but somewhat unexpectedly among those 45-64 years old. In the latter group there are 110 men for every 100 women. On the other hand the ratios of males to females in the young adult groups and among the aged are lower than the borough ratios.

Population of Bayside - Oakland Gardens,
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	44,767	46,484	96.3
Under 6 years	5,887	5,516	106.7
6-13 years	7,696	7,245	106.2
14-19 years	3,463	3,621	95.6
20-24 years	1,831	2,538	72.1
25-29 years	2,616	3,188	82.1
30-44 years	11,375	12,723	89.4
45-64 years	9,821	8,928	110.0
65 years and over	2,078	2,725	76.3

Other population characteristics: 1950

With the rapid changes in the population during the seven-year interval, it is improbable that the characteristics of the population in 1957 have much similarity to those found in 1950. At that time, family incomes were highest in the section between Alley and Cunningham Parks - a median of \$5,436 (Health Area 21.40). The neighborhood between Horace Harding Boulevard and 41st Avenue (Health Area 21.12) had a median family income of \$5,042 and the most northerly section, a median of \$4,753. Of course, dollar incomes in 1958 are probably higher in all the areas but it is also possible that the relative position differs.

In 1950, the educational attainment of adults was highest in the more southerly section where the income was highest; - the median school years completed by white persons 25 years old or older was 12.6. Elsewhere the medians were 11.5 and 11.6. It is quite possible that the in-migration of persons in their thirties and forties has raised the level of formal schooling found among the 1957 adults.

Even in 1950 married couples constituted a very high proportion of the families - about 97 percent; almost the entire population lived in ordinary households, not in lodging or boarding houses. This situation may well be equally true in 1957.

Delinquency rates

Official delinquency among children and youth from 6 through 20 years, as tabulated by the Youth Board, results in a rate of 17.8 per 1,000 of the appropriate 1957 population for Health Areas 21.11 and 21.12 combined. This represents an increase from 9.3 in 1951 but is well below the borough rate of 26.3 for 1957. In computing the rates, the Youth Board has combined Health Area 21.40 with the areas which make up the Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose community. The 1951 rate was 3.8; the 1957 rate is 7.2.

Housing

Between 1950 and 1955-56, the count of 18,370 dwelling units increased by 4,600 or one-fourth. But the new homes were not evenly distributed throughout the area. The central section (Health Area 21.12) had an addition of 2,956 units, bringing the later count to 11,886, a rise of 33 percent. In each of the other sections, some 800 were added; the increases were 17 percent. The most recent land use data indicate that the preponderance of one-family homes found in 1950 continues although multiple dwellings apparently have become important in the Cunningham Park section.

Characteristics in 1950: About two-thirds of the homes were occupied by their owners in 1950 and 94 percent were one- and two-family houses. Only one percent of the dwellings were considered to be overcrowded and 1.6 percent sub-standard.

Public housing: No projects are located in this community and none is now planned.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

None

Other auspices

1. Bayside Country Day School
39-39 223 Street, Bayside
2. Harmony House Nursery School
219-06 Northern Boulevard, Bayside
3. Les Clochettes
34-45 223 Street, Bayside

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Bayside Boys Club, Inc.
38-42 Bell Boulevard, Bayside
Sports program.
2. Bayside Jewish Center
35 Avenue and 207 Street, Bayside
Youth and adult clubs, adult education. Facilities include
5 club rooms, game rooms, outdoor playground.
3. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
Bayside High School: Evening Community Center
32-24 Corporal Kennedy Street, Bayside
Open Monday through Thursday. Swimming available.

P.S. 46: Evening Community Center
67 Avenue and 218 Street, Bayside
Open Monday through Thursday

Junior High School 74: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
61-15 Oceania Street, Bayside
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Playground operated jointly with Department of Parks

^{1/} 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. 158: Evening Community Center, Afterschool Playground
Oceania Street and 47 Avenue
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

P.S. 162: Evening Community Center
53 Avenue and 201 Street, Bayside
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 177: Evening Community Center
56-37 188 Street, Flushing
Open Tuesday and Friday.

P.S. 205: Evening Community Center
75-25 Bell Boulevard, Bayside
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 213: Evening Community Center
231-02 67 Avenue, Bayside
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

4. Hollis Hills Jewish Community Center
210-10 Union Turnpike, Hollis
Club and activities program for children from 7 years through high school age and college age, Boy and Girl Scouts. Use gymnasium at P.S. 188 two or three nights a week.
 5. Jewish Association of Neighborhood Centers: Oakland Jewish Center
61-35 220 Street, Bayside
Conducts recreation program for the center - teenage programs, clubs, classes, hobby groups, teen canteen and adult activities.
 6. National Council of Jewish Women, Oakland Section: Golden Age Club
Oakland Jewish Center
61-35 220 Street, Bayside
Social and recreational programs for senior citizens, 60 years and over, Wednesday 8-11 p.m.
 7. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Alley Park
From Grand Central Parkway to 46 Avenue
A major park with 2 baseball diamonds, 2 football fields, 2 softball fields, 16 tennis courts, locker facilities, a bridal path, bicycling, ice skating and skiing areas, picnic areas with fireplaces, and other facilities.
Playground at Horatio Parkway and 50 Avenue
Playground north of Grand Central Parkway, near 76 Avenue
- Crocheron Park
214 Lane to Little Neck Bay between 33 and 35 Avenues
Football and hockey fields, baseball diamond, 10 tennis courts, coasting, skiing and ice skating areas, locker facilities.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Cunningham Park

Horace Harding Boulevard to Grand Central Parkway, follows west boundary of this community and approximately 210 Street on east
Baseball diamonds (3), football fields (2), tennis courts (15), hockey and soccer fields, locker facilities, ice skating area, bridle paths, picnic area with fireplaces. Playground at the edge of Cunningham Park opposite 193 Street and at 210 Street.

Park (John Golden estate)

33 Avenue at Little Neck Bay
Swimming and baseball

Playground - Kissena Corridor

188 Street and Peck Avenue, Flushing

Playground

35 Avenue and 214 Place, Bayside
Playground and paddle tennis, shuffleboard, and volley ball courts.

Playground - P.S. 162

56 Avenue and 201 Street

Playground, Adjacent to P.S. 46

South of 64 Avenue, from 218 to 219 Streets
Operated jointly with Board of Education - Softball diamond, handball courts (2), and 5 practice basketball standards; small children's playground with apparatus, basketball and volley ball court and shuffleboard courts (2).

Playground

McLaughlin Avenue, Francis Lewis Boulevard, Grand Central Parkway

Playground, Adjacent to P.S. 205

Bell Boulevard between 75 and 77 Avenues.

Playground, Adjacent to P.S. 213

67 Avenue between 230 and 233 Streets
Joint operation with Board of Education

Raymond O'Connor Field

32-33 Avenues and 210 Street
Fieldhouse with playrooms, playground, wading pool; basketball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, croquet and volley ball courts, ice skating area.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

8. 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.

Auburndale Branch

29-09 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Flushing

Bayside Branch

39-28 Bell Boulevard, Bayside

Windsor Branch

79-50 Bell Boulevard, Bayside

9. Queens Youth Center, Inc.

38-11 223 Street, Bayside

Instruction for children in the arts and crafts to supplement school program. Classes on Saturday mornings in public schools. Education Department of Queens College selects teachers.

10. Young Israel of Windsor Park

67-45 215 Street, Bayside

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

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics

None

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{1/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

1. American Red Cross
 North Shore Chapter (Serves area above Union Turnpike)
 42-22 Union Street, Flushing

 Central Chapter of Queens (Serves area below Union Turnpike)
 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 area below Northern Boulevard, generally)
 89-30 161 Street, Jamaica

 Long Island City Office (Serves area above Northern Boulevard, generally)
 32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City
 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 all of this area above Horace
 Harding Boulevard and also the area east of Springfield between
 Horace Harding Boulevard and Union Turnpike)
 33-70 Prince Street, Flushing

 South Shore District Office (Serves area below Horace Harding
 Boulevard except the section specified as served by the North
 Shore office)
 91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica
 Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social
 treatment for juvenile delinquents.

^{1/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{2/} 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 31
211-45 46 Road, Bayside
2. Public School 41
214-43 35 Avenue, Bayside
3. Public School 46
67 Avenue and 218 Street, Bayside
4. Junior High School and Public School 74
61-15 Oceania Street, Bayside
5. Public School 130
200-01 42 Avenue, Bayside
6. Junior High School and Public School 158
Oceania Street and 47 Avenue, Bayside
7. Public School 159
205-01 33 Avenue, Bayside
8. Public School 162
53 Avenue and 201 Street, Bayside
9. Public School 177
56-37 188 Street Flushing
10. Public School 188
218-12 Hartland Avenue, Flushing
11. Public School 205
75-25 Bell Boulevard, Bayside
12. Public School 213
231-02 67 Avenue, Bayside

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. American Martyrs Parish School
80-14 217 Street, Bayside
2. Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament Parish School
34-14 202 Street, Bayside
3. Sacred Heart Parish School
215-28 38 Avenue, Bayside
4. St. Kevin's Parish School
45-30 195 Street, Flushing
5. St. Robert Bellarmine Parish School
56-10 214 Street, Bayside

Protestant

Chapel of the Redeemer Lutheran Church
220-16 Union Turnpike, Flushing

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Baptist

1. Bayside Community Baptist Church
46-19 206 Street, Bayside
2. Hollis Woods Community Baptist Church
215-16 82 Avenue, Queens Village
3. North Shore Baptist Church
202 Street and 42 Avenue, Bayside

Lutheran

4. Good Shepherd Lutheran Church (UL)
201 Street and 29 Avenue, Bayside
5. Immanuel Chapel (MO)
210-10 Horace Harding Boulevard, Fresh Meadows
6. Redeemer Lutheran Church (MO)
220-16 Union Turnpike, Flushing
7. Redeemer Lutheran Church (MO)
36-01 Bell Boulevard, Bayside
8. Resurrection Lutheran Church (MO)
192 Street and 45 Avenue, Flushing

Protestant Episcopal

9. All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church
214-35 40 Avenue, Bayside
10. St. Margaret's Church
193 Street and Peck Avenue, Fresh Meadows

Reformed Church

11. Colonial Church of Bayside
216 Street and Bell Boulevard, Bayside
12. Douglaston Community Church
39-50 Douglaston Parkway, Douglaston

Other

13. Bayside Community Methodist Church
42 Avenue and 213 Street, Bayside
14. Second Church of the Four Leaf Clover (Interdenominational)
204 Street and 33 Avenue, Bayside

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. American Martyrs R.C. Church
216-16 Union Turnpike, Bayside
2. Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament R.C. Church
34-24 203 Street, Bayside
3. Sacred Heart R.C. Church
215-35 38 Avenue, Bayside
4. St. Josaphat R.C. Church (Polish)
34-32 210 Street, Bayside
5. St. Kevin R.C. Church
45-20 195 Street, Auburndale
6. St. Robert Bellarmine R.C. Church
56-15 213 Street, Bayside Hills

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Bayside Jewish Center
35 Avenue and 207 Street, Bayside
2. Fresh Meadows Jewish Center
58-45 193 Street, Flushing
3. Hollis Hills Jewish Center
210-10 Union Turnpike, Flushing
4. Oakland Jewish Center
61-35 220 Street, Bayside
5. Young Israel of Windsor Park (Orthodox Jewish)
67-45 215 Street, Bayside

DOUGLASTON - LITTLE NECK - BELLEROSE

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

This is another Queens community which has grown with great rapidity since 1950. In rate of expansion it ranks third among the seventeen. The area covers 4,054 acres on the Nassau boundary between Little Neck Bay and 93rd Avenue. The section north of Grand Central Parkway adjoining Oakland Gardens is known as Douglaston-Little Neck (Health Area 21.50). Bellerose, the larger portion to the south (Health Areas 21.60 and 21.70) extends to Braddock Avenue.^{1/}

Except for the substantial tracts occupied by Creedmoor State Hospital, Hillside Hospital and two golf courses in Bellerose and a section of Alley Park in the Douglaston area, this community is chiefly residential. About 12 percent of the land is used for park lands or outdoor recreation facilities. The hospital and public facilities such as schools, fire houses, etc. utilize another 8 percent. Commercial enterprises - shops, etc. - absorb a small proportion of the space; some light industries are found in Health Areas 21.50 and 21.70.

Nearly 1,500 acres or 37 percent of the total are devoted to homes but the density in 1957 was only 53.2 persons per residential acre. As late as 1940, the New York Market Analysis could describe the Douglaston-Little Neck district as a "suburb within New York," with large tracts of undeveloped, wooded land, a few apartment houses but, for the most, one-family homes of "a superior type." Bellerose was described in 1940 as "a new district with vast areas of open fields in the north and northeast section," which grew rapidly in the 1930-1940 decade. Most of the residents were in the middle-income group and lived in new single family dwellings. The building of small homes continued until stopped by the war.

One-family detached residences still absorb much of the residential land despite the construction of such cooperative projects as Bell Park Manor-Terrace in 1951 and the F. H. A. development Glen Oaks Village completed in 1949 which have contributed to the rapid population expansion.

Population size

The 1957 population of 79,783 ranks Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose

^{1/} The names and boundaries coincide exactly with the areas bearing the same names established by the New York Market Analysis.

as thirteenth in size among the seventeen Queens communities but the Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale community which ranks twelfth has only a thousand more residents. About 4.5 percent of Queens' residents now live in Douglaston-Little Neck or Bellerose.

In the seven years from 1950 to 1957, the population in the total community grew by 59 percent but the pattern of development during the last two decades has not been the same in the two areas. Douglaston-Little Neck's population of 8,269 in 1940 rose by nearly 19 percent during the 1940's to 9,814 in 1950. But the 1950's brought a really abrupt change: the area gained over 12,000 residents, an increase to 22,030 or 125 percent. The Bellerose section underwent its most drastic change in the 1940's when the population jumped by 128 percent from 17,666 to 40,307. This addition of 22,600 residents was followed by a second sharp rise of over 17,400, or 43 percent, to reach a 1957 figure of 57,703.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: Native white persons born in the Continental United States accounted for more than four-fifths of the 1950 inhabitants. The foreign-born whites brought the white proportion to over 98 percent. The Puerto Rican and non-white groups were very small; 356 of the 556 nonwhites were patients or staff at Creedmoore State Hospital.

Population of Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose.
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>50,121</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Continental native white	41,869	83.5
Foreign-born white	7,533	15.0
Puerto Rican	163	0.3
Negro	454	0.9
Other nonwhite races	102	0.2

Some indication of the community's cultural composition can be derived from data on the foreign born. The German-born (1,368) were the largest nationality group among the whites of foreign birth. Those of Italian birth formed the second largest group - 1,073 - but the British and Canadian group was almost equal in size - 1,042. Russia, Poland and the other countries of East Europe together accounted for 984 and the Irish Republic for 683.

1957 Census: The distribution by color in 1957 was identical with that of 1950. No census data are available on persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage for the later year but the birth statistics and public school figures do not suggest any increase. The total of 850 Negroes and other nonwhites includes 568

persons who were either patients in, or on the staff of, the State Hospital.

Population of Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose,
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	79,733	100.0
White	78,883	98.9
Negro	701	0.9
Other nonwhite races	149	0.2

Some indication of the nationality background, as well as of the religious distribution of a population may be revealed by the churches situated in the community. In this area the 10 Protestant churches include 3 Lutheran, 2 Protestant Episcopal, a Baptist, a Presbyterian, an African Methodist Episcopal and a community church. There is also a Church of the Latter Day Saints. In addition there are 3 Catholic churches and 5 Jewish centers or temples.

1957 births: Of the 1,193 births recorded in 1957, only 2 were to Puerto Rican mothers and 6 to nonwhite mothers.

Public school data: The April 1957 Census enumerated 13,298 children from 6-13 years of age including 35 Negro children and 30 of other nonwhite races. Enrolment in the 10 public elementary and junior high schools in September 1957 was 11,164; among the students were 15 Negro and 6 Puerto Rican children. Apparently 2,100 children attended either public schools located outside this community, private schools, or the two Catholic parochial schools.

Age groups

The age structure suggests that this is a community of young families. In 1957, almost 30 (29.8) percent of the residents were children under 14 years of age. The proportion of children is higher here than in any other Queens community although the Rockaway area with 29.5 percent is a close second and Bayside-

Oakland Gardens, with 28.9 percent a close third.

Population of Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose,
by age group: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	50,121	100.0	79,733	100.0	59.1
Under 6 years	6,973	13.9	10,473	13.1	50.2
6-13 years	4,954	9.9	13,298	16.7	168.4
14-19 years	2,740	5.5	4,835	6.1	76.5
20-24 years	3,130	6.2	2,994	3.8	-4.3
25-29 years	4,888	9.8	4,833	6.1	-1.1
30-44 years	13,347	26.6	22,582	28.3	69.2
45-64 years	10,952	21.9	15,582	19.5	42.3
65 years and over	3,137	6.3	5,136	6.4	63.7

Proportionately, adults in the age group 30-44 years (the group of an age to be the parents of several children) are of greater importance in this community than in any other - 28.3 percent of the total. This age group forms only 23.5 percent of the total Queens population. Significantly, from 1950 to 1957 the number of adults, 30-44 years, rose 69 percent and children from 6-13 years, by 168 percent. Teen-agers (14-19 years) rose by 76 and young children by 50 percent.

Sex distribution: Although the proportion of males to females in the total population is not outstandingly high (94.1 males to 100 females), it is above the ratio for the borough (92.5). In all groups under 20 years, there is an excess of males. The presence of many complete families with relatively young heads is indicated by the high ratio (94.6) of men to women in the 30-44 year group. (The ratio for the entire borough is 87.4). The only age groups in which the male to female ratio is lower than for the borough are the twenty year olds and the aged; this is especially marked in the groups 25-29 and 65 years old or older.

Population of Douglaston-Little Neck-Bellerose,
by age group and sex: 1957

Age group	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
All ages	38,654	41,079	94.1
Under 6 years	5,388	5,085	106.0
6-13 years	6,834	6,464	105.7
14-19 years	2,424	2,411	100.5
20-24 years	1,268	1,726	73.5
25-29 years	2,120	2,713	78.1
30-44 years	10,980	11,602	94.6
45-64 years	7,665	7,917	96.8
65 years and over	1,975	3,161	62.5

Other population characteristics: 1950

In view of the extraordinary rise of 124 percent in the number of Douglaston-Little Neck residents (Health Area 21.50) and the lesser but still sharp rise of 43 percent in Bellerose, the value of 1950 data in describing the 1957 population is open to question. Their chief usefulness may be for comparison of one part of this community with another and of this community with the others. On the other hand, though the numbers differ, the basic character of the area probably is much the same.

Economic status: In these sections, family incomes in 1949, for instance, were well above the level for Queens as a whole. The median for Douglaston-Little Neck was \$5,723; the medians for the Bellerose areas were lower - \$4,817 and \$4,740 - but still above the Queens median of \$4,121. It seems quite probable that incomes received by 1957 residents are still above the borough level.

Educational level: With the sizable increase in the population from 30 through 44 years, it is more than probable that the level of formal schooling is higher today than in 1950. In that earlier year, the median school years completed by white adults 25 years old or older was 12.4 in Douglaston and 9.7 and 12.3 in Bellerose. Not enough nonwhite adults were in residence to compute a median. The low median was for the area containing the Creedmoor State Hospital where there were over 5,000 patients.

Family groups: In 1950, except for the resident staff at the Hospital (about 400) all but a handful of the population lived in ordinary households. Only 1,275 adults lived alone or with non-relatives. The 12,410 families included 12,015 married couples. Although the numbers would differ at present, the relative situation may be similar.

Delinquency rates

Delinquent acts by children and youth from 6 through 20 years of age during 1957, as officially recorded, in relation to the 1957 population of these ages give a delinquency rate of 7.2 per 1,000 for this community. This rate is far below the borough rate of 26.3 and well below the rates for all other communities except the Forest Hills-Rego Park area. In that section the rate was 10.4 in one part and 6.0 in the other.

Housing

The number of dwelling units in the area rose by a third from 1950 to 1955-56, from 13,492 to 18,001. But, as might be expected from the population changes, over 2,900 of the additional homes are in the Douglaston-Little Neck section, an increase of 104 percent. In Bellerose east of Little Neck Parkway, the increase was 21 percent (1,067 dwellings) and in the area between Little Neck and Grand Central Parkways, where the hospital is located, only 8 percent. As indicated in the description of the area, one-family detached houses still absorb a high proportion of the land space but at least five large garden apartment developments have raised the proportion of multiple dwellings since 1950.

Characteristics in 1950: At the time of the census, their owners lived in two-thirds of the occupied homes and 89 percent were one- or two-family dwellings. Rental housing may be more common today. Few units (1.3 percent) were classed as substandard in 1950 and even fewer (0.6 percent) as overcrowded.

Public housing: Cooperatives and F.H.A. developments have been erected but there are no public housing projects within this community. No plans exist for a public project at present.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITY

Day Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Nursery Schools

Social agencies

1. Council Play School of Glen Oaks
(Operated by Cross Island Section, National Council of Jewish Women)
255-37 73 Avenue, Little Neck
Preschool children.

Other auspices

2. Bell Park Nursery School
221-43 Manor Road, Queens Village
Preschool children
3. Day Nursery School of the Community Church of Douglaston
39-50 Douglaston Parkway, Douglaston
Preschool children.
4. Glen Oaks Nursery School
73-19 260 Street, Glen Oaks Village
Preschool children
5. Little Neck Jewish Center Nursery School
49-10 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck
Preschool children
6. Miss McCarthy's School
52-05 Redfield Street, Douglaston
Preschool children.

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
Martin Van Buren High School: Evening Community Center
230 Street and Hillside Avenue, Queens Village
Open Monday through Thursday

^{1/} 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., on the specified evenings (1957-1958 years). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

P.S.18: Evening Community Center
86-35 Pistol Street, Bellerose
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday

P.S. 67: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
40-26 235 Street, Douglaston
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Friday

P.S.94: Evening Community Center
41-77 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck
Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

P.S. 133: Evening Community Center
248-50 86 Avenue, Bellerose
Open Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday

P.S. 172: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground^{2/}
81 Avenue and 256 Street, Bellerose
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday

P.S. 187: Evening Community Center
61-25 Marathon Parkway, Little Neck

2. Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers
Belle Park Recreation Center
221-22 Manor Road, Queens Village
Group work and recreation program for grammar school children and their families -- children in afternoon, adults in evening -- Monday through Friday

North Hills Y.M. and Y.W.H.A.
60-09 Marathon Parkway, Little Neck
Serves children, teenagers and adults and includes a Golden Age Program. Adult classes in art, sewing, modern dance, ballroom dance, guitar, arts and crafts. Use facilities of P.S. 187.

3. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.: Cross Island Section
Temple Sholom: Golden Age Club
263-10 Union Turnpike, Floral Park
Serves men and women 50 years and over, nonsectarian. Program includes arts and crafts, music, guest speakers, sewing, toy collections for Israel, parties, trips, visits to ill members. Meets Tuesday, 1-4 p.m.

^{2/} Playground operated jointly with Department of Parks.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

4. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Alley Park

The section east of Cross Island Parkway between 46 Avenue and Horace Harding Boulevard and the Recreation Area south of Grand Central Parkway between Union Turnpike and Winchester Boulevard are located within this community. However, the many facilities of the entire Park, as described in the "Bayside-Oakland Gardens" community, are readily accessible to residents of this area.

Playground

Braddock Avenue and 240 Street, Bellerose

Playground, wading pool, 2 basketball, 6 handball, 3 horse-shoe pitching and 5 shuffleboard courts, ice and roller skating area.

Playgrounds - Adjacent to the following schools:

P.S. 18, Hillside Avenue, east of Pistol Street, Bellerose

P.S. 94, Little Neck Parkway between 42 and 43 Avenues, Little Neck

P.S.115, 261 Street and 80 Avenue, Floral Park

P.S.133, 248 Street and 85 Avenue, Bellerose

P.S.186, Little Neck Parkway and 72 Avenue, Bellerose

P.S.187, 251 Street between 61 and 63 Avenues, Little Neck

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.

Douglaston - Little Neck Branch

248-04 Northern Boulevard, Little Neck

Glen Oaks Branch

256-04 Union Turnpike, Floral Park

6. Young Israel of New Hyde Park

76-04 267 Street, Floral Park

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. Catholic Youth Organization and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services^{3/}

Long Island Jewish Hospital
270-05 76 Avenue
Well baby clinic

Mental Health Services^{3/}

Hillside Hospital, Society of The: Outpatient Department
75-59 263 Street, Glen Oaks
Psychotherapeutic treatment for residents of Queens and
Nassau counties not previously hospitalized.

Other Clinics^{3/}

Hospital clinics

Long Island Jewish Hospital
270-05 76 Avenue
Allergy, cardiac (adult and pediatric), dental specialties
(orthodontic, oral surgery), dermatology; ear, nose and
throat; fertility, gynecology, hematology, hypertension,
medical, neuromuscular, pediatric, physical rehabilitation,
prenatal, proctology, refracture orthopedic, surgical
(regular), thoracic surgery, seizure disorders, urology.

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York
P.S. 133, 248-50 86 Avenue, Bellerose
Dental clinic

^{3/} 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^{1/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

1. American Red Cross
North Shore Chapter (Serves area north of Union Turnpike)
42-22 Union Street, Flushing

Central Chapter of Queens (Serves area south of Union Turnpike)
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 (Serves Glen Oaks and Bellerose)
89-31 161 Street, Jamaica

Long Island City Office (Serves Little Neck and Douglaston)
32-75 Steinway Street, Long Island City
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 Union Turnpike)
33-70 Prince Street, Flushing

South Shore District Office (Serves area south of Union Turnpike)
91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica
Serves youth under 21 years and provides rehabilitative social
treatment for juvenile delinquents.

^{1/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though
the office may not be located within the area.

^{2/} 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 18
86-35 Pistol Street, Bellerose
2. Junior High School (and Public School) 67
Marathon Parkway and 52 Avenue, Little Neck
3. Public School 94
41-77 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck
4. Public School 98
Douglaston Parkway, Little Neck
5. Public School 115
80-51 261 Street, Floral Park
6. Public School 133
248-50 86 Avenue, Bellerose
7. Junior High School 172
81-14 257 Street, Floral Park
8. Public School 186
252-12 72 Avenue, Bellerose
9. Public School 187
61-25 Marathon Parkway, Little Neck
10. Public School 191
85-15 258 Street, Floral Park

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. St. Anastasia Parish School
45-11 245 Street, Douglaston
2. St. Gregory Parish School
242-11 88 Road, Bellerose

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Lutheran

1. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
47-14 Glenwood Street, Little Neck
2. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (UL)
87 Avenue and Commonwealth Boulevard, Bellerose
3. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (AU)
262-22 Union Turnpike, Bellerose

Protestant Episcopal

4. St. Thomas Church
Superior Road and Commonwealth Boulevard, Bellerose
5. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church
243-01 Northern Boulevard, Douglaston

Other

6. Bellerose Baptist Church
240-16 Braddock Avenue, Bellerose Manor
7. Community Church
46-16 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck
8. House of Hope (United Presbyterian)
84-58 248 Street, Bellerose
9. Queens Ward Church (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints)
Bates Road and Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck
10. St. Peter's A.M.E. Church
Douglaston

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Our Lady of the Snow R.C. Church
258-15 80 Avenue, North Floral Park
2. St. Anastasia R.C. Church
246-02 Northern Boulevard, Douglaston
3. St. Gregory the Great R.C. Church
242-20 88 Avenue, Bellerose

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Bellerose Jewish Center
254-04 Union Turnpike, Floral Park
2. Little Neck Jewish Center
49-10 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck
3. Marathon Jewish Community Center
245-37 60 Avenue, Douglaston
4. Temple Menorah
254-04 Northern Boulevard, Little Neck
5. Temple Sholom
263-15 Union Turnpike, Floral Park

JAMAICA - SOUTH JAMAICA

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

Jamaica, one of the oldest settlements on Long Island, was in existence at the time the Dutch were occupying the Island. Jamaica Avenue, the heart of the business section, is an important shopping center for Long Island, with large retail establishments including branches of major department stores. Jamaica is the seat of the borough government and the borough offices of City agencies such as the Health Department, the Children's Court, The Family Court, the Queens General Court, the office of the County Clerk, etc.

The older sections were built up with long rows of single-family frame houses on narrow lots but the northeast section - Jamaica Estates - where the wealth of the community was concentrated in 1940 was developed with winding streets and large private residences. South Jamaica even in 1940 was a crowded residential neighborhood of frame houses. Despite the introduction of two public housing projects in South Jamaica and plans for two others, as well as private construction, single and two-family houses still absorb the major share of the residential acreage.

Jamaica proper, as defined here, extends south from Grand Central Parkway to Atlantic, Archer and Jamaica Avenues and from the boundary of Hollis on the east - Radnor, Avon and 182nd Streets - to Lefferts Boulevard on the west (Health Areas 27 and 28.10). The section west of Van Wyck Boulevard or Expressway is frequently considered to be part of Richmond Hill.

South Jamaica in terms of health areas - 33, 34, and 35.10 - stretches south from Archer and Jamaica Avenues to Baisley Boulevard, the border of Springfield Gardens. On the east the boundary is Flanders Boulevard - including in this eastern portion an area many would describe as part of St. Albans and Hollis. The western boundary line is Van Wyck Boulevard to Foch Boulevard and south through 143rd and 144th Streets to Rockaway Boulevard.

The entire community covers more than 4,700 acres; a little more than 1,800 acres are in the Jamaica section and almost 2,900 in the South Jamaica portion. The total residential acreage is about 1,686 or 35.6 percent of the total and the 1957 population density for the community as a whole is 85.6 persons per residential acre. But in Jamaica proper the density is 97.2 and in South Jamaica, as here defined to include the less densely settled area usually called part of St. Albans or Hollis, the population density is only 77.5.

Nearly 200 acres are utilized for parks or related outdoor facilities such as park playgrounds. Baisley Pond Park, the only large park, is in the southern corner where Rockaway Boulevard meets Baisley Boulevard. About 62 acres are

used for heavy industries and another 437 acres for retail stores, transportation, light industries and other commercial enterprises. Public facilities and public and private institutions including the site of the U.S. Navy Hospital in Health Area 35.10 absorb about 308 acres. A large part (163 acres) of the 394 vacant acres are in Health Area 34.

Population size

The entire Jamaica-South Jamaica community with a 1957 population of 144,272 ranks third in size among the seventeen communities, and is the home of 8.2 percent of the population of Queens. The more densely settled aggregation of long-established neighborhoods called Woodside-Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona, is about equal in acreage but has almost 63,000 more residents. Astoria with less land is even more densely populated; its population exceeds Jamaica's by over 32,000.

For the community as a whole, the population growth from 1950 to 1957 was a moderate 9,850 residents or 7 percent. The rate of expansion has slowed down since the decade of the thirties when more than 15,600 new residents entered the area. The increase in the forties was less than 11,000. This area ranked tenth in rate of expansion among the seventeen communities.

But population changes have not been consistent throughout the entire area; both health areas in Jamaica registered increases at each census and so did Health Areas 34 and 35.10 in South Jamaica. But the population in Health Area 33 (Sutphin to Van Wyck Boulevards) decreased between 1940 and 1950 and from 1950 to 1957. The following tabulation summarizes changes in the two sections of the community:

<u>Census</u>	<u>Total community</u>		<u>Jamaica</u>		<u>South Jamaica</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent increase</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent increase</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent increase</u>
1930	107,843	----	44,445	----	63,398	----
1940	123,486	14.5	51,363	15.6	72,123	13.8
1950	134,422	8.9	57,775	12.5	76,647	6.3
1957	144,272	7.3	66,991	16.0	77,281	0.8

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: As late as 1950, the "white" residents, excluding 541 white Puerto Ricans, constituted almost four-fifths of the population of both sections. The more than 29,000 Negroes, just over a fifth of the population, were concentrated in South Jamaica. In fact 15,300 lived in Health Area 34 and

nearly 8300 in Health Area 35.10. The other 5,500 were in Health Area 33.

Population of Jamaica-South Jamaica,
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	134,422	100.0
Continental native white	83,703	62.3
Foreign-born white	20,606	15.3
Puerto Rican	698	0.5
Negro	29,186	21.7
Other nonwhite races	229	0.2

In addition to the cultural variety afforded by the substantial proportion of Negroes, the small Puerto Rican group and the even smaller group of other nonwhites, the foreign-born whites (15 percent of the total) were representative of many different traditions which no doubt have their influence on the second or third generations among the native born. The individual countries of origin in order of size were Italy (4,313 persons), Germany (4,035), Poland (1,949), Russia (1,866), United Kingdom (1,252), Eire (1,197), and Austria (1,097). But if all the East European countries are grouped, the total is 5,714.

1957 Census: The seven years 1950 to 1957 brought to this community 23,000 additional Negro residents - a rise of almost 79 percent. During this period there was an exodus of some 13,400 whites from the community as a whole, a decrease of nearly 15 percent. Consequently, although "whites" are still the predominant group, Negroes currently form 36 percent of the total. On the basis of public school registration, it seems probable that the Puerto Rican group also has grown larger than in 1950 - perhaps to 1,100 or even 1,500.

Population of Jamaica-South Jamaica,
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	144,272	100.0
White	91,455	63.4
Negro	52,369	36.3
Other nonwhite races	448	0.3

As in 1950, the Negroes were concentrated in South Jamaica, with about 23,500 in Health Area 34, over 15,000 in Health Area 35.10 and over 13,500 in Health Area 33. Only 161 Negroes were found in Jamaica proper. Some 22,300 whites left the South Jamaica areas but 8,900 were added in Jamaica proper. Most of the new white residents (8,600 of the 8,900) live in the only section to show a substantial rise in total population - Health Area 27.

It is impossible to estimate the extent to which the cultural and religious traditions suggested by the country of origin of the foreign-born whites in 1950 still prevail in this community. Some of the churches located here in 1958 may have lost a large proportion of their former parishioners and/or may be attempting to serve the new residents. The Roman Catholics have 9 churches within the community and there are 5 Jewish congregations including at least 3 Orthodox synagogues.

There are also 54 Protestant and a Greek Orthodox church situated in the area. The Lutheran denomination has 8 churches, the Methodist 4, the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal, 3 each, the Congregational and Reformed - 2 each. Among the 14 Baptist churches, a denomination favored by many Negroes, 7 or 8 have names frequently associated with Negro congregations. In addition, there are 3 African Methodist Episcopal churches as well as churches of these denominations - Apostolic, Assemblies of God, Church of God, Seventh Day Adventists and one or two others. There is one Protestant church of the Christian and Missionary Alliance which holds services in Spanish, quite possibly for a Puerto Rican congregation.

1957 births: During the year, a total of 3,232 infants were born to residents of the community; 1,717 were the children of white mothers, 1,471 of nonwhite mothers (Negro or another race), and 44 (37 white and 7 nonwhite) of mothers of Puerto Rican origin. The children born to families in the public housing projects included 5 Puerto Ricans, 117 nonwhite and 8 white infants.

Public school data: The April 1957 Census enumerated 16,592 children from 6 through 13 years of age, the age group of most elementary and junior high school children. Those classified as "white" - 8,719 - probably include most of the Puerto Rican children; there were 7,798 Negro children and 75 children of other nonwhite groups.

On the basis of the census, it must be assumed that a substantial number of resident children attend public schools outside the borders of this community or the private or parochial schools. The Board of Education census for September 1957 recorded 14,620 pupils in the 17 elementary and junior high schools located inside this area. More than half the students were Negro - 8,304 or 56.8 percent - and 276 or 1.9 percent were Puerto Rican. The balance 6,040 (white, Oriental, etc.) formed only 41.3 percent of the total. Some of the Negro students presumably live in adjacent areas. It also seems probable that white children attend the parochial schools (7 Catholic, 1 Jewish and 1 Seventh Day Adventist school) in greater proportion than do other groups.

Age groups

In 1957 children and youth under 20 years of age formed only 28.4 percent of the population, a proportion smaller than the borough-wide percentage of 30.1. The proportion of young adults in their twenties was unusually high - 14.5 percent - compared with 12.6 for the borough and with lower proportions in

many of the communities. The age pattern in the middle years (30-44 years and 45-64 years) was practically identical with that for the borough. The aged group was in slightly greater proportion here - 8.5 compared with 8.2 percent.

Population of Jamaica-South Jamaica, 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	134,422	100.0	144,272	100.0	7.3
Under 6 years	12,740	9.5	14,919	10.3	17.1
6-13 years	12,621	9.4	16,592	11.5	31.5
14-19 years	9,744	7.2	9,569	6.6	- 1.8
20-24 years	11,014	8.2	9,375	6.5	-14.9
25-29 years	11,831	8.8	11,483	8.0	- 2.9
30-44 years	32,193	24.0	33,950	23.5	5.5
45-64 years	34,413	25.6	36,087	25.0	4.9
65 years and over	9,866	7.3	12,297	8.5	24.6

Sex distribution: For every 100 females of all ages, there were 90.9 men living in this area in 1957. The Jamaicas rank twelfth among the communities in this respect, immediately below the adjacent community called Queens Village-Hollis-St. Albans. The only age group in which males have an excess is the very young - under 6 years. Even the 6-13 year olds where an excess of boys is normal show only 99.8 males per 100 females. The ratio of males to females is below the borough-wide pattern for every age group except the 25-29 year olds and the aged group.

Population of Jamaica-South Jamaica,
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	68,692	75,580	90.9
Under 6 years	7,508	7,411	101.3
6-13 years	8,289	8,303	99.8
14-19 years	4,611	4,958	93.0
20-24 years	4,021	5,354	75.1
25-29 years	5,473	6,010	91.1
30-44 years	15,773	18,177	86.8
45-64 years	17,465	18,622	93.8
65 years and over	5,552	6,745	82.3

Other population characteristics: 1950

Although the overall increase in the population was moderate, the increase in nonwhites was so pronounced and the shifting of cultural groups so

important that the 1950 census information on economic status, educational level and family composition can hardly be valid for 1957 or 1958.

Possibly the median family income in 1949 may have some value in comparing Jamaica with South Jamaica. At that time the medians for Jamaica proper were \$4,297 and \$4,255. In South Jamaica, Health Area 34 with the heaviest Negro population had the lowest median - \$3,006. This was also the site of the original South Jamaica Houses completed in 1940. Health Areas 33 and 35.10 had medians of \$3,450 and \$3,807 respectively.

Delinquency rates

South Jamaica is one of the neighborhoods where delinquency was high when the Youth Board selected areas for special services. Health Areas 33, 34 and 35.10 form the Board's special Jamaica area; in 1957 only 4 of the Youth Board areas had higher delinquency rates. The 1951 rates, based on the 1950 population 6-20 years of age, were 23.3, 32.6 and 18.4 per 1,000. The 1957 rates based on the 1957 child and youth population are 54.5, 63.6 and 53.9. The 1951 rates in Jamaica proper were 18.2 and 13.8. The 1957 rates, of course, are higher - 29.3 and 33.0. These rates are not unexpected in view of the rapid shifting of the cultural and racial groups which usually brings neighborhood tensions.

Housing

Between 1950 and 1955-56, the number of dwelling units rose by 15 percent for the area as a whole. To the count of 38,138 units in existence in 1950 a total of 5,687 were added but 3,627 were constructed in Health Area 27 and 1,019 in Health Area 28.10.

Health Area 34, the site of the original South Jamaica Houses is also the location of a supplementary project of 600 units completed in 1954. This was a slum clearance project consisting of 16 buildings 3 to 7 stories high but the net gain in this area was only 534 units by 1955-56. Two projects - a Federal and a City middle-income project - now in the planning stage will add 602 units in Health Area 34.

Characteristics in 1950: The data compiled from the 1950 Census of Housing undoubtedly have been modified by construction and other changes. At that time almost half (47.8 percent) of the homes in use were occupied by owners and some 72 percent were single or two-family houses. It is obvious that the construction of apartment houses has reduced both percentages. In 1950 less than 5 percent of the dwellings were classified as substandard and less than 3 percent as over-crowded.

Public housing projects: As noted elsewhere two public projects are in current operation and two are planned for the near future:

1. South Jamaica Houses I - Federal Project

106-62 160 Street, Jamaica (South Road - 109 Avenue)
Completed August 1, 1940.
Dwelling units - 448; estimated population - 1,508;
persons per acre - 167
Average monthly rent per rental room - \$10.96
Maximum admission income limit - \$4,000

2. South Jamaica Houses II - Federal Project

106-62 160 Street, Jamaica (South Road - Brinkerhoff Avenue)
Partially occupied - May, 1954; completed October 1954
Dwelling units - 600; estimated population - 2,285;
persons per acre - 171
Average monthly rent per rental room - \$10.41
Maximum admission income limit - \$4,000

3. Baisley Park Houses - Federal Project - Planning stage

Long Island Railway line, 157 Street and New York Boulevard
Dwelling units - 386
Low rent

4. Baisley Gardens - City Project, Part IV - Planning stage

Foch and New York Boulevards,
157 Street and Long Island Railway line
Dwelling units - 216

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

1. Jamaica Child Care Center
P.S. 116, 174-02 Polhemus Avenue, Jamaica
Preschool and school children.
2. Jamaica Day Nursery
South Jamaica Houses
108-17 159 Street, Jamaica
Preschool children.

Other auspices

3. Carousel School
173-53 Croydon Road, Jamaica
Preschool children.
4. Jamaica Jewish Center Nursery School
150-91 87 Road, Jamaica
Preschool children.
5. Little Country Children's Center
171-16 Liberty Avenue, Jamaica
Preschool children.
6. Locust Manor Nursery School
119-43 165 Street, Jamaica
Preschool children.
7. Pickwick School
151-15 85 Drive, Jamaica
Preschool children.
8. Queens Modern Nursery
166-01 Foch Boulevard, Jamaica
Preschool children.
9. Rafield Play School
89-05 138 Street, Jamaica
Preschool children.
10. Yeshurun Kindergarten
(Operated by Kew Gardens Synagogue Adath Jeshurun)
82-17 Lefferts Boulevard, Kew Gardens
Preschool children.

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Beth Israel Center
115-62 Farmers Boulevard, St. Albans
Youth clubs, adult forum. Facilities include club rooms, library, auditorium, youth house.
 2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn and De Marillas
Circle of Ladies of Charity: Friday Club of Presentation
Parish Recreation Center for Older People.
88-13 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
Serves men and women over 55, interracial and nonsec-
tarian. Parties, games, crocheting, weaving, sewing,
group singing, storytelling, discussions, visits to ill
members. Counseling services of caseworker and public
health nurse available. Meets Friday afternoons.
 3. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn and Catholic
Daughters of America: Tuesday Club of Presentation Parish
Recreation Center for Older People.
88-13 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
Serves men and women over 55, interracial, nonsectarian.
Parties, variety programs, folk and social dancing,
storytelling, discussions, picnics, glee club. Meets
Tuesday afternoons.
 4. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
Jamaica High School: Evening Community Center
169 Street and Gothic Drive, Jamaica
Open Monday through Thursday; swimming available.
- P.S. 36: After-school Playground
187-01 Foch Boulevard, St. Albans
- P.S. 40: Evening Community Center and After-school Playground
109-20 Union Hall Street, Jamaica
Evening center open seven nights a week. A joint opera-
tion with Samuel Huntington Community Center (see
separate listing). Subsidized by New York City Youth
Board.^{2/}

^{1/} 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., on the specified evenings (1957-1958 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

^{2/} 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. 54: After-school Playground
86-02 127 Street, Richmond Hill

P.S. 116: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
107-25 Wren Place, Jamaica
Evening center open Tuesday through Friday.

P.S. 117: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
143 Street and 85 Drive, Jamaica
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.

P.S. 123: Evening Community Center
145-01 119 Avenue, South Ozone Park
Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

P.S. 140: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
116 Avenue and 166 Street, Jamaica
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

P.S. 142: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
Linden Boulevard and 142 Street, Jamaica
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

P.S. 160: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
145 Street and 110 Avenue, Jamaica
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

5. Industrial Home for the Blind: Queens Service Center
147-11 Archer Avenue, Jamaica
Recreation program for social intercourse and for developing social skills which participants may use in their home communities. Program includes social dancing, dramatics, choral and instrumental music and other activities. Also swimming, boating, fishing, and other activities which utilize other facilities.
Golden Age Program^{3/} - Day center programs of recreational and diversional activities for aging blind men and women.
Meets Tuesday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

^{3/} Expected to move to new building across from Queens Service Center (147-16 Archer Avenue) about July 1958.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

6. Jamaica Jewish Center, Inc.
150-91 87 Road, Jamaica
Youth and adult clubs, physical education, adult education, arts and crafts, dramatics, bowling, summer day camp. Facilities include gymnasium, auditorium, libraries, pool, bowling alleys, 8 club rooms, game room.
7. Merrick Community Center of the County of Queens, Inc.
110-33 Merrick Boulevard, Jamaica
Provides group work services for teenagers, 13 years and over, under contract with the New York City Youth Board.2/
8. National Council of Jewish Women, Jamaica Section:
Senior Citizens Club
Jamaica Jewish Center
150-91 87 Road, Jamaica
Serves men and women over 60 -- Jewish. Parties, musicales, speakers, bingo, cards, crocheting and knitting, discussions, service projects. Meets Thursday afternoons.
9. National Council of Jewish Women, Kew Gardens Section:
Golden Age Club
Adath Jeshurun Synagogue
82-17 Lefferts Boulevard, Kew Gardens
Serves men and women over 60, interracial, nonsectarian -- German spoken. Parties, movies, musicales, speakers, travelogues, bingo, bridge, handicrafts, painting, social dancing, group singing, discussions, service projects. Meets Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.
10. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Baisley Pond Park
116 Avenue to Southern Parkway, South Ozone Park. (Area above intersection of Rockaway and Baisley Boulevard is located within this community).
Football field, 4 baseball diamonds, ice and roller skating areas, bicycling; locker facilities.

Playgrounds within Park as follows:

125 Avenue and 153 Street
Playground, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts.

155 Street and Lakeview Boulevard East
Ice skating area, tennis courts, handball courts and playground.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Baisley Pond Park - continued

122 Avenue and 155 Street

122 Avenue and 160 Street

Dr. Charles R. Drew Memorial Park
115 and 116 Avenues, 140 Street to Van Wyck Expressway, Jamaica
Playground

King Park

Jamaica Avenue to 89 Avenue, 150 to 153 Streets, Jamaica
Concert area, croquet courts.
Playground, 153 Street and Jamaica Avenue

Liberty Park

Liberty Avenue between 172 and 173 Streets, South Jamaica
Athletic field with running track, baseball diamond,
football and soccer fields, 2 tennis courts, horseshoe
pitching courts, bicycling area.

Playgrounds within Park as follows:

173 Street and 106 Avenue

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

Liberty Avenue and 172 Street

Liberty Avenue and 173 Street

Basketball, handball, volley ball, shuffleboard and
paddle tennis courts, ice and roller skating areas,
table tennis, playgrounds.

Marconi Memorial Field

108 to 109 Avenues, 155 to 157 Streets, Jamaica
Playground, wading pool, roller hockey area,
3 softball diamonds, handball, volley ball,
paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, ice
skating area.

St. Albans Memorial Park

111 Avenue, 174 Place, 113 Avenue and 169 Street, St. Albans
Playground, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts.
2 softball diamonds.

Playground (Park Extension)

Merrick Boulevard, 172 Street, Sayres Avenue

Softball diamond, playground, basketball, paddle tennis
and shuffleboard courts.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Captain George H. Tilly Memorial Park
165 Street from Highland to 85 Avenue, Jamaica
Ice skating area, model yacht pond.

H. Von Dohlen Playground
138 Street, Archer Avenue, 91 Avenue, Jamaica
Field house with playrooms, playground, wading pool,
table tennis, basketball, handball, volley ball,
paddle tennis, shuffleboard and horseshoe pitching
courts, softball diamond, ice skating area.

Playground
106 Avenue and Van Wyck Expressway, Jamaica
Softball field, 4 basketball practice courts for
older children. Children's gym apparatus, sandpit,
shower basin, swings, seesaws for younger children
in another section of area.

Playground
Queens Boulevard, 84 Road and Manton Street, Jamaica

Playground
Liberty Avenue and 183 Place, Jamaica

Playground
179 Place, north of Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Playground, wading pool, table tennis, basketball,
handball, volley ball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard
courts, ice skating area.

Playground adjacent to P.S. 50
Allendale Street and Liberty Avenue, Jamaica

Playground adjacent to J.H.S. 217
South of 85 Avenue between 144 and 148 Streets, Jamaica

11. Police Athletic League-103 Precinct
Merrick Community Center
110-33 Merrick Road, Jamaica
Arts, crafts, quiet games and social games. Center
open Monday through Friday from 3:15 to 6:15 p.m.
12. Queens County Youth Athletic Center, Inc.
107-26 Merrick Boulevard, Jamaica
Sponsors various types of recreational programs for
youth, 9-21 years. Promotes tennis, boxing, basketball
and baseball teams. Nonsectarian, interracial. Provides
group work services for teenagers, 13 years and over,
under contract with the New York City Youth Board.^{2/}

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

13. Queens Federation of Churches, Brooks Memorial Church
143-22 109 Avenue, Jamaica
Provides group work services for teenagers, 13 years and over, under contract with the New York City Youth Board.^{2/}
14. 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.
- Baisley Park Branch
116-03 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica
- Borough Hall Branch
120-55 Queens Boulevard, Kew Gardens
For employees of Borough Hall Building.
- Central Branch
89-14 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
Film Preview Center -- for club and organization leaders and program chairmen. Reader's Advisory Service arranges discussion groups, film programs and lectures here and in branches and provides assistance in program planning for community groups.
- St. Alban's Branch
187-10 Linden Boulevard, St. Albans
15. Queens Service Club: Golden Age Club
Merrick Community Center
110-33 Merrick Boulevard, Jamaica
Serves men and women over 60 -- interracial, nonsectarian. Social activities, games, arts and crafts, discussions. Meets Tuesday and Thursday, 1-3 p.m.
16. Salvation Army: Jamaica Neighborhood Center
90-23 161 Street, Jamaica
Group activities for children, young people and adults, recreation activities, woodwork, craft classes, Home League, forums.
Fellowship Center for Older People
Serves men and women 60 years and over -- refreshments, crafts and other activities. Meets Monday afternoons.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

17. Samuel Huntington Community Center
South Jamaica Houses
109-04 160 Street, Jamaica
Program is carried on at this location and at P.S. 40 Community Center with Board of Education as a sponsor and is subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.^{2/} Recreational and education program for children, young people and adults, September to June, Monday-Friday, 2-10 p.m., and Saturday mornings. Program includes clubs, athletics, crafts, dramatics, music, dance, movies, trips, concerts, games, also classes for adults in English and citizenship, Spanish, typing, dressmaking, knitting, oil painting and ceramics. Summer day camp, vacation playground and camp placement for children, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 years. Evening recreation program for young adults.
18. Young Israel of Briarwood
84-47A Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
Serves boys and girls, 6-18 years -- youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under six.
19. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York:
Central Queens Branch
89-25 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
Provides recreation and group work services, sports, social activities. Facilities include gymnasium and swimming pool. Group work services for teenagers are subsidized by the New York City Youth Board.^{2/}
Three Score and Ten Club
Serves men and women 59 and over -- interracial, non-sectarian. Program provides social activities, dinners, luncheons, parties, lectures, films, cards, dancing, trips, friendly visiting to ill members. Meets Friday afternoons.
20. Y.M.C.A. of Greater New York: Central Queens Branch:
South Jamaica Extension Center
107-51 New York Boulevard, Jamaica
Community youth program.
21. Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Talmud Torah Mishkan Israel of Jamaica, Inc.
153-14 90 Avenue, Jamaica
Youth and adult clubs and forums, adult education, dramatics, arts and crafts, athletic activities, scouts. Facilities include auditorium, gymnasium, social lounge, game rooms, 4 class rooms, 3 club rooms.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Other voluntary agencies

The Camp Fire Girls, The Girl Scout Council of Greater New York^{4/}, 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^{5/}

1. Health, Department of, City of New York
Child Health Stations
90-37 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
105 Avenue and Waltham Street, Jamaica
2. Mary Immaculate Hospital
152-11 89 Avenue, Jamaica
Referrals from hospital only.

Mental Health Services^{5/}

1. Bleuler Psychotherapy Clinic
139-24 88 Avenue, Jamaica
Adults on individual or group basis; play therapy for children; casework services.
2. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn: Guidance Clinic:
Queens County Branch
93-32 Union Hall Street, Jamaica
Adults and children.
3. Jamaica Hospital
Van Wyck Expressway and 89 Avenue, Jamaica
Mental Hygiene Clinic
Neuropsychiatric Clinic
4. Jamaica Center for Psychotherapy
(formerly Queens-Nassau Counseling and Guidance Center)
178-10 Wexford Terrace, Jamaica
5. Jewish Community Services of Long Island
89-31 161 Street, Jamaica
Psychiatric service for adults and children.

^{4/} 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.

^{5/} 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.

Mental Health Services - continued

6. Mental Hygiene, New York State Department of Kings Park State Hospital: After Care Clinic for Queens and Nassau patients located at
Mary Immaculate Hospital
152-11 89 Avenue, Jamaica

Queens After Care Clinic
150-11 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica
7. Queens Guidance Center, Inc.
89-29 162 Street, Jamaica
Psychiatric treatment for children, counseling to parents.

Other Clinics^{5/}Hospital clinics

1. Jamaica Hospital
Van Wyck Expressway and 89 Avenue, Jamaica
Prenatal and postnatal, allergy, cardiac, chest, diabetic; ear, nose and throat; endocrine, eye, gastroenterological, genitourinary, gynecology, hematology, medical, neurology, orthopedic, pediatric, physical therapy, rectal, skin, surgical, tumor, vascular, X-Ray therapy and radiotherapy.
2. Mary Immaculate Hospital Association
152-11 89 Avenue, Jamaica
Prenatal, postpartum, allergy, cardiac, dental, diabetic; ear, nose and throat; eye, genitourinary, gynecology, medical, orthopedic, pediatric, physical therapy, skin, surgical, vascular.

Clinics under other auspices

3. Health, Department of, City of New York

Jamaica District Health Center
90-37 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
Prenatal, antirabic, eye (children), tuberculosis, venereal diseases, dental (children).

Dental clinics at the following schools:
P.S. 40, 109-20 Union Hall Street, Jamaica
P.S. 50, 143-26 101 Avenue, Jamaica
P.S. 116, 107-25 Wren Place, Jamaica
P.S. 131, 84 Avenue and 172 Street, Jamaica
4. Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association
159-29 90 Avenue, Jamaica
Consultation chest services.

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{1/}Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

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; child guidance.
4. New York City Youth Board
The Youth Board's South Jamaica Area (Health Areas 33, 34 and 35.10) is the part of this community south of Archer Avenue from Van Wyck Expressway to Merrick Boulevard and south of Jamaica Avenue from Merrick Boulevard to Parsons Boulevard.

South Jamaica Referral Unit

(Located in Long Island City-Corona Center)

37-60 82 Street, Jackson Heights

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

^{1/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{2/} 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

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 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 Guardian; Children's Court Service

Counseling, supportive and liaison services and/or casework treatment to children and their families referred by Youth Board Referral Units.

Jewish Community Services of Long Island: Child Guidance and Family Service

Referral of Youth Board cases accepted through Referral Units only.

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.

5. 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.

SECTION III PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 36
187-01 Foch Boulevard, St. Albans
2. Junior High School (and Public School) 40
109-20 Union Hall Street, Jamaica
3. Public School 48
155-02 108 Avenue, Jamaica
4. Public School 50
143-26 101 Avenue, Jamaica
5. Public School 54
86-02 127 Street, Richmond Hill
6. Public School 82
88-02 144 Street, Jamaica
7. Public School 95
179-01 90 Avenue, Jamaica
8. Public School 99
82-37 Kew Gardens Road, Kew Gardens
9. Public School 116
107-25 Wren Place, Jamaica
10. Public School 117
143 Street and 85 Drive, Jamaica
11. Public School 123
145-01 119 Avenue, South Ozone Park
12. Public School 131
84 Avenue and 172 Street, Jamaica
13. Public School 140
116 Avenue and 166 Street, Jamaica
14. Junior High School 142
Linden Boulevard and 142 Street, Jamaica
15. Public School 160
145 Street and 110 Avenue, Jamaica

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS - continued

16. Public School 170
87-41 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
17. Junior High School 217
85 Avenue and 144 Street, Jamaica

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Immaculate Conception Parish School
86-16 Midland Parkway, Jamaica
2. Our Lady of the Cenacle Parish School
87-06 136 Street, Richmond Hill
3. Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Parish School
159-23 89 Avenue, Jamaica
4. St. Joseph's Parish School
108-30 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica
5. St. Monica's Parish School
94-19 160 Street, Jamaica
6. St. Nicholas of Tolentine Parish School
80-22 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
7. St. ~~Plus~~ Parish School
145-53 South Road, Jamaica

Jewish

- Yeshiva of Central Queens
90-40 150 Street, Jamaica

Protestant

- Seventh Day Adventist Jamaica School
162 Street and Highland Avenue, Jamaica

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

African Methodist Episcopal

1. African A.M.E. Church
105-41 160 Street, Jamaica
2. Calvary A.M.E. Zion Church
169-03 107 Avenue, Jamaica
3. Carter Community A.M.E. Church
112-33 167 Street, Jamaica

Apostolic

4. Jamaica New Apostolic Church
119-07 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica
5. Zion Gospel Church
112-11 Dillon Street, Jamaica

Assemblies of God

6. Bethlehem Church
89-45 Lefferts Boulevard, Richmond Hill
7. Calvary Gospel Church
90-10 168 Street, Jamaica
8. Ukranian Evangelical Church
145-59 105 Avenue, Jamaica

Baptist

9. Amity Baptist Church
164-18 108 Avenue, Jamaica
10. Antioch Baptist Church
107-14 Pinegrove Street, Jamaica
11. Calvary Baptist Church
110-10 New York Boulevard, Jamaica
12. Cedar Manor Baptist Church
109-34 New York Boulevard, Jamaica
13. First Baptist Church
90-02 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continuedBaptist - continued

14. First Baptist Church
116 Avenue and 116 Street, South Ozone Park
15. Friendship Baptist Church
115-50 109 Avenue, Jamaica
16. Macedonia Baptist Church
108-37 173 Street, Jamaica
17. Merrick Park Baptist Church
108-42 172 Street, Jamaica
18. Morning Star Baptist Church
104-04 164 Street, Jamaica
19. Mount Pleasant Baptist Church
112-44 New York Boulevard, Jamaica
20. Mount Zion Baptist Church
106-60 162 Street, Jamaica
21. St. John's Baptist Church
106-32 156 Street, Jamaica
22. Shiloh Baptist Church
170-31 Douglas Avenue, Jamaica

Church of Christ Scientist

23. First Church of Christ Scientist
89-12 164 Street, Jamaica
24. First Church of Christ Scientist
187-16 Linden Boulevard, St. Albans

Church of God

25. First Church of God
110-10 167 Street, Jamaica
26. Jamaica Church of God
105-21 150 Street, Jamaica
27. Jamaica Church of God
107-30 New York Boulevard, Jamaica

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continuedCongregational Christian

28. Lemuel Haynes Congregational Christian Church
149-06 116 Avenue, Jamaica
29. Victoria Congregational Christian Church
148 Street and 87 Avenue, Jamaica

Lutheran

30. Ascension Lutheran Church (MO)
80-10 Main Street, Kew Gardens Hills
31. Grace Lutheran Church (MO)
89 Avenue and 144 Street, Jamaica
32. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (UL)
161-28 Mathias Avenue, Jamaica
33. Locust Manor Trinity Lutheran Church (MO)
121-02 Merrill Street, Jamaica
34. Our Saviour Lutheran Church (UL)
90-04 175 Street, Jamaica
35. Resurrection Lutheran Church (UL)
114-02 Mexico Street, St. Albans
36. St. Mark's Lutheran Church (UL)
106-18 New York Boulevard, Jamaica
37. St. Thomas Lutheran Church (UL)
118 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica

Methodist

38. Brooks Memorial Methodist Church
143-22 109 Avenue, Jamaica
39. First Methodist Church
162-02 Highland Avenue, Jamaica
40. Mt. Pleasant Independent Methodist Church
108-45 New York Boulevard, Jamaica
41. St. Paul's Methodist Church
108 Avenue and 173 Street, Jamaica

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continuedPresbyterian

42. First Presbyterian Church
89-60 164 Street, Jamaica
43. Hillside Presbyterian Church
179 Place and Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
44. Westminster Presbyterian Church
159-11 115 Road, Jamaica

Protestant Episcopal

45. Grace Protestant Episcopal Church
155-24 90 Avenue, Jamaica
46. St. James Protestant Episcopal Church
169-15 108 Avenue, Jamaica
47. St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church
89-26 168 Street, Jamaica
48. First Reformed Church in America
153-02 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
49. St. Paul's Reformed Church in America
88-01 161 Street, Jamaica

Seventh Day Adventists

50. Linden Boulevard Seventh Day Adventists Church
173-04 Linden Boulevard, St. Albans
51. Seventh Day Adventists Church
162 Street and Highland Avenue, Jamaica

Other

52. Community Congregational Church (Interdenominational)
175-46 Murdoch Avenue, St. Albans
53. Four Leaf Clover Church (Interdenominational)
144 Street and 85 Drive, Jamaica
54. Iglesia Alianza Cristiana y Misionera De Jamaica
(Christian and Missionary Alliance)
148 Street and Linden Boulevard, Jamaica
55. St. Demetrius Church (Greek Orthodox)
90-38 139 Street, Jamaica

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Immaculate Conception R.C. Church
86-45 178 Street, Jamaica
2. Our Lady of The Cenacle R.C. Church
136-06 87 Avenue, Richmond Hill
3. Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary R.C. Church
88-19 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
4. St. Benedict The Moor R.C. Church
171-17 110 Avenue, Jamaica
5. St. Bonaventure R.C. Church
114-58 170 Street, Jamaica
6. St. Joseph R.C. Church (Polish)
108-43 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica
7. St. Monica R.C. Church
94-20 160 Street, Jamaica
8. St. Nicholas of Tolentine R.C. Church
80-14 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica
9. St. Pius V, R.C. Church
106-12 Liverpool Street, Jamaica

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Beth Israel Center
115-62 Farmers Boulevard, St. Albans
2. First Congregation Linas Hagedek
147-25 Liberty Avenue, Jamaica
3. Jamaica Jewish Center
150-91 87 Road, Jamaica
4. Kew Gardens Synagogue, Adath Jeshurun
82-17 Lefferts Boulevard (at Abingdon Road), Kew Gardens
5. Y.M. and Y.W.H.A. Talmud Torah Mishkan:Israel
153-14 90 Avenue, Jamaica

QUEENS VILLAGE - HOLLIS - ST. ALBANS

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

The section of Queens described here approximates the neighborhoods called Queens Village, Cambria Heights, Hollis and St. Albans by the Queens Chamber of Commerce. The neighborhood outlines vary from the Chamber's, however, in order to conform to health area boundaries.

The entire area of over 3,500 acres stretches from Grand Central Parkway on the north where it adjoins Central Queens and Oakland Gardens to Linden Boulevard, the boundary of Springfield Gardens and Rosedale on the south. From the Nassau County line on the east the area extends to an irregular line including Radnor and 182nd Streets, Jamaica Avenue and Farmers Boulevard. Health Areas 29.10 and 29.20 roughly represent Queens Village, including the section called Cambria Heights by the Chamber of Commerce. Similarly, Health Areas 28.20 and 35.20 may be considered as Hollis and St. Albans. The entire community is primarily residential; when treated as a whole the 1957 density is 58.3 persons per residential acre.

Queens Village is one of the older developments of small one-family, owned homes, some two-family houses and some apartment buildings, many constructed during the 1920's. This neighborhood covers some 1,700 acres. Only 3 percent of the land is now vacant. Parks and outdoor recreation facilities take up about 85 acres and private and public institutions or facilities, including a convent, about 27 acres. Some heavy industry is found here; 68 acres are absorbed by industry, commerce and transportation. But, in general, this is a residential section, with 48 percent of the land devoted to homes. The 1957 population per residential acre in this Queens Village area is 57.3.

The Hollis-St. Albans portion of this community covers more than 1,800 acres, including 30 acres of parks and playgrounds. Public facilities and public and private institutions (schools, fire and police stations, libraries, etc.) take up some 27 acres and commercial enterprises about 37 acres. But about 53 percent of the space is devoted to homes. The 1957 population per residential acre is 59.1.

Population size

In 1957 this community had 104,754 residents, a little less than 6 percent of the Queens population, and ranked eighth in size among the seventeen communities. In rate of growth from 1950 to 1957, however, it was ninth with an increase of 10.6 percent over the 94,696 enumerated in 1950. But the additional 10,000 residents are not evenly distributed throughout the community. Nearly 8,000 are found in the Hollis section (Health Area 28.20) and another 500 in the

more southerly St. Albans neighborhood (Health Area 35.20). In fact the increase over 1950 for these two areas was 17 percent, while in the Queens Village portion of the community the population rose by only 3.7 percent.

During the last three decades, the pattern of growth in Queens Village has differed somewhat from that in the Hollis-St. Albans sections. The Queens Village population of 27,871 in 1930 had risen by 8,800 or almost 32 percent in 1940; another 8,700 were residents by 1950, an increase of 24 percent to 45,377. But the first seven years of the fifties added only 1,676 persons, bringing the current population to 47,053. The Hollis-St. Albans neighborhoods had 34,920 residents in 1930; the addition of 8,200 by 1940 (23.5 percent) was followed by a further increase of 6,200 in the forties (14.4 percent) and continued growth in the 1950's, with the 1957 population reaching 57,701.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: At the time of the decennial census the population was almost entirely white:

Population of Queens Village-Hollis-St. Albans,
by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	94,696	100.0
Continental native white	82,108	86.7
Foreign-born white	12,253	12.9
Puerto Rican	179	0.2
Negro	63	0.1
Other nonwhite races	93	0.1

Germany was the country of origin of 23 percent of the foreign-born white group, 3,425 persons, with Italy as a not very close second - 1,904 persons. The group from the United Kingdom (1,225) and Canada (524) was almost as large and Eire was the source of 1,118 residents. No other single country accounted for much more than 500, but the Eastern Europeans in combination totaled 2,000.

1957 Census: The white population, including any white Puerto Ricans in the area, continued to predominate in 1957. But the Negro proportion of the total rose from one-tenth of one percent to 3.1 percent and the number of Negroes from 63 to 3,284. But 3,225 of the Negroes are concentrated in the St. Albans section adjoining South Jamaica. Most of the nonwhites of other races - and

their number also increased - live in the Hollis - St. Albans area. It seems probable on the basis of the public school data given below that the Puerto Rican group currently may be around 500.

Population of Queens Village-Hollis-St. Albans,
by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>104,754</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	101,228	96.6
Negro	3,284	3.1
Other nonwhite races	242	0.2

The German background of many residents which is indicated by the 1950 census may well account for the 9 Lutheran churches situated in this community. In all, there are 24 Protestant churches including 3 Methodist, 3 Protestant Episcopal, 2 Reformed and 2 Presbyterian, 2 Christian Science and 5 others, each representing a different denomination. The Catholic community maintains 6 parish churches and there are 3 Jewish congregations.

1957 births: Among the 2,039 births to mothers living in this community, were 124 to nonwhite mothers and 12 to Puerto Rican mothers.

Public school data: According to the Board of Education's analysis of the public school students in September 1957, the 9 elementary or junior high schools located within these health areas had a total of 10,618 pupils. This total included 1,375 Negro children and 117 of Puerto Rican origin. All but 4 of the Negro children attended schools within the Hollis-St. Albans section; they constituted 26 percent of the 5,215 students in the 5 schools located there. Schools in Queens Village had a registration of 5,403 pupils, including 4 Negro and 22 Puerto Rican children.

The Negro pupils, however, did not all live within this community. The 1957 Census reports for the entire area a total of 13,969 children from 6-13 years of age in residence in April. Only 505 were Negro and 51 were nonwhites of some other race. It is apparent that many of the Negro children in these schools live in surrounding neighborhoods. It is also apparent that many of the resident white children (10,509) must attend the 6 Catholic and 2 Protestant parochial schools, other private schools, or public schools located in adjacent neighborhoods.

Age groups

Proportionately the 1957 child population (i.e. under 14 years) in these neighborhoods is higher than for the borough as a whole but by a rather slim margin. This is also true of the group 14-19 years old. Yet as the next tabulation shows, the numbers in these age groups increased over 1950. The basic reason for the sizable reduction in the 20-24 year olds probably is the low birth

rates in 1933-1937 but attendance at out-of-town schools or colleges, military service or the preference of some young men and women for the center of the City may all be contributing factors.

Population of Queens Village-Hollis-St. Albans, 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	94,696	100.0	104,754	100.0	10.6
Under 6 years	9,349	9.9	10,883	10.4	16.4
6-13 years	10,270	10.8	13,969	13.3	36.0
14-19 years	7,363	7.8	8,143	7.8	10.6
20-24 years	6,854	7.2	5,787	5.5	-15.6
25-29 years	6,719	7.1	6,530	6.2	- 2.8
30-44 years	21,189	22.4	22,921	21.9	8.2
45-64 years	25,879	27.3	27,346	26.1	5.7
65 years and over	7,073	7.5	9,175	8.8	29.7

The adult group from 30 through 44 years of age is a smaller proportion (21.9) of this community's population than it is on a borough-wide basis (23.5) but the groups 45 and over are in somewhat heavier proportion. The sharp percentage increase in the aged is common to many of the communities.

Sex distribution: The excess of females here is somewhat greater than in Queens as a whole and greater than in 10 of the seventeen communities. The only age group with an excess of males is the very young - under 6 years. But the groups in their twenties have higher ratios of males to females - 81.6 and 93.8 - than do the borough-wide groups; the ratio for Queens is 77.8 for the 20-24 year olds and 89.3 for those 25-29 years of age.

Population of Queens Village-Hollis-St. Albans,
by age group and sex: 1957

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Males per 100 females</u>
All ages	50,156	54,598	91.9
Under 6 years	5,542	5,341	103.8
6-13 years	6,962	7,007	99.4
14-19 years	3,959	4,184	94.6
20-24 years	2,601	3,186	81.6
25-29 years	3,160	3,370	93.8
30-44 years	10,676	12,245	87.2
45-64 years	13,233	14,113	93.8
65 years and over	4,023	5,152	78.1

Other population characteristics: 1950

Since the population change in the two health areas called Queens Village was so slight, the characteristics revealed by the 1950 Census may be reasonably valid for the present year. Median family incomes during 1949 - \$4,375 and \$4,272 were somewhat above the Queens average - \$4,121. Educational attainment was also slightly above the borough level - 10.8 and 9.9 median school years completed. In one area some 93 and in the other 95 percent of the families were "complete" in that a married couple was present and the number of adults (over 14 years) living alone or with non-relatives was comparatively small.

In the Hollis-St. Albans section the 1950 characteristics may have no current validity. In Health Area 28.20 the population rose by more than 7,800; almost all the additional residents were white. In Health Area 35.20 the total population rose by only 500 or so but while over 3,200 nonwhites entered the area, over 2,700 whites left it.

In these health areas, the median family income was also above the borough average in 1949 - \$4,492 and \$4,463. The median school years completed by the 1950 residents was 10.4 in one and 10.5 in the other area.

Delinquency rates

In common with all the Queens communities official delinquency rates currently are considerably higher than in 1951 when the Youth Board first computed area rates. The 1951 rates per 1,000 children and youth living in the health area in 1950 were 10.7 for Queens Village and 7.2 and 7.9 in the Hollis and St. Albans neighborhoods. The rates relating delinquent acts during 1957 to the April 1957 population 6-20 years of age were 21.4 and 17.4 in the Queens Village areas and 20.9 and 27.4 in the others. The highest rate is for the section where a major shift in population groups occurred (Health Area 35.20).

Housing

Between 1950 and 1955-56 only one portion of this community experienced more than a small rise in dwelling units - about 4 percent. The exception was Health Area 28.20 where some 2,800 units were added - an increase of 42 percent - and the population rose by 7,800. The total increase for the entire community was from 27,994 to 31,731 dwellings. According to the land use data for 1955-56, the bulk of the residential land, even in Health Area 28.20, is still devoted to one-family houses.

Characteristics in 1950: Despite the additional dwellings units, the data on housing in existence in 1950 may be of some use. At that time about three-fourths of the homes were occupied by their owners and 95 percent were one- or two-family houses. About 1.1 percent of the units were considered to be sub-standard and 1.3 percent as overcrowded.

Public housing projects: This part of Queens does not contain a public project and no plans for public housing have been announced.

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

None

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Cambria Heights Jewish Center
222-05 116 Avenue, Cambria Heights
Educational and social activities.
2. Catholic Guild for the Blind, Diocese of Brooklyn: Our Lady of Lourdes Center
92-96 220 Street, Queens Village
Monthly meetings at this center. Groups organized in dramatic workshop; discussion club; hobby clubs meeting weekly.
3. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
Andrew Jackson High School: Evening Community Center
207-01 116 Avenue (at Francis Lewis Boulevard), St. Albans
Open Monday through Thursday, swimming included.
 - P.S. 33: Evening Community Center
91-37 222 Street, Queens Village
Open Monday through Friday.
 - P.S. 34: Evening Community Center
104-12 Springfield Boulevard, Queens Village
Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
 - P.S. 109: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
92 Avenue and 213 Street, Queens Village
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.
 - P.S. 118: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
190-20 109 Road, Hollis
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.
 - P.S. 134: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
109 Avenue and 203 Street, Hollis
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday.

^{1/} 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., on the specified evenings (1957-1958 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

- P.S. 135: Evening Community Center
89 Avenue and 207 Street, Queens Village
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.
- P.S. 136: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
201-15 115 Avenue, St. Albans
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.
- P.S. 147: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
218-01 116 Avenue, Cambria Heights
Evening center open Monday through Friday.
4. Hillside Hollis Hebrew Center
182-01 89 Avenue, Jamaica
Youth activities, adult forum, dramatics, scouts, Mr. and
Mrs. Club. Facilities include auditorium, gymnasium, 8
club rooms, 2 libraries, game room, swimming pool.
5. Lakeside Bible Conference, Inc.
87-81 193 Street, Hollis
Hobby Club for handicapped children.
6. National Council of Jewish Women, Hollis Section: Senior
Citizens of Hollis
Temple Israel of Jamaica
188-15 Mc Laughlin Avenue, Hollis
Serves men and women of 60 years and over (approximately).
Social and recreational activities -- discussions, music,
arts and crafts, bingo and cards. Meets Tuesday afternoons.
7. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Cross Island Parkway Playground
Near intersection of Hempstead Turnpike, Queens Village
Playground, softball diamond.
- Daniel M. O'Connell Playground
113 Avenue and 196 Street, St. Albans
Field house with playrooms, playground, wading pool,
basketball, handball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, and
volley ball courts, ice and roller skating areas, soft-
ball diamond, table tennis.
- Wayanda Park
Hollis Avenue and Robard Lane, Queens Village
Tennis courts and ice skating area.
- Playground
South of Jamaica Avenue between 202 and 204 Streets, Hollis

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playgrounds adjacent to the following schools:

P.S. 34, 107 Street and Hollis Avenue, Queens Village
P.S.135, Hillside Avenue between 207 and 208 Streets

8. Queens Jewish Center

94-34 Hollis Court Boulevard, Queens Village
Youth and adult clubs, adult education, Facilities
include auditorium, 3 club rooms, parish house,
school buildings.

9. 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.

Cambria Heights Branch

220-20 Linden Boulevard, Cambria Heights

Hollis Branch

190-32 Jamaica Avenue, Hollis

Queens Village Branch

94-11 217 Street, Queens Village

10. Temple Israel of Jamaica

188-15 McLaughlin Avenue, Hollis

A community center for all ages. Open Saturday and
Sunday, afternoon and evening.

11. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York,

Central Queens Branch: Queens Village Extension Center

215-10 Hempstead Avenue, Queens Village

Community youth program.

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 Organi-
zation and Catholic Young Adult units operate programs
in several Roman Catholic churches.

Child Health Services

None

Mental Health Services

None

Other Clinics

None

B. SERVICES WITH DISTRICT OFFICES^{1/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

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.

^{1/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

^{2/} 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 33
91-37 222 Street, Queens Village
2. Public School 34
104-12 Springfield Boulevard, Queens Village
3. Public School 35
191-02 90 Avenue, Hollis
4. Junior High School (and Public School) 109
92 Avenue and 213 Street, Queens Village
5. Public School 118
190-20 109 Road, Hollis
6. Public School 134
109 Avenue and 203 Street, Hollis
7. Public School 135
89 Avenue and 207 Street, Queens Village
8. Public School 136
201-15 115 Avenue, St. Albans
9. Public School 147
218-01 116 Avenue, Cambria Heights

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. Incarnation Parish School
89-01 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Queens Village
2. Our Lady of Lourdes Parish School
92-65 Springfield Boulevard, Queens Village
3. Sacred Heart Parish School
115-33 221 Street, Cambria Heights
4. St. Gerard Majella's Parochial School
90-37 189 Street, Hollis

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - continued

Roman Catholic - continued

5. Saints Joachim and Ann Parish School
218-20 104 Avenue, Queens Village
6. St. Pascal Baylon Parish School
119-19 113 Avenue, St. Albans

Protestant

1. Grace Lutheran Church
192-01 Springfield Boulevard, Queens Village
First through fourth grades.
2. The Woodhull School
St. Gabriel's P.E. Church
196-10 Woodhull Avenue, Hollis
Nursery through high school.

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Christian Science

1. First Church of Christ Scientist
88-48 193 Street, Hollis
2. First Church of Christ Scientist
217 Street and 93 Avenue, Queens Village

Lutheran

3. Bethany Lutheran Church (MO)
210 Street and 91 Avenue, Bellaire
4. English Redeemer Lutheran Church (MO)
116-01 204 Street, St. Albans
5. Good Shepherd Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
206-14 100 Avenue, Queens Village
6. Grace Lutheran Church (MO)
102-01 Springfield Boulevard, Queens Village
7. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (UL)
90-20 191 Street, Hollis
8. Prince of Peace Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
115 Avenue and 225 Street, Cambria Heights
9. Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
92-10 217 Street, Queens Village

Methodist

10. Embury Methodist Church
220 Street and 94 Drive, Queens Village
11. First Methodist Church
91-31 191 Street, Hollis
12. Grace Methodist Church
114 Avenue and 200 Street, St. Albans

Presbyterian

13. Hollis Presbyterian Church
104 Avenue and 196 Street, Hollis
14. Queens Village-First United Presbyterian Church
217 Street and 94 Road, Queens Village

Protestant Episcopal

15. St. Alban the Martyr P.E. Church
Farmers Boulevard and 116 Road, St. Albans
16. St. Gabriel's P. E. Church
196-10 Woodhull Avenue, Hollis
17. St. Joseph's P.E. Church
99-10 217 Lane, Queens Village

Reformed Church in America

18. Cambria Heights Community Church
116-03 219 Street, Cambria Heights
19. First Reformed Church in America
Jamaica Avenue and Springfield Boulevard, Queens Village

Other

20. Calvary Church (Evangelical United Brethren)
90-33 213 Street, Queens Village
21. Hollis Avenue Congregational Christian Church
211 Street and Hollis Avenue, Queens Village
22. Hollis Unitarian Church
89-25 190 Street, Hollis
23. Queens Baptist Church
217 Street and 94 Avenue, Queens Village
24. Queens Village Church of God
93-05 224 Street, Queens Village

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Incarnation R.C. Church
89-28 207 Street, Queens Village
2. Our Lady of Lourdes R.C. Church
92-96 220 Street, Queens Village
3. Sacred Heart R.C. Church
115-58 222 Street, Cambria Heights
4. St. Gerard Majella R.C. Church
91-10 189 Street, Hollis
5. Saints Joachim and Ann R.C. Church
218-19 Hollis Avenue, Queens Village
6. St. Pascal Baylon R.C. Church
112-43 198 Street, St. Albans

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Congregation Beth Shalom
Cambria Heights Jewish Center
222-05 116 Avenue, Cambria Heights
2. Hillside Hollis Hebrew Center
182-01 89 Avenue, Jamaica
3. Queens Jewish Center of Queens Village
94-34 Hollis Court Boulevard, Queens Village

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS - LAURELTON - ROSEDALE

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The area

The community described here extends from the junction of Rockaway and Baisley Boulevards along Baisley and then Linden Boulevard to the Nassau county line. The southern boundary follows Rockaway Boulevard and the outer limits of the New York International Airport to the City line. This southeastern corner of Queens, composed of Health Areas 35.31, 35.32 and 36.20, approximates the neighborhoods whose names are attributed to this community even though these boundaries are far from precise.

Development as a residential area was fairly rapid as early as the 1920's and 1930's, with most of the homes in the Laurelton-Rosedale section (the Nassau side) single-family houses. In Springfield Gardens (the Jamaica side) many small homes were built, including some blocks of two-story frame houses. As early as 1940, a colony of Negro families - middle-income apparently existed around Merrick Boulevard.

The land use data for 1955-56 report a total acreage of 4,850 with 895 acres still vacant. Parks or other outdoor recreation facilities cover about 340 acres. Private and public facilities - libraries, schools fire or police stations and a cemetery take up about 135 acres. Commercial facilities - shops, storage, etc. and transportation utilize 75 or 76 acres. In Health Area 35.32, about 15 acres are devoted to heavy industries. On the whole, this community continues to be primarily residential. The 1957 population living on 1,593 acres gives a population density of 50.7 persons per residential acre. This is the lowest density found in any of the communities.

Population size

By 1957 this community had 80,784 residents, 4.6 percent of the Queens total, making it twelfth in population size among the seventeen communities. The 1930 population was 33,767 but the 1940's brought in 20,000 additional residents, an increase of 59 percent to 53,779. During the next decade another 13,600 became residents, a rise of one-fourth, to 67,408 in 1950. The expansion in the fifties - 19.8 percent or another 13,400 - ranks the community as eighth in rate of expansion during these seven years.

Cultural groupings

1950 Census: This community was populated almost entirely by white persons in 1950. Excluding white Puerto Ricans, the proportion was 99 percent,

85 percent native born and 14 percent foreign born. The largest of the minor groups was the Negro - 444 persons.

Population of Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-
Rosedale, by cultural group: 1950

<u>Cultural group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>67,408</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Continental native white	57,267	85.0
Foreign-born white	9,406	14.0
Puerto Rican	230	0.3
Negro	444	0.6
Other nonwhite races	61	0.1

Although Germany was the country of origin of more of the foreign born than any other - 2,080, when those born in Russia and the other Eastern European countries are combined the total is 2,162. The Italian-born was the group next in size (1,505), followed by 844 from the United Kingdom, 743 from Eire and 367 from Canada.

1957 Census: In the seven years between 1950 and 1957 the number of residents rose by over 13,000 or almost 20 percent but the change in cultural composition is an even more significant difference. Over 12,000 of the new residents are Negro and this group now forms more than 15 percent of the total, in contrast to six-tenths of one percent. They live for the most part (12,471 of the 12,584) in the section adjacent to South Jamaica and the St. Albans and Hollis neighborhoods (Health Area 35.32). While more than 12,000 Negroes moved in, nearly 9,300 whites left this health area in the seven years - a radical shift in the composition of a neighborhood population. Nearly 3,300 residents were added to Health Area 35.31 but the major rise from about 12,000 to 19,200 was in the southern section (Health Area 36.20). It is possible that the Puerto Rican group in this community is slightly larger than in 1950 but there is no evidence of much change.

Population of Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-
Rosedale, by color: 1957

<u>Color</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
All classes	<u>80,784</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White	68,063	84.2
Negro	12,584	15.6
Other nonwhite races	137	0.2

In the community as a whole, many of the native white residents presumably derive their cultural traditions from the countries from which their

foreign-born parents or grandparents came. Some of the churches located here are faiths which seem appropriate to the groups among the 1950 foreign born - 6 Lutheran, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Protestant Episcopal, 4 Roman Catholic and 6 Jewish centers or temples. Some of the Protestant churches suggest Negro congregations and these churches may have been organized in recent years.

1957 births: About 23 percent (365) of the 1,566 births recorded for this community during 1957 were to nonwhite mothers and 12 were to mothers of Puerto Rican origin.

Public school data: The September 1957 register of students in the 12 public elementary and junior high schools located in the area reflect the 1957 census data on the population's color. The 9,504 pupils included 1,688 Negro children (17.8 percent) and 62 (0.6 percent) pupils of Puerto Rican origin. Obviously, however, not all the children attend the public schools within this community. The Census shows 12,346 children 6 through 13 years old- 10,509 white, 1,818 Negro and 19 Oriental children. In addition to the 12 public schools a Jewish day school and 3 Roman Catholic parochial schools are situated in the area.

Age groups

This community although the population growth has been less pronounced has an age structure not dissimilar to that found in the recently developed sections of northeast Queens. In 1957, 35 percent of the residents were under 20 years of age and 27 percent were less than 14 years old, higher proportions than for the borough as a whole. Young adults in their twenties, 11 percent, are proportionately below the borough figure. But the age group (30-44 years) likely to be the parents of children and teen-agers is almost as important (25.6 percent) as in Bayside-Oakland Gardens or College Point-Whitestone; only four communities outrank this one on this score. The percentages for the older groups are below the borough "norm" despite the rise of one-third in the aged group.

The percentage changes from 1950 to 1957 bring out the substantial increase of adults 30-44 years old and the small increase in the middle years 45-64. The largest change is the 51 percent rise in school age children, but children under 6 and from 14-19 also registered substantial increases. The low birth rates of the 1930's presumably are primarily responsible here, as elsewhere,

for the decrease of young persons in their twenties although there may be other contributing factors.

Population of Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale,
by age group: 1950 and 1957

Age group	1950 Census		1957 Census		Percent change
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
All ages	67,408	100.0	80,784	100.0	19.8
Under 6 years	7,636	11.3	9,523	11.8	24.7
6-13 years	8,151	12.1	12,346	15.3	51.5
14-19 years	5,524	8.2	6,440	8.0	16.6
20-24 years	4,804	7.1	4,108	5.0	-14.5
25-29 years	5,023	7.5	5,031	6.2	0.2
30-44 years	16,159	24.0	20,657	25.6	27.8
45-64 years	16,239	24.1	17,528	21.7	7.9
65 years and over	3,872	5.7	5,151	6.4	33.0

It is apparent that the influx of over 12,000 Negroes has been a factor in determining the 1957 age composition. The median age in 1957 for whites in the two health areas with few nonwhite residents was 33.9 in one and 30.4 in the other. In Health Area 35.32 the median age for whites was 35.5 and for nonwhites 29.9.

Sex distribution: If the communities be ranked by the proportion of males to females, this area ranks fourth with 96.2 per 100 females. This is almost identical with the Bayside-Oakland Gardens ratio of 96.3, close to the 96.8 ratio for Central Queens and not far below the College Point-Whitestone ratio of 98.1.

Population of Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale,
by age group and sex: 1957

Age group	Male	Female	Males per 100
			females
All ages	39,610	41,174	96.2
Under 6 years	4,833	4,690	103.0
6-13 years	6,363	5,983	106.4
14-19 years	3,207	3,233	99.2
20-24 years	1,897	2,211	85.8
25-29 years	2,295	2,736	83.9
30-44 years	9,900	10,757	92.0
45-64 years	8,859	8,669	102.2
65 years and over	2,256	2,895	77.9

The most notable of the ratios is the unusual excess of males in the middle-aged group (45-64 years). The ratio for the 20-24 year group, 85.8 males per 100 females, is 8 per 100 above the borough-wide ratio.

Other population characteristics: 1950

The addition of more than 7,200 residents in the section near the airport (Health Area 36.20) during the last seven years, a rise of almost 11 percent in Health Area 35.31 and the major shift in population composition in Health Area 35.32 probably have invalidated the 1950 data on economic status, educational level and family groups.

The median family income for the year 1949, used here as the best measure of economic status, indicates that the area near the Nassau line (Health Area 35.31) had the greatest proportion of families in the middle or upper brackets. The median was \$4,626 but 3,335 of the 7,485 families reporting income received \$5,000 or more. The section adjoining South Jamaica (Health Area 35.32) then had a median of \$4,031; the median in the area near the airport was lower - \$3,923; both were below the borough-wide median. All but a few residents lived in households, most of them in family groups and married couples predominated among the families.

The lowest income area also had the lowest median for school years completed - 8.9. The section into which so many Negroes have moved had a median of 9.7 and the higher income area had a median of 11.1 years. All these medians are limited to white persons 25 years old or over.

Delinquency rates

The current rates of official delinquency in these areas are below the borough average despite the many new residents and shifting of color groups. In 1951 the rate of delinquent acts per 1,000 of the 1950 population 6-20 years of age was 7.1 for Health Areas 35.31 and 35.32. In common with all parts of Queens, the 1957 rate is higher - 18.8 per 1,000 of the 1957 child and youth population. Health Area 36.20 where the population rose by 7,200 between 1950 and 1957 had a rate of 9 in 1951 and 22.1 in 1957.

Housing

Between 1950 and 1955-56, the number of dwelling units rose by 3,131 units to a total of 22,480. Over 1,200 were added in Health Area 36.20, a 36 percent rise; this tract of 1,800 acres nevertheless contains only 4,657 homes and has 596 vacant acres. Over 1,000 dwelling units were added in Health Area 35.31 and over 800 in 35.32, the area where the population shift has been so pronounced. Throughout this community, the land use data for 1955-56 show that one-family homes absorbed the bulk of the residential acreage, with some two-family, but very few multiple family, dwellings.

Characteristics in 1950: In 1950 home owners lived in four-fifths of the occupied units. And 99 percent of the occupied units were one- or two-family houses. About one percent were classified as overcrowded and 1.9 percent as sub-standard.

Public housing: No projects have been erected in this area and no plans for future projects have been announced.

SECTION II SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES WITHIN COMMUNITYDay Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Nursery SchoolsSocial agencies

None

Other auspices

1. Laurelton Jewish Center Nursery School
137 Avenue and 228 Street, Laurelton
Preschool children

Group Work and Recreation Services

1. Education, Board of, City of New York^{1/}
 - P.S. 37: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
179-37 137 Avenue, Jamaica
Evening center open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday
 - P.S. 52: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
New York Boulevard and 146 Terrace, Jamaica
Evening center open Monday, Wednesday, Friday
 - J.H.S. 59: Evening Community Center
Springfield Boulevard and Lucas Street, Springfield Gardens
Open Monday through Friday.
 - P.S. 132: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
218 Street and 132 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
Evening center open Monday only.
 - P.S. 138: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
253 Street and Weller Avenue, Rosedale
Evening center open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
 - P.S. 156: Evening Community Center, After-school Playground
229-02 137 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
Evening center open Monday through Thursday.

^{1/} 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., on the specified evenings (1957-1958 year). The summer (vacation) programs are announced each spring.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

- P.S. 176: Evening Community Center
121 Avenue and 235 Street, Cambria Heights
Open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
2. Golden Age Center of Laurelton -- sponsored by the Golden Age Center, Inc. and the New York City Department of Welfare
137-24 229 Street, Laurelton
Serves men and women over 50 years from Cambria Heights, Laurelton, Springfield Gardens and Rosedale; interracial, nonsectarian. Program includes crafts, painting, choral group, dramatics, games, speakers and other planned entertainment, parties, visiting sick members, service projects. Meets Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Wednesday and Friday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
3. Laurelton Jewish Center
228-02 137 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
Youth club, adult forum, physical education. Facilities include auditorium, library, 8 club rooms.
4. Parks, Department of, City of New York
Brookville Park
149 Avenue to Southern Parkway, Brookville Boulevard to 232 Street, Rosedale
Baseball diamond, football field, boating and fishing, 6 tennis courts, 2 softball diamonds, handball, basketball and shuffleboard courts, playground, wading pool.
- Laurelton Parkway playgrounds
- Playground
Between 119 Avenue and 121 Avenue, Cambria Heights
- Playground
238 Street and 131 Avenue, Rosedale
- Laurelton Playground
Brookville Boulevard, south of 136 Avenue, Laurelton
Field house with playrooms, table tennis, volley ball, paddle tennis and shuffleboard courts, playground.
- Springfield Park
Springfield Boulevard to 183 Street and 145 Road to 147 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
Football field, 2 softball diamonds, basketball and volley ball courts, playground, model yacht pond.
- Southern Parkway (and North Conduit Avenue) adjacent parks and playgrounds
Conduit Avenue between 231 and 234 Streets
Playground, basketball, handball, paddle tennis and volley ball courts.

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playgrounds adjacent to public schools

P.S. 15, 192 Street, south of 121 Avenue

P.S.176, 235 to 237 Streets, north of 121 Avenue

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.

Laurelton Branch

134-26 225 Street, Laurelton

Rosedale Branch

245-05 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Rosedale

Springfield Branch

136-29 Springfield Boulevard, Springfield

6. Young Israel of Laurelton

134-49 228 Street. Laurelton

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

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^{2/}

Hospital clinics

None

Clinics under other auspices

Health, Department of, City of New York
P.S. 176, 235 Street and 121 Avenue, Cambria Heights
Dental clinic

^{2/} 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^{1/}

Family Service, Child Guidance and Related Services^{2/}

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 Springfield and Laurelton)
89-31 161 Street, Jamaica

Far Rockaway Office (Serves Rosedale)
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.

^{1/} This list shows district offices serving this community even though the office may not be located within the area.

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Elementary and Junior High

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Public School 15
121-15 191 Street, Springfield Gardens
2. Public School 37
179-37 137 Avenue, Jamaica
3. Public School 38
135-21 241 Street, Rosedale
4. Public School 52
New York Boulevard and 146 Terrace, Jamaica
5. Junior High School 59
Springfield Boulevard and Lucas Street, Springfield Gardens
6. Public School 110
174-10 125 Avenue, Jamaica
7. Public School 132
218 Street and 132 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
8. Public School 137
223-10 145 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
9. Public School 138
253 Street and Weller Avenue, Rosedale
10. Public School 156
229-02 137 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
11. Public School 161
185-16 140 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
12. Public School 176
121 Avenue and 235 Street, Cambria Heights

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Baptist

1. Christ Gospel Baptist Church
198-11 118 Avenue, St. Albans
2. First Baptist Church
196-10 119 Avenue, St. Albans

Lutheran

3. Bethany Lutheran Church (UL)
137 Avenue and Southgate Avenue, Springfield Gardens
4. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
248-01 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Rosedale
5. Epiphany Lutheran Church
130 Avenue and 228 Street, Laurelton
6. Good Shepherd Evangelical Lutheran Church (MO)
228 Street and 135 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
7. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (UL)
147-25 181 Street, Springfield Gardens
8. Trinity Lutheran Church (EL)
119-05 200 Street, St. Albans

Presbyterian

9. First Presbyterian Church
137-01 Springfield Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
10. Presbyterian Church
119-02 190 Street, St. Albans
11. Throop Memorial Presbyterian Church
243 Street and Memphis Avenue, Rosedale

Protestant Episcopal

12. St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church
117-35 235 Street, Cambria Heights

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Roman Catholic

1. St. Catherine of Siena Parish School
118-50 Riverton Street, St. Albans
2. St. Clare Parish School
137-21 Brookville Boulevard, Rosedale
3. St. Mary Magdalene Parish School
136-01 219 Street, Springfield Gardens

Jewish

Yeshiva Chavos Daas
133-09 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Laurelton

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continued

Protestant Episcopal - continued

13. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church
137-67 Belknap Street, Springfield Gardens
14. St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church
138 Avenue and 244 Street, Rosedale

Other

15. Church of God
138-01 Springfield Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
16. First Church of Nazarene
145-01 Farmers Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
17. Methodist Church
131-29 Farmers Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
18. South Jamaica Union Community Church (Interdenominational)
144-33 167 Street, Jamaica
19. Springfield Church (Assemblies of God)
146-15 176 Street, Jamaica
20. Springfield Community Church (Interdenominational)
177-01 129 Avenue, Jamaica
21. Sunrise United Christian Church
181-01 145 Drive, Jamaica

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Christ The King R.C. Church
145-39 Farmers Boulevard, Springfield
2. St. Catherine of Siena R.C. Church
118-22 Riverton Street, St. Albans
3. St. Clare R.C. Church
137-35 Brookville Boulevard, Rosedale
4. St. Mary Magdalene R.C. Church
136-30 219 Street, Springfield Gardens

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Jewish Community Center of Springfield Gardens
145-86 183 Street, Springfield Gardens
2. Jewish Community House of Laurelton and Springfield
131-72 223 Street, Laurelton
3. Laurelton Jewish Center
228-02 137 Avenue, Laurelton
4. Rosedale Jewish Center
247-11 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Rosedale
5. Temple Beth El of Laurelton
133-21 232 Street, Laurelton

Group Work and Recreation Services - continued

Playgrounds adjacent to public schools
P.S. 15, 192 Street, south of 121 Avenue
P.S.176, 235 to 237 Streets, north of 121 Avenue

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.

Laurelton Branch
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Rosedale Branch
245-05 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Rosedale

Springfield Branch
136-29 Springfield Boulevard, Springfield

6. Young Israel of Laurelton

134-49 228 Street. Laurelton
Serves boys and girls, 6-18 years -- youth activities including clubs, scouts, etc. Saturday afternoon storytelling and singing for children under 6 years.

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^{2/}

Hospital clinics

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Jamaica District Office (Serves Springfield and Laurelton)
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1931 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway
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91 Avenue and 168 Street, Jamaica
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Roman Catholic

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118-50 Riverton Street, St. Albans
2. St. Clare Parish School
137-21 Brookville Boulevard, Rosedale
3. St. Mary Magdalene Parish School
136-01 219 Street, Springfield Gardens

Jewish

Yeshiva Chavos Daas
133-09 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Laurelton

SECTION IV CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

Baptist

1. Christ Gospel Baptist Church
198-11 118 Avenue, St. Albans
2. First Baptist Church
196-10 119 Avenue, St. Albans

Lutheran

3. Bethany Lutheran Church (UL)
137 Avenue and Southgate Avenue, Springfield Gardens
4. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church (UL)
248-01 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Rosedale
5. Epiphany Lutheran Church
130 Avenue and 228 Street, Laurelton
6. Good Shepherd Evangelical Lutheran Church (MO)
228 Street and 135 Avenue, Springfield Gardens
7. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (UL)
147-25 181 Street, Springfield Gardens
8. Trinity Lutheran Church (EL)
119-05 200 Street, St. Albans

Presbyterian

9. First Presbyterian Church
137-01 Springfield Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
10. Presbyterian Church
119-02 190 Street, St. Albans
11. Throop Memorial Presbyterian Church
243 Street and Memphis Avenue, Rosedale

Protestant Episcopal

12. St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church
117-35 235 Street, Cambria Heights

A. PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX - continued

Protestant Episcopal - continued

13. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church
137-67 Belknap Street, Springfield Gardens
14. St. Peter's, Protestant Episcopal Church
138 Avenue and 244 Street, Rosedale

Other

15. Church of God
138-01 Springfield Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
16. First Church of Nazarene
145-01 Farmers Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
17. Methodist Church
131-29 Farmers Boulevard, Springfield Gardens
18. South Jamaica Union Community Church (Interdenominational)
144-33 167 Street, Jamaica
19. Springfield Church (Assemblies of God)
146-15 176 Street, Jamaica
20. Springfield Community Church (Interdenominational)
177-01 129 Avenue, Jamaica
21. Sunrise United Christian Church
181-01 145 Drive, Jamaica

B. ROMAN CATHOLIC

1. Christ The King R.C. Church
145-39 Farmers Boulevard, Springfield
2. St. Catherine of Siena R.C. Church
118-22 Riverton Street, St. Albans
3. St. Clare R.C. Church
137-35 Brookville Boulevard, Rosedale
4. St. Mary Magdalene R.C. Church
136-30 219 Street, Springfield Gardens

C. SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES

1. Jewish Community Center of Springfield Gardens
145-86 183 Street, Springfield Gardens
2. Jewish Community House of Laurelton and Springfield
131-72 223 Street, Laurelton
3. Laurelton Jewish Center
228-02 137 Avenue, Laurelton
4. Rosedale Jewish Center
247-11 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Rosedale
5. Temple Beth El of Laurelton
133-21 232 Street, Laurelton

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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.



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