

Series: Local Laws

Box# 050316

Local Law 15

Street name, Frederick
Douglass Boulevard,
Manhattan, Int. No. 941

1977

DARK

COPY

INT. NO 941

Fredrick Douglass Blvd, Manhattan

PARKS, RECREATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

CPC - 4/27/76 - Comparison to City Map.

Mun. Rep. Res. Center - 4/20/76 - Bis.

January 14, 1977 Parry

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DO 1/25/77

LL 15/77

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 1977**

No. 15

Introduced by Messrs. Samuel, Kaufman, Ms. Friedlander, Mrs. Ryan, Messrs. Simon,
Gangemi and Stern—

A LOCAL LAW

**To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to
street name, Frederick Douglass boulevard, borough of Manhattan.**

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section B4-50.0 of the administrative code of the city of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto a new designation to read as follows:

§ B4-50.0. **Manhattan: Change certain street name.**—The following street name is hereby designated as hereinafter indicated:

New name	Present name	Limits
Frederick Douglass boulevard	8th avenue	Frederick Douglass circle to Harlem River drive.

§ 2. This local law shall take effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, S.S.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on January 25, 1977, and approved by the Mayor on February 10, 1977.

DAVID N. DINKINS, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO MUNICIPAL HOME RULE LAW SECTION 27.

Pursuant to the provisions of Municipal Home Rule Law Section 27, I hereby certify that the enclosed local law (Local Law 15 of 1977, Council Int. No. 944) contains the correct text and received the following vote at the meeting of the New York City Council on January 25, 1977: 38 for, none against.

Was approved by the Mayor on February 10, 1977.

Was returned to the City Clerk on February 11, 1977.

W. BERNARD RICHLAND, Corporation Counsel.

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W. BERNARD RICHLAND, Corporation Counsel.

The next public hearing is on Introductory Number 941, sponsored by Councilman Fred Samuel and co-sponsored by Councilmembers Kaufman, Friedlander, Ryan, Simon, and Stern. This bill would name a portion of Eighth Avenue -- extending from Frederick Douglass Circle to the Harlem River Drive -- as Frederick Douglass Boulevard in the Borough of Manhattan.

Frederick Douglass was born a slave in Tuckahoe, Maryland in 1817. When he was twenty-one, he escaped to New Bedford, Massachusetts and became an energetic proponent of the black liberation movement, founding and editing an Abolitionist newspaper. At the outbreak of the Civil War he campaigned actively for Abraham Lincoln and assisted in the recruitment of black soldiers for what became the celebrated historic 54th Massachusetts Regiment. After the Civil War, Frederick Douglass expanded his commitment to equality, crusading vigorously for women's rights and the enactment of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution.

Frederick Douglass held various offices in the District of Columbia, including Police Commissioner, Federal Marshal and Recorder of Deeds. In 1895, he died. Seventeen years ago, his home near Washington, D.C. was made a National Monument.

Is there anyone to speak in opposition?

Is there anyone to speak in favor?

There being no one (else) to be heard,
this hearing is closed.

In furtherance of the very important place in history which Frederick Douglass occupies, and in keeping with the wishes of the Harlem community, I am pleased to sign this bill.

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Report of the Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs in Favor of Approving and Adopting a Local Law to Amend the Administrative Code of The City of New York, in Relation to Street Name, Frederick Douglass Boulevard, Borough of Manhattan.

The Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, to which was referred on March 30, 1976 (Minutes, page 406), the annexed local law, respectfully

REPORTS:

Frederick Douglass was born as Frederick August Washington Bailey in Tuckahoe, Maryland in the year 1817. In 1838 he escaped from his enslaved family to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he assumed the new name. He received no formal education and educated himself.

He was very active in the anti-slavery movement and became a symbol of freedom and achievement among Southern Blacks. He founded an Abolitionist newspaper which he edited. In 1845 he made a lecture tour of Great Britain and published his autobiography.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he campaigned for Abraham Lincoln during the presidential election of 1860 and assisted in the recruitment of Black soldiers for what later became the celebrated 54th Massachusetts Regiment.

After the Civil War he campaigned vigorously for women's rights and the enactment of the 13, 14, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution.

Frederick Douglass held various offices in the District of Columbia. In 1871 he was appointed to its Territorial Legislature; in 1877 he was appointed Police Commissioner; he served as a Federal Marshal; from 1877 to 1881 he was a Recorder of Deeds. He was Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Haiti from 1881 to 1891. He was a famous orator.

Frederick Douglass died in 1895. In 1960 his home near Washington, D. C. was made a National Monument and a Commemorative stamp was issued in his name.

The City Planning Commission reports that the description of the new street name conforms to the City Map.

Council members Simon and Stern are added as cosponsors.

Accordingly your Committee recommends its adoption.

COUNCIL—60 5

A LOCAL LAW to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to street name, Frederick Douglass boulevard, borough of Manhattan.

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

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§ 2. This local law shall take effect immediately.

WALTER WARD, Chairman; LEON A. KATZ, MORTON POVMAN, ANTHONY R. GAETA, STANLEY SIMON, MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER, FREDERICK E. SAMUEL, JOHN F. GANGEMI, HENRY J. STERN, Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, January 18, 1977.

On motion of the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Cuite), and adopted, the foregoing matter was coupled as a General Order for the day. (See ROLL CALL ON GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE DAY.)

GO 1/25/77

T H E C O U N C I L
REPORT OF LEGAL SERVICES DIVISION

COMMITTEE ON PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

INT. NO. 941

By: Messrs. Samuel, Kaufman, Ms. Friedlander
and Mrs. Ryan

TITLE: Frederick Douglass Boulevard, Borough of Manhattan.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE: This proposed law would amend Section #B4-50.0 by
renaming Eighth Avenue from 110th Street to the northerly end.

BACKGROUND AND INTENT: Frederick Douglass was born as Frederick August Washington Bailey in Tuckahoe, Maryland in the year 1817. In 1838 he escaped from his enslaved family to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he assumed the new name. He received no formal education and educated himself.

He was very active in the anti-slavery movement and became a symbol of freedom and achievement among Southern Blacks. He founded an Abolitionist newspaper which he edited. In 1845 he made a lecture tour of Great Britain and published his autobiography.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he campaigned for Abraham Lincoln during the presidential election of 1860 and assisted in the recruitment of Black soldiers for what later became the celebrated 54th Massachusetts Regiment.

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Frederick Douglass held various offices in the District of Columbia. In 1871 he was appointed to its Territorial Legislature; in 1877 he was appointed Police Commissioner; he served as a Federal Marshal; from 1877 to 1881 he was a Recorder of Deeds. He was Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Haiti from 1881 to 1891. He was a famous orator.

Frederick Douglass died in ¹⁸⁹⁵~~1845~~. In 1960 his home near Washington, D. C. was made a National Monument and a Commemorative stamp was issued in his name.

COMMENT: The City Planning Commission reports that the description of the new street name conforms to the city map.

IR:arp
1-17-77

THE COUNCIL

The City of New York

Int. No. 941

March 30, 1976

Introduced by Messrs. Samuel, Kaufman, Ms. Friedlander and Mrs. Ryan—read and referred to the Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs.

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5 _____		
6 New name	Present name	Limits
7 _____		
8 Frederick Douglass	8th avenue	Frederick Douglass circle to Harlem River
9 boulevard		drive.

10 _____
11 § 2. This local law shall take effect immediately.



PCC

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE AND RESEARCH CENTER
MUNICIPAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007



EUGENE J. BOCKMAN, *Director*

April 20, 1976

Mr. Michael Pocost, Assistant Counsel
Vice Chairman of the Council
City Hall
New York, N.Y. 10007

Re: New York City Council Int. No. 941.

Dear Mr. Pocost:

Frederick Douglass (1817-1895) was a famous orator and journalist. Born a slave, he educated himself and escaped to the North in 1838. In 1845 he published his autobiography and afterwards made a successful lecture tour of Great Britain. From 1847 to 1860 he published an anti-slavery weekly journal.

In 1871 President Grant appointed him secretary of the commission to Santo Domingo. He served as marshal of the District of Columbia (1877-81), recorder of deeds for the district (1881-86) and United States minister to Haiti (1889-91).

Yours truly,

Judith Halper

Judith Halper,
Reference Librarian

JH/dt

946

BIOGRAPHY OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Frederick Douglass, assumed name of Frederick August Washington Bailey, was born a slave in Tuckahoe, Maryland, in 1817 and died in 1895. At the age of 21 years, he escaped to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he assumed the name of Frederick Douglass.

He never received any formal education and was completely self-educated. Yet, he was later to become regarded as one of the greatest orators of the United States.

He was engaged as an agent of Massachusetts' Anti-Slavery Society, and worked with the Underground Railroad as a "Station-Master and Conductor". His name quickly became a symbol of freedom and achievement among Blacks in the South. He established the Abolitionist Newspaper, North Star, which he edited.

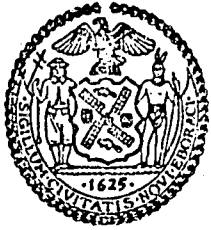
In 1845, he went to England to escape the dangers of seizure under the Fugitive Slave law. In England, he lectured widely on the question of slavery in the United States. Having earned some \$700.00 in his lecture fees, he used this money to purchase his freedom upon his return to the United States.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Douglass campaigned for Abraham Lincoln during the Presidential Election of 1860 and assisted Lincoln in recruiting Black soldiers for what was later to become the celebrated 54th Massachusetts Negro Regiment.

Following the war, Douglass fought vigorously for women's rights and the enactment of the 13th 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution.

In 1871, during the Reconstruction Period, he was appointed to the ^{TERITORIAL} ~~Senatorial~~ Legislature of the District of Columbia. In 1877, he was appointed Police Commissioner for the District of Columbia. He served as a United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. From 1877 to 1881 he served as a Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. From 1881 to 1886 he was appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Haiti, in which he served until 1891.

In 1960, his home near Washington, District of Columbia, was made a National Monument and a commemorative stamp was later issued in his honor.



City of New York

City Planning Commission

2 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10007

April 27, 1976

Mr. Michael M. Pocost, Assistant Counsel
The City of New York
Vice-Chairman of the Council
City Hall
New York City, N. Y. 10007

Dear Sir:

We have your communication relating to the following
Local Laws:

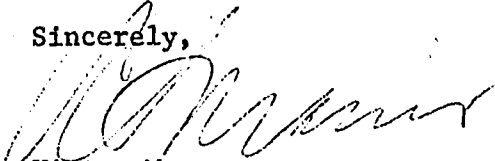
Local Law Int. No. 938

Please be advised that the description of the new
street name (Steuben Avenue), borough of Queens, conforms
to the City Map.

Local Law Int. No. 941

Please be advised that the description of the new
street name (Frederick Douglass boulevard), borough of
Manhattan, conforms to the City Map.

Sincerely,


Victor Marrero,
Chairman

941

B P Mark
Municipal Leg
City Planning

Bio

April 19, 1976

Honorable Frederick E. Samuel
248 W. 139th Street
New York, New York 10030

Re: Int. No. 941

Dear Mr. Samuel:

Kindly furnish this office with a biography of Frederick Douglas in relation to the enclosed bill introduced by you.

Kind regards.

Very truly yours,

nmp/mg
enclosure

MICHAEL M. POCOST,
Assistant Counsel.

April 19, 1976

Honorable Percy E. Sutton
Borough President of Manhattan
2050 Municipal Building
New York, New York 10007

Dear Borough President Sutton:

941,
street name, Frederick Douglas boulevard, borough
of Manhattan.

941.

mg

April 19, 1976

Honorable Eugene J. Bockman, Director
Municipal Reference & Research Center
2539 Municipal Building
New York, New York 10007

Dear Director Bockman:

941,
street name, Frederick Douglas boulevard, borough
of Manhattan.

941.

mg

April 19, 1976

Honorable Véctor Marrero, Chairman
City Planning Commission
Department of City Planning
Two Lafayette Street
New York, New York 10007

Dear Chairman Marrero:

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mg

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The City of New York

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REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON



IR:pjd

3-18-76

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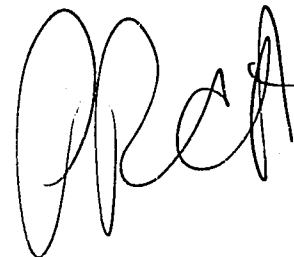
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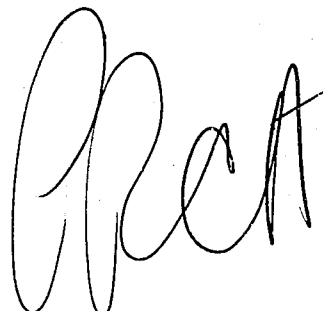
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REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON



IR:pjd

3-18-76

DATE March 18, 1976

TO: Vice-Chairman Thomas J. Cuite

FROM: Legal Services Division

This is a copy of legislation sent to Councilman Samuel

The purpose of the bill is:

Change street name from Eighth Avenue--from 110th to its northern end to
Frederick Douglass Boulevard.

An abbreviated title would be:

LOCAL LAW

Street name, Frederick Douglass Boulevard, Manhattan

RESOLUTION

IR:arp
3-18-76

*Resolutions are self-explanatory.

Feed 3/23/76
2:55 PM