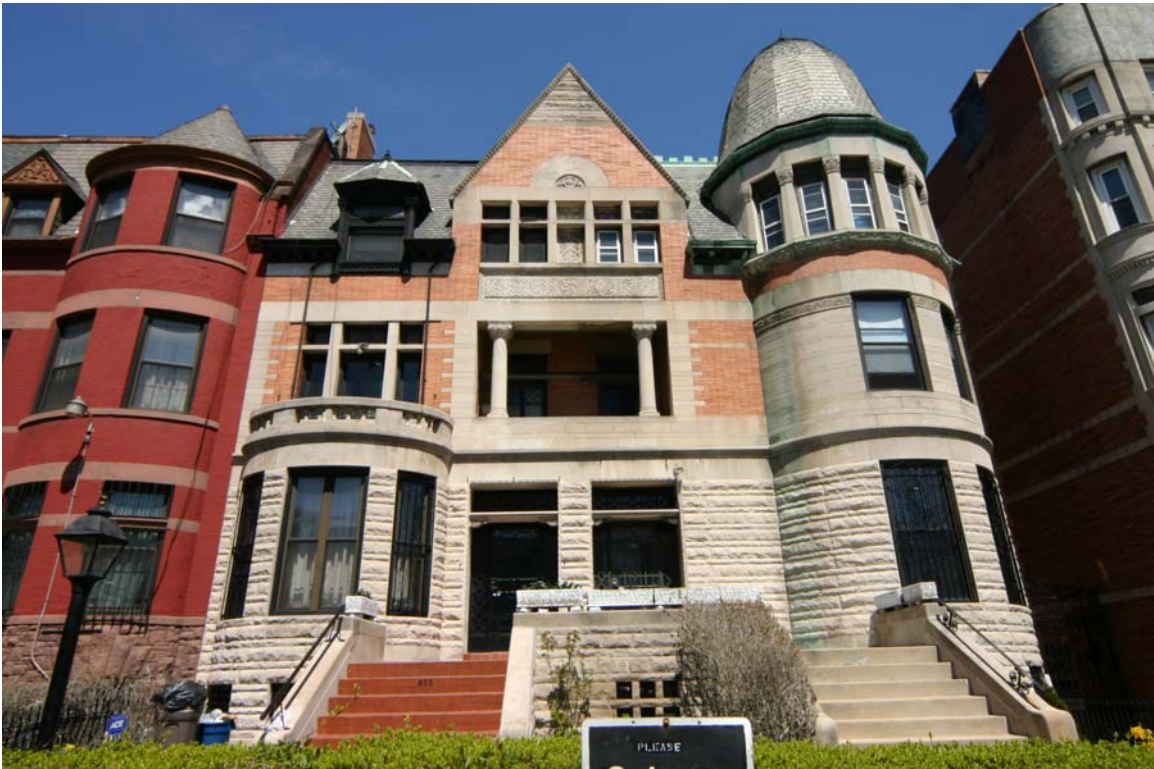


CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT Designation Report



**New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
April 24, 2007**

Cover Photograph: 855 and 857 St. Mark's Avenue (Montrose Morris, c.1892). Carl Forster, 2007

Crown Heights North Historic District Designation Report

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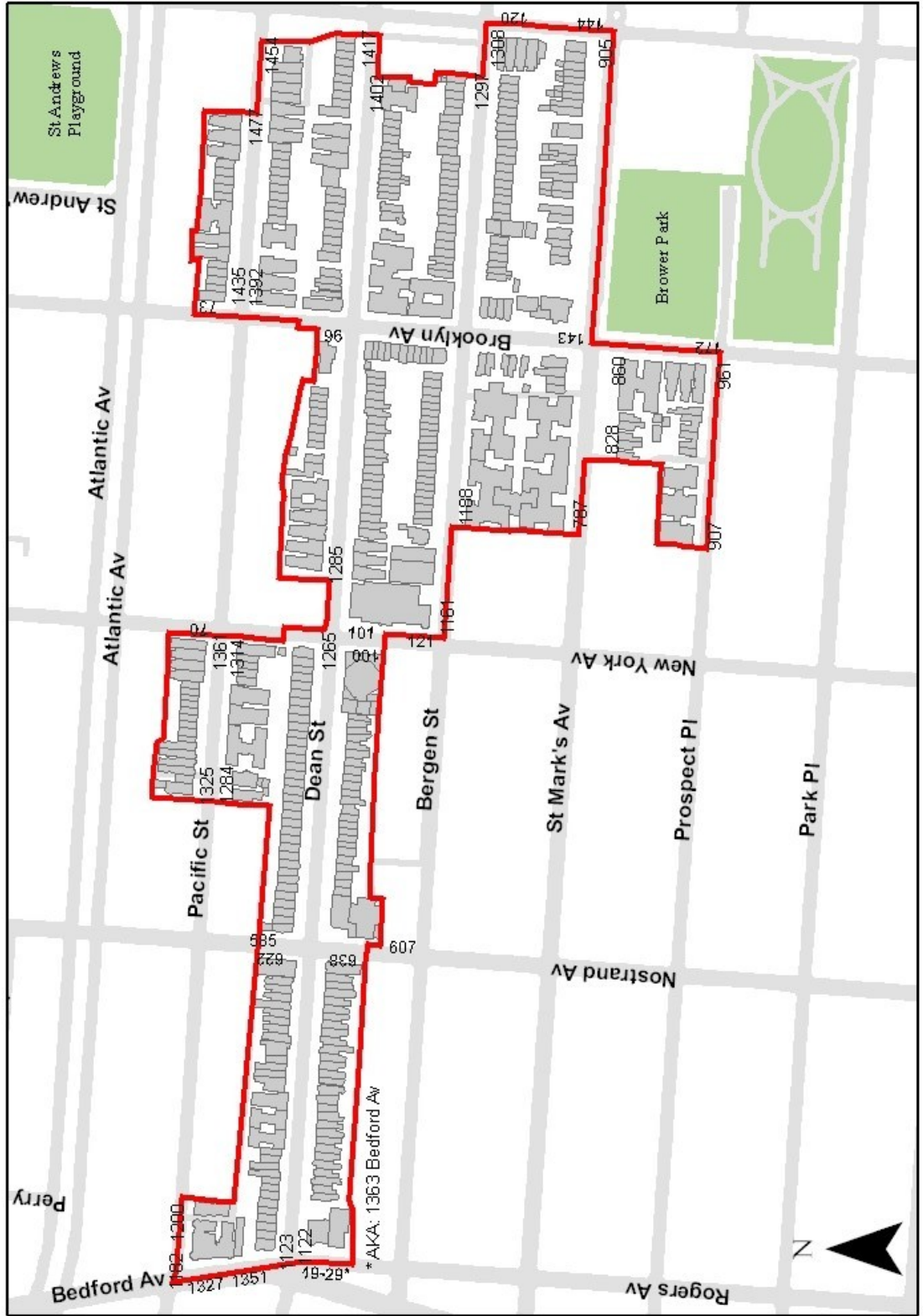
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Crown Heights North Historic District

Designated April 24, 2007



Testimony at the Public Hearing

On September 19, 2006, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Crown Heights North Historic District (Item No. 1). The hearing was duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Twenty-eight people spoke in favor of the designation, including Councilperson Letitia James, Councilperson Al Vann, Brooklyn Borough President Marty Markowitz, a representative of the Crown Heights Neighborhood Association, Brooklyn Community Boards 3 and 8, the Metropolitan Chapter of the Victorian Society in America, the Society for the Architecture of the City, the Historic Districts Council, the New York Landmarks Conservancy, and the Municipal Arts Society. Four people spoke in opposition to the proposed designation. The Commission also received several letters and e-mails in support of designation.

Boundary Description

The Crown Heights North Historic District consists of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the southeast corner of Bedford Avenue (aka Grant Square) and Pacific Street, extending southerly along the eastern curblineline of Bedford Avenue (Grant Square), continuing southerly across Dean Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 19-29 Grant Square (aka 19-29 Rogers Avenue, 1353-1363 Bedford Avenue, and 1122 Dean Street), eastward along the southern property lines of 19-29 Grant Square and 1136 to 1144 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1144 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 1146 to 1182 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1182 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 1184 to 1192 Dean Street (aka 630-638 Nostrand Avenue) to the eastern curblineline of Nostrand Avenue, southerly along said curblineline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 593-607 Nostrand Avenue (aka 1198-1206 Dean Street), easterly along the southern property line of 593-607 Nostrand Avenue, northerly along the eastern property line of 593-607 Nostrand Avenue, easterly along the southern property lines of 1208 to 1228 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1228 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property line of 1230 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1232 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 1232 to 1238 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1238 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 1240 to 1268 Dean Street to the eastern curblineline of New York Avenue, southerly along said curblineline to the northeast corner of New York Avenue and Bergen Street, easterly along the northern curblineline of Bergen Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the western property line of 1188-1204 Bergen Street, southerly across Bergen Street and along the western property lines of 1188-1204 Bergen Street and 787-803 St. Mark's Avenue to the northern curblineline of St. Mark's Avenue, easterly along said curblineline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the western property line of 828 St. Mark's Avenue, southerly across St. Mark's Avenue and along the western property line of 828 St. Mark's Avenue, westerly along the northern property line of 907-933 Prospect Place, southerly along the western property line of 907-933 Prospect Place to the northern curblineline of Prospect Place, easterly along said curblineline to the northwest corner of Prospect Place and Brooklyn Avenue, northerly along the western curblineline of Brooklyn Avenue to the northwest corner of Brooklyn Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue, easterly across Brooklyn Avenue and along the northern curblineline of St. Mark's Avenue to the northwest corner of St. Mark's Avenue and Kingston Avenue, northerly along the western curblineline of Kingston Avenue

to the southwest corner of Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, westerly along the southern curbline of Bergen Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 1297 Bergen Street, northerly across Bergen Street and along the eastern property line of 1297 Bergen Street, westerly along the northern property line of 1297 Bergen Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1402 Dean Street and across Dean Street to its northern curbline, easterly along said curbline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 1417 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1417 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1417 and 1415 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1452-1454 Pacific Street to the southern curbline of Pacific Street, westerly along said curbline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line 1477 Pacific Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1477 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1451 to 1477 Pacific Street, northerly long the eastern property line of 1447 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1445 and 1447 Pacific Street, southerly along the western property line of 1445 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1435 to 1443 Pacific Street to the eastern curbline of Brooklyn Avenue, southerly along said curbline and across Pacific Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending easterly from the northern property line of 96-98 Brooklyn Avenue (aka 1343 Dean Street), westerly across Brooklyn Avenue and along the northern property line of 96-98 Brooklyn Avenue, northerly along the eastern property line and westerly along the northern property line of 1331 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1329 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1325 to 1329 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1325 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1311 to 1323 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1307-1309 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1299 to 1309 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1299 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1291 and 1293 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1289 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1285 and 1289 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1285 Dean Street to the northern curbline of Dean Street, westerly along said curbline and across New York Avenue to the northwest corner of New York Avenue and Dean Street, northerly along the western curbline of New York Avenue and across Pacific Street to the point in the curbline formed by its intersection with a line extending easterly from the northern property line of 1361 Pacific Street (aka 70 New York Avenue), westerly along the northern property lines of 1337 to 1361 Pacific Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1335 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1329 to 1335 Pacific Street, southerly along the western property line of 1329 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 1325 Pacific Street to the northern curbline of Pacific Street, easterly along said curbline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the western property line of 1284 Pacific Street (Block 1207, Lot 17), southerly across Pacific Street and along the western property line of 1284 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1197 to 1227 Dean Street and across Nostrand Avenue, continuing westerly along the northern property lines of 1163 to 1195 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1161 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property line of 1161 Dean Street and a portion of the northern property line of 1155-1157 Dean Street, southerly along a portion of the western property line of 1155-1157 Dean Street, westerly along a portion of the northern property line of 1155-1157 Dean Street, the northern property line of 1149-1153 Dean Street, and a portion of the northern property line of 1147 Dean Street, northerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 1147 Dean Street, westerly along a portion of the northern property line of 1147 Dean Street, continuing westerly along the northern property lines of 1133 to 1145 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1200 Pacific Street to the southern curbline of Pacific Street, and westerly along said curbline to the point of the beginning.

Summary

The Crown Heights North Historic District contains some of Brooklyn's finest and most exquisitely detailed row houses, attached houses, freestanding residences, churches, flats buildings, and elevator apartment houses dating from the middle of the nineteenth century to the 1930s. A showcase for the work of architects who played an important role in Brooklyn's development, including Montrose Morris, George P. Chappell, Albert E. White, Amzi Hill, and Axel Hedman, the district is among Brooklyn's most architecturally distinguished areas, retaining some of the borough's most beautiful and well-preserved residential streets, and featuring a broad array of outstanding residential architecture in popular late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century styles, including the Italianate, neo-Grec and Queen Anne, as well as the Romanesque, Renaissance, Colonial, Mediterranean, Medieval, and Tudor Revival styles.

The area currently known as Crown Heights North lies within Crown Heights' northwestern portion, an area roughly bounded by Atlantic Avenue and Eastern Parkway on the north and south, and by Bedford and Albany Avenues on the west and east. Occupied at the time of European contact by the Lenape Indians, it was, in the early nineteenth century, a rural area located within the village of Bedford, in the eastern reaches of Brooklyn. Crown Heights North was located just southeast of the important crossroads of Bedford Corners, where the village's population—including the Lefferts family, a slaveholding family that was one of the area's major landowners—was centered. In 1854, the heirs of "Judge" Leffert Lefferts Jr. auctioned off most of the property that would become northwestern Crown Heights as "1,600 lots situated in the level, beautiful, and most desirable part of the Ninth Ward."

By the time of the Lefferts auction, improved transportation links with Fulton Ferry, including regular stagecoach and horsecar service, had made northwestern Crown Heights an increasingly attractive residential location. Suburban development, characterized by freestanding villas set on spacious lots, was underway by the 1850s, and while most of the houses from the neighborhood's early years would be swept away in subsequent waves of development, a few remain within the historic district. Among these are the wood-framed, transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style George B. and Susan Elkins House (c.1855-69, a designated New York City Landmark) at 1375 Dean Street, and the c.1870 Dean Sage house at the northeast corner of St. Mark's and Brooklyn Avenues. Built for a wealthy Brooklyn lumber dealer, the Sage House is a rare High Victorian Gothic residence in New York City designed by Russell Sturgis, who is considered one of the masters of that style.

In the 1870s, these villas were joined in Crown Heights North by speculative row houses constructed in anticipation of the 1883 opening of the Brooklyn Bridge. Among these are the Italianate-style frame houses constructed in the 1870s at 1208 to 1216 Dean Street, and the two-story neo-Grec-style brownstones at 1386 to 1394 Dean Street, built c.1876. No. 1450-52 Pacific Street, a transitional Italianate/neo-Grec-style residence designed by George Damen and built c.1882, is a rare, extant, freestanding house from this period. One of the latest neo-Grec-style rows in Crown Heights North is the group at

98 to 104 Brooklyn Avenue, constructed c.1885. Designed by Amzi Hill—a major figure in the design of neo-Grec-style houses in Brooklyn—these houses exhibit many design features typical of the style, including incised ornament, projecting bracketed window surrounds, eared lintels and door hoods, angular wood cornice brackets, and, at No. 98, a heavy cast-iron stoop balustrade and newel posts.

Large-scale residential development in Crown Heights North took off following the 1888 opening of the Kings County Elevated Railway, which ran through Bedford along Fulton Street, and terminated close to the Brooklyn Bridge. Between 1888 and 1893, hundreds of exceptionally fine freestanding, attached, and row houses were constructed in northwestern Crown Heights, primarily in the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles, which exhibit a greater freedom in their massing and more varied use of ornament than the neo-Grec. Among the district's most beautiful Romanesque Revival-style residences is the pair of houses at 855 and 857 St. Mark's Avenue, completed c.1892. Designed by Montrose Morris, who was one of the finest architects active in Brooklyn in the late nineteenth century, this pair is particularly notable for its full-height round tower capped by a bell roof, and centrally placed loggia with two columns, each enhanced by finely carved gougework designs. Other examples of the Romanesque Revival style include the rows at 1227 to 1235 and 1257 to 1265 Dean Street between Nostrand and New York Avenues; designed by Albert E. White and completed c.1892, these rows contribute to a block that is considered one of the loveliest in all of Brooklyn. One of the most extraordinary rows of Queen Anne-style houses in Brooklyn is that of 1164 to 1182 Dean Street, designed by George P. Chappell and completed c.1889. This group, mixing brick, limestone, imbricated shingles, Spanish tile, terra-cotta, and pressed-metal detailing, features Flemish-inspired stepped gables at its end houses, an unusual design motif for this early date.

In the 1890s, new balanced and subdued, classically inspired styles gained in popularity, due in part to the influence of the noted architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White and to the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, which played a major role in making the public, and the architectural profession, aware of the grandeur of ancient and Renaissance architecture and planning. The c.1898-1903 mansion designed by Peter J. Lauritzen at 889 St. Mark's Avenue is the district's only pure example of Beaux-Arts architecture, but dozens of Renaissance Revival-style row houses were also constructed within Crown Heights North. These include the exceptionally fine and unconventional row at 1146 to 1150 Dean Street, designed by George P. Chappell and completed c.1891; and the group at 1374 to 1384 Dean Street designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Axel Hedman, completed c.1909, and featuring an array of classically inspired ornament and balustraded front terraces.

Around the turn of the century, as it was becoming one of Brooklyn's most desirable residential areas, Crown Heights North came to be known as the "St. Mark's District." Four-story flats buildings—most in the Renaissance Revival style—sprung up throughout the district, joining the Bedfordshire and Imperial Apartments (a designated New York City Landmark) near Grant Square, which were designed by Morris and completed in the early 1890s. Among these were 95 Brooklyn Avenue, designed by

White with George F. Roosen and completed c.1902; and the Granleden at 1149-53 and 1155-57 Dean Street, designed by Hedman and completed c.1906. The restrained, classically inspired group of three flats buildings completed c.1905 at 71-75 Brooklyn Avenue and 1402 and 1404 Pacific Street was designed by Parfitt Brothers, one of Brooklyn's most prominent architectural firms of the time.

Serving the largely white, Protestant residents of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Crown Heights North were a number of churches and other institutions. These include the Romanesque Revival-style Union United Methodist Church, originally the New York Avenue Methodist Church, one of Brooklyn's largest and finest ecclesiastical structures, which was completed in 1891 by the major New York architectural firm of J.C. Cady & Company. The former Union League Club facing Grant Square is a Romanesque Revival-style building completed in 1890 to the designs of Peter J. Lauritzen.

The opening of the IRT subway line along Eastern Parkway in 1920 kicked off a final wave of residential development in Crown Heights North, as many freestanding mansions were demolished and replaced by middle-class, six-story elevator apartment houses in the Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Medieval Revival, and Art Deco styles. This development was bookended by the Tudor Revival-style St. Mark's Garden Apartments, designed by William I. Hohauser and completed c.1924; and by the Art Deco apartment house at 907-33 Prospect Place, designed by Matthew Del Gaudio and completed from 1933 to 1936. Little architectural development has occurred in Crown Heights North since the 1930s, but since 1950, the district has become home to a substantial Caribbean- and African-American community. Today, over a century after the major architectural development of Crown Heights North began, much of the area's historic character remains unchanged, and buildings of unusual distinctiveness fill the historic district, reflecting the innovative quality and beauty of Brooklyn's late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architecture.

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT¹

*The Early History of the Area*²

The Crown Heights North Historic District comprises more than 450 buildings, including single- and two-family row houses, freestanding residences, apartment houses, churches, and institutional buildings in a variety of styles, constructed, for the most part, between the middle of the nineteenth century and the 1930s. Although the Crown Heights name did not come into use until the early twentieth century, the district is located within what, today, is Crown Heights' northwestern portion, an area of Brooklyn roughly bounded by Atlantic Avenue and Eastern Parkway on the north and south, and by Bedford and Albany Avenues on the west and east.³

Before the Europeans first made contact with Native Americans on what is now called Long Island, large portions of the island, including present-day Brooklyn, were occupied by the Lenape, or Delaware Indians.⁴ The Lenape lived in communities of bark- or grass-covered

¹ Portions of this essay are adapted from LPC, *George B. and Susan Elkins House Designation Report* (LP-2207) (New York: City of New York, 2006), prepared by Michael D. Caratzas. Sections of the essay relating to the architecture of the Crown Heights North Historic District are largely adapted from LPC, *Brooklyn Survey: Crown Heights North Proposed North Historic District* (Meredith Sykes, Director of Survey; Andrew Dolkart, Research and Coordinator of Written Report, Photography, and Records Research; February 1978; LPC Research Library).

² Sources for this section include Thomas J. Davis, "Slavery," in Kenneth T. Jackson, Ed., *The Encyclopedia of New York City* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1995), 1077; LPC, *James W. and Lucy S. Elwell House Designation Report* (LP-2215) (New York: City of New York, 2006), prepared by Kathryn E. Horak; LPC, *John and Elizabeth Truslow House Designation Report* (LP-1964) (New York: City of New York, 1997), prepared by Andrew S. Dolkart; Margaret Latimer, "Brooklyn," in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, 148-153; David Ment and Mary S. Donovan, *The People of Brooklyn: A History of Two Neighborhoods* (Brooklyn, N.Y.: Brooklyn Educational and Cultural Alliance, 1980); William Perris, *Plan of the City of Brooklyn, L.I.* (New York: Perris & Higginson, 1855); and Henry R. Stiles, *The History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn, New York from 1683 to 1884* (New York: W.W. Mundell, 1884).

³ The *Truslow House Designation Report* defines northwestern Crown Heights as the area bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Eastern Parkway, Albany Avenue, and Franklin Avenue, which is one block west of Bedford Avenue; the Department of City Planning, however, draws the western boundary of Crown Heights at Bedford Avenue, with Prospect Heights lying to its west, according to the Community District Eight and Community District Nine maps posted on DCP's website, at www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/pdf/lucds/bk8profile.pdf and www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/pdf/lucds/bk9profile.pdf (accessed April 16, 2007). The names "Crown Heights North" and "Crown Heights South" for the portions of Crown Heights above and below Eastern Parkway may have originated with LPC's surveys of these areas in the late 1970s. According to LPC, *Brooklyn Survey: Crown Heights South Proposed Historic District* (Meredith Sykes, Director of Survey; Paul Sachner, Research and Coordinator of Written Report and Photography; LPC Research Library), within "the larger Crown Heights region ... the Landmarks Preservation Commission found two areas where architectural quality was significant enough to warrant a building-by-building survey. One area lies between Eastern Parkway and Atlantic Avenue and has been designated Crown Heights North, while a second, smaller area—Crown Heights South—is situated just south of Eastern Parkway."

⁴ Information in this section concerning the Lenape is from R.P. Bolton, *New York City in Indian Possession* (New York: Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 1975); Robert S. Grumet, *Indians of North America: The Lenapes* (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1989); Robert S. Grumet, *Native American Place Names in New York City* (New York: Museum of the City of New York, 1981); and

wigwams, and in their larger settlements—typically located on high ground adjacent to fresh water, and occupied in the fall, winter, and spring—they fished, harvested shellfish, and trapped animals. Although no known evidence indicates that large Lenape settlements existed in the Crown Heights vicinity, the area could have held one of their smaller inland campsites, where the Lenape hunted, gathered wild fruits and vegetables, and cultivated corn, tobacco, beans, and other crops.⁵

By the 1630s, Dutch and English settlers were taking control of the western end of Long Island.⁶ In 1637, Joris Hansen de Raplje “purchased” about 335 acres around Wallabout Bay, and over the following two years, Director Kieft of the Dutch West India Company “secured by purchase from the Indians the title to nearly all the land in the counties of Kings and Queens,” according to Henry J. Stiles’ 1884 history of Brooklyn and Kings County.⁷

The area near the northwestern portion of present-day Crown Heights saw its first European settlement around 1662, when six men each received, from Governor Stuyvesant and the Directors of the Dutch West India Company, “a parcel of free (unoccupied) woodland there” on the condition that they situate their houses “within one of the other concentration, which would suit them best, but not to make a hamlet.” By 1664, when Governor Stuyvesant awarded Thomas Lamberts a grant “within the limits of a certain village known ... [as] New Bedford, Long Island,” the area had its name.⁸ At the time of its settlement, Bedford was located along one of Long Island’s most important old roads, or cartways, which connected Jamaica with the ferry that ran between Brooklyn and New York.⁹ Even in those days, the cartway was “evidently something of a thoroughfare,” as in 1668, Lamberts obtained a license from the British—who had since taken control of the Colony of New Netherland, including Brooklyn and the other five towns of Kings County—to “sell beer, wine, and other liquors, and to keep an ordinary for the accommodation of strangers” along the highway.¹⁰ Beginning in the early 1700s, the cartway was improved and named the King’s Highway, and it would continue to be an important route for decades to come. Improved again in the early nineteenth century, the Brooklyn and Jamaica

Bruce C. Trigger, Ed., *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15: Northeast* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1978).

⁵ For a map of known Native American sites and paths in Kings County, see Joan Geismar, *Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center Site, Block 189, Brooklyn* (December 1990; LPC Archaeology Library).

⁶ “English immigrants were permitted to settle on territory claimed by the Dutch on taking the oath of allegiance to the Dutch government,” according to *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn*, 25.

⁷ *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn*, 43-44.

⁸ “In the Bedford Region: Settlement of an Important Part of Brooklyn,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 25, 1887), 17.

⁹ The ferry route between present-day Fulton Street in Brooklyn and Peck Slip in Manhattan was established by 1642, according to *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn*, 425. See also “The Old Flatbush Road,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 13, 1887), 6.

¹⁰ “In the Bedford Region.”

Turnpike, as it would become known, “straggled crookedly upward and backward” from Fulton Ferry, “out through Bedford Corners and away beyond Jamaica, even to Montauk Point, being ... the great highway of travel of Long Island itself.”¹¹

By the time of the American Revolution, Bedford Corners was a small village consisting of “a tavern, a brewhouse, a schoolhouse, a blacksmith house, and half a dozen farmhouses” centered close to the current intersection of Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street.¹² But despite its modest size, Bedford was located at a significant crossroads. At Bedford Corners, the King’s Highway met the road to Newtown, which was known as the Cripplebush Road.¹³ Extending south from Bedford was the Clove Road, which remained the major route, well into the nineteenth century, for Flatbush farmers traveling to the Brooklyn market. Running a crooked path between present-day Bedford and Rogers Avenues, Clove Road provided passage “through the clove or cleft in the Bedford Hills” that formed a rugged barrier between the towns of Brooklyn and Flatbush, around present-day Eastern Parkway.¹⁴ As the locus of these highways, Bedford was a strategically important place, seeing action in the Battle of Long Island and the broader Revolutionary conflict, when “British camps were located in the vicinity and the inhabitants of Bedford Corners had their full share of the vicissitudes of war.”¹⁵ King’s Highway, Cripplebush Road, and the Clove Road would be later be joined at Bedford by the Wallabout and Bedford Turnpike, which opened in 1829.¹⁶

In the early nineteenth century, Bedford remained the home of many prominent, old Dutch families, but according to Stiles, it was “especially the seat of the Lefferts family,” which had substantial local property holdings.¹⁷ Leffert “Squire” Lefferts, whose house was at the intersection of King’s Highway and Clove Road, was a significant figure, a Brooklyn freeholder for two decades who served as a town clerk and assistant justice, and in the Provincial Congress.¹⁸ Like most white Kings County landowners, he was also a slaveholder.¹⁹ As Craig

¹¹ “Brooklyn of Long Ago: Its Houses, Thoroughfares, and Local Celebrities,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 19, 1890), 13.

¹² “In the Bedford Region.”

¹³ Harry J. Shellman, “Cripplebush Road: The Line Which Led from Bedford Corners to Newtown,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 14, 1887), 15.

¹⁴ “Traces of Clove Road: An Historic Highway Now Almost Effaced,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 31, 1887), 10.

¹⁵ “At Bedford Corners: The Only Revolutionary House Now Standing,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 12, 1887), 7. On Bedford and its role in the Revolutionary War, see Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace, *Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 236-37.

¹⁶ “The Old Flatbush Road.”

¹⁷ *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn, New York*, 135. For information on the Suydams, another prominent old Dutch family associated with Bedford, see “The Suydams of Bedford: An Interesting Sketch of an Old Local Family,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 23, 1887), 6.

¹⁸ “The Lefferts Family: An Important Chapter in the History of Bedford,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 2, 1887), 6.

Steven Wilder points out, “Brooklyn was founded on the labor of unfree people”; Harold X. Connolly calls the Kings County of 1790 New York State’s “slaveholding capital,” with almost 1,500 slaves, but only 46 free blacks.²⁰ In 1790, a year in which Lefferts had seven slaves, he was among the 59% of white heads of household in Kings County who owned slaves, giving the county “the highest proportion of slaveholders and slaves in the North,” according to Marc Linder and Lawrence S. Zacharias.²¹ A burial ground for people of African ancestry may have been located within Bedford; according to Stiles, it was in existence in 1767 and was located within what is now Block 1212, bounded by Dean Street, Nostrand Avenue, Bergen Street, and Rogers Avenue.²²

In the 1830s, Bedford remained a small village; at that time, according to one later account, “farms bordered upon Hudson Street and Bedford village was considered out of the universe.”²³ Large portions of the area were owned by the Squire’s son, Leffert Lefferts Jr., who, like his father, was a person of local prominence and who appears to have owned slaves.²⁴ Born in 1774, “Judge” Lefferts, as he would become known, graduated from Columbia College in 1794, served as clerk of the courts from 1801 to 1816—keeping the clerk’s office, like his father had, in their Bedford Corners house—and was appointed first judge of King’s County in 1823. Judge Lefferts died in 1847, and in 1854, his heirs auctioned off his large farm southeast of Bedford Corners as “1,600 desirable lots situated in the level, beautiful, and most desirable part of the Ninth Ward.”²⁵ Although this property—located south of Atlantic Avenue, north of Degraw

¹⁹ 1790 United States Census; receipt for the purchase of “one Negro whench (sic) slave named Sucke,” by Leffert Lefferts from his son-in-law Jacob Sebring for 60 Pounds on July 14, 1768 (New-York Historical Society Manuscript Division).

²⁰ Craig Steven Wilder, *A Covenant with Color: Race and Social Power in Brooklyn* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000), 5; Harold X. Connolly, *A Ghetto Grows in Brooklyn* (New York: New York University Press, 1977), 5.

²¹ Marc Linder and Lawrence S. Zacharias, *Of Cabbages and Kings County: Agriculture and the Formation of Modern Brooklyn* (Iowa City, Ia.: University of Iowa Press, 1999), 81.

²² Information about the location of the burial ground comes from the following sources: *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn*, 136; “Old Brooklyn House Sold,” *New York Times* (Feb. 15, 1910), 14; “Tour,” *New Yorker* (Oct. 12, 1968), 49; and Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant, “Historic Structures Report-Draft,” 11. In addition, relevant historic maps and conveyance records were checked, as were the collections of the Brooklyn Historical Society; the Brooklyn Public Library Brooklyn Collection; the Queens Public Library Long Island Division; the Manuscript and Archives Division, Map Room, and Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture of the New York Public Library; the New-York Historical Society; the Lefferts House Museum; the Brooklyn College Library Special Collections; and the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant. No primary sources about the burial ground were found.

²³ “Jeremiah Lambertson” (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle* (December 5, 1897), 4. Hudson Street is now called Kingston Street.

²⁴ The 1810 United States Census shows a Leffert Lefferts living in Kings County who seems to match his description, and who was living in a household that included ten slaves.

²⁵ *Map of the Late Judge L. Lefferts Farm Containing 1,600 Desirable Lots Situated in the Level, Beautiful, and Most Desirable Part of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, to be Sold at Auction by Messrs. Oakley & Wright* (1854, New-York Historical Society Library).

Street (now Lincoln Place), west of Troy Avenue, and east of Clove Road—would encompass nearly all of northwestern Crown Heights and the Crown Heights North Historic District, portions of the neighborhood bordering the Judge’s farm were held by other owners. Twenty acres located west of Clove Road and south of present-day Bergen Street were sold by Judge Lefferts’ first cousin, Rem, and his wife, Maria, in 1834.²⁶ South and east of the Lefferts farm was the former property of Jeremiah Remsen, which ran diagonally north of present-day Eastern Parkway, from Clove Road to around Schenectady Avenue; the executor of Remsen’s estate auctioned large portions of it, in 1836, in 25-by-100-foot lots.²⁷ Two hundred building lots located north of the Judge’s farm, on Fulton, Atlantic, New York, and Brooklyn Avenues, and on Herkimer, Pacific, and the since-demapped Schuyler Street, were auctioned in 1853.²⁸

Only a few permanent structures existed on the Lefferts farm at the time of its subdivision, and despite the auctioneer’s glowing language in describing its parcels, they may not have been as attractive as promised. Eastern Parkway, at the southern end of northwestern Crown Heights, runs roughly along Long Island’s terminal moraine, a high ridge cutting across the island that marks the southernmost extent of the Wisconsin glacier, which originated in Canada approximately 85,000 years ago. The retreat of the glacier about 21,000 years ago left a pocked landscape to the north of the moraine, and into the 1870s, portions of northwestern Crown Heights were characterized by an uneven landscape, with small lakes interspersed with sudden, jagged rises in elevation.²⁹ This geologic reality made the early-1870s grading of Sackett Street, which would become Eastern Parkway, a major undertaking, as Sackett Street itself was considered “rugged and most forbidding” by S.T. Stranahan, the President of the Park

²⁶ Rem and Maria Lefferts sold this property to Peter C. Bell, who, within a couple of months, sold the nine northernmost acres of the property to another owner. See Brooklyn property conveyances liber 41, page 405 (recorded July 19, 1834) and liber 44, page 26 (recorded November 10, 1834).

²⁷ Remsen, too, was a slaveholder, possessing four slaves in 1790, according to the United States Census of that year. For the old farm lines showing historical property ownership in northwestern Crown Heights, see the 1855 Perris *Plan of the City of Brooklyn, L.I.*; and M. Dripps, *Topographical Map of the Intended City of Brooklyn, Including the Present Cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Township of Bushwick* (New York, 1853). For information on the 1836 sale of the Remsen property, see Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 60, page 262 (recorded May 16, 1836); liber 60, page 276 (recorded May 17, 1836); liber 60, page 292 (recorded May 17, 1836); liber 60, page 298 (recorded May 17, 1836); liber 60, page 347 (recorded May 19, 1836); liber 60, page 450 (recorded May 25, 1836); liber 61, page 54 (recorded June 3, 1836); liber 61, page 121 (recorded June 7, 1836); and liber 63, page 251 (recorded August 17, 1836).

²⁸ *Positive Sale of 204 Vacant Lots in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn to be Sold at Auction on Tuesday, May 24, 1853 by James Cole, Auctioneer* (1853, New-York Historical Society Library). Schuyler Street appears on the 1853 Dripps *Map of the Intended City of Brooklyn* and 1855 Perris *Plan of the City of Brooklyn* as an east-west street running between Atlantic and Pacific Streets. According to these two maps, the auctioned lots were on separate properties once held by Cornelia and Rem Lefferts, who may have been the children of the Judge’s brother, John. For more on Cornelia and Rem, see “The Lefferts Family.”

²⁹ An 1872 map by R.F. Tombs, the Brooklyn City Surveyor, showing elevations along Rogers Avenue between Bergen and Montgomery Streets makes clear the pocked character of the landscape in the Crown Heights vicinity, north of the terminal moraine. For additional information on the terminal moraine, see Ralph Lewis, “Geologic History of Long Island Sound” on the Connecticut College website, at <http://www.conncoll.edu/ccrec/greenet/arbo/publications/34/CHP1.HTM> (accessed April 16, 2007); and Anne-Marie Cantwell and Diana diZerega Wall, *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2001), 35-45.

Commissioners.³⁰ Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, and running for 2.2 miles between Prospect Park and Ralph Avenue, Eastern Parkway (a designated New York City Scenic Landmark) was envisioned as part of a regional system of boulevards that would ensure the provision of open space, fresh air, and greenery in the city’s residential neighborhoods. When the Parkway was completed in 1874, it reinforced the “strong southern edge” for the Bedford area that had been created, in prehistoric times, by the terminal moraine.³¹

*The Suburban Years*³²

Northwestern Crown Heights remained fairly rural in the 1850s, but changes were occurring that would lay the foundation for the neighborhood’s suburban, and later urban, growth. These included, most importantly, new transportation links between northwestern Crown Heights and the ferries along Brooklyn’s waterfront that linked Brooklyn—then a separate city—with New York. In 1836, South Ferry made its first run between Manhattan’s Whitehall Street and the foot of what is now Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn; in the same year, the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, which connected the ferry with Jamaica, started up. The B&J’s route, which was soon leased to the Long Island Rail Road, included a station in Bedford, but it did little to stimulate the area’s growth. Early locomotives were slow—“an active boy or man found no difficulty in keeping up with the ... trains for two or three miles,” Stiles wrote of the line—and the railroad’s passage through a long tunnel near South Ferry limited its number of passenger stops and “made the local patronage very meager.”³³ Nevertheless, it seemed clear, even in the 1830s, that Brooklyn’s urban development would eventually reach Bedford. In 1835, the New York State Legislature passed “an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to lay out streets, avenues, and squares in the city of Brooklyn”; ratified in 1839, their plan extended the city’s street grid to Brooklyn’s outer sections, including the Ninth Ward, which Bedford was within. Although, as David Ment and Mary S. Donovan explain, “the mapping of city streets through the fields and woods of Dutch farmers did not mean that the streets would be opened immediately ... it did signify the public expectation of the eventual urbanization of the area and established a structure within which future development would take place.”³⁴

³⁰ LPC, *Eastern Parkway Designation Report* (LP-998) (New York: City of New York, 1978), 2.

³¹ Robert A.M. Stern, Thomas Mellins, and David Fishman, *New York 1880: Architecture and Urbanism in the Gilded Age* (New York: Monacelli Press, 1999), 899.

³² Sources for this section include Arthur G. Adams, “Ferries,” in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, 397-401; G.W. Bromley & Company, *Atlas of the Entire City of Brooklyn* (New York: Bromley & Robinson, 1880); Brian J. Cudahy, *How We Got to Coney Island: The Development of Mass Transportation in Brooklyn and Kings County* (New York: Fordham University Press, 2002), 24-48; M. Dripps, *Map of the City of Brooklyn* (New York: M. Dripps, 1869); “Evolution of Travel in the City from Ox Cart to Elevated Road,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 27, 1889), 15; Ron Ziel and George H. Foster, *Steel Rails to the Sunrise: The Long Island Rail Road* (New York: Hawthorn Books, 1965); *The People of Brooklyn*; and *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn*, 419-446.

³³ *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn*, 420.

³⁴ *The People of Brooklyn*, 15; *Map of the City of Brooklyn, as Adopted and Confirmed by Commissioners Appointed Under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York Entitled “An Act Authorising the Appointment of Commissioners to Lay Out Streets, Avenues and Squares in the City of Brooklyn,” Passed April 23, 1835 and the Acts Amending the Same* (New-York Historical Society Library).

The new railroad faced stiff competition from stagecoach, or omnibus, lines. In the 1830s, an old carryall, or small carriage, made two trips a day from Bedford to Fulton Ferry by way of the Jamaica Turnpike; in the 1840s, a new line using omnibuses and sleighs opened between Clinton Avenue and Fulton Ferry, and it was soon extended to Bedford. In 1851, this line was purchased by Montgomery Queen, who was “interested ... in the improvement of property in the Bedford neighborhood,” and ran the line “for the best interests of his property.”³⁵ Queen’s stages, including a new 60-passenger omnibus, ran on a 15-minute headway between Bedford and Fulton Ferry.

Omnibuses were soon supplemented, and largely supplanted by, horsecars, the horse-drawn precursors to electric trolleys. Horsecar service was frequent and relatively fast, with cars from Bedford reaching Fulton Ferry within 30 minutes. Brooklyn’s pioneering horsecar company, the Brooklyn City Railroad, was founded in 1853, and it soon established four lines radiating outward from Fulton Ferry, including one along current-day Fulton Street, through Bedford, to East New York. The B.C.R.R. bought up many of its competing stage lines, and Montgomery Queen soon joined its management, serving “for many years as its efficient superintendent.”³⁶ The Fulton Street line would be joined in succeeding years by additional horsecar lines that, by the 1870s, would form a “dense transit network” linking northwestern Crown Heights with other Brooklyn ferries.³⁷ Among these was the Williamsburgh and Flatbush Railroad, organized in 1866, which traveled through the neighborhood along Nostrand Avenue on its way to the Williamsburg waterfront.³⁸ The Hamilton Ferry, which began operations in 1856 between Brooklyn’s Hamilton Avenue and New York’s Whitehall Street could be reached, by the 1870s, by a horsecar that traversed Bergen Street through northwestern Crown Heights, and terminated at Kingston Avenue.

As Brooklyn’s street grid expanded to northwestern Crown Heights, most traces of the old highways that converged at Bedford Corners began to disappear. Bedford Avenue, which would replace Cripplebush Road, opened in 1839; Fulton Avenue (now Fulton Street) opened in 1842, replacing the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike. By 1887, according to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the old turnpike was “almost forgotten,” and few traces were left of the Cripplebush Road. Clove Road would be “almost effaced” by then, although a small portion of it remains today, cutting through the block bounded by Montgomery Street, Empire Boulevard, and Nostrand and New York Avenues in southern Crown Heights.³⁹

As stage and horsecar lines improved access to northwestern Crown Heights, the area began to take on a suburban character. In 1854, at the time of the Lefferts farm subdivision,

³⁵ “Evolution of Travel in the City from Ox Cart to Elevated Road.”

³⁶ *History of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn*, 421.

³⁷ *The People of Brooklyn*, 16.

³⁸ At Broadway in Williamsburg, riders had access to the first Broadway Ferry, which traveled to Roosevelt Street in Manhattan, a couple of blocks north of Peck Slip; the ferry from Grand Street in Brooklyn to Houston Street in New York; and the second Broadway Ferry, started in 1851, which ran to Grand Street in Manhattan.

³⁹ “Cripplebush Road”; “Old Brooklyn Roads, and Their Interesting Historical Associations,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 11, 1887), 7; and “Traces of Clove Road.”

many freestanding country houses, or villas, stood on spacious lots north and west of the farm, between Fulton and Pacific Streets and Rogers and Brooklyn Avenues. Frequently sited on picturesquely landscaped grounds, suburban middle-class villas were a common feature of the American landscape by 1850; they were especially prevalent in New York City and in Brooklyn, the country's "first commuter suburb," where, in the 1790s, stock traders would rent villas during the summer, and commute to Manhattan by ferry. The suburban lifestyle was well established in Brooklyn by 1853, when one observer wrote of visiting a friend there who lived "in one of the prettiest rural homes by the name 'Rose Cottage' From this place he drives every morning to New York, and hither he returns every evening, not merely to sleep, but to rest and enjoy himself with wife, children, and friends."⁴⁰ Some of the residents of the villas around the Lefferts farm were businessmen who had Lower Manhattan offices, including William A. Balton, a hatter; Daniel O. Calkins, an umbrella dealer; Simon Pardessus, who was in the fancy goods business; and W. Wade, a cotton broker whose office was on Exchange Place. Also living in the area were Montgomery Queen, whose house was on Herkimer Street between Clove Road and Nostrand Avenue; and Charles C. Betts, the first secretary of the Brooklyn City Railroad. Other residents included Captain William C. Berry, a shipmaster; Baldwin Chapman, an engraver; and S. Pritchard, a manufacturer of India rubber.⁴¹

Following the sale of the Lefferts farm lots, development expanded in northwestern Crown Heights, with the construction of additional freestanding houses—many of them wood-framed—and a handful of row houses, as far south as Warren Street (now Prospect Place).⁴² By the mid-1860s, the area was being promoted, as in one advertisement for properties on Bergen and Dean Streets, and Brooklyn and Kingston Avenues, as "a first-class neighborhood, surrounded by fine improvements, convenient to three lines of city railroads."⁴³ Few structures existed south of Prospect Place in the 1860s; among those that did was a rope walk, which stood, in 1869, on the former Jeremiah Remsen property near present-day St. John's Place and Brooklyn Avenue.

One of the most ardent promoters of properties in the area was George B. Elkins, a real estate broker whose transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style villa at 1375 Dean Street (c.1855-69, a designated New York City Landmark, Figure 1) is the only-known freestanding, wood-framed country house remaining in northwestern Crown Heights. Elkins, who actively dealt in properties close to his house—particularly within the area bounded by Atlantic Avenue and Sterling Place, and by Brooklyn and Albany Avenues—placed hundreds of real estate advertisements in the *Brooklyn Eagle* in the 1860s and early 1870s. This ad placed by Elkins in 1864 bears witness to the character of northwestern Crown Heights in its earliest, suburban years:

⁴⁰ W. Barksdale Maynard, *Architecture in the United States, 1800-1850* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2002), 128-129, cited in *George B. and Susan Elkins House Designation Report*, 7.

⁴¹ These houses appear on the *Map of the Late Judge L. Lefferts Farm Containing 1,600 Desirable Lots*. Information regarding the occupations and office locations of their occupants comes from *Hearnes' Brooklyn City Directory for 1854-55* (Brooklyn: Henry R. & William J. Hearne, 1855).

⁴² Although the 1869 Perris *Plan of the City of Brooklyn*, which shows these houses, does not indicate whether they were of wood or masonry construction, many of them appear on the 1880 Bromley *Atlas of the Entire City of Brooklyn*, which shows that they were constructed of wood.

⁴³ "Absolute Executors' Sale of 48 Lots in the Ninth Ward" (Advertisement), *New York Times* (June 27, 1864), 3.

For Sale—Very desirable residences at Bedford—on New York Avenue and Pacific Street, with four, eight, 16, or 24 lots, with stable and all modern improvements, fine forest, ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubs and vines, greenhouse, flower and kitchen garden, well stocked with choice flowers, fruits, vegetables, etc., etc., near two lines of cars, running to all the ferries every five minutes. Also, very desirable villa sites on Atlantic, New York, Brooklyn, Hudson, and Albany Avenues and Pacific, Dean, Bergen, Warren and Baltic streets and St. Mark's Place, in parcels of four to 24 lots.... Now is the time while lots are low and houses are selling at almost fabulous prices. Apply to G.B. Elkins, 338 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.⁴⁴

Today, only a couple of northwestern Crown Heights' early freestanding houses remain. The Dean Sage residence (Figure 2), constructed at the northeast corner of St. Mark's and Brooklyn Avenues for a wealthy Brooklyn lumber dealer, was probably built in 1869 or soon after; featuring severe gray stone facades laid in random ashlar and a three-sided bay with pointed-arch windows on its Brooklyn Avenue façade, the Sage house is a High Victorian Gothic villa designed by Russell Sturgis, who is considered one of America's finest practitioners of that style. Although the house was altered after the 1930s with the addition of a single-story, stone-veneered bay at the eastern end of its main façade, and the construction of a large tan-brick rear addition, the original house remains as a well-preserved reminder of northwestern Crown Heights' suburban years.⁴⁵

Despite boom times in Brooklyn—between 1850 and 1870, the city's population quadrupled, to about 400,000—northwestern Crown Heights was still developing slowly at the end of the 1860s.⁴⁶ In this respect, the neighborhood was similar to other areas on the outer fringes of Brooklyn's urban development in the years following the Civil War. During this period, according to Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace, residential districts close to the waterfront, like Brooklyn Heights and Cobble Hill grew, “but interior territories near the new Prospect Park languished.”⁴⁷ In the 1870s, however, development in northwestern Crown Heights began to intensify as construction on the Brooklyn Bridge progressed and the public—including real estate owners, brokers, developers, and prospective homeowners—anticipated its opening.

⁴⁴ “For Sale—Very Desirable Residences at Bedford” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 27, 1864), 1. Hudson Avenue is now called Kingston Avenue; Warren and Baltic Streets, respectively, are now known as Prospect and Park Places. A search of the “Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1841-1902 Online” website (www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle, accessed on April 16, 2007) turns up hundreds of real estate advertisements placed by Elkins that appeared regularly in the *Eagle* between 1863 and 1875.

⁴⁵ A picturesquely massed Italianate-style frame house constructed c.1865 at 1183 Bergen Street was torn down around 2004, following the issuance of a demolition permit (Department of Buildings Job No. 301667284). For more on this house, see *Brooklyn Survey: Crown Heights North Proposed Historic District*.

⁴⁶ “Brooklyn,” *Encyclopedia of New York City*.

⁴⁷ *Gotham*, 933. Prospect Park was constructed between 1866 and 1873, according to Andrew S. Dolkart and Matthew A. Postal, *Guide to New York City Landmarks* (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, 2004), 257.

While Brooklyn's numerous ferries and horsecar lines had opened new areas of the city to development, its growth was limited by the ferries' unreliability. In January of 1870, ground was broken for the east tower of the Brooklyn Bridge, a project that was widely viewed as a permanent solution to this problem. David McCullough describes the public's optimism about the proposed bridge:

Most appealing for all for the Brooklyn people who went to New York to earn a living every day was the prospect of a safe, reliable alternative to the East River ferries. Winds, storms, tides, blizzards, ice jams, fog, none of these, they were told, would have the slightest effect on ... [the] bridge. There would be no more shoving crowds at the ferryhouse loading gates. There would be no more endless delays. One Christmas night a gale had caused the river to be so low the ferries ran aground and thousands of people spent the night in the Fulton Ferry house. Many winters when the river froze solid, there had been no service at all for days on end.⁴⁸

Boosters predicted that the opening of the bridge would make Brooklyn the biggest city in the country, if not the world; "property values would soar.... Everybody would benefit. Brooklyn was already expanding like a boomtown, and the bridge was going to double the pace, the way steam ferries had. Merchants could expect untold numbers of new customers as disaffected New Yorkers flocked across the river to make Brooklyn their home," according to McCullough.⁴⁹

The Italianate and neo-Grec Styles

With the Brooklyn Bridge under construction, the part of northwestern Crown Heights between Atlantic Avenue and Bergen Street became an increasingly attractive location for speculative row houses. Some of these early rows, like the five houses constructed in the 1870s at 1208 to 1216 Dean Street (Figure 3), were of wood; although these houses have experienced alterations, including the installation of non-historic siding, some retain their historic wood porch and roof cornices, door surrounds, and at No. 1214, molded segmental-arch-headed window surrounds that are characteristic of the Italianate style. Despite the survival of this row, however, relatively few Italianate-style buildings exist in the Crown Heights North Historic District and in the wider neighborhood, as most of the row houses built there in the 1870s were constructed in the neo-Grec style, which was then at its peak.

Characterized by stylized, classically inspired details, angular forms, massive door hoods and enframements, and projecting, bracketed window surrounds, the neo-Grec is particularly associated with carved, incised ornament. The five two-story brownstones at 1386 to 1394 Dean Street (Figure 4), constructed around 1876, constitute one of the earliest, best-preserved, and most charming neo-Grec rows in the district; although modest in scale and ornament, they retain their historic rusticated basements, high stoops, bracketed window sills, pedimented and pilastered door surrounds, intricately carved wood cornices, and, at three of the houses, historic areaway fences. In 1880, this row's occupants included an English-born "city weicher," his wife, and their two daughters (No. 1386); Harris Burrows, a New Jersey-born broker, his Irish-born wife Margaret, their son, and a servant (No. 1390); and an English-born accountant, John Reynolds,

⁴⁸ David McCullough, *The Great Bridge* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1972), 26.

⁴⁹ *The Great Bridge*, 25.

his wife, Mary, their daughter, and one servant (No. 1394).⁵⁰ These houses were soon followed by the six three-story brownstones at 1218 to 1228 Dean Street (Figure 5), which were constructed c.1877 and designed by William Rofs. Remarkably intact today, the houses of this neo-Grec row feature projecting and bracketed window surrounds, denticulated and paneled cornices, and door surrounds crowned by angular pediments.

One of the latest neo-Grec groupings in the district is the row at 98 to 104 Brooklyn Avenue (Figure 6). Built c.1885 and designed by Amzi Hill, who was a major figure in the design of neo-Grec-style row houses in Brooklyn, these buildings exhibit many design motifs typical of the style in Brooklyn, including eared motifs on their lintels and door hoods, angular wood cornice brackets, and, at No. 98, a heavy cast-iron stoop balustrade and newel posts. Despite the construction of many neo-Grec rows within Crown Heights North in the 1870s and early-to-mid 1880s, freestanding houses continued to be built there. The transitional Italianate/neo-Grec-style house at 1450-52 Pacific Street (George Damen, c.1882, Figure 7), featuring incised detailing on its window lintels and a deep, Italianate-style bracketed cornice, is an excellent example of one within the historic district.

Weeksville and Crow Hill

While northwestern Crown Heights was beginning its urbanization, other portions of Crown Heights, which encompasses a large area extending east to Ralph Avenue and south to Empire Boulevard, were developing separately.⁵¹ East of Albany Avenue were the historic African-American villages of Weeksville and Carrville, which were first settled by African-American residents soon after slavery ended in New York State, in 1827.⁵² By 1841, 40 black families lived in the two villages, and in 1849, Weeksville appeared on the map *Twelve Miles Around New York*. During the 1850s, Weeksville and Carrville merged into a single African-American community that would provide refuge to many black families fleeing the 1863 New York City Draft Riots. One of the country's first African-American newspapers, the *Freedman's Torchlight*, was published beginning in 1866 by the African Civilization Society, which was headquartered on Dean Street between Albany and Troy Avenues. Although the arrival of white families beginning in the mid-nineteenth century diluted the black population of Weeksville—which was once almost entirely African-American—the neighborhood would remain an important home for many prominent black institutions for decades to come, including the Bethel Tabernacle African Methodist Episcopal Church, established in 1847, which remains in the

⁵⁰ 1880 United States Census. Like many houses in the Crown Heights North Historic District, the street numbers of these buildings have changed over time; in the 1880s, they were numbered 1278 to 1286, according to Elisha Robinson, *Robinson's Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (New York: E. Robinson, 1886).

⁵¹ For Crown Heights' boundaries, see the Department of City Planning's Community District Eight and Community District Nine maps.

⁵² "Complete abolition was not achieved until 1841, when the state rescinded provisions allowing nonresidents to hold slaves for as long as nine months," according to "Slavery," in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*. On Carrville and Weeksville, see John B. Manbeck, Ed. *The Neighborhoods of New York City* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1998), 9-15; Joan Bacchus Maynard, "Weeksville," in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, 1251-1252; Joan Maynard and Gwen Cottman, *Weeksville Then and Now* (Society for the Preservation of Weeksville and Bedford-Stuyvesant History, 1983); Ellen Marie Snyder-Grenier, "Carrville," in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, 183; Weeksville Society website (www.weeksville-society.org, accessed April 4, 2007); *A Ghetto Grows in Brooklyn*, 8, 26, 28, 30, 31, 42; and *The People of Brooklyn: A History of Two Neighborhoods*.

neighborhood today; the Zion Home for the Colored Aged, which was located in Weeksville between the 1870s and 1900, when it moved to St. John's Place and Kingston Avenue; and St. Phillip's Church, which was located in Weeksville between 1904 and 1944. At the community's eastern end, four small houses remain that recall its former days. Called the Weeksville Houses or Houses on Hunterfly Road, these New York City Landmarks were constructed along an old country road that predates Brooklyn's street grid, and are currently operated as a museum of African-American history and culture by the Weeksville Society.⁵³

Separated by northwestern Crown Heights by the ridge of the Bedford Hills—where Eastern Parkway runs—southern Crown Heights developed differently from the sections to its north. In the 1830s, when almost all of southern Crown Heights was “covered with forest trees,” Ralph Malbone, “a well-known citizen of Brooklyn,” started selling off lots close to the city line—around present-day Montgomery Street—between Nostrand and New York Avenues.⁵⁴ East of the small settlement of Malboneville, as it came to be known, was the area called Crow Hill, which ran along the Bedford Hills to about Schenectady Avenue.⁵⁵ From the 1850s to around 1907, the area's most important landmark was the King's County Penitentiary, itself nicknamed “Crow Hill,” which was a “massive and extensive pile of stonework ... in the form of an ancient castle,” designed by Gamaliel King, the architect of Brooklyn City (now Borough) Hall (1845-48, a designated New York City Landmark).⁵⁶ The neighborhood's name may have had more to do with the race of its residents than any other factor; according to Craig Steven Wilder, Crow Hill was a derogatory name bestowed on the area by white Brooklynites, in reference to its African-American population.⁵⁷

The intensive development of southern Crown Heights with row houses and other residences would not occur until the turn of the century; as one prominent Brooklyn real estate broker would later recall, “In 1909, there were but two groups of less than a dozen houses south of Eastern Parkway except for the block on Union Street, between Brooklyn and Kingston

⁵³ LPC, *Houses on Hunterfly Road: 1698 Bergen Street* (LP-0769) (New York: City of New York, 1970); LPC, *Houses on Hunterfly Road: 1700 Bergen Street* (LP-0729) (New York: City of New York, 1970); LPC, *Houses on Hunterfly Road: 1702-04 Bergen Street* (LP-0731) (New York: City of New York, 1970); and LPC, *Houses on Hunterfly Road: 1706-08 Bergen Street* (LP-0733) (New York: City of New York, 1970).

⁵⁴ “Old Brooklyn Roads over Which Traveling Was Done Sixty Years Ago,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 11, 1894), 22; “Strolls Upon Old Lines: Crow Hill and Some of Its Suggestions,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (December 9, 1888), 10.

⁵⁵ “Crow Hill: A Man Dwelling in a Cave There Ten Years Ago,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 26, 1877), 4. As with many neighborhoods, particularly ones that no longer exist, there is some dispute over Crow Hill's boundaries. Although the article “Crows of Crow Hill” (*Brooklyn Eagle*, December 21, 1890, 16) defines the historic northern boundary of Crow Hill as Atlantic Avenue, this seems incorrect, as the map *Twelve Miles Around New York*, reprinted on pages 8 and 9 of *Weeksville Then and Now* shows Crow Hill clearly defined, with boundaries similar to those described here. The fact that George B. Elkins, in 1864, was advertising properties well south of Atlantic Avenue as being in Bedford helps to confirm these boundaries.

⁵⁶ “Kings County Penitentiary,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 23, 1868), 2. The penitentiary was located on a large block bounded by President and Crown Streets on the north and south, and Rogers and Nostrand Avenues on the west and east.

⁵⁷ *A Covenant with Color*, 113.

Avenues. Most of the streets east of Nostrand Avenue and south of Eastern Parkway to ... Empire Boulevard were not open.”⁵⁸ By 1910, the name “Crown Heights” was being used to refer to the portion of the current neighborhood south of Eastern Parkway;⁵⁹ by the 1930s, it was beginning to be applied to the area north of the Parkway as well.⁶⁰

*The Blossoming of Crown Heights North*⁶¹

Although residential construction in northwestern Crown Heights had picked up in anticipation of the Brooklyn Bridge’s completion, the bridge’s opening in 1883 did not set off an intense wave of development there. In 1884, the *New York Times* explained why rents, defying expectations, had not appreciably risen in Brooklyn in the past year:

The bridge, which has now been open for traffic for nearly a year, has not depopulated New-York and filled Brooklyn to overflowing, as had been expected by some, and there is no present prospect of its doing so. The stopping of the cars at midnight makes Brooklyn practically as far away ... for persons who wish to spend the evening [in New York] as it was when the ferries were the only means of communication. Until a system of rapid transit in connection with the bridge is in operation in Brooklyn, the great East River Highway will not fill the place which it is designed to supply.⁶²

Crown Heights North fully blossomed only after the inauguration of service on the Kings County Elevated Railway between Fulton Ferry and Nostrand Avenue in April of 1888. The line, which ran through Bedford along Fulton Street, was extended eastward to Utica Avenue in the following month and to East New York by the end of 1889. Terminating close to the Brooklyn Bridge—where a transfer station to the bridge’s cable railway was soon completed—the arrival of

⁵⁸ LPC, *Brooklyn Survey: Crown Heights South Proposed Historic District*; “Changes Reviewed in Brooklyn Areas,” *New York Times* (March 3, 1935), RE1. Bedford Avenue south of Eastern Parkway was not open in 1901, according to “Realty Market in a More Hopeful Condition,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (September 21, 1901), 15.

⁵⁹ The Federal Writers Project’s *New York City Guide* (c.1939; reprinted New York: Octagon Books, 1970) states incorrectly on page 496 that the Crown Heights name first came into use in 1916. In fact, the name was in use at least six years earlier, when the *New York Times* reported on the construction of housing south of Eastern Parkway as being “in the very centre of what has come to be known as the Crown Heights section.” See “Brooklyn’s Apartment House Development Active on the Heights and Prospect Park,” *New York Times* (August 28, 1910), X10.

⁶⁰ See, for example, “Student Admits to Setting 23 Fires: Brooklyn Youth, Seeking Arrest, Says ‘Frustrated Love’ Drove Him to Arson,” *New York Times* (May 5, 1935), 7. This article reported that an arsonist’s fires, including one on Dean Street near Kingston Avenue, “were all in the Crown Heights section.”

⁶¹ Sources for this section include G. W. Bromley, *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (Philadelphia: Bromley, 1893); G.W. Bromley & Company, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley, 1907-08); E.B. Hyde & Company, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903); Elisha Robinson, *Robinson’s Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (New York: E. Robinson, 1886); and Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Co., 1898-99).

⁶² “Brooklyn House Rents: Not the Increase Landlords Looked For,” *New York Times* (March 30, 1884), 4.

the Fulton Street El triggered a wave of major residential construction in northwestern Crown Heights.⁶³

Between 1888 and 1893, hundreds of exceptionally fine freestanding, attached, and row houses were constructed in Crown Heights North. The Panic of 1893, however, triggered a building slowdown that would last for about five years. By 1894, the houses at 1414 to 1420 Pacific Street were being offered “at a sacrifice” due to “dull times”;⁶⁴ of the existing houses in the historic district, only about a dozen rows were constructed under new building applications filed from 1894 through 1897.⁶⁵ Even so, it had become clear by the mid-1890s that the former Lefferts farm was rapidly being transformed from a rural and suburban area into a dense urban environment. Recognizing this change, Brooklyn’s Common Council voted in 1894 to extend Brooklyn’s fire limits—the area within which the construction of wood buildings was prohibited—to include the portion of Crown Heights west of Albany Avenue.⁶⁶

Transit improvements continued to happen in the 1890s. Streetcar travel became increasingly attractive with the conversion of horsecars to electric trolleys, beginning in 1892; by 1895, many of Brooklyn’s old horsecar lines had been electrified.⁶⁷ In 1898, the year in which Brooklyn merged with the other four boroughs to form Greater New York City, several trolley lines inaugurated direct service over the Brooklyn Bridge to Park Row in Manhattan, and later that year, the first electrified Kings County Railway train crossed the Brooklyn Bridge.⁶⁸

Also in the 1890s, the area began to acquire a new identity. Although Crown Heights North would continue to be described, well into the twentieth century, as being within the Bedford area, the portion of Bedford roughly between Pacific Street and Sterling Place came to be known, between the mid-1890s and early 1900s, as the “St. Mark’s District.”⁶⁹ This name

⁶³ *How We Got to Coney Island*, 119-23.

⁶⁴ “For Sale—Houses—in the Beautiful St. Mark’s Section” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 31, 1894), 7.

⁶⁵ Among these are 119 to 125 Brooklyn Avenue, 1187 to 1199 Bergen Street, and 1154 to 1156 Dean Street (1894); 1263 to 1277 Bergen Street, 859 to 867 St. Mark’s Avenue, 869 to 871 St. Mark’s Avenue, 1250 to 1254 Dean Street, and 1409 to 1417 Dean Street (1895); 1278 to 1282 Bergen Street and 1397 to 1407 Dean Street (1896); and 1422 to 1430 Pacific Street (1897). On the Panic of 1893, see *Gotham*, 1185-86.

⁶⁶ “Ordinance—Extension of the Fire Limits,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 24, 1894), 8.

⁶⁷ On the electrification of the streetcar lines, see *How We Got to Coney Island*, 134-145; and the 1895 *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac* (Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1895), 245.

⁶⁸ On Brooklyn Bridge service, see *How We Got to Coney Island*, 157-69.

⁶⁹ “Brooklyn Spending Many Thousands for Improvements,” *New York Times* (May 3, 1903), 31. This article describes the St. Mark’s section as being located “a few blocks north of Eastern Parkway,” with Pacific Street “the northern limit of the section.” Despite the increasing popularity of “St. Mark’s District,” the Bedford name continued to be applied to northwestern Crown Heights well into the twentieth century. One 1908 real estate advertisement referred to a house on Prospect Place between Nostrand and New York Avenues as being within “the choice section of the Bedford district”; an article of the same year described a family living on St. Mark’s Avenue between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues as being “well known in the Bedford district”; and in 1931, 838 St. Mark’s Avenue was described as being “in the fashionable Bedford

suggested affluence, as real estate brokers' advertisements made reference to the "beautiful" and "select" St. Mark's area, and newspapers often reported on occurrences there as happening in the "fashionable St. Mark's District."⁷⁰ In 1902, the *New York Times* reported that St. Mark's was one of the neighborhoods that the "richest, the proudest, the most aristocratic folk" of Brooklyn Heights were moving to as their neighborhood became a "district of boarding and furnished-room establishments";⁷¹ in 1903, it was described as "easily the most beautiful neighborhood in Brooklyn. Here, wealthy men have built their homes, and here trees shade the broad street and gardens."⁷²

By the turn of the century, the St. Mark's District had become a busy place. In 1901, the *Eagle* reported that "more new buildings have been erected there in the last few years than in any other of the older wards of Brooklyn," and in a 1900 letter to the paper, one resident of St. Mark's Avenue near Nostrand complained about the street noises he experienced in a typical 24-hour period:

First mention is the Nostrand Avenue trolley cars; they grind and groan and squeak up to two in the morning. Then silent until the asphalt pavement ... invites all the grocery wagons and milk wagons from east and west to a carnival of clattering hoofs. Seven o'clock brings the infernal iron scraping shovels of the cleaners of the asphalt.... Eight o'clock ushers the organ grinders; six follow each other, and each must run six times before he finishes, money or no money.... Then the German band, blowing blows through brass within 20 feet of my living room window! I rush to my business—leaving the howling peddlers ... rag men, with awful cowbells, that ring through one's heart ... and predatory 'agents' to my suffering wife.⁷³

At the turn of the century, the residents of the St. Mark's District were primarily middle-class and wealthy white families, including immigrants from Northern and Western Europe. In 1900, residents of the opulent houses along the north side of St. Mark's Avenue between Brooklyn and Kingston Avenues included Thomas Rockford, a native of Ireland and the manager of a telegraph company, who lived with his two nieces (No. 857); Henry Moore, a Pennsylvania

district." See "Two Handsome New Private Detached Houses" (Advertisement), *New York Times* (September 19, 1908), 16; "Accused of Wife-Beating," *New York Times* (January 22, 1908), 2; and "Widow of Banker Ends Life in Home," *New York Times* (March 10, 1931), 16.

⁷⁰ See, for example, "For Sale—Houses—in the Beautiful St. Marks Section" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 5, 1894), 7; and "For Sale—House—Superior Three-Story; in Select St. Marks Section" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 19, 1898), 11. Articles referring to the "fashionable St. Mark's District" include "'Brooklyn Robbers Busy,'" *New York Times* (November 26, 1902), 16; "Hungry Brooklyn Burglars: Feast in Victims' Homes and Take away Silver Souvenirs," *New York Times* (June 15, 1907), 16; "Smallpox in Brooklyn," *New York Times* (December 11, 1907), 7; and "Believe Mrs. Lee Took Her Own Life," *New York Times* (December 22, 1920), 9.

⁷¹ "The Decay of 'Brooklyn Heights,'" *New York Times* (June 15, 1902), 25.

⁷² "Brooklyn Spending Many Thousands for Improvements."

⁷³ "Catalogue of Noises: What the Residents on St. Mark's Avenue Have Daily," *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 27, 1900), 2.

native and builder by profession, his Irish-born wife, and their three children (No. 861); and broker Daniel S. Peters and his wife Agnes (No. 871). Residents of the row houses along the north side of Dean Street between Nostrand and New York Avenues included a Scottish-born civil engineer, his two children, and two additional relatives (No. 1199); a wholesale fish dealer, his wife, and their three children (No. 1207); a German-born stock broker, his wife, and their three children (No. 1217); brewer Clark Rhineland, his English-born wife, Mary, their four children, and one son-in-law (No. 1239); and an English-born hotel proprietor, his Irish-born wife, their six children, and a sister-in-law (No. 1265). Each of these families had at least one servant; Thomas Rockford had five.⁷⁴

Most of the residences constructed in Crown Heights North between 1888 and 1893 were built in the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles, which were then at their peak. From the 1890s on, they were joined by houses designed in classically inspired revival styles—primarily the Renaissance Revival style—and by a handful of Colonial Revival-style houses.

The Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and Renaissance Revival Styles

Compared with the neo-Grec, the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles exhibit a greater freedom in their massing and a more varied, and frequently whimsical, use of ornament. Certain motifs, such as the use of rough-faced stone juxtaposed against smooth stone and brick, heavy round arches, stone transom bars, dwarf columns, towers, turrets, and leaded glass are used on many of the houses built in these styles, but they are arranged and rearranged with other decorative devices in an unending variety of forms. Much of the individuality and distinctiveness of Queen Anne- and Romanesque Revival-style houses may be attributed to the artistry and imagination of the anonymous craftsmen who carved their stone ornament and manufactured their leaded-glass sashes.

Houses built in the Romanesque Revival style are generally more severe in their massing than the more picturesque and asymmetrical Queen Anne houses. Romanesque Revival-style buildings often have a fortress-like appearance that is relieved by the ornate decorative treatment of their façades, while the Queen Anne style tends to mix materials, textures, and colors in a freer manner. Queen Anne ornamentation is often more eclectic than that of the Romanesque Revival, and frequently makes use of classical design forms.

Many of the historic district's finest examples of the Romanesque Revival style stand today on St. Mark's Avenue, which was once one of Brooklyn's wealthiest streets. From the late 1860s on, large-scale mansions set in landscaped gardens were erected there by some of Brooklyn's most prominent merchants, doctors, and other professionals. St. Mark's remained one of Brooklyn's most exclusive residential streets into the twentieth century; in 1915, four residences along St. Mark's Avenue between New York and Kingston Avenues had among the highest assessed real estate values of any private homes in the borough.⁷⁵ Many opulent attached houses were also constructed along St. Mark's Avenue, and while nearly all of its mansions have

⁷⁴ 1900 United States Census.

⁷⁵ "Big Increase is Predicted for Brooklyn Realty When New Transit Lines Show Practical Benefits," *New York Times* (October 11, 1914), RE1. One of these houses was the Ludwig Nissen house, a mansion at 810 St. Mark's Avenue that was constructed "on the model of Kaiser Wilhelm's residence at Potsdam"; since demolished, the house was converted in 1935 to "a Soviet elementary school for 35 young boys and girls" operated by a Russian trading firm. See "Brooklyn Mansion now Soviet School," *New York Times* (October 15, 1935), 26.

been demolished, the portion of St. Mark's between Brooklyn and Kingston Avenues retains many of the district's most impressive row house groupings and paired residences.

Among these is the pair of houses at 855 and 857 St. Mark's Avenue (Figure 8), built c.1892, and designed by Montrose Morris, one of the finest architects active in Brooklyn during the late nineteenth century. This pair, which is an excellent example of Morris' sophisticated use of the Romanesque Revival style, is particularly notable for its full-height rounded tower topped by a bell roof and centrally placed loggia with two columns, each enhanced by finely carved gougework designs on their upper thirds. Above the loggia is a panel carved with stylized foliate designs. A finely detailed stable and apartment, also designed by Morris, and constructed of Roman brick with bands of rough-faced limestone and a slate roof, is located to the rear of the houses.

Two other Romanesque Revival pairs on St. Mark's Avenue are worth special note. The pair of three-story houses at 869 and 871 St. Mark's (architect not determined, c.1893-98, Figure 9) is perfectly symmetrical and exhibits many details typical of the style. The houses' large box stoops, ornamented with carved lion's heads, project from a richly textured façade featuring rows of dwarf columns, boldly carved foliate bands at the first and second floors, and an ornate pressed-metal cornice. The neighboring pair at 873 and 875 St. Mark's (Langston & Dahlander, c.1891) uses many of the same details but is asymmetrically massed, with a round full-height corner tower. These houses are further enhanced by paired central entrances ornamented with stone transom bars and flanked by engaged columns, as well as by their rough-faced limestone lintels and voussoirs.

The Romanesque Revival style was widely used in religious and institutional, as well as residential, architecture. The Union United Methodist Church, originally the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (J.C. Cady & Company, 1889-91, Figure 10), is the oldest major church in the Crown Heights North Historic District and one of the finest Romanesque Revival-style churches in Brooklyn. The Cady firm was formed in 1881 when Louis DeCoppet Berg (1856-1926) and Milton See (1853-1920) joined Josiah Cleveland Cady (1837-1919), who had begun his New York architectural practice in 1868; although Cady's earliest works, including the Brooklyn Art Association building (1869-72, demolished) on Montague Street were in the High Victorian Gothic style, he is best remembered for his Romanesque Revival-style buildings, including the 1892 addition to the American Museum of Natural History and Manhattan's old Metropolitan Opera House (1882, demolished).⁷⁶ Cady's firm also designed, within the district, the house at 1290 Pacific Street (c.1890).

Another significant Romanesque Revival church in the district is the former Bedford Presbyterian Church (now Bedford Central Presbyterian Church) at Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street (Figure 11). Designed in 1897 by Arthur B. Jennings, the church was added to c.1906 according to plans probably produced by the architectural firm of Dodge & Morrison in association with Kenneth M. Murchison. The church is characteristic of Jennings' ecclesiastical work, which often featured an eccentric massing of square and round towers—frequently with open belfries—and with tall conical roofs and towerlettes, based on French Romanesque precedents. The most prominent feature of the church is its French-inspired, three-sided corner tower capped by a conical roof, which is surrounded by octagonal towerlettes and gablettes, one of which has an open quatrefoil motif. The 1906 addition, which overwhelms the more finely detailed Jennings church, is reminiscent of an Italian basilica, with its round-arched windows,

⁷⁶ *New York 1880, 182-89, 862-64.*

wheel window, and tall campanile.

Facing Grant Square at the southeast corner of Bedford and Dean Streets is the former Union League Club Building (Figure 12), which housed a Republican club seeking to “improve party politics by impressing upon citizens the importance of a faithful discharge of their political duties.”⁷⁷ This Romanesque Revival building, designed by Peter J. Lauritzen and completed c.1889, is of light-colored brick with rough-faced brownstone trim. The main entrance to the building, its massive triple-arched entryway decorated with portrait busts of Lincoln and Grant, is the building’s most imposing feature. It originally featured a Spanish tile roof, octagonal tower, and dormer and eyebrow windows, but these have been removed. After a loss in membership following a split in the Republican Party in 1913, the building was sold to the Unity Club, a Jewish organization.

Queen Anne-style houses date back to the early 1880s in the Crown Heights North Historic District. Although its east façade has been altered with the addition of a large fire escape, the main façade of 1364 Dean Street (James Lock, c.1882), including its terra-cotta tile ornament and picturesque roofline featuring a large gable and small dormer window crowned by an eyebrow molding, remains largely intact. The John and Elizabeth Truslow House (Parfitt Brothers, 1887-88, a designated New York City Landmark, Figure 13) at the northwest corner of Brooklyn Avenue and Dean Street, is another notable freestanding Queen Anne-style house within the district. Five years after this house was completed, architect Henry B. Hill, about whom little is known, designed the large residence at 118-120 Brooklyn Avenue (Figure 14). This house is one of the district’s most expressive Queen Anne-style residences, with a slightly asymmetric main façade featuring a pedimented main-entrance portico, rough-faced lintels, segmental and basket-handle window arches with rough-faced voussoirs, columnar mullions, and a mansard roof with richly ornamented dormers decorated with sunburst motifs. In 1900, a New York-born produce merchant, his wife, their three children, and one servant were living in the house.⁷⁸

Among the finest houses built in Brooklyn in the late nineteenth century are those designed by George P. Chappell, who was a master of the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles. The ten Queen Anne-style houses at 1164 to 1182 Dean Street (c.1889, Figure 15), which mix brick, limestone, imbricated shingles, Spanish tile, terra-cotta, and pressed-metal detailing, make up one of his most notable rows. The end houses of this unconventional grouping feature Flemish-inspired stepped gables, an unusual design motif for this early date. The other houses of the row, except for the central two houses, feature projecting second stories resting on carved brackets, and exhibit textural juxtaposition created by the interplay of their imbricated wood shingles and Spanish tiles. The central pair of houses is articulated by projecting, full-height towers that flank their central entry bay; each is topped by a wide pressed-metal cornice with foliate detailing and is crowned by an eccentrically shaped roof. Other notable Queen Anne-style buildings by Chappell include the row at 1123 to 1133 Dean Street (c.1888) and the freestanding house at 979 Park Place (1888), which is outside of the district.

Another significant Queen Anne-style building located south of the Crown Heights North Historic District is the former Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church Home, which is set on a

⁷⁷ *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper* (March 22, 1890), cited in *Brooklyn Survey: Crown Heights North Proposed Historic District*, 57.

⁷⁸ 1900 United States Federal Census.

spacious lot on the western half of the block bounded by Park and Sterling Places on the north and south, and New York and Brooklyn Avenues on the west and east. Completed in 1889 according to the plans of Mercein Thomas, the home is faced with red brick set off by terra-cotta ornament and brownstone lintels, voussoirs, and belt courses. Featuring a picturesque gabled roofline and distinctive high tower, the building is an excellent and well-preserved example of a Queen Anne-style institutional building. A neo-Gothic chapel designed by William Kennedy was added to the home in 1913.

In the 1890s, new balanced and subdued, classically inspired styles gained in popularity in America as a reaction to the picturesque Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles. The revival of Renaissance-inspired forms originated in America with the construction of McKim, Mead & White's Villard Houses on New York's Madison Avenue between 1882 and 1884; Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 would play a major role in making the public, as well as the architectural profession, aware of the grandeur of ancient and Renaissance architecture and planning, resulting in a nationwide flurry of classically inspired buildings on every social level and scale, from the most opulent mansions and public buildings to the most modest residential structures.

Classical revival architecture in the grand Beaux-Arts tradition is rare in the Crown Heights North Historic District: its only pure example is 889 St. Mark's Avenue (Peter J. Lauritzen, c.1898-1903, Figure 16), a luxurious four-story townhouse featuring a low front stoop, rusticated first floor, freestanding and engaged portico columns, and a large, second-floor Palladian opening and balustraded balcony. However, many rows of less-opulent but classically inspired, Renaissance Revival-style row houses were constructed throughout northwestern Crown Heights in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These houses typically feature light-colored, limestone facades, as well as rhythmically placed, rounded and angled bays, balustraded terraces, and classical detailing such as swags, garlands, cartouches, and foliate ornament. Other Brooklyn neighborhoods in which they are often seen include Prospect-Lefferts Gardens, Sunset Park, and Park Slope.

The three houses at 1248 to 1252 Bergen Street, constructed c.1901, were designed by Axel Hedman, a prolific Brooklyn architect who designed many rows, and several flats buildings, in the Crown Heights North Historic District. These houses are typical in many ways of the Renaissance Revival style, featuring limestone facades, full-height angled and projecting bays, and a panoply of classical ornament, including carved cartouche, shield, wheatsheaf, and scallop motifs. Well-preserved, they retain their historic modillioned cornices with foliate ornament, rosettes, swags, urns, and acanthus-leaf moldings. A similarly designed but more imposing Hedman row located at 1374 to 1384 Dean Street (Figure 17) was completed c.1909. These three-story houses are raised on balustraded front terraces, or landings, a design motif found more commonly on the Renaissance Revival-style houses located south of Eastern Parkway in southern Crown Heights. A nearly identical Hedman-designed row was completed c.1910 at 891 to 901 St. Mark's Avenue.

George Chappell also designed houses using Renaissance-inspired forms and details, which tend to exhibit a more elegant handling of materials and ornament than the rows designed by Hedman. One of Chappell's finest Renaissance Revival rows comprises the three houses at 1146 to 1150 Dean Street (c.1891, Figure 18), each of which has a rough-faced limestone basement and upper floors constructed of rough-faced brick with a terra-cotta band at every fourth course. Among their unusual features are their first-floor Vitruvian-scroll belt courses and horizontal striations, which are angled near the entrances to create the visual effect of voussoirs.

Limestone may have been the primary façade material for Renaissance Revival-style row houses, but, as shown in Chappell's work, other materials were also commonly used. In Brooklyn, Renaissance Revival houses often had brownstone facades, as in Hedman's two-story row at 1441 to 1457 Dean Street (c.1903), just east of the Crown Heights North Historic District, which includes both limestone and brownstone houses. Within the district is the unusual group of houses at 119 to 125 Brooklyn Avenue, designed and built by John Fraser c.1894, which remain largely intact despite having lost most of their historic shared cornice crowned by a pitched clay-tile roof. Featuring round and angled projecting bays and classically inspired ornament that are representative of the Renaissance Revival style, these houses are constructed of orange Roman brick and brownstone. The corner house, No. 119, is particularly impressive, featuring, on its Bergen Street façade, a monumental temple-like brownstone main-entrance surround with fluted pilasters, which support an angular pediment containing incised classical ornament. Needless to say, the early occupants of this large single-family house must have been well-to-do: in 1901, they placed a lost-dog notice in the *Brooklyn Eagle* for their terrier, who had last been seen wearing "a Tiffany & Company silver collar."⁷⁹

By the 1890s, the symmetry and rhythmic quality of the Renaissance Revival style came to influence the Romanesque Revival. Houses constructed in this late Romanesque Revival style exhibit many of the same details as earlier buildings of the style, but their facades tend to be flatter and their use of detailing more subdued. The architect most active in the design of Romanesque Revival row houses in Crown Heights North was Albert E. White, whose houses along Dean Street between Nostrand and New York Avenues compose some of the loveliest residential groupings in Brooklyn. White's rows on the north side of the street, including Nos. 1227 to 1235, 1247 to 1255, and 1257 to 1265, constructed c.1891-92 (Figures 19 and 20), are representative of his style and remain almost completely intact; built with a mixture of brick and rough-faced and smooth-faced stone, they use typical Romanesque Revival-style details, but in a subdued manner.

Rows exhibiting a mixture of the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles include the five houses at 1459 to 1467 Pacific Street (Figure 21), designed by Langston & Dahlander and built c.1891. At 1465 Pacific, the characteristic Renaissance Revival-style angled projecting bay is constructed of brownstone, its smooth-faced and rusticated first floor set off by a rough-faced basement, first-floor voussoirs, and second-floor lintel course. The bay's spandrel areas are decorated with carved, interlaced foliate ornament typical of the Romanesque Revival. Other Romanesque Revival-style elements include the round-arched third floor windows with rough-faced stone voussoirs, and rough-faced second- and third-floor banding, which contrasts with the façade's Roman brick. The classically inspired, denticulated cornice of 1465 Pacific Street differs from those of the row's end houses, which are Romanesque in nature, featuring round-arched colonnades suggestive of machicolations.

Residences in other popular late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century revival styles also exist within northwestern Crown Heights. Among these are 856 to 858 Prospect Place (1894) and 860 to 862 Prospect Place (1896) between Nostrand and New York Avenues, which were designed by George P. Chappell. Although outside of the current historic district, these brick-and-limestone houses in the Flemish Revival style are notable for their elaborate entrance surrounds—headed by broken pediments at Nos. 856 and 858, and by large scallop shells at Nos. 860 and 862—as well as for the limestone gables of the former pair and the Flemish stepped gables of the latter pair, which are crowned by urns.

⁷⁹ "Lost—Yorkshire Terrier Dog (Male)" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 18, 1901), 20.

A handful of fine Colonial Revival-style residences stand within the Crown Heights North Historic District. The Colonial Revival style achieved widespread popularity following the reconstruction of several early American buildings at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and the World's Columbian Exposition, which featured a model of John Hancock's house that served as the Massachusetts Pavilion. The style, which was symbolic of American national pride partly in response to rising immigration, came to be seen as "a tangible expression of our national character."⁸⁰ Among Crown Heights North's Colonial Revival houses are the residence at 1395 Dean Street (Waid & Cranford, 1901, Figure 22), which features an austere brick façade with keystoned lintels and a bowed west façade reminiscent of the Federal-style architecture of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The Hebron French-Speaking Seventh-Day Adventist Church, originally the First Church of Christ Scientist (Figure 23), is the district's only example of Byzantine Revival-style architecture. Located at Dean Street and New York Avenue, the church is distinguished by its massing, consisting of a blind arcade flanked by hipped-roof entry pavilions with round openings, and by a multi-sided pitched roof crowned by a bronze finial. Designed in 1909 by Henry Ives Cobb (1859-1931), who was best-known for his Fisheries Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, the building is representative of a type of auditorium church that became popular towards the end of the nineteenth century, in which a clearly delineated sanctuary asserts its primary importance to the church. A Sunday School wing on Dean Street articulated by similar round-arched motifs completes the design of this exceptionally fine church building.⁸¹

Early Apartment Buildings, Flats, and Two-Family Houses

As development intensified in the Crown Heights North Historic District, multiple dwellings gained increasing favor there. Few apartment houses were constructed in the district before the turn of the twentieth century, but those that remain among its finest. Particularly notable are the Imperial Apartments and Bedfordshire Apartments (Figures 24 and 25), which were designed by Montrose Morris. The French Renaissance Revival-style Imperial, constructed in 1892 at the southeast corner of Bedford Avenue and Pacific Street, was commissioned by the developer Louis F. Seitz, who had earlier retained Morris, then in his 20s, to design the Alhambra Apartments (1889-90) at Nostrand Avenue and Macon Street. Seitz was so pleased with the building that he soon commissioned Morris to design two additional large apartment houses, the 1892 Renaissance at Nostrand Avenue and Hancock Street, and the Imperial. All three of these buildings, which are among Brooklyn's most majestic late-nineteenth-century apartment buildings, are designated New York City Landmarks.⁸²

⁸⁰ William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* (December 1976), 241, cited in the introductory essay to LPC, *Fieldston Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2138) (New York: City of New York, 2006), prepared by Virginia Kurshan, 21.

⁸¹ On early Christian and Byzantine architecture, see Marvin Trachtenberg and Isabelle Hyman, *Architecture: From Pre-History to Post-Modernism* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1986), 159-83.

⁸² LPC, *Alhambra Apartments Designation Report* (LP-1431) (New York: City of New York, 1986), prepared by James T. Dillon; LPC, *Imperial Apartments Designation Report* (LP-1432) (New York: City of New York, 1986), prepared by James T. Dillon; LPC, *Renaissance Apartments Designation Report* (LP-1433) (New York: City of New York, 1986), prepared by James T. Dillon.

Next to the Imperial on Pacific Street is the elegant Bedfordshire, which was also developed by Seitz, and was constructed c.1891. Executed in light brick, which is curved at the edges of the round-headed, three-story bays, the Bedfordshire is an exquisitely detailed composition in the Romanesque Revival style. At its first floor, the smooth- and rough-faced stone pilasters flanking the main entrance and window openings are crowned by foliate capitals supporting dwarf pilasters and a frieze band displaying the name of the building. This ornament is skillfully executed in terra-cotta, as are the ornate voussoirs and impostes of the fourth- and fifth-floor window arches. A foliate frieze and imposing, and unusually deep, bracketed cornice, cap the Bedfordshire. Adjoining the Imperial to the south, at 1341 Bedford Avenue (Figure 26), is apparently the oldest multiple dwelling in the district. Although its first floor has been altered, this charming—and, at 21 feet, narrow—Queen Anne-style flats building designed by George Chappell in 1888 is otherwise well-preserved, retaining its four-story-high metal projecting bay and historic picturesque roofline crowned by a triangular gable. Fine buildings like these facing and close to Grant Square encouraged one observer to remark, in 1894, that “there are few residential sections in New York more attractive than that in the immediate vicinity of the Brooklyn Union League Club’s stately building, at Bedford Avenue and Dean Street.”⁸³

Following the five-year depression caused by the Panic of 1893, developers started constructing middle-class flats buildings throughout the historic district.⁸⁴ These buildings were typically four-story walk-ups, and while none would match the sumptuousness of the Imperial Apartments—which contained suites as grand as those of Manhattan’s Dakota—most featured elegantly detailed, classically inspired facades that projected a luxurious aura. Among the most impressive flats buildings within the district is 95 Brooklyn Avenue, at the northeast corner of Dean Street (Figure 27). Originally containing eight apartments, this imposing Renaissance Revival-style building stands out for its nearly full-width bowed facades and for its rich ornament, particularly its rusticated ground floor, three-sided oriel windows, quoined window surrounds, and opulent main entrance featuring a balcony supported by massive stone consoles. Many of the flats buildings within Crown Heights North were designed by its most prominent row house architects, and 95 Brooklyn Avenue was designed by Albert E. White, in collaboration with George F. Roosen. To the east of 95 Brooklyn, White also designed the modestly scaled, but beautifully detailed two-bay-wide house at 1347 Dean Street; the two collaborated on the pair of houses at 1349 and 1351 Dean Street, as well as 1353 Dean Street (Figure 28), which features a four-shouldered opening containing a delicate leaded-glass sash. Like 95 Brooklyn, these buildings were designed in the Renaissance Revival style, and were completed c.1902.

Many flats buildings in the district answered an increasing desire for relatively small apartments of four to six rooms. One real estate agent, in a 1910 article on apartment house construction in Brooklyn, offered an explanation for this trend:

Changed conditions in living, transportation, and the call to the country have all combined toward lessening the demand for large private homes. Present-day

⁸³ “Live Topics in Brooklyn: Growth of the City Illustrated in Bedford District,” *New York Times* (April 22, 1894), 16.

⁸⁴ In the late nineteenth century, “as opposed to tenements, in which residents shared bathing facilities and toilets, both flats buildings and apartment houses had self-contained suites of rooms; the latter term generally referred to the more luxurious buildings, particularly those with elevators,” according to LPC, *Windermere Designation Report* (LP-2171) (New York: City of New York, 2005), prepared by Michael D. Caratzas.

families ... are not so large as years ago. Then again, when a member gets married, the new couple, instead of settling down under the home roof ... now want a little home of their own. What is more natural as a starter than an apartment. It is either this or a modest home in the suburbs. Do not, in noting these changing conditions, fail to consider the servant problem. The difficulty of getting good help and keeping it and the big wages that must be paid have contributed ... more than anything else to the demand for small apartments, the four to six room suites so popular in Manhattan. In such a place the young wife can do all the work herself, and without great difficulty.⁸⁵

The Granleden at 1143-1153 and 1155-1157 Dean Street (Figure 29), designed by Axel Hedman and completed c.1906, is one of the more ornate Renaissance Revival-style flats buildings in Crown Heights North. An 1912 advertisement for the building promoted its “apartments of five all-light rooms and tiled bath; steam heat, hot-water supply, electric light; private branch exchange telephone; handsome furnished reception hall, with uniformed attendants.... First-class in all respects.”⁸⁶ Occupants of the Granleden in 1910 included a broker, bank clerk, asbestos salesman, real estate broker, laundry proprietor, customs lawyer, restaurant proprietor, magazine writer, and automobile salesman. Most of the families living there were young couples.⁸⁷

Although skillfully detailed with light and dark brick and stone trim, Axel Hedman’s Renaissance Revival-style, three-story flats buildings at 120, 122, and 124 Kingston Avenue (c.1900-1902), were promoted through advertisements that were direct and made no claims to luxury. “First apartment; six rooms and bath; decorated; steam heat and hot water supply. Apply to Janitor,” read one of the early ads, in 1902.⁸⁸ The advertisements for the unusual group of four, c.1898 Renaissance Revival flats buildings—two of which, unfortunately, have been drastically altered—at 1442 to 1448 Pacific Street were similarly brief, and emphasized value and convenience. One 1898 advertisement promoted 1442 Pacific as having “elegant new apartments; \$18, worth \$25; six rooms and bath; heated; bay window; open plumbing; best residential location; convenient to elevated, trolley, and rapid transit.”⁸⁹

Among the firms designing flats in Crown Heights North was Parfitt Brothers, which was one of Brooklyn’s most successful architectural firms in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The firm, which designed the freestanding Queen Anne-style Truslow House (1887-88, a designated New York City Landmark) within the district at 96 Brooklyn Avenue, was one of the pioneers in the design of middle-class apartment houses in Brooklyn. Three flats buildings by

⁸⁵ “Brooklyn’s Apartment House Development Active on the Heights and Prospect Park,” *New York Times* (August 28, 1910), X10.

⁸⁶ “The Granleden” (Advertisement), *New York Times* (August 30, 1912), 16.

⁸⁷ 1910 United States Census.

⁸⁸ “126 Kingston Ave.” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 25, 1902), 15. Although the buildings currently known as 120, 122, and 124 Kingston Avenue were originally constructed as four buildings numbered 120 to 126, Nos. 124 and 126 were combined around 2006 into one building, 124 Kingston, that utilizes the former main entrance of No. 126.

⁸⁹ “To Let—Flats—Brooklyn” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 14, 1898), 11.

Parfitt Brothers stand within the district, at 71-75 Brooklyn Avenue and 1402 and 1404 Pacific Street (Figure 30). Completed c.1905, these restrained Renaissance Revival-style buildings read as a single large structure unified by their light brick facades with stone quoining and other trim, classically detailed main entrance porticoes and cornices, rusticated ground floors with Palladian windows, and full-height, round projecting bays.

During their early years, the district's flats buildings typically contained small, middle- and upper-middle-class families. Of the eight flats in the Bedfordshire, three were occupied, in 1900 by a "capitalist," a produce merchant, and a lawyer, each of whom was married with one child. The heads of households of 1442 to 1448 Pacific Street at the turn of the century had somewhat less-prestigious professions, and included a bookkeeper, accountant, druggist, and draftsman; they also included a shipping clerk living with his four sisters, whose occupations were dressmaker, bookkeeper, stenographer, and student. Each of the families in these buildings had no more than one or two children; one family had a boarder.⁹⁰

For those unable to afford a private home, the two-family house, which had taken root in Brooklyn by 1895, presented an alternative to the rented flat.⁹¹ Affordability accounted for much of the two-family house's appeal; typical was an 1898 advertisement for 1296 Bergen Street, which described the house as a "self-supporting ... rent of upper floors pays all expenses."⁹² Indeed, the *Eagle* noted in 1900 that "ownership of a two-family house has been regarded as a policy of economy on the part of the owner, who pieced out his income by sharing possession with a second family."⁹³ In the following year, the *Eagle* noted that two-family houses provided advantages beyond money-saving, writing that they were "particularly attractive to people who desire comparatively small apartments, but who object to living in flats, and they appeal to this class on account of their being more quiet and, possibly, more exclusive."⁹⁴

The earliest-known group of two-family houses in the Crown Heights North Historic District is the row at 1278 to 1282 Bergen Street (Figure 31), which was constructed c.1896 by builder Michael D. McLaughlin. Intended to blend in with the single-family houses of the neighborhood—and to provide a "respectable façade" for multi-family living—these residences have the appearance of modest, traditional row houses, with three-bay-wide facades and high stone stoops.⁹⁵ Like the other two-family row houses of the district, they are two stories in height. Their Romanesque Revival-style detailing, although simpler than that of the

⁹⁰ 1900 United States Census.

⁹¹ The *Brooklyn Eagle* reported, in July of 1895, that 364 applications for two-family houses had been filed at the Brooklyn Buildings Department in the previous six months, compared with 204 applications for "flat houses." See "Real Estate Market," *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 5, 1895), 8. Outside of northwestern Crown Heights, many two-family row houses were built in southern Crown Heights, Flatbush, and Sunset Park, according to *Brooklyn Survey: Crown Heights North Proposed Historic District*, 41.

⁹² "For Sale—Self Supporting House in Beautiful St. Mark's Section" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 23, 1898), 8.

⁹³ "Suburban Development," *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 7, 1900), 17.

⁹⁴ "Realty Market in a More Hopeful Condition," *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 21, 1901), 15.

⁹⁵ *Brooklyn Survey: Crown Heights North Proposed Historic District*, 41.

neighborhood's single-family row houses, includes rough-faced stone banding and quoining, round-headed window openings crowned by molded extrados trim, and, at the end houses, door hoods featuring fluted dwarf pilasters supported by corbels. These houses would be succeeded by the Renaissance Revival-style row at 1422 to 1430 Pacific Street (Figure 32), completed c.1897 by Robert C. Gillen, Jr.; perhaps the finest two-family row houses in the district, all but the easternmost house retain their historic leaded-glass transom windows. The longest two-family row in the district appears to be the group of eight houses at 1284 to 1298 Bergen Street, which was completed in 1898 by F.K. Taylor. When it was new, No. 1296 was advertised as a "swell front house" with "all the latest novelties."⁹⁶

Many two-family houses did come to house multiple, and apparently unrelated, families. In 1901, the owners of 1284 Bergen Street placed an advertisement seeking "a refined married couple, or two young men, desiring second-floor rooms, bath, excellent home table, with private family of two, in beautiful home."⁹⁷ By 1905, 1280 Bergen Street housed a 48-year old designer, Rudolph J. Beck, his wife, Mary, and their three children, including their 23-year-old son; also living in the house were a 48-year-old broker, Charles W. Knowles, his wife Harriet, their 26-year-old daughter, and Charles's mother Eunice. Some owners of two-family houses, however, did not take in boarders but chose instead to house extended family. In 1905, 1284 Bergen was home to three generations of the Holmes family, comprising Daniel P. Holmes, 70 years of age and retired, his wife Isabel, and their two grown daughters, as well as the Holmes' son, who was a bookkeeper, his wife, and their two children.⁹⁸

Around 1906, a new type of two-family house with separate entrances for each resident family began to be constructed in northwestern Crown Heights. Among these were the so-called "Kinko" houses, constructed between 1907 and 1912 by the Kings and Westchester Land Company and designed by Mann & MacNeille, a well-respected firm that designed many private residences, commercial buildings, apartment houses, schools, and churches throughout the greater New York area.⁹⁹ At the time of their construction, the Kinko houses were recognized for their innovative interior arrangements, which split space vertically between the two families; one of the families was granted use of a roof garden, while the other was given access to the rear yard. No Kinko houses were constructed within the Crown Heights North Historic District, but several well-preserved examples remain within northwestern Crown Heights. These include a row of six at 1052 to 1062A Sterling Place, which feature colonially inspired details, including pedimented door surrounds and recessed brick arches (1910); and the houses at 1024 to 1034A Sterling Place (1907), which are reminiscent of late-nineteenth-century English row houses.

Although the Kinko houses were lauded in 1910 for representing "a very radical departure from old-established styles" of two-family houses "by giving each family its own front door, street number, porch and walk, stairs, and private cellar," they appear to have been

⁹⁶ "For Sale—Self Supporting House in Beautiful St. Mark's Section."

⁹⁷ "A Refined Married Couple or Two Young Men" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 6, 1901), 42.

⁹⁸ 1905 New York State Census.

⁹⁹ On the Kinko houses, see *Architecture* (January 15, 1910), 3-7. Mann & MacNeille's work includes several fine Tudor Revival- and Craftsman-style residences within the Fieldston Historic District. See *Fieldston Historic District Designation Report*.

anticipated, in the Crown Heights North district, by one particularly notable pair of houses.¹⁰⁰ These two-family houses, at 1259-1259A and 1261-1261A Bergen Street (Figure 33), are austere, four-story, Colonial Revival-style buildings constructed c.1906 that seem, like the later Kinko houses, to have been built with separate entrances for each of their families. They were designed not by Mann & MacNeille, but by Louis Berger & Company; a nearly identical group of two-family houses existing south of the historic district at 1055A to 1065 Sterling Place was designed by a different architect, Henry B. Moore, in 1910. Neither of these groups was constructed by the company that built Mann & MacNeille's Kinko houses.¹⁰¹

By the close of the twentieth century's first decade, development had spread throughout northwestern Crown Heights, to the area's southern border at Eastern Parkway. As is evident in the Romanesque Revival row houses on the south side of St. John's Place between Nostrand and New York Avenues (c.1898-1903); in the modest Renaissance Revival-style row houses on the south side of Lincoln Place between New York and Brooklyn Avenues (c.1903-08); and in the classically inspired flats buildings on the north side of St. John's between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues (c.1903-08), most of this development was similar to that of the Crown Heights North Historic District.¹⁰² By 1913, the expected extension of the Interborough Rapid Transit Subway along Eastern Parkway would kick off a final intense wave of development in the area.¹⁰³

*Post-1920 Development*¹⁰⁴

The 1920 opening of the IRT Subway extension under Eastern Parkway—which included stops at Nostrand and Kingston Avenues—spurred the construction of a type of building previously unseen in the Crown Heights North district: the six-story elevator apartment house.¹⁰⁵ These buildings were designed in three picturesque revival styles—the Tudor, Medieval, and Mediterranean Revival—and in the Art Deco style. The six-story apartment house was an attractive choice for developers, as the New York City Building Code only required the first two floors of six-story buildings to be fireproof, as opposed to all floors of seven-story buildings.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁰ “‘Kinko’ Duplex Apartments,” *New York Times* (February 27, 1910), X10.

¹⁰¹ New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn New Building Application 2814-1910.

¹⁰² Approximate construction dates for these buildings were determined using the 1898 *Hyde Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York*; the 1903 *Hyde Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn*; and G.W. Bromley & Co., *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley, 1907-08).

¹⁰³ “Good Demand for Apartments in Brooklyn: Activity in Heights and Eastern Parkway,” *New York Times* (July 20, 1913), XX1.

¹⁰⁴ Sources for this section include James C. Massey and Shirley Massey, *House Styles in America* (New York: Penguin Group, 1996); and Allan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture* (New York: HarperCollins, 1992).

¹⁰⁵ “Brooklyn Tube Extensions Open: I.R.T. Begins Service on Eastern Parkway and Nostrand Avenue Lines,” *New York Times* (August 23, 1920), 13.

¹⁰⁶ Richard Plunz, *A History of Housing in New York City* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1990), 124.

The first six-story elevator apartments constructed within the Crown Heights North district were the St. Mark's Garden Apartments—actually a pair of buildings with a large central courtyard—located at 805-21 St. Mark's Avenue and 1206-16 Bergen Street, designed by William I. Hohausser, and completed c.1924 (Figure 34). These apartments were constructed in the Tudor Revival style, which was characterized by asymmetrical, picturesque forms, gabled roofs, and false half-timbering. Tudor Revival-style buildings were usually clad with a variety of building materials, including stucco, and often featured leaded-glass casement windows and heavy, paneled wood doors set within Tudor-arch surrounds. Both the St. Mark's Garden Apartments and the Westminster Hall Apartments at 840-50 St. Mark's Avenue (Matthew Del Gaudio, c.1926, Figure 35) are constructed of red brick with stone trim, and feature stucco-coated areas with false half-timbering, and picturesque, gabled rooflines. In addition to being the district's oldest six-story elevator apartments, these buildings are significant in heralding the transformation of St. Mark's Avenue between New York and Brooklyn Avenues from a street of mansions sited on spacious lots to one of large multi-family dwellings.

The Medieval Revival style, although sharing many of the Tudor Revival's characteristics, is more loosely based on Medieval architecture. No. 97-105 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1346 Dean Street (Seelig & Finkelstein, c.1931, Figure 36), which was built in this style, features a variety of picturesque detailing, including corbelled and other decorative brickwork, and an irregular roofline with gables, short towers capped by pyramidal roofs, and small crenellated turrets. The building's main-entrance doors, which have a molded and quoined enframement, are set within a large, projecting main-entrance surround with stone buttresses, a pointed niche, and a window opening crowned by a bracketed hood with a pitched, slate roof.

Two Mediterranean Revival-style elevator apartment houses—1292-96 Pacific Street, and the Excelsior Apartments at 787-803 St. Mark's Avenue, a/k/a 1188-1204 Bergen Street—stand within the Crown Heights North Historic District. Buildings in the Mediterranean Revival style, which was loosely based on Spanish, Italian, and French architecture, typically featured light-colored stucco-clad facades, asymmetrical window placement, arcaded loggias, and low-pitched or hipped clay-tile roofs. The style was particularly popular in warmer areas of the country such as California, Florida, and the Southwest, but many fine examples of the style exist in New York City, especially in the Fieldston Historic District in the Bronx, which features several outstanding large, freestanding Mediterranean Revival-style houses.¹⁰⁷ No. 1292-96 Pacific Street (Maxwell A. Cantor, 1927-28, Figure 37) is constructed of brick and stucco with a multi-colored tiled, arch-headed entryway and arch-headed window openings at the first floor. Much of the building's stylistic detailing is at its base, where round-arched fenestration outlined in brick is set within the stucco-covered first-floor portion of the façade. The upper façade is faced in common-bond brick, except for the two-bay-wide portion above the main entrance, which is also stucco-covered, and which is crowned by a shallow gabled roof with exposed rafters. Other Mediterranean Revival-style elements include the projecting two-story gabled portico and the blind arcade and clay-tile-covered pent roofs at the parapet. No. 787-803 St. Mark's Avenue, a/k/a 1188-1204 Bergen Street (Cohn Brothers, c.1928, Figure 38) features a triple-arched brick-and-stone-trim entrance wall, arch-headed window openings at the ground floor, and corbelled brickwork at the upper floors. The building has a picturesque, irregular roofline with octagonal towers (originally with pyramidal roofs) and a pitched roof, all of which were originally tiled.

¹⁰⁷ *Fieldston Historic District Designation Report.*

The Art Deco style, which was popular in the 1920s and 1930s, featured low-relief stylized, geometric ornamentation and was most often employed for skyscrapers and large commercial and apartment buildings. The Pierre, at 907-33 Prospect Place (Matthew Del Gaudio, 1933-36, Figure 39) features multi-colored patterned brick within its spandrels, and geometric detailing on its parapet. The building originally had multi-pane, double-hung windows, which have been replaced. Although outside of the historic district, 1021-45 St. John's Place (Ricca & Cantor, 1930) is another example of Art Deco architecture, constructed of light-colored brick set off with red-brick piers with angular profiles. Some of these piers extend above the roofline, where they are crowned by stepped finials.

The opening of the Eastern Parkway subway line spurred the construction of elevator apartment houses, but four-story walk-up flats continued to be built in Crown Heights North into the 1920s. By this time, however, architects had largely left behind the Renaissance Revival style, which had been the dominant style for earlier flats constructed within the historic district. Among these later buildings are 1406-10 Pacific Street (c.1921, Figure 40), a Medieval Revival-style building designed by Springsteen & Goldhammer, who are best-known for designing the earliest buildings of the United Workers Cooperative Colony (or "Coops") housing development in the Bronx (1925-27, with additional buildings designed by Herman Jessor and completed in 1927-29, a designated New York City Landmark). The Colonial Revival-style Harding Court Apartments (Seelig & Finkelstein) at the northeast corner of Brooklyn Avenue and Bergen Street were described by the *New York Times* as being "constructed of brick, modern throughout, and compris[ing] 139 rooms, accommodating 35 families in three, four, five, and seven room suites, with two baths for the larger suites" when they opened in 1923.¹⁰⁸ Cecil Court (Figure 41), an austere Colonial Revival-style building at 1451 Pacific Street designed by Edward M. Adelson and completed c.1923, appears to be the latest walk-up flats building to be constructed within the Crown Heights North Historic District.

Some single-family houses also continued to be constructed in the 1910s and 1920s, typically in the Colonial Revival, Arts and Crafts, and Medieval Revival styles. All of these houses were constructed with garages, reflecting the growing popularity of automobile ownership during this period among the middle class. The semi-attached, red-brick houses at 122 to 134 Brooklyn Avenue (Eric O. Holmgren, c.1918, Figure 42) are Colonial Revival in style, featuring stone trim, slate-covered pitched roofs—each with a single large wall dormer containing a tripartite window arrangement—and multi-pane one-over-one, double-hung, leaded-glass and stained-glass windows, many of which remain intact. These houses have red-brick and stone front terraces, as well as rear-yard garages, except for No. 122, which has a garage fronting on Bergen Street. The semi-attached houses at 828 to 838 St. Mark's Avenue (Figure 43) were designed by Slee & Bryson and built in 1919-20 in the Georgian Revival subset of the Colonial Revival style. They are constructed of red brick and have slate-covered pitched roofs, as well as multi-pane double-hung windows, stone sills and lintels, front entrances with leaded-glass fanlights and sidelights, and wood dormers with pilasters, keystones, and angular pediments. The houses are set back from their front lot lines and have large front lawns and shared driveways with garages that are set back in the rear yards.

The Arts and Crafts Movement originated in England in the late nineteenth century as a reaction to the more elaborate styles of the time. Its emphasis was on simplicity of form, modest decoration and an "honest" use of materials. Proponents such as William Morris organized guilds of craftsmen to produce handmade crafts; these items, and most of the Arts and Crafts

¹⁰⁸ *New York Times* (December 9, 1923), RE1.

architecture built in England, were not affordable for the average person, but American bungalows constructed in the Arts and Crafts-influenced Craftsman style became a mainstay of middle-class suburban America. The houses at 935 to 947 Prospect Place (A. White Pierce, 1920-22, Figure 44), which feature intersecting gables with steeply pitched slate-covered roofs, stucco cladding, and multi-pane windows, were designed in the British manner of the Arts and Crafts style. The only buildings constructed in this style in the district, they also have garages in their rear yards that are accessible by shared driveways.

Among the last single-family houses constructed in the Crown Heights North Historic District is the Medieval Revival-style house at 1230 Dean Street (Figure 45), designed by Adolph Goldberg and built in 1923-24. Constructed of red brick with contrasting stone trim, it has a slate-covered pitched roof with a cross gable, and an integrated garage. Its Tudor-arch-headed main-entrance opening, stone door surround crowned by a label molding, and first-floor leaded-glass casements windows are derived from English Medieval architecture.

*Later History*¹⁰⁹

Although the residential development of Crown Heights North largely ended with the onset of the Depression, important changes continued to occur within the neighborhood. In 1936, the Independent, or IND, Subway opened beneath Fulton Street, replacing the elevated line and providing direct access to the area from Harlem, which was then the center of New York's African-American community. Bedford-Stuyvesant, the neighborhood to the north of Crown Heights, had attracted a substantial number of African-American families by 1930; by 1950, it was more than 80% black, and large portions of northern Crown Heights had substantial African-American populations as well.¹¹⁰ At that time, the relatively small number of Caribbean immigrants to New York City tended to settle in Central Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The black population of Crown Heights, including people of Caribbean descent, continued to increase in the 1950s, and in the 1960s, the core of the city's Caribbean community—which grew following the elimination of the national quota system for immigrants in 1965—moved from Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant to Crown Heights.¹¹¹ During the 1970s, the community expanded into the East Flatbush and Flatbush sections of Central Brooklyn; by the late 1970s, it was largely concentrated south of Eastern Parkway, and by the 1990s, Crown Heights was considered to be the center of Caribbean-American life in the United States.¹¹² The city's annual West Indian-American Day Parade, which began in Harlem in the 1940s, moved to

¹⁰⁹ Sources for this section include Henry Goldschmidt, *Race and Religion: Among the Chosen Peoples of Crown Heights* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 2006); Philip Kasinitz, *Caribbean New York: Black Immigrants and the Politics of Race* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992); Toby Sanchez, *Crown Heights Neighborhood Profile* (Brooklyn: Brooklyn in Touch Information Center, 1987); and *A Ghetto Grows in Brooklyn*.

¹¹⁰ In 1947, the Brooklyn branch of the Urban League acquired the row house within the Crown Heights North Historic District at 1251 Dean Street (Albert E. White, 1892) and converted it into its offices. The organization began occupying the building in 1950; it sold it in 2005. See Cheryl Greenberg, "National Urban League," *Encyclopedia of New York City*, pp. 802-03.

¹¹¹ *Caribbean New York*, 55.

¹¹² *Caribbean New York*, 142.

Eastern Parkway in 1967, and it has become one of the city's premier annual events, attracting an estimated two million spectators every Labor Day Weekend.¹¹³ Since the late 1980s, the white population of southern Crown Heights—including followers of the worldwide Lubavitch Hasidic movement, which is headquartered on Eastern Parkway—has increased.¹¹⁴

During the 1960s, Crown Heights, like many other neighborhoods in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx, experienced deterioration of its building stock and intensifying social problems, including rising unemployment and crime rates. In response to these conditions, the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation—the first and largest community development corporation in the country—was formed. The Corporation, which worked within northwestern Crown Heights as well as Bedford-Stuyvesant, focused on job creation and “physical asset development”; by 1977, according to Connolly, its activities had included “over 1,000 mortgage loans ... financing for nearly 125 businesses ... 7,500 workers placed in jobs developed in the private sector; exterior renovation of over 3,800 houses; [and] 1,280 new, rehabilitated, or under-construction dwelling units.”¹¹⁵ The 1980s saw housing rehabilitation in Crown Heights North by a variety of developers and organizations utilizing public and private funds.¹¹⁶ The area was designated by the City Planning Commission as a Neighborhood Preservation Area, which made it eligible for special housing finance assistance from the New York City Community Preservation Corporation, a private non-profit institution that provides construction and mortgage loans for residential housing.

Since the Depression of the 1930s, when major residential construction ended in Crown Heights North, the district's historic fabric has remained remarkably intact. Today, the Crown Heights North Historic District contains some of Brooklyn's finest and most exquisitely detailed row houses, attached houses, freestanding residences, churches, flats buildings, and elevator apartment houses dating from the middle of the nineteenth century to the 1930s. A showcase for the work of architects who played an important role in Brooklyn's development, including Montrose Morris, George P. Chappell, Albert E. White, Amzi Hill, and Axel Hedman, the district retains some of Brooklyn's most beautiful and well-preserved residential streets, and features a broad array of outstanding architecture in popular late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century styles, including the Italianate, neo-Grec and Queen Anne, as well as the Romanesque, Renaissance, Colonial, Mediterranean, Medieval, and Tudor Revival styles. Over a century after the major architectural development of Crown Heights North began, much of the area's historic

¹¹³ Vinette K. Pryce, “Caribbean Boasts Colorful End to Century's Carnival,” *New York Amsterdam News*, September 9, 1999, 21.

¹¹⁴ *Caribbean New York*, 61; *Race and Religion*, 6 and 78. The Lubavitch community makes up about 6 to 8 percent of the total population of Crown Heights, with most Lubavitchers living in southern Crown Heights. Tensions between the Jewish and black communities of Crown Heights erupted during the 1991 Crown Heights riots, which occurred outside of the historic district, although shots were fired at police officers in one incident in northwestern Crown Heights at Kingston Avenue and Lincoln Place. See “Dinkins Vows Tough Tactics in Race Strife,” *New York Times* (August 23, 1991), B1.

¹¹⁵ *A Ghetto Grows in Brooklyn*, 158.

¹¹⁶ Alan S. Oser, “Efforts to Rehabilitate Crown Heights Apartment Houses,” *New York Times* (May 8, 1981), B5; Alan S. Oser, “Crown Heights Feels the Force of Drop in Rates,” *New York Times* (May 25, 1986), R7; Alan S. Oser, “The Pursuit of Housing Rehabilitation,” *New York Times* (September 10, 1989), R9.

character remains unchanged, and buildings of unusual distinctiveness fill the historic district, reflecting the innovative quality of Brooklyn's late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architecture.

ARCHITECTS' APPENDIX

ADELSOHN, Edward M.

- 1451 Pacific Street., *flats* (1923)

Edward M. Adelson (1890-1930) received his professional training at Cooper Union and went on to design a wing of the Brooklyn Hebrew Maternity Hospital, and several apartment buildings in the Jackson Heights Historic District that were completed around the time of his death.

American Architects' Biographies XXVII-1930; Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Jackson Heights Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1831), (New York, 1993).

ALLEN & KENWAY

- 1372 Dean Street., *a semi-attached house* (1888)

Francis R. Allen (1843-1931) was a native of Boston, and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as having studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. His firm, Allen & Kenway, designed buildings primarily in Boston, Massachusetts from 1879 to 1890, after which he continued in private practice until forming the prominent firm of Allen & Collens in 1904. Allen and his partner, Charles Collens (1873-1956), designed a number of significant institutional buildings in New York City, including the French Renaissance style Woman's Hospital (begun 1902, demolished), the English Gothic style Union Theological Seminary (begun 1906, a designated New York City Landmark), the neo-Gothic style Russell Hall (1922-24) for Teachers College, and the neo-Gothic style Riverside Church (1928-30, with Henry C. Pelton, a designated New York City Landmark).

LPC, *NoHo Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2039), Architects' Appendix prepared by Virginia Kurshan; *Riverside Church Designation Report* (LP-2037), prepared by Matthew A. Postal (New York, 2000); Henry F. Withey & Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 15-16.

D.T. ATWOOD & CO.

- 1254 to 1258 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1898)
- 1264 and 1266 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1898)

Daniel Topping Atwood (1836-1919) was a prolific architect whose main body of work is found in the suburbs of New York City, where he established an architectural practice in 1856. In addition to his Manhattan office, he also maintained a practice in Bergen County, New Jersey, near where he lived in the Borough of Cresskill. Nothing is known of his education and architectural training, but he did write three books on the design of city and country houses; they are *Atwood's Revised Rules of Proportion* (1867, 1892), *Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses* (1871), and *Atwood's Modern American Homesteads* (1876). Although Atwood remained active in New York City for several decades, a significant portion of his practice was in northern New Jersey as an architect-builder and speculative developer. Besides the Bergen Street row houses in the Crown Heights Historic District, Atwood is also known to have designed rows in Bushwick and Harlem. His works are also found in Essex County (NJ), Orange, Rockland and Putnam Counties (NY), Long Island, Staten Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. He also designed a

proposal for the Iowa State Capitol in Des Moines, but it was not built. He appears to have retired from architecture in 1900.

“Daniel Topping Atwood: A Brief Study,” prepared for Schuyler Warmflash (1983) for the Bergen County (NJ) Department of Cultural Affairs.

BAKER & LINCOLN

- 1279 to 1287 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1890)

Charles L. Lincoln was listed alternately as a builder or a carpenter in Brooklyn city directories and was based in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area from 1876 to 1891. John G. Baker, also a builder, appears only for one year (1892) in Park Slope. Their partnership, Baker & Lincoln, based in Park Slope, was listed for only a few years in the early 1890s. According to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, Baker & Lincoln were among the first master carpenters to agree to the demands of journeymen carpenters to limit the workday at construction sites to eight hours. The firm’s only-known works are this row of Queen Anne style row houses on Bergen Street and a row of brick dwellings in the Park Slope area.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (May 3, 1890), 1; (Jun. 20, 1891), 1; Francis, 85.

LOUIS BERGER & CO.

- 1259 and 1261 Bergen Street, *two-family houses* (1906)

Born in 1875 in Rheinpfalz, Germany, Louis Berger immigrated to America as a young boy in 1880 and settled in the Ridgewood area (now Queens) of Long Island in 1892. He studied architecture at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and served as an apprentice with the firm Carrere & Hastings before establishing his own business in Bushwick, Brooklyn, in 1895. His specialty was in the design of tenement houses and in the laws governing their construction. In 1910, he moved his office to Ridgewood, joining the development team of August Bauer and Paul Stier, the area’s most prominent developers, as resident architect. Berger was the most prolific architect to work in Ridgewood, and designed thousands of buildings in the neighborhood, including the majority of buildings that are now within the Ridgewood National Register Historic Districts. Berger also designed all the buildings in the Stockholm Street Historic District, which is also a designated New York City Historic District. Berger, who also served as the president of the Brooklyn Society of Architects, appeared to have stopped practicing in 1930.

LPC, *Stockholm Street Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2081), prepared by Donald G. Presa (New York, 2000).

BLY & HAMANN

- 1336 Dean Street, *garage* (1929-30)

James F. Bly (c.1887-1959) is best known as having been one of the designers of the Williamsburg Houses, Brooklyn, which were built in 1935-38 and is a designated New York City Landmark. Having received an architectural degree from Pratt Institute and a degree in architectural engineering from Columbia University, he opened an office in the Prospect Heights area of Brooklyn in 1909. In 1934, he joined the Federal Housing Authority as an inspector and became chief underwriter of the New York office in 1942, remaining in that position until 1950.

After that, he remained an architectural consultant until his death. He also served as the president of the New York Society of Architects, the Brooklyn Architects Club, and the Long Island Society of Architects, and served in the New York State Assembly from 1920 to 1922. Henry Hamann opened an architecture office in the Ridgewood area of Queens in 1916; one year later, however, he and James Bly established a partnership located on St. John's Place in Crown Heights, which remained in practice in various Brooklyn locations through 1935.

Brooklyn City Directories; New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (July 30, 1959), 27.

BURHANS, William H.

- 1232 to 1238 Dean Street, *row houses* (1889)
- 1240 to 1248 Dean Street, *row houses* (1890)

William H. Burhans was listed in city directories as a carpenter and builder in Brooklyn from 1880 to 1896, including a one year partnership with John A. Davidson in 1888. His work outside of the Crown Heights North Historic District includes buildings in the Stuyvesant Heights Historic District.

Brooklyn City Directories; Francis, 86; LPC, files.

J.C. CADY & CO.

- 1270 to 1276 Dean St. a/k/a 101-121 New York Avenue, *Union Methodist Church* (1889)
- 1290 Pacific Street, *freestanding house* (1890)

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, and graduating from Trinity College in 1860, Josiah Cleveland Cady (1837-1919) was established as an architect in New York by 1864. Earlier, he worked as a draftsman with the firm of Town & Davis. Cady was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the Architectural League of New York. The firm J.C. Cady & Co. was formed in 1882 with Louis D. Berg and Milton See, who had been unofficially associated with Cady for several years prior to the firm's establishment. In 1893, the name was changed to Cady, Berg & See. The firm became a leader in the use of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture as seen in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church on Schermerhorn Street in Brooklyn, St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church in the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District, and in the south wing of the American Museum of Natural History, a designated new York City Landmark. The firm also designed several Romanesque Revival style town houses in the expanded Carnegie Hill Historic District.

LPC, *Expanded Carnegie Hill Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1834), architects appendix (New York, 1991).

CANNELLA, Charles P.

- 1193-1195 Dean Street a/k/a 622-628 Nostrand Avenue, *stores, offices and bowling alleys* (1928)

Little is known about Brooklyn architect Charles P. Cannella, whose work is also found in the Ridgewood/Bushwick area. According to city directories, Cannella, a resident of the Saratoga

Square area of Brooklyn, opened an architecture office in Williamsburg in 1907. In 1921, Canella and two of his brothers, Michael and Vito, both masons, were arrested and charged with negligence after the collapse of a theater building they were constructing on Bedford Avenue, which resulted in the deaths of seven workers. They were later cleared and Cannella remained in practice through 1939.

Brooklyn City Directories; LPC, files; New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Dec. 1, 1921), 18; (Dec.2, 1921), 23; (Jan 7, 1938), 35.

CANTOR, Maxwell A.

- 1292-1296 Pacific St., *apartment house* (1927)

Maxwell A. Cantor (c.1884-1954) was a Brooklyn architect and specialist in the design of apartment houses. He opened a Manhattan office in 1910-11, and moved his operations to Brooklyn in 1915, remaining active into the early 1950s. He was elected the Honorary President of the Brooklyn Society of Architects in 1937 and was an officer in the New York State Association of Architects in the 1940s and early 1950s. He was awarded with the association's highest honor in 1952. His work is also found in the Park Slope and Jackson Heights Historic Districts.

Landmarks Preservation Commission. *Jackson Heights Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1831) (New York, 1993); New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Dec. 28, 1937), 39; (Jun 6, 1954), 87; (Sep. 21, 1941), RE1; (Oct. 31, 1948), 77; (Nov. 4, 1950), 34; (Dec. 17, 1952), 61; James Ward, *Architects in Practice New York City 1900-1940* (Union, NJ: J&D Associates, 1989), 12.

CHAPPELL, George P.

- 1123 to 1133 Dean Street, *row houses* (1888)
- 1136 to 1144 Dean Street, *row houses* (1889)
- 1141 to 1147 Dean Street, *row houses* (1889)
- 1146 to 1150 Dean Street, *row houses* (1891)
- 1163 to 1175 Dean Street, *row houses* (1889)
- 1164 to 1182 Dean Street, *row houses* (1889)
- 1207 to 1215 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)
- 1310 to 1316 Dean Street, *row houses* (1888)
- 1357 to 1363 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)
- 1365 to 1373 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)
- 1341 Bedford Avenue a/k/a 1341 Grants Square, *apartment house* (1888)
- 1412 to 1420 Pacific Street, *row houses* (1890)
- 825 to 833 St. Mark's Avenue, *row houses* (1884)
- 851 and 853 St. Mark's Avenue, *row houses* (1888)

Though he was one of Brooklyn's most notable and creative late-nineteenth-century architects, and one of the most prolific architects found in the Crown Heights North Historic District, little is known of the life and training of George P. Chappell (1857?-1933). He first appeared in city directories in 1878 and was a long-time resident of the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, where many of his buildings are located. In the 1880s, Chappell designed in the Queen Anne and

Romanesque Revival styles, including row houses and large suburban Brooklyn residences and St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church (1886-90) at 1227 Pacific Street, a designated New York City Landmark and one of his best works. Chappell also designed the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church (1889), 480 Tompkins Avenue. After about 1890, he was more eclectic in his use of elements from various styles. In 1899, Chappell formed a partnership with Charles Bosworth. The firm of Chappell & Bosworth, which lasted until 1929, specialized in factories and warehouses, including 97-103 Horatio Street (1899-1900), a Romanesque Revival style warehouse in the Gansevoort Market Historic District in Manhattan.

Francis, Ward; A.I.A.; Andrew S. Dolkart, "George Chappell: A Queen Anne Architect in Brooklyn," *Preservation League of New York Newsletter* (Sept.-Oct. 1983), 4-5; LPC, *Gansevoort Market Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2132), prepared by Jay Shockley (New York, 2003).

COBB, Henry Ives

- 1256 to 1268 Dean Street a/k/a 100 New York Avenue, *First Church of Christ Scientist* (1909-10)

Henry Ives Cobb (1859-1931) was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. Early in his career, Cobb worked for the architectural firm Peabody & Stearns in Boston. While there, he entered the competition for the new Union Club in Chicago. Upon winning the competition, Cobb moved to Chicago and joined Charles S. Frost in partnership. Cobb & Frost designed the Chicago Athletic Club, the Old Post Office, buildings for the University of Chicago, and Horticulture Hall and the Fisheries Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. From 1893 to 1903, Cobb was appointed architect for special government work, and moved to Washington in 1896. In 1902, he opened an office in New York City, where he designed mostly office and commercial buildings, including the Harriman Bank Building, Liberty Tower (55 Liberty Street, built 1910, a designated New York City Landmark), and an office building at 162 West 72nd Street in the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District.

Henry Ives Cobb, obit, *New York Times* (March 28, 1931), 19; "Henry Ives Cobb," *Who Was Who in America* (Chicago, 1967), vol. 1, 234; LPC, *Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1647), architects' appendix (New York, 1990); Withey, 128-129.

COHN BROS.

- 787-803 St. Mark's Avenue, a/k/a 1188 to 1204 Bergen Street, *apartment buildings* (1928)
- 1299 to 1303 Dean Street, *apartment buildings* (1913)

The Cohn Bros. architectural firm, which specialized in the design of apartment houses, opened its first office in the Flatbush area in 1910, and remained in operation through the early 1950s. Its most-active period was in the 1930s and 40s, when it designed many apartment houses in Brooklyn and Queens, where the firm's work is widely represented in the Jackson Heights Historic District. The firm drew upon a variety of historical sources for their designs, mainly the architecture of England or the Mediterranean world.

Brooklyn City Directories; LPC, *Guide to New York City Landmarks* (New York: John Wiley &

Sons, Inc., 1998), 230; _____, *Jackson Heights Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1831) (New York, 1993); New York City Telephone Directories.

COOTS, Walter M.

- 1289 to 1291 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1892)
- 1293 to 1297 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1891)

Walter M. Coots opened his first architecture office on Pearl Street in Manhattan in 1884, but is listed in Brooklyn city directories as having moved it to Brooklyn by 1885. That office, which was located in Park Slope, closed by 1906. His work can also be found in the Park Slope Historic District and in the Cobble Hill, Bushwick and East New York neighborhoods. He was also active in Democratic Party politics.

Brooklyn Eagle (Jan. 11, 1889), 4; (Dec. 28, 1890), 7; Brooklyn and New York City Directories; Francis, 87; LPC, files.

DAHLANDER, Magnus

- 1184 to 1192 Dean Street, a/k/a 630-638A Nostrand Avenue, *row houses* (1893)

Little is known about the architect Magnus Dahlander, who practiced prolifically throughout the brownstone belt in Brooklyn, where he maintained an office from 1889 to 1897. He worked mainly in the Renaissance Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne styles, and used the latter style for his only row in the Crown Heights North Historic District. His work is well represented in the Park Slope Historic District and in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, including the Stuyvesant Heights Historic District. He maintained short partnerships with Frederick B. Langston (Langston & Dahlander, 1891-92), whose work is found in the Park Slope Historic District, and with Axel S. Hedman, one of the most active architects in the Crown Heights North Historic District (Dahlander & Hedman, 1894-96).

Francis, 87, 92; LPC, *Park Slope Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0709), (New York, 1973); _____, *Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0695), (New York, 1971).

DAMEN, George

- 1450-1452 Pacific Street, *free standing house* (1882)

George Damen was listed in city directories as a carpenter and builder, based in the Brooklyn Heights area, beginning in 1875; by 1883, he had opened a real estate and insurance office in Brooklyn Heights, which remained in operation until 1910. His work can also be found in the Boerum Hill Historic District.

Brooklyn City Directories; Francis, 87; LPC, files.

DEBUS, William

- 1307 to 1313 Dean St., *Two-family row houses* (1913)

Debus appears to have practiced architecture in Brooklyn for over half a century, from about 1896 through the early 1950s. During this period, his office was located either in Bedford-Stuyvesant or Bushwick. In 1899-1900, Henry Debus was the head draughtsman in the office of Brooklyn architect Henry Vollweiller, who was active in Brooklyn's German community, where he was known to have designed several music halls. According to an article in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, Debus was the first architect to design an apartment house in Brooklyn under the new tenement law of 1902 and was praised as a young member of the architecture profession with a "reputation in the Tenement House Department and among builders of having a comprehensive grasp of the meaning of the tenement house law amendments." (*Brooklyn Eagle*, Jul 12, 1902, p. 11) In 1931, Debus received the Gold Medal Award from the New York Society of Architects. Debus's work can also be found in Park Slope and Stuyvesant Heights Historic Districts, and in Bushwick.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Apr. 19, 1902), 11; (Apr. 26, 1902), 3; (Jul. 12, 1902), 11; Francis, 87; LPC, files; New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Apr. 26, 1931), RE7.

DEL GAUDIO, Matthew W.

- 907-933 Prospect Place, *apartment building* (1933)
- 840-860 St. Mark's Avenue a/k/a 148-162 Brooklyn Avenue, *apartment building* (1926)

Born in Italy, Matthew W. Del Gaudio (c.1889-1960) was brought to the United States as a child in 1892. He was educated at the Cooper Union (1904-08), the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Institute (1906-07), and Columbia University (1908-17). By 1909, Del Gaudio had established a New York architectural practice, which encompassed ecclesiastical buildings, including the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii complex (1926-28) at No. 25 Carmine Street in Greenwich Village, multiple dwellings, hotels, stables and garages, and utilitarian structures, as well as the Italian Labor Center (1920, with John Caggiano) at 231 East 14th Street. In the Greenwich Village Historic District, he designed a 3-story utilitarian commercial structure (1933) at No. 92-100 Seventh Avenue South. In the 1930s-40s, he was involved in the design of numerous housing projects, including Brooklyn's Williamsburg Houses (1935-38, a designated New York City Landmark), Parkchester, Gravesend Houses, Stuyvesant Town, and Peter Cooper Village. Del Gaudio also collaborated with architect William Lescaze on the Civil Courthouse Building (1955-60), 111 Centre Street. He was quite active in numerous architectural organizations. From Cooper Union, Del Gaudio received a Centennial Citation in 1956, around the time of his retirement, and the Gano Dunn Medal for Professional Achievement in 1958.

Ward; LPC, architects files; Matthew W. Del Gaudio, *Who's Who in America* 31 (1960), 732; Del Gaudio obit., *NYT*, Sept. 18, 1960, 85.

DODGE & MORRISON

- 1198-1200 Dean Street a/k/a 593-607 Nostrand Avenue, *Bedford Presbyterian Church* (alterations and additions, 1906) with K. M. Murchison

Architect Stephen W. Dodge first appears in the Brooklyn directories in 1891 as a resident of that city working professionally in Manhattan, and remained so through 1942. He formed the firm Dodge & Morrison in 1897 with Robert B. Morrison. Its work is found in the Upper East Side Historic District, as well as in Brooklyn and New Jersey, where the firm designed many Arts & Crafts style suburban homes. Dodge was also a sculptor, who won several awards for his small

sculptures, and an officer of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as well as the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He advised Mayor Fiorello La Guardia on reforming the city's building codes, and served as a spokesperson for the new codes, which were adopted in 1938. Dodge & Morrison remained in practice until 1941.

Brooklyn City Directories; LPC, *Upper East Side Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1051), Architects' Appendix (New York, 1981); New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Jun. 7, 1894), 4; (May 4, 1896), 9; (Oct. 23, 1897), 9; Dec. 4, 1910), X11; (Jan. 20, 1920), 30; (Sep. 22, 1936), 29; (Jan 2, 1938), 145; (Jan. 21, 1940), 137; (May 7, 1941), 46; Ward , 21.

FRASER, John

- 119 to 125 Brooklyn Avenue, *row houses* (1894)
- 1397 to 1407 Dean Street, *row houses* (c.1896)

The New Building application for this row does not list an architect, but identifies John Fraser as the builder. He appears in city directories as either a builder, carpenter or stair builder, based in the Crown Heights area, from 1877 through 1915. By the early 1890s, however, he was actively involved in the marketing of his newly-built houses, located mainly in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, for which he placed hundreds of classified ads over the years in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Mar. 14, 1891), 3; (Feb. 13, 1892), 7; (Dec. 1, 1892), 6; (Dec. 6, 1892), 6; New York City Telephone Directories.

GATELEY, Joseph C.

- 1201 to 1219 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1888)

Identified in the New Building application as both the owner and architect for this row of buildings, Joseph C. Gateley was listed in city directories alternately as either a mason or a builder, based in Williamsburg, beginning in 1876 until 1897. He also advertised his new construction on Bergen Street near Brooklyn Avenue in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Sep. 29, 1888), 2.

GILLEN, Robert C., Jr.

- 1422 to 1430 Pacific Street, *Two-family houses* (1897)

Nothing is known about Robert C. Gillen, Jr., who is listed as the architect and owner of this row of buildings in the *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide*, which gives his address as 117 Kingston Avenue. However, Gillen's name does not appear in the Brooklyn City Directories from that period.

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (Nov. 13, 1897), 756.

GOLDBERG, Adolph

- 1230 Dean Street, *townhouse* (1923-24)

Architect Adolph Goldberg (c.1876-1952), who appears to have started his career in 1906 when he formed a partnership with David Goldner (Goldner & Goldberg), opened an independent design office on Montague Street in 1918. Although he was known mainly as the designer of apartment buildings, Goldberg was also the official architect for the Lincoln Savings Bank and designed a number of its branch buildings. His early known designs, which were mainly houses such as those found in the Prospect Lefferts Gardens Historic District, drew upon Classical and Medieval precedents, such as the neo-Georgian and neo-Tudor styles, while his later works were in the Art Deco and Mid-Century Modern styles, such as the Brighton Beach branch of the Lincoln Savings Bank (1942) and the Marcy Houses (c.1943) in Williamsburg. Goldberg also served as the president of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and was also a member of the Citizens Zoning Committee. This small townhouse in the Crown Heights Historic District was an unusually small commission for Goldberg, who continued to practice until about 1950.

New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Sep. 29, 1935), RE1; (Jun. 16, 1942), 37; (Jun 13, 1943), RE3; (Jul 6. 1943), 30; (Oct. 17, 1944), 33; (Sep 13, 1948), 33; (Sep. 22, 1952), 23; Ward, 29.

HEBBERD, Charles E.

- 1162 Dean Street, *townhouse* (1888)

Little is known about architect Charles E. Hebbard, who maintained an architectural office in Manhattan from 1883 through 1904, while also operating a Brooklyn office for a few years in the 1880s.

Francis, 38, 90; Ward, 34.

HEDMAN, Axel

- 1248 to 1252 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1901)
- 166 to 172 Brooklyn Avenue, *flats* (1906)
- 1149 to 1157 Dean Street, *The Grenleden Apartments* (1906)
- 1291 and 1293 Dean Street, *flats* (1903)
- 1374 to 1384 Dean Street, *row houses* (1909)
- 1383 to 1391 Dean Street, *flats* (1905)
- 120 Kingston Avenue, *flats* (1900)
- 122 to 126 Kingston Avenue, *flats* (1890)
- 1302 and 1304 Pacific Street, *flats* (1903)
- 1353 to 1361 Pacific Street, a/k/a 70-74 New York Avenue, *flats* (1905)
- 1445 and 1447 Pacific Street, *flats* (1905)
- 891 to 901 St. Mark's Avenue, *row houses* (1910)

One of the most prolific architects in the Crown Heights North Historic District, Axel S. Hedman (dates undetermined) was a Brooklyn architect listed in directories between 1894 through at least 1936. He was a principal in Hedman & [Magnus] Dahlander in 1894-96, and in Hedman & [Eugene] Schoen from about 1906 to 1918. Hedman was responsible for the Hicks Street and Bridge Street Public Baths (1902-03) and Lorraine Street Fire Station. He was also the designer

of many Brooklyn row houses (c. 1897-1914), including those in the neo-Renaissance and neo-Classical styles in the Park Slope and Stuyvesant Heights Historic Districts, and others in the Prospect Heights area and in the Crown Heights neighborhood.

Francis; Ward; AIA; LPC, architects files; _____, *Gansevoort Market Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2132), prepared by Jay Shockley (New York, 2003).

HELMLE, HUBERTY & HUDSWELL

- 128 Kingston Avenue, *row house* (1902)

The firm of Helmle, Huberty & Hudswell was opened in 1902 by a trio of Brooklyn architects: Frank J. Helmle, Ulrich J. Huberty, and William H. Hudswell, Jr. Frank J. Helmle (1869-1939) was born in Ohio, and educated at Cooper Union and the School of Fine Arts of the Brooklyn Museum. In 1890, he entered the office of McKim, Mead & White, but by the mid 1890s, he had formed his own firm in Williamsburg with C.L. Johnson (Johnson & Helmle, see below). Later, Helmle entered into a partnership with Harvey Wiley Corbett (Corbett & Helmle, later Helmle, Corbett & Harrison). The latter firm designed the Master Building (310-312 Riverside Drive, 1928-29, a designated New York City Landmark), one of the finest Art Deco-style skyscrapers in New York. Helmle was responsible for many of Brooklyn's finest early-twentieth-century Renaissance-inspired landmarks, including the Brooklyn Central Office, Bureau of Fire Communications, several Roman Catholic Churches, and buildings in Prospect Park and Winthrop Park. Ulrich J. Huberty had been practicing on his own since 1897, and had previously served as the head draughtsman in architect Frank Freeman's office. William H. Hudswell, Jr., opened his own architecture office in the Fort Greene area of Brooklyn in 1896; prior to that, he was listed as a draughtsman residing at the same Brooklyn address as William H. Hudswell, Sr., a manufacturer. The Helmle, Huberty & Hudswell firm last until 1906, when Hudswell opened an independent office which existed through 1913. The Helmle & Huberty partnership also lasted into 1913, after which Helmle practiced independently until joining with Corbett in 1918. Helmle, Huberty & Hudswell also designed the 1905 addition to the Williamsburg Savings Bank (175 Broadway, a designated New York City Landmark) and the Long Island Storage Warehouse and Jenkins Trust Company (1906, 930 Gates Avenue).

AIA Guide, 946-947; Brooklyn City Directories; Francis, 32, 91; *Guide to New York City Landmarks*, 124, 178, 211; LPC files; New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (July, 16, 1939), 16.

HIGGS, Paul F.

- 1187 to 1191 Dean Street, *row houses* (1893)

Paul Franklyn Higgs (dates undetermined) began his architectural career in partnership with Frank A. Rooke in 1888. He began an independent practice in 1890 continuing until 1899 when he briefly formed a partnership with James J.F. Gavigan. Higgs returned to independent practice in 1900. He designed in various historical revival styles, which are found in the Park Slope and Hamilton Heights Historic Districts. He is credited with revising Lansing C. Holden's original design of the Antioch Baptist Church in Brooklyn, which is a designated New York City Landmark.

Andrew S. Dolkart, *Guide to New York City Landmarks* (New York, 1998), 199-200; Dennis Steadman Francis, *Architects in Practice, New York City, 1840-1900* (New York,

1979), 39; Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Park Slope Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0709) (New York, 1973), 130; *Hamilton Heights Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0872) (New York, 1974), 11; *Antioch (formerly Greene Avenue) Baptist Church and Church House* (LP-1790) (New York, 1990), 5, 12-13; James Ward, *Architects in Practice, New York City, 1900-1940* (New York, 1989), 35.

HILL, Amzi (also Amzi Hill & Son)

- 98 to 104 Brooklyn Avenue, *row houses* (1885)
- 1237 to 1245 Dean Street, *row houses* (1890) Amzi Hill & Son
- 1326 and 1328 Dean Street, *row houses* (1887)
- 1330 to 1334 Dean Street, *row houses* (1886)
- 1337 to 1341 Pacific Street, *row houses* (1878)
- 1343 to 1351 Pacific Street, *row houses* (1879)
- 1435 to 1443 Pacific Street, *row houses* (1889) Amzi Hill & Son

Amzi Hill (dates undetermined) was established as an architect with offices in Manhattan by 1849. In 1860, he relocated to Brooklyn where he remained active in the practice of architecture through 1892. From 1889, he practiced with his son under the name Amzi Hill & Son. They were very active in the residential development of Crown Heights, as well as Bedford Stuyvesant, with examples of their work in the Romanesque Revival, neo-Grec, and Queen Anne styles. In addition to practicing architecture, the elder Hill was also active in the fields of real estate and insurance.

Francis; 39, 90; LPC, Research Files; *Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0695), (New York, 1971); *Trow's New York City Directory* (New York, 1864-1865).

HILL, Henry B.

- 118-120 Brooklyn Avenue a/k/a 1235 Bergen Street, *semi-attached house* (1893)

Little is known about builder Henry B. Hill, who was active in Brooklyn from 1891 to at least 1902. Hill, whose work is also found in the Stuyvesant Heights Historic District, sometimes advertised his properties in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Oct. 10, 1902), 15; Francis, 90; LPC, files.

HINE, Frederick L.

- 1247 to 1251 Bergen Street *row houses* (1908)

Little is known about architect Frederick L. Hine, who appears to have started out as a builder in Brooklyn in 1887. According to city directories, by 1896 he had opened an architecture office in the Clinton Hill area. He appears to have practiced until 1913. His only known works are in the Crown Heights area.

Brooklyn City Directories

HOHAUSER, William I.

- 805-821 St. Mark's Avenue a/k/a 1208-1216 Bergen Street, *apartment building* (1924)

William I. Hohauser (b.1896) was born in New York City, and was educated at Cooper Union and Columbia University, graduating in 1917 with a B.S. in Civil Engineering. In 1916-17, he was Naval Architect at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and from 1917 to 1920, he was associated with architect M.H. Harrison. In 1923, he organized his own firm, named Hohauser Associates, Inc., and later changed the name to William I. Hohauser, Inc. Among his principal works are a series of housing projects, including the Fort Greene Houses (1942), the Stephen Foster Houses (1950), and the Bronx River Houses (1952). Hohauser won numerous citations for his work, including a New York State Association of Architects Award in 1949 for the apartment house at 870 Fifth Avenue (now in the Upper East Side Historic District). His work is also found in the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District. His apartment building in the Crown Heights North Historic District is among the earliest in his civilian career.

American Architects Directory (New York, 1962), 319; LPC, *Upper East Side Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1051), architects' appendix (New York, 1981); _____, *Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1647), architects' appendix.

HOLMGREN, Eric O.

- 122 to 134 Brooklyn Avenue, *semi-attached row houses* (1918)

Little is known about Eric O. Holmgren, a long-practicing Brooklyn architect who maintained an office on Fulton Street from 1896 through about the early 1950s. His only-known works are in the Crown Heights area and the Sunset Park neighborhood. He also served on the board of directors of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in the 1940s.

Brooklyn City Directories; LPC, files; New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Jul. 1, 1947), 45.

JENNINGS, Arthur Bates

- 1198-1200 Dean Street a/k/a 593-607 Nostrand Avenue, *Bedford Presbyterian Church* (original section, 1897)

Arthur Bates Jennings (1849-1927), a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts and spent the early years of his career in the offices of George B. Post and Russell Sturgis. By 1876, he had established an independent practice in New York City. He designed churches, institutional buildings, and residences and his works included the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture in the Bronx, the Hanover Fire Insurance Company Building in Manhattan, and houses in the Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill and Expanded Carnegie Hill Historic Districts in Manhattan.

Francis, 44; Moses King, *King's Handbook of New York City*. 2nd ed. (Boston, 1893), 292-3, 647-9; LPC, *Expanded Carnegie Hill Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1834) (New York, 1993), 174, 311; Ward, 40; Withey and Withey, 325.

JOHNSON & HELMLE

- 903 and 905 St. Mark's Avenue, *row houses* (1901)

The architecture form Johnson & Helmle (Ephraim Johnson, Frank J. Helmle, see Helmle, Huberty & Hudswell) appeared in city directories at a Williamsburg address from 1896 to 1901, the year that the partnership was dissolved. These houses are the firm's only known works.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dec. 31 1901), 16.

KING & VANCE

- 1315 to 1323 Dean Street, *row houses* (1875)

Little is known about the real estate partnership King & Vance, which was involved in some property transfers in Brooklyn during the 1870s.

Brooklyn Eagle (Nov. 18, 1872), 8; (Jun. 21, 1877), 4.

LACERENZA, William A.

- 887 St. Mark's Avenue, *Great Mount Pleasant Baptist Church* (1960)

Little is known about architect William A. Lacerenza, who opened an office in downtown Brooklyn in 1926 and remained in practice through the mid-1960s. This church was one of his later works.

New York City Telephone Directories

LANGSTON & DAHLANDER, see Dahlander, Magnus

- 1459 to 1467 Pacific Street, *row houses* (c.1891)
- 873 and 875 St. Mark's Avenue, *row houses* (1891)

LAURITZEN, Peter J.

- 19-29 Rogers Avenue a/k/a 1122 Dean St. , *club building* (1889)
- 889 St. Mark's Avenue, *townhouse* (1890)

Born in Jutland, Denmark, in 1847, Peter J. Lauritzen trained at the Polytechnic School of Copenhagen and moved to Washington D.C. in the late 1860s where he worked with the Treasury Department's supervising architect, Alfred B. Mullett. In 1875 Lauritzen was appointed architect for the city of Washington, D. C. and from 1875 to 1883 served as consul for the Danish government. He moved to New York City in 1883 and for two years headed the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, one of the oldest and most successful producers of iron building components in the metropolitan region. Lauritzen formed his own architectural practice around 1885. His earliest commission was the Manhattan Athletic Club (1889, demolished). During the late 1880s and 1890s he was extremely active in Brooklyn. Among his finest works was the Union League Club (1889-90, later the Unity Club) on Bedford Avenue in Crown Heights. Faced in brick, granite and brownstone, the corner tower had a hipped roof and octagonal loggia. He also remodeled the former Hawley mansion at 563 Bedford Avenue in Williamsburg for use as the Hanover Club in 1890, and designed the Crescent Athletic Club (1895, demolished) at 25-27

Clinton Street in Brooklyn Heights. These commissions led to many more residential projects. He also designed eight “engine and truck” houses (1894-97) for the Brooklyn Fire Department.

The Eagle and Brooklyn (The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1893), 893; *A History of Real Estate, Building, and Architecture in New York City* (1898/1967) 689; LPC, *Offerman Building Designation Report* (LP-2169), prepared by Matthew A. Postal (New York, 2005); and Robert Stern, *New York 1880: Architecture and Urbanism in the Gilded Age* (Monacelli Press, 1999), 220-221, 859-861, 902-3.

McAULIFFE, Jeremiah D.

- 1154 to 1160 Dean Street, *row houses* (c.1892-94)
- 1177 to 1185 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)

Jeremiah D. McAuliffe (1860-1916) opened his first architecture office at 330 East 13th Street in Manhattan, but by 1889, had moved to Brooklyn, remaining there until 1895, when he relocated his practice to Long Island City. He practiced in Queens until 1916, when he returned to Manhattan, where he died shortly thereafter. His work is also found in the Park Slope Historic District.

Francis, 53, 92, 100; LPC, files; Ward, 51.

McLAUGHLIN, Michael J.

- 1278 to 1282 Bergen Street, *two-family houses* (1896)
- 1409 to 1417 Dean Street, *row houses* (1895)

Builder Michael J. McLaughlin appears in city directories in 1876 through 1901, based at a Williamsburg address. These houses are presently his only-known works.

Brooklyn City Directories.

MAGILLIGAN, John J.

- 1263 to 1277 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1895)

John J. Magilligan (dates undetermined) was listed as either the architect and/or builder for many rows of houses in Brooklyn from 1870 through 1900, including several rows in the Park Slope Historic District and throughout the Crown Heights area. His earlier work was in the Italianate style, but over the years he progressed through the neo-Grec, Queen Anne, and Renaissance Revival styles. He was also actively involved in marketing these houses throughout the period, during which he placed classified advertisements in the local newspapers offering the houses for sale, including one for 1275 Bergen Street in 1896. By 1912, however, city directories list him as the proprietor of a garage, located at the same Park Slope address where had resided for many years. His name disappeared from city directories in 1915.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Oct. 27, 1869), 3; (Mar. 1, 1880), 9; (Apr. 3, 1880), 2; (Feb. 13, 1882), 7; (Feb. 14, 1896), 8; (Oct. 17, 1896), 9; LPC, *Park Slope Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0709); _____, Research Files; New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Set. 27, 1904), 15.

MILLER, Joseph T.

- 1402 Dean Street, *free-standing house* (1885)

Based in Bushwick, Joseph T. Miller was listed in city directories as a carpenter, builder, or architect from 1876 through 1897. From 1888 to 1891, the company was called Joseph T. Miller & Son, and included William H. Miller. This house is presently his only-known work.

Brooklyn City Directories; Francis, 93.

MORRIS, Montrose W.

- 1182-1198 Pacific Street, *The Imperial Apartments (a designated NYC Landmark)* (1892)
- 1200 Pacific Street, *apartment building* (1891)
- 855 and 857 St. Mark's Avenue, *row houses* (1892)

Montrose W. Morris (c.1861-1916) was born in Hempstead, New York, and moved to Brooklyn while still a young boy. Educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and at the Peekskill Academy, he began his practice in 1883 with his own office on Exchange Place in Manhattan. He maintained his office in lower Manhattan until his death in 1916, when two of his sons who had been associated with the firm continued the practice. When Morris first opened his office, he employed an interesting advertising technique to promote his firm: he designed and built his own house on Hancock Street in Brooklyn and opened it to the public, which resulted in many visitors and favorable notices in the press. One of the visitors impressed with Morris's work was Louis F. Seitz, who commissioned him to design apartment houses all over Brooklyn, including two in the Crown Heights North Historic District, one of which – The Imperial Apartments – is a designated New York City Landmark. Seitz also engaged Morris to design the nearby Alhambra and Renaissance Apartments, also designated New York City Landmarks. These three apartment buildings were among the most prestigious and impressive multiple-family residences in Brooklyn.

Morris executed scores of residential commissions throughout Brooklyn, many of which are located in the Park Slope, Clinton Hill, Brooklyn Heights, and Fort Greene Historic Districts. Morris worked in the prevalent architectural styles of the period, beginning in the 1880s with the picturesque Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles, and shifting in the 1890s to the more restrained classical revival styles.

LPC, *Alhambra Apartments Designation Report* (LP-1431), prepared by James T. Dillon (New York, 1986).

MUMFORD, JOHN

- 1268 to 1276 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1890)
- 1135 to 1139 Dean Street, *row houses* (1881)
- 1325 Pacific Street, *townhouse* (1880)
- 1327 Pacific Street, *townhouse* (1880)

John Mumford (1837-1914), an architect and engineer, served as a draftsman with the United

States Navy during the Civil War, and is credited with having designed all the Monitor-type boats built by the Navy with the exception of the original “Monitor.” After the war, he formed a short-lived partnership with the established architect Ebenezer L. Roberts (Roberts & Mumford), before he opened his own office on Montague Street in 1868. He also operated a partnership with architect John J. Glover at that location from 1868-70. His office remained in Brooklyn until about 1910. His work is also found in the Clinton Hill and Park Slope Historic Districts.

Brooklyn City Directories; Francis, 65, 89, 93; LPC, files; Henry F. Withey & Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architect (deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 433.

MUNDELL, William A.

- 106 Brooklyn Avenue, *attached houses* (1877)

William A. Mundell (1844-1903) was a Brooklyn-based architect who designed buildings mainly in Brooklyn, but also in Manhattan and Queens. He practiced between 1865 and 1897, and was in partnership for a time with Herman Teckritz. He designed the 14th Regiment Armory (1895, a designated New York City Landmark) in Park Slope, the former Long Island Safe Deposit Company (1869), 1 Front Street, Brooklyn (located in the Fulton Ferry Historic District), the original Adelphi Academy, north wing (1869), St. James Place, Brooklyn (located in the Clinton Hill Historic District), and with Teckritz the Poppenhusen Institute (1868), 114-04 14th Road, College Point, Queens (a designated New York City Landmark). He also designed private homes and commercial buildings in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island.

Francis, 93; LPC, *Fourteenth Regiment Armory Designation Report*, (LP-1965), prepared by Donald G. Presa (New York, 1997); Henry F. Withey & Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architect (deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 434.

MURCHISON, Kenneth M.

- 1198-1200 Dean Street a/k/a 593-607 Nostrand Avenue, *Bedford Presbyterian Church* (c.1906 expansion) with Dodge & Morrison

Kenneth Mackenzie Murchison (1872-1938), who became known as a fixture in the social life of New York in the 1930s, was an architect active in the city for the first three decades of the twentieth century. Born in New York City, Murchison graduated from Columbia University in 1894, spent the years from 1897 to 1900 at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and opened his own office in New York in 1902. Over the next twenty years, he designed a series of railroad stations, including the Lackawanna train station in Hoboken, New Jersey; the Delaware Lackawanna & Western station in Scranton, Pennsylvania; the Long Island Railroad Stations at Long Beach and Manhattan Beach; Baltimore’s Union Station; the Terminal Station in Havana, Cuba; the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Johnstown, Pennsylvania; and the Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna terminals in Buffalo, New York. Murchison also designed banks, hotels, plantation houses, club houses, and apartment buildings around the country and in New York City. In 1929, he took a leap from classically-inspired designs toward modernism by collaborating with Raymond Hood, Godley & Fouilhox on the Moderne-style Beaux Arts Apartments (307 & 310 East 44th Street, designated New York City Landmarks). His work is also found in the Upper East Side Historic District.

In the 1930s, Murchison retired from the architectural profession to join the Central Savings Bank as a vice-president, but remained active on the periphery of the design field. In 1935, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia appointed him to a panel of advisors to select architectural firms to design municipal projects. He also wrote about architecture, and a number of his articles appeared in contemporary periodicals. He was the president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and was the originator and director of a series of architectural pageants and parties called Beaux Arts Balls. Murchison's collaboration with Dodge & Morrison on the Bedford Presbyterian Church expansion appeared to be unusual, since he was not known to have been a designer of churches.

LPC, *Upper East Side Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1051), Architects' Appendix (New York, 1981).

NEWELL, Stephen

- 1386 to 1394 Dean Street, *row houses* (1876)

The new building (NB) application for this row does not identify an architect, but lists Stephen Newell as the carpenter. According to city directories, Newell worked in Brooklyn as a carpenter and builder from 1875 until 1892. He was based in the Clinton Hill area until about 1890, when he moved to Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Brooklyn City Directories.

PARFITT BROS.

- 96 Brooklyn Avenue (1887-88) *Truslow House (a designated NYC Landmark)*
- 71-75 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1392-1394 Pacific Street, *flats* (1905)
- 1402 and 1404 Pacific Street, *flats* (1905)

Parfitt Brothers was among the most successful architectural firms in Brooklyn in the final two decades of the nineteenth century. The firm consisted of three brothers, all of whom were English immigrants. Walter E. Parfitt (d. 1925) was apparently the first of the three to arrive in Brooklyn, immigrating in about 1863. In 1869, city directories list Walter's occupation as "real estate." By 1875, when the Parfitt Brothers firm was established, Walter had been joined by his younger brother, Henry D. Parfitt (1848-1888). The third brother, Albert E. Parfitt (1863-1926), arrived in Brooklyn in 1882 and worked as a draftsman in the firm before becoming a junior partner. At the time that the Parfitt Brothers firm was established, most residential construction in Brooklyn consisted of brownstone-fronted row houses and flats in either the traditional Italianate style or the newer neo-Grec variant on this form. Parfitt Brothers designed hundreds of such buildings, including many examples in designated historic districts.

Parfitt Brothers excelled in the design of buildings in the Queen Anne style which it may have introduced into residential architecture in Brooklyn in 1881 with of a pair of red brick buildings with Queen Anne-inspired terra-cotta decoration, located at 472 and 474 Lafayette Avenue between Franklin and Bedford Avenues. These flats were soon followed by a series of superb single-family homes in the Queen Anne style, notably the Seth Low House (1882; demolished) on the corner of Pierrepont Street and Columbia Heights; the Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland House (1882) at 410 Clinton Avenue in the Clinton Hill Historic District; the Erastus and Nettie Barnes House (1884; facade stripped) at 316 Clinton Avenue; and the John S. James House (1887) at 9 Pierrepont Street in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District. The Truslow House (96 Brooklyn Avenue) of 1887-88 is among the last of this sequence and, on the exterior, is one of the most intact houses designed by the firm.

Parfitt Brothers also pioneered in the design of apartment houses for the middle class in Brooklyn, with the Montague, Berkeley, and Grosvenor, 103, 115, and 117 Montague Street, all dating from 1885, in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District. Besides residential work, Parfitt Brothers was responsible for several Brooklyn civic structures, most notably a landmark firehouse in Bushwick, Engine Company 52 (1896-97; now Engine Co, 252). The firm also designed four prominent Brooklyn churches, the borough's grandest synagogue (Temple Israel, 1890-94; demolished). The four churches are extant -- the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Church (1881) on Nostrand Avenue in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Grace Methodist Church (1882) on Seventh Avenue in the Park Slope Historic District, St. Augustine's R.C. Church (1888) on Sixth Avenue in Park Slope (outside of the designated historic district), and the Embury Methodist Church (1894; now the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church) in the Stuyvesant Heights Historic District. Of the firm's many buildings for important Brooklyn hospitals and philanthropic organizations, all have been demolished.

LPC, *John and Elizabeth Truslow House Designation Report* (LP-1964), prepared by Andrew S. Dolkart, Landmarks Consultant (New York, 1997).

PEDEN, Samuel Jr.

- 110 to 114 Brooklyn Avenue, *row houses* (1879)

City directories list Peden as a Bedford-Stuyvesant-based builder from the mid-1870s through the mid-1880s, after which he was listed as an architect until 1891. Peden sometimes advertised his houses in the *Brooklyn Eagle*. He was also active in Brooklyn politics and society until the turn-of-the-century.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Apr. 14, 1873), 3; (Oct. 2, 1875), 2; (Aug. 17, 1890), 16; (Mar. 25, 1901), 10.

PIERCE, A. White

- 935 to 947 Prospect Place, *row houses* (1920)

A. White Pierce, who early in his career served as the head draughtsman in the architecture office of Hugo Smith, practiced architecture independently from a Brooklyn office from 1896 through 1929. He was known mainly as a designer of freestanding frame houses, many of which are located in the Prospect Park South and Ditmas Park Historic Districts, as well as in the Fiske Terrace neighborhood and other areas of Flatbush. He also designed the Convent of the Holy Cross (1900-01) in Flatbush.

Francis, 94; LPC, files; New York City Telephone Directories.

POHLMAN, Henry

- 1469 to 1477 Pacific Street, *flats* (1906)

According to city directories, Henry Polhman was a Brooklyn resident working as a draughtsman from 1887 until he opened an architectural office in Brooklyn in 1897. He remained active until about 1910. Except for this row of apartment houses in Crown Heights, his other known work consists of about a dozen rows of masonry houses in the Sunset Park area of Brooklyn, some of

which were designed by the firm Pohlman & Patrick.

Brooklyn City Directories; Francis, 94; LPC, files.

ROFS, William

- 1218 to 1228 Dean Street, *row houses* (1877)

Nothing is known about William Rofs, whose only known work is in the Crown Heights area.

LPC, files.

ROOSEN, George F.

- 1159-1161 Dean Street, *flats* (1908)
- 1280 to 1288 Dean Street, *flats* (1905)
- 1285 to 1289 Dean Street, *flats* 1906)
- 1432 to 1440 Pacific Street, *flats* (1906)

Little is known about architect George Roosen, who was active from about 1896 to around 1910, and whose work is found in the Park Slope and Clinton Hill Historic Districts, as well as in the Sunset Park, Crown Heights North, and Prospect Heights neighborhoods. At various times, he was associated with architect Albert E. White (White & Roosen, see below).

Brooklyn City Directories; LPC, files.

SCHELLENGER, Gilbert A.

- 1370 Dean St., *a semi-attached house* (1885)

Active in New York by 1882, Gilbert A. Schellenger (?-1921) was a prolific architect specializing in residential design. Over a twenty-five year span he designed numerous row houses, tenements, and small apartment buildings throughout Manhattan. Many examples survive, including works in the Greenwich Village, Upper East Side, Carnegie Hill, Upper West Side/Central Park West Side, Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill, and Mount Morris Historic Districts. A skilled designer, Schellenger worked in a succession of fashionable architectural styles, from Queen Anne to Beaux-Arts.

Francis, 67; LPC, *Expanded Carnegie Hill Historic District Designation Report*, (LP-1834), (New York, 1993), 329.

SEELIG & FINKELSTEIN, Inc.

- 97-105 Brooklyn Avenue a/k/a 1346 Dean Street, *Deanbrook Hall Apartments* (1931)
- 107-117 Brooklyn Avenue a/k/a 1237-1245 Bergen Street, *Harding Court Apartments* (1922-23)

Seelig & Finkelstein (Irving Seelig, c.1897-1970; Harry Finkelstein), who maintained an office in Brooklyn during the mid and late twentieth century, were specialists in the design of apartment houses throughout New York City, including the Jackson Heights and Prospect Park South

Historic Districts. Seelig, a Brooklyn native and graduate of Columbia University, served as the president of the Brooklyn Society of Architects. Finkelstein, also a Columbia graduate, continued to operate the firm for a few years after Seelig's death in 1970.

Brooklyn City Directories; LPC, files; *New York Times* (March 5, 1970), 39.

SHAMPAN & SHAMPAN

- 1396-1400 Dean Street, *flats* (1914)

The architectural firm Shampan & Shampan, which consisted of brothers Joseph Shampan (c.1886-1961) and Louis Shampan, opened in Brooklyn in 1907 and produced plans for many apartment houses and taxpayers throughout New York City, as well as commercial structures in the garment district. The brothers were also real estate investors who developed many of the buildings they designed and retained many of them as income-producing properties. Examples of the firms design work are found in the Brooklyn Heights, Cobble Hill, and Clinton Hill Historic Districts, as well as on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, and the Pratt Institute campus, where it designed Thrift Hall (1916), which was a savings bank for students founded by Charles Pratt, Sr., in 1889. Shampan & Shampan also designed the Veterans Temple of Peace at the 1939-40 New York World's Fair. The firm remained in practice through around 1960.

Brooklyn City Directories; LPC, files; New York City Telephone Directories; *New York Times* (Dec. 16, 1961), 25.

SLEE & BRYSON

- 828 to 838 St. Mark's Avenue, *semi-attached house* (1919)

The firm of Slee & Bryson, founded around 1905 by John Slee (1875-1947) and Robert Bryson (1875-1938), designed buildings in Brooklyn for over a quarter of a century. Slee was born in Maryland and studied at the Maryland Institute before coming to New York. Bryson was born in Newark, New Jersey, and educated in Brooklyn. Early in their careers, both men worked for the architect John J. Petit. After forming a partnership, Slee & Bryson designed many buildings in Brooklyn, including Colonial Revival and neo-Tudor style houses, such as those found in Prospect Park South, Ditmas Park, and the Prospect Lefferts Gardens Historic Districts. The firm was most active in the design of early-twentieth-century neo-Federal and neo-Georgian-style row houses. Among their finest designs in these styles are found on Albemarle Terrace in the Albemarle-Kenmore Terrace Historic District, as well as 828-838 St. Mark's Avenue in the Crown Heights North Historic District and 1329 to 1337 Carroll Street in Crown Heights South.

LPC, *Upper East Side Historic District Designation Report*.

SPRINGSTEEN & GOLDHAMMER

- 1408-1410 Pacific Street, 805-821 St. Mark's Avenue, *flats* (1921)

Born in Brooklyn, George W. Springsteen (1879?-1954) studied at both Cooper Union and Pratt Institute. The early years of his architectural career were spent in the office of Rouse & Goldstone. He later formed the partnerships of Mast & Springsteen and Sass & Springsteen. In 1919 the firm of Springsteen & Goldhammer was formed with Albert Goldhammer (dates undetermined), of whom little is known. In partnership for fifteen years, the firm was active in the

design of apartments for low-cost housing in the city, many examples of which can be found in the Bronx and Manhattan. Their first such project was the Amalgamated Cooperative Apartments which was erected in 1926-27 at Sedgwick, Jackson, and Dickson Avenues in the Bronx. On Manhattan's East Side, the firm designed the Amalgamated Dwellings, built in 1930. Other designs by the firm include a neo-Renaissance/neo-Romanesque style store and loft building in the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District in 1922-23 and a unique example of an Arts and Crafts style apartment house in the Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Northeast Historic District. Independently, Goldhammer designed a synagogue, school and apartment building for the Society for the Advancement of Judaism in 1938.

George W. Springsteen obituary, *New York Times*, (Oct. 6, 1954), 25; LPC, *Hamilton Heights Historic District Extension Designation Report* (LP-2044), (New York: City of New York, 2000), 89; _____, Research Files.

STURGIS, Russell

- *Dean Sage Residence*, 839 St. Mark's Avenue, a freestanding house (c.1870)

Russell Sturgis (1839-1909), an eminent architect, writer, and authority on art and architecture, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the son of a prosperous Boston merchant. He and his family moved to New York City in 1850, where he graduated from the "Free Academy," now City College. He then attended the Academy of Fine Arts and Sciences in Munich, Germany. Sturgis set up an architecture practice in New York after the Civil War, and over the next twenty years designed a number of churches, institutional buildings, houses, public buildings, and banks. Among his best-known works are a chapel and dormitories at Yale University and the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Albany, New York. He taught architecture at the College of the City of New York from 1878 to 1880, when he retired from both teaching and his practice to travel abroad to study art, architecture, and sculpture. Returning to New York in 1885, he took up writing articles for professional journals, and was the editor-in-chief of the *Dictionary of Architecture and Building*, published in two volumes in 1901-02, and authored a number of books on architecture. The Sage Residence is one of a few of his extant designs in New York City.

AIA Guide, 672; LPC, *Guide to New York City Landmarks*, 188; Withey & Withey, 581-582.

TAYLOR, Frank K.

- 1284 to 1298 Bergen Street, *two-family houses* (1898)

According to city directories, Frank K. Taylor was a Carroll Garden-based builder who was active through 1898. This row of houses is presently his only-known work.

Brooklyn City Directories.

TUCCIARONE & AMIR

- 1260-1262 Bergen Street, *Jehovah Witnesses Church* (1972)

Little is known about the short-lived engineering partnership of Tucciarone & Amir, which was based in Flushing, Queens in the early 1970s. One of the partners, Mario A Tucciarone, continued practicing independently from a Flushing office.

New York City Telephone Directories.

VAN PELT, Francis D.

- 1221 to 1225 Bergen Street, *row houses* (1881)

City directories listed Francis D. Van Pelt as a local Brooklyn builder from 1876 through 1906, although for one year in 1892, he was identified as an architect. This row of houses is presently his only-known work, although he was involved in property transfers in the Crown Heights area as early as 1868.

Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Oct. 10, 1870), 4.

WAID & CRANFORD

- 1395 Dean Street, *town house or three-family house* (1901)

The firm Waid & Cranford was established in Brooklyn in 1898 by architects D. (Daniel) Everett Waid (1864-1939) and Ralph N. Cranford (c.1866-1948), but by 1902 Waid had established an independent firm in Manhattan. A native of upstate New York and a graduate of Columbia University's School of Architecture, Waid practiced for a short time in Chicago, before returning to New York in 1898 to open the firm. After practicing alone for several years, he formed a new partnership with Arthur E. Willauer in 1908; it lasted until 1910, after which he returned to his own practice. Waid designed buildings for many institutions, including Long Island Hospital (Brooklyn), Monmouth College (Illinois), and the McGregor Sanitarium near Saratoga Springs, New York. Later in his career, he collaborated with the well-known architect Harvey Wiley Corbett on the Art Deco-style Metropolitan Life Insurance Company North Building (11 Madison Avenue, 1932). He also served on the New York State Board of Architectural Examiners and as the president of the American Institute of Architects. Little is known about Ralph N. Cranford, a long-time resident of Babylon, Long Island, where he served for a number of years as a town trustee. In addition to 1395 Dean Street in Crown Heights, Waid & Cranford's residential work can also be found in the Ditmas Park Historic District.

AIA Guide, 190; Francis, 97; LPC, files; *New York Times* (Nov. 18, 1948), 27; Ward, 81; Withey, 622-623.

WHITE, Albert E. (also White & Roosen)

- 1197 to 1205 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)
- 1187 to 1199 Bergan Street, *row houses* (1894)
- 1217 to 1225 Dean Street, *row houses* (1891)
- 1227 to 1235 Dean Street, *row houses* (1891)
- 1247 to 1255 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)
- 1250 to 1254 Dean Street, *row houses* (1895)
- 1257 to 1265 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)
- 1294 to 1308 Dean Street, *row houses* (1893)
- 1318 to 1324 Dean Street, *row houses* (1890)
- 95 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1345 Dean Street, *flats* (1902) White & Roosen
- 1347 Dean Street, *townhouse* (1892)
- 1349 and 1351 Dean Street, *row houses* (1892)

- 1353 Dean Street, *town house* (c1902) White & Roosen

Albert E. White, one of the most active architects in the Crown Heights North Historic District, established an office in Brooklyn around 1890, and remained in practice through about 1905. At various times, he was associated with architect George F. Roosen (White & Roosen). In addition to having worked in Crown Heights, White's designs can also be found in the Park Slope Historic District. He was also associated with the Department of Architecture at the Brooklyn Institute.

Brooklyn Eagle (Apr. 14, 1890), 1; Francis, 98; LPC, files.

YOUNG, John L.

- 108 Brooklyn Avenue, *attached house* (1889)
- 1316 Pacific Street, a/k/a 76-80 New York Avenue, *flats* (1899)
- 1308 to 1314 Pacific Street, *row houses* (1899)
- 1329 to 1335 Pacific Street, *flats* (1900)

John L. Young maintained a practice in Brooklyn from about 1892 through 1908. Between 1887 and 1891, city directories listed him as a carpenter. His designs, which varied among the neo-Classical, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Renaissance Revival, and neo-Georgian styles, can also be found in the Clinton Hill, Cobble Hill, and Stuyvesant Heights Historic Districts.

Brooklyn City Directories; Francis, 98; LPC, files.

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Crown Heights North Historic District contains buildings and other improvements which have a special character and a special historical and aesthetic interest and value and which represent one or more eras of the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, the Crown Heights North Historic District contains some of Brooklyn's finest and most exquisitely detailed row houses, attached houses, freestanding residences, churches, flats buildings, and elevator apartment houses dating from the middle of the nineteenth century to the 1930s; that the district is a showcase for the work of architects who played a major role in Brooklyn's development, including Montrose Morris, George P. Chappell, Albert E. White, Amzi Hill, and Axel Hedman; that the district retains some of Brooklyn's most beautiful and well-preserved residential streets, and features a broad array of outstanding and well-preserved architecture in popular late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century styles, including the Italianate, neo-Grec, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Medieval Revival, and Tudor Revival styles; that it lies within Crown Heights' northwestern portion, an area roughly bounded by Atlantic Avenue and Eastern Parkway on the north and south, and by Bedford and Albany Avenues on the west and east; that it was occupied at the time of European contact by the Lenape, or Delaware Indians; that in the early nineteenth century, it was a rural area located within the village of Bedford, at the eastern reaches of Brooklyn, southeast of Bedford Corners, where the village's population, including the Lefferts family, a slaveholding family that was one of the area's major landowners, was centered; that in 1854, the heirs of "Judge" Leffert Lefferts Jr. auctioned off, as 1,600 lots, most of the property that would become northwestern Crown Heights; that by this time, improved transportation links with Fulton Ferry had made northwestern Crown Heights an increasingly attractive residential location; that suburban development characterized by freestanding villas set on spacious lots was underway in Crown Heights North by the 1850s; that in the 1870s, speculative row houses, primarily in the Italianate and neo-Grec styles, were constructed in Crown Heights North in anticipation of the 1883 opening of the Brooklyn Bridge; that between 1888 and 1893, following the opening of the Kings County Elevated Railway along Fulton Street through Bedford, hundreds of exceptionally fine freestanding, attached, and row houses were constructed in Crown Heights North, primarily in the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles; that in the 1890s, new classically inspired styles inspired by the work of McKim Mead & White and the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, including the Renaissance Revival style, gained popularity in the United States, and that many residences in the district were constructed in the Renaissance Revival style; that around the turn of the twentieth century, Crown Heights North became one of Brooklyn's most desirable residential areas and came to be known as the "St. Mark's District"; that the district contains many fine and well-preserved flats buildings constructed between the 1890s and the 1920s, primarily in the

Renaissance Revival style; that a group of three flats buildings constructed at the southeast corner of Brooklyn Avenue and Pacific Street c.1905 was designed by Parfitt Brothers, one of Brooklyn's most prominent architectural firms of the time; that the district contains many fine and well-preserved church buildings and a significant institutional building, the former Union League Club, constructed to serve the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residents of Crown Heights North; that the opening of the IRT subway line along Eastern Parkway in 1920 triggered a final wave of major residential development in Crown Heights North, characterized by the demolition of many freestanding mansions and their replacement with middle-class six-story elevator apartment houses; that the district contains many fine and well-preserved six-story elevator apartment houses in the Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Medieval Revival, and Art Deco styles; that since 1950, the district has become home to a substantial Caribbean- and African-American community; that more than a century after the major architectural development of the Crown Heights North Historic District began, much of its historic character remains unchanged; and that buildings of unusual distinctiveness fill the Crown Heights North Historic District, reflecting the innovative quality and beauty of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architecture in Brooklyn.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 (formerly Section 534 of Chapter 21) of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Historic District the Crown Heights North Historic District, consisting of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the southeast corner of Bedford Avenue (aka Grant Square) and Pacific Street, extending southerly along the eastern curblineline of Bedford Avenue (Grant Square), continuing southerly across Dean Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 19-29 Grant Square (aka 19-29 Rogers Avenue, 1353-1363 Bedford Avenue, and 1122 Dean Street), eastward along the southern property lines of 19-29 Grant Square and 1136 to 1144 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1144 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 1146 to 1182 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1182 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 1184 to 1192 Dean Street (aka 630-638 Nostrand Avenue) to the eastern curblineline of Nostrand Avenue, southerly along said curblineline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 593-607 Nostrand Avenue (aka 1198-1206 Dean Street), easterly along the southern property line of 593-607 Nostrand Avenue, northerly along the eastern property line of 593-607 Nostrand Avenue, easterly along the southern property lines of 1208 to 1228 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1228 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property line of 1230 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1232 Dean Street, easterly long the southern property lines of 1232 to 1238 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1238 Dean Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 1240 to 1268 Dean Street to the eastern curblineline of New York Avenue, southerly along said curblineline to the northeast corner of New York Avenue and Bergen Street, easterly along the northern curblineline of Bergen Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the western property line of 1188-

1204 Bergen Street, southerly across Bergen Street and along the western property lines of 1188-1204 Bergen Street and 787-803 St. Mark's Avenue to the northern curblineline of St. Mark's Avenue, easterly along said curblineline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the western property line of 828 St. Mark's Avenue, southerly across St. Mark's Avenue and along the western property line of 828 St. Mark's Avenue, westerly along the northern property line of 907-933 Prospect Place, southerly along the western property line of 907-933 Prospect Place to the northern curblineline of Prospect Place, easterly along said curblineline to the northwest corner of Prospect Place and Brooklyn Avenue, northerly along the western curblineline of Brooklyn Avenue to the northwest corner of Brooklyn Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue, easterly across Brooklyn Avenue and along the northern curblineline of St. Mark's Avenue to the northwest corner of St. Mark's Avenue and Kingston Avenue, northerly along the western curblineline of Kingston Avenue to the southwest corner of Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, westerly along the southern curblineline of Bergen Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 1297 Bergen Street, northerly across Bergen Street and along the eastern property line of 1297 Bergen Street, westerly along the northern property line of 1297 Bergen Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1402 Dean Street and across Dean Street to its northern curblineline, easterly along said curblineline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 1417 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1417 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1417 and 1415 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1452-1454 Pacific Street to the southern curblineline of Pacific Street, westerly along said curblineline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line 1477 Pacific Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1477 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1451 to 1477 Pacific Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1447 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1445 and 1447 Pacific Street, southerly along the western property line of 1445 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1435 to 1443 Pacific Street to the eastern curblineline of Brooklyn Avenue, southerly along said curblineline and across Pacific Street to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending easterly from the northern property line of 96-98 Brooklyn Avenue (aka 1343 Dean Street), westerly across Brooklyn Avenue and along the northern property line of 96-98 Brooklyn Avenue, northerly along the eastern property line and westerly along the northern property line of 1331 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1329 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1325 to 1329 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1325 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1311 to 1323 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1307-1309 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1299 to 1309 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1299 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1291 and 1293 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1289 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1285 and 1289 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 1285 Dean Street to the northern curblineline of Dean Street, westerly along said curblineline and across New York Avenue to the northwest corner of New York Avenue and Dean Street, northerly along the western curblineline of New York Avenue and across Pacific Street to the point in the curblineline formed by its

intersection with a line extending easterly from the northern property line of 1361 Pacific Street (aka 70 New York Avenue), westerly along the northern property lines of 1337 to 1361 Pacific Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1335 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1329 to 1335 Pacific Street, southerly along the western property line of 1329 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 1325 Pacific Street to the northern curblineline of Pacific Street, easterly along said curblineline to the point formed by its intersection with a line extending northerly from the western property line of 1284 Pacific Street (Block 1207, Lot 17), southerly across Pacific Street and along the western property line of 1284 Pacific Street, westerly along the northern property lines of 1197 to 1227 Dean Street and across Nostrand Avenue, continuing westerly along the northern property lines of 1163 to 1195 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1161 Dean Street, westerly along the northern property line of 1161 Dean Street and a portion of the northern property line of 1155-1157 Dean Street, southerly along a portion of the western property line of 1155-1157 Dean Street, westerly along a portion of the northern property line of 1155-1157 Dean Street, the northern property line of 1149-1153 Dean Street, and a portion of the northern property line of 1147 Dean Street, northerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 1147 Dean Street, westerly along a portion of the northern property line of 1147 Dean Street, continuing westerly along the northern property lines of 1133 to 1145 Dean Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 1200 Pacific Street to the southern curblineline of Pacific Street, and westerly along said curblineline to the point of the beginning.

Robert B. Tierney, Chair

Steven Byrns, Diana Chapin, Roberta Gratz, Christopher Moore, Richard M. Olcott, Margery Perlmutter, Jan Pokorny, Elizabeth Ryan, Commissioners

BUILDING PROFILES

BEDFORD AVENUE, 1327 TO 1351 Between Pacific Street and Dean Street

The Imperial Apartments (a designated New York City Landmark)
1327-1339 Bedford Avenue (a/k/a 1327-1339 Grant Square, 1198 Pacific Street, and 1182-1198 Pacific Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1206/5

Building Name: The Imperial Apartments
Date: 1892 (NB 154-1892)
Architect: Montrose W. Morris
Original Owner/Developer: Louis F. Seitz
Type: Apartment house
Style/Ornament: French Renaissance Revival
Material: Brick, limestone, and terra cotta
Stories: Five and basement

History

This French Renaissance Revival apartment building was designed by architect Montrose W. Morris and built in 1892 for Louis F. Seitz at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. It is one of four major apartment buildings that Morris designed for Seitz, including the adjacent building at 1200 Pacific Street, called the Bedfordshire Apartments, which was built a year earlier. The Imperial's façades are executed in a skillful combination of buff-colored Roman brick, terra-cotta, and metal. It is distinguished by its fortress-like corner towers and picturesque roofline. The Imperial Apartments is one of the most prominent buildings in the Crown Heights North Historic District. The building, which was designated a New York City Landmark in 1986, has recently been restored and is remarkably intact.

Description

Pacific Street Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; stone base and stoop; continuous terra-cotta bands; recessed main entryway flanked by Ionic columns supporting a foliated frieze which continues around the entire building above the first story; paneled wood-and-glass door within round arch with a molded architrave; square-headed, first-story fenestration with splayed lintels made up of alternating brick and terra cotta; monumental Palladian triumphal arch incorporating the central bays of the upper stories, which have shallow, three-sided metal bays with pediments at the second story and entablatures at the third story; engaged fluted columns with Corinthian capitals; round-arch pediments at the second story and triangular pediments at the third story; broken entablature above the center bay; square-headed fifth-story windows. Bedford Avenue Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the Pacific Street façade; secondary entryway with stone stoop and molded surround; paneled wood-and-glass doors. Towers: Three bays; square-headed windows with splayed lintels made up of alternating brick and terra cotta on the first to the third stories; Florentine arches at the fourth story windows; square headed, simply-enframed windows at the fifth story; conical, slate-covered roofs with finials. Roof: Slate-covered mansard; tall brick chimneys; bracketed terra-cotta cornice; pedimented dormers. Alterations: Aluminum sash; metal tube stoop railings; basement windows sealed.

Significant References

LPC, *Imperial Apartments Designation Report* (LP-1432), prepared by James T. Dillon (New

York, 1986).

1341 Bedford Avenue (a/k/a 1341 Grant Square)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1206/4

Date: c.1888 (NB 1910-1888)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: A. C. Brownell

Type: Apartment house

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Material: Brick, brownstone, limestone and pressed metal

Stories: Five and attic

History

This Queen Anne style apartment house was designed by architect George P. Chappell, and built in c.1888 for A.C. Brownell, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some luxurious apartment houses, in the Crown Heights area. Brownell was a builder and real estate agent who bought and sold old and new houses in the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights areas mainly in the 1880s. Later, the first floor of this building was converted to commercial space and was occupied by a funeral parlor for many years. The building, which is distinguished by its projecting, metal, multi-story angled bay and picturesque roofline, remain largely intact.

Description

Main Façade: Two bays at the first story; one bay, consisting of multi-story angled bay, at the second through the fifth story; one-bay with paired fenestration at the attic; rock-faced brownstone base; balustrade over the first story; uppers-story bay fenestration with paneled spandrels and molded crowns; decorative anchor plates at each story; bracketed pressed-metal cornice; round-arch attic-story fenestration incorporated within a pedimented wall dormer with a relieving arch, molded surround, decorated pediment, and finials; square panels with molded surrounds flanking the wall dormer; hipped roof with cross gable. South Elevation: Six bays; westernmost bay featuring a continuation of the front-facing brick and stone, patterned brickwork beneath the first-story sill, first-story sill in a band molding, bracketed sills, molded surrounds, and projecting hoods. Alterations: Painted stone; replacement ground-story façade and main entryway; steel roll-down gate; sign boards and panels; aluminum sash; replacement roofing; roof finials removed; cement stucco parging of the south elevation.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Aug. 13, 1886), 2; (Oct. 21, 1887), 5; (Aug. 31, 1888), 3; (Sep. 29, 1888), 2;
Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (Oct. 20, 1888), 1269.

1353 TO 1363 BEDFORD AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN DEAN STREET AND BERGEN STREET

1353 TO 1363 Bedford Avenue, aka 19 to 29 Rogers Avenue and 19 to 29 Grant Square

See 19 to 29 Rogers Avenue

1161 TO 1235 BERGEN STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AVENUE AND BROOKLYN AVENUE

1161 Bergen Street, aka 121 New York Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/1
see 121 New York Avenue

1173 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/76

Building Name: N.Y.C. Dept. of Social Services Child Day Care Center

Date: NB 2189-1914, altered c.1971

Architect: Eugene De Rosa

Original Owner/Developer: Dr. Domenick Saladino

Type: Institutional building

Style/Ornament: None

Material: Brick

Stories: Two

History

This two-story brick building was built c.1914 as a garage and was significantly altered c.1971. Since that time it has been occupied as a New York City day care center.

Description

Bergen Street Façade: Yellow brick; two sets of double metal doors and a single metal door at the first floor; exterior roll-down security at western-most doors; five metal windows with security gates at first floor; eight metal windows with security gates at second floor; three lights with exposed conduit; stucco-covered high parapet wall; eastern-most part of building is one story with a peaked parapet wall; cement block with metal gate garbage can enclosure; metal fences at roof visible.

West Façade: Red brick; metal fences, air conditioner and addition at roof visible.

East Façade: Red brick; air conditioner and metal fences at roof visible.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, Certificates of Occupancy 187476-040664 and 206699-112971.

1179, 1181, 1183 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/73, 74, 75

Date: c.2004 (no NB)

Architect: unknown

Original Owner/Developer: unknown

Type: Two-family row houses

Style/Ornament: None

Material: Brick and stucco

Stories: Two and basement

History

These three two-family row houses were built c.2004. No. 1179 and 1183 are identical and No.

1181 is the mirror image of them. They replaced a free-standing Italianate style wood sided house.

Description

1179 Bergen Street

Two bays; left bay has single-pane sliding window and utility meters at the basement, three-bay Chicago window at the first floor, and sliding glass doors with metal railing at the third floor; constructed of multi-colored brick with a white brick band between the first and second floors and above the second floor; decorative square with floral design placed below the gable roof; right bay has a brick and stone stoop with metal railing, paneled wood and glass door with door surround and paired double hung windows at the second floor; constructed of red stucco with a cornice; light fixtures at entrance and basement doors; basement door is located to the left of the stoop parallel with the entrance door within the same bay.

Alterations: None apparent.

Roof: Side gable roof with asphalt shingles; peaked parapet at left bay with skylight behind; metal cornice at right bay; red stucco gable set-back at roof peak.

Site Features: Concrete non-enclosed areaway with metal railing to the right adjacent to stairs leading to basement door.

1181 Bergen Street

Two bays; right bay has single-pane sliding window and utility meters at the basement, three-bay Chicago window at the first floor, and sliding glass doors with metal railing at the third floor; constructed of multi-colored brick with a white brick band between the first and second floors and above the second floor; a decorative square with a floral design placed below the gable roof; left bay has a brick and stone stoop with metal railing, paneled wood and glass door with door surround and paired double hung windows at the second floor; constructed of red stucco with a cornice; light fixtures at entrance and basement doors; basement door is located to the left of the stoop parallel with the entrance door within the same bay.

Alterations: Mailbox by entrance door.

Roof: Side gable roof with asphalt shingles; peaked parapet at right bay with skylight behind; metal cornice at left bay; red stucco gable set-back at roof peak.

Site Features: Concrete non-enclosed areaway with metal railing to the left adjacent to stairs leading to basement door.

1183 Bergen Street

Two bays; left bay has single-pane sliding window with metal grille and utility meters at the basement, three-bay Chicago window at the first floor, and sliding glass doors with metal railing at the third floor; constructed of multi-colored brick with a white brick band between the first and second floors and above the second floor and a decorative square with a floral design placed below the gable roof; right bay has a brick and stone stoop with metal railing, paneled wood and glass door with door surround and paired double hung windows at the second floor; constructed of red stucco with a cornice; light fixtures at entrance and basement doors; basement door is located to the left of the stoop parallel with the entrance door within the same bay.

Alterations: Mailbox attached to entrance door.

Roof: Side gable roof with asphalt shingles; peaked parapet at left bay with skylight behind; metal cornice at right bay; red stucco gable set-back at roof peak.

Site Features: Concrete non-enclosed areaway with metal railing to the left adjacent to stairs leading to basement door.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, Certificates of Occupancy

301670056, 301675168 and 301675355.

1187, 1189, 1191, 1993, 1195, 1197, 1199 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66

Date: c.1894 (NB 442-1894)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner/Developer: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Stone, brick, tile roof

Stories: Two and one-half and basement

History

This group of Romanesque Revival style row houses was designed by architect Albert E. White and built c.1894 by builder John A. Bliss at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone town houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. White designed several rows of houses for Bliss in the district. This row, which features a continuous red clay tile pitched roof with gabled dormers and intersecting gables, is built in an A-B-C-A-C-B-A pattern. The row remains largely intact.

Description

1187 Bergen Street

four bays with three bays in curved bay that extends to the roof; rough-faced limestone banding and irregularly-shaped limestone-colored brick; curved bay with balustrade above; sills at first and second floors part of continuous molded band; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; rough-faced limestone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; transom above entrance door; lintels above door and windows part of continuous rough-faced band; limestone cornice with dentils.

Alterations: entrance door; aluminum sash

Roof: red clay tile pitched roof; limestone gable dormer with limestone and brick window surround and decorative design in the pediment; red clay tile shed dormer with limestone window surround and denticulated cornice.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with iron railing and gate; areaway wall resurfaced; concrete areaway.

Side Façade: red brick side wall visible over 1185 Bergen Street.

1189 Bergen Street

two bays at basement and first story, one bay with grouped fenestration at third and fourth floors; rough-faced limestone banding and irregularly-shaped limestone-colored brick; front-facing limestone gable with finial and Palladian window at top floor; basement windows with iron grilles; rough-faced limestone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass entrance door with arch-headed transom; limestone door lintel; limestone window lintels at first, second and third floors; first floor door and window arches spring from projecting molded band; second story window with corbelled brick base and brick pilasters between windows; arch-headed transoms at first and top floor with leaded-glass sash at first floor window.

Alterations: aluminum sash; stoop painted.

Roof: red clay pitched roof.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with iron railing and gate; areaway wall

resurfaced; concrete walkway with planting area.

1191 Bergen Street

two bays at basement and first floor, three bays at second floor; rough-faced limestone banding and irregularly-shaped limestone-colored brick; projecting molded sills at first and second floors; door and windows lintels at basement, first and second floors part of continuous rough-faced molding; basement windows with iron grilles; rough-faced limestone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass entrance door with transom; limestone cornice with modillions.

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; aluminum sash; stoop railing; light fixture above entrance door; mailbox at basement door.

Roof: red clay tile pitched roof; shed dormer with triple window, limestone surround and denticulated cornice.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with iron railing and gate; areaway wall resurfaced; concrete walkway with planting area.

1193 Bergen Street

four bays with three bays in curved bay that extends to roof; rough-faced limestone banding and irregularly-shaped limestone-colored brick; curved bay with balustrade above; sills at first and second floors part of continuous molded band; basement windows with iron grilles; rough-faced limestone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass entrance door with transom; lintels above door and windows part of continuous rough-faced band; limestone cornice with dentils.

Alterations: aluminum sash; stoop railing (installed prior to 1939); light fixture above entrance door.

Roof: red clay tile pitched roof; limestone gable dormer with limestone and brick window surround and decorative design in the pediment; red clay tile shed roof dormer with limestone window surround and denticulated cornice.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with iron railing and gate; areaway wall resurfaced; concrete areaway

1195 Bergen Street

two bays at basement and first floor, three bays at second floor; rough-faced limestone banding and irregularly-shaped limestone-colored brick; projecting molded sills at first and second floors; door and windows lintels at basement, first and second floors part of continuous rough-faced molding; basement windows with iron grilles; rough-faced limestone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass door with transom; leaded-glass transom at first floor windows.

Alterations: window guards at first floor; stoop railing; metal gate at entrance door; aluminum sash; cornice removed; mailbox at basement door.

Roof: red clay tile pitched roof; shed dormer with triple window; stone dormer window surround with dentils painted.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with non-historic iron railing and gate; areaway wall resurfaced; concrete walkway with planting area

1197 Bergen Street

two bays at basement and first story, one bay with grouped fenestration at third and fourth floors; rough-faced limestone banding and irregularly-shaped limestone-colored brick; front-facing limestone gable with finial and Palladian window at top floor; basement windows with iron grilles; rough-faced limestone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass door with arch-headed transom; limestone door lintel; limestone window lintels at first,

second and third floors; first floor door and window arches spring from projecting molded band; second story window with corbelled brick base and brick pilasters between windows; arch-headed transoms at first and top floor with leaded-glass sash at first floor window.

Alterations: aluminum sash; stoop steps painted.

Roof: red clay tile pitched roof.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with iron railing and gate; areaway wall resurfaced; concrete walkway with planting area.

1199 Bergen Street

four bays with three bays in curved bay that extends to the roof; rough-faced limestone banding and irregularly-shaped limestone-colored brick; curved bay with balustrade above; sills at first and second floors part of continuous molded band; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; rough-faced limestone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass entrance door with transom; lintels above door and windows part of continuous rough-faced band; limestone cornice with dentils.

Alterations: aluminum sash; stoop steps, cornice, balustrade, window surround at shed dormer and gable at dormer painted

Roof: red clay tile pitched roof; limestone gable dormer with limestone and brick window surround and decorative design in the pediment; red clay tile shed roof dormer with limestone window surround and denticulated cornice.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall; areaway wall resurfaced; iron railing and gate removed; concrete and stone pavers in areaway

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1201, 1203, 1205, 1205A, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1213A, 1215, 1217, 1219 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54

Date: c.1888 (NB 1753-1888)

Architect: Joseph T. Gately

Original Owner/Developer: Joseph T. Gately

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brick, brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These twelve Romanesque Revival style row houses were designed in a repeating A-B-C pattern by architect/owner Joseph T. Gately and built c.1888, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone town houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. These houses have brownstone at the basement and first floors, with a continuous brownstone band between the first and second floors, red brick at the upper two floors and a continuous cornice line. The row is largely intact.

Description

1201 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; splayed rough-faced brownstone lintel at first floor window and door; brownstone lintels and sills at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets.

Alterations: entrance door; aluminum sash; brick and stoop painted; buzzer near entrance door; mailbox at basement door.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway with planting area.

1203 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced and smoothed-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with transoms at the first floor; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; brownstone lintels at the second and third floors; two carved decorative stone details above first floor at either end of the building; cornice with brackets

Alterations: first floor window grilles; entrance door and transom; basement door beneath stoop; square vent installed through-the-wall below one of the second floor windows; brownstone façade, lintels, sills, and stoop painted.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area.

1205 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; stained-glass transoms at first floor windows, and paired arch-headed windows at second floor; rough-faced brownstone lintels with incised ornament at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: entrance door; aluminum sash; brownstone façade and stoop painted; two mailboxes at basement door; light fixtures at entrance and basement doors with exposed conduit.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway and planting area with cement border.

1205A Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; splayed rough-faced brownstone lintel at first floor window and door; brownstone lintels and sills at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: entrance door and transom; aluminum sash; mailbox at basement door.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway and planting area with brick border

1207 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced and smoothed-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; brownstone lintels and sills at the second and third floors; two carved decorative stone details above first floor at either end of the building; cornice with brackets

Alterations: metal grille door and transom at entrance; metal basement door beneath stoop; aluminum sash; façade, lintels, sills, and stoop painted; fabric canopy above basement door.

Site Features: iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway.

1209 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; paired arch-headed windows at second floor; rough-faced brownstone lintels at first floor; rough-faced brownstone lintels with incised ornament at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: entrance door; aluminum sash; mailbox at basement door; brownstone façade and stoop painted brown; light fixture with exposed conduit at basement.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and non-historic gate; concrete areaway.

1211 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; splayed rough-faced brownstone lintel at first floor window and door; brownstone lintels at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; entrance door; metal gate at entrance; aluminum sash; façade, lintels, sills, and stoop painted; fabric canopy and light fixture at basement entrance; mailbox at basement door.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway and planting area with brick border.

1213 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced and smoothed-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; window with stained-glass transoms at first floor; brownstone lintels at the second and third floors; two carved decorative stone details above first floor at either end of the building; cornice with brackets

Alterations: metal canopies at entrance door and basement windows; entrance door; aluminum sash; façade, lintels, sills, and stoop painted; mailbox at basement door; light fixture at basement.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway with planting area.

1213A Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced and smooth-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; paired arch-headed windows at second floor; rough-faced brownstone lintels with incised ornament at the second and third floors; two carved decorative stone details above first floor; cornice with brackets

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; entrance door; aluminum sash; brownstone façade and stoop painted; mailbox at basement; brownstone façade and details resurfaced.

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; curb cut.

1215 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; splayed rough-faced brownstone lintel at first floor window and door; brownstone lintels at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; entrance door; fabric awnings above entrance and basement doors; aluminum sash; brownstone façade, lintels, sills and stoop painted; two mailboxes on stoop cheek wall; two light fixtures at entrance door; one window grille at basement altered for air conditioner.

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; curb cut.

1217 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; rough-faced brownstone lintels at first floor door and window; brownstone lintels at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; entrance door; glass and metal entrance storm door; aluminum sash; brownstone façade, lintels, sills and stoop painted; light fixture with exposed conduit at entrance.

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway with planting area.

1219 Bergen Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone base and first floor; brick at upper floors; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; paired arch-headed windows at second floor; rough-faced brownstone lintels and sills at the second and third floors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: window grilles at the first floor; entrance door; aluminum sash; stoop painted; brownstone lintels at second floor resurfaced; mailbox at basement door.

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; curb cut.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (September 29, 1888), 1180.

1221, 1223, 1225 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/53, 52, 51

Date: c.1881 (NB 221-1881)

Architect: Francis D. Van Pelt

Original Owner/Developer: Jordan L. Snedecor

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Neo-Grec/Romanesque Revival

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of neo-Grec/Romanesque Revival style row houses was designed by Francis D. Van Pelt and built c.1881 by Jordan L. Snedecor, at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. No. 1221 and 1223 are identical and No. 1225 is a mirror image of them. The houses have a continuous brownstone band between the first and second floors, continuous rough-faced brownstone lintels and sills at the second and third floor, and a continuous cornice. The row is largely intact.

Description

1221 Bergen Street

three bays; rough-faced brownstone basement, first floor, quoined window surrounds and banding; incised brownstone door surround; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron

door; wood and glass double doors and transom; incised brownstone panel beneath first floor windows; cornice.

Alterations: metal grilles at entrance door and transom; aluminum sash; intercom at entrance door; mailbox at basement door.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate altered; concrete areaway; curb cut.

1223 Bergen Street

three bays; rough-faced brownstone basement, first floor, quoined window surrounds and banding; incised brownstone door surround; basement windows with wrought- iron grilles; brownstone stoop with one wrought-iron railing; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors and transom; incised brownstone panel beneath first floor windows; cornice.

Alterations: metal window grilles at first floor; aluminum sash; base and stoop painted.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area.

1225 Bergen Street

three bays; rough-faced brownstone basement, first floor, quoined window surrounds and banding; incised brownstone door surround; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; brownstone stoop with one wrought-iron railing; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; incised brownstone panel beneath first floor windows; cornice.

Alterations: entrance doors; metal window grilles at first floor; aluminum sash; light fixtures with exposed conduit at basement and first floor.

Site Features: historic areaway fence at sides; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate at front, concrete areaway.

East Façade: parged wall with one window at top floor; two small chimneys visible.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1235 Bergen Street, aka 118-120 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/49

see 118-120 Brooklyn Avenue

1188 TO 1236 BERGEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AVENUE AND BROOKLYN AVENUE

1188-1204 Bergen Street, aka 787-803 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/23

see 787-803 St. Mark's Avenue

1206-1216 Bergen Street, aka 805-821 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/53

see 805-821 St. Mark's Avenue

1236 Bergen Street, aka 122 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/39

see 122 Brooklyn Avenue

**1237 TO 1297 BERGEN STREET (NORTH SIDE)
Between Brooklyn Avenue and Kingston Avenue**

**1237-45 Bergen Street
(a/k/a 107-117 Brooklyn Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/1

Building Name: Harding Court

See: 107-117 Brooklyn Avenue

1247, 1249, 1251 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/77, 76, 75

Date: c.1908 (NB 2959-1908)

Architect: F.L. Hine

Original Owner: Charlie H. O'Malley Co.

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone facades; brick foundations

Stories: Two and basement

History

These three, limestone, Renaissance Revival-style row houses were designed by F.L. Hine and built c.1908. While some changes have been made to the houses over the years—most visibly, the addition of security grilles and gates and the removal of the rooftop balustrades that all three once shared—they retain nearly all of their significant historic features, including their projecting bays, classically inspired ornament, foliate decoration, and modillioned cornices. They were constructed during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

1247 Bergen Street Three bays; projecting, bowed, western portion of façade; metal security grilles at the basement floor; stone stoop with newels; understoop opening with metal gate; wood-and-glass main entrance door within a surround featuring fluted pilasters, Corinthian capitals, an entablature filled with foliate ornament, and a projecting, molded cornice with egg-and-dart molding; rough-faced lintel courses at the basement, first, and second floors; projecting rough-faced sills at the first and second floors; window surrounds with fluted pilasters and foliate capitals at the first floor; two spandrel panels filled with foliate ornament between the first and second floors; rough-faced lintel capped by a projecting molding over the easternmost second-floor window; projecting molding over the second-floor lintel course; modillioned and denticulated metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding. West Façade: Common-bond brick; square-headed openings at the basement, first, and second floors; stone sills and lintels.

Alterations: Removal of rooftop balustrade; façade, stoop, and areaway wall painted; replacement sashes; first-floor window grilles on main and west facades; metal security gate at main entrance; pipe railing within areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement.

1249 Bergen Street Three bays; projecting, bowed, western portion of façade; metal security grilles at the basement floor; stone stoop and newels; understoop opening; main entrance surround featuring fluted pilasters with foliate capitals, an entablature filled with foliate ornament, and a projecting, molded cornice with an egg-and-dart molding; rough-faced lintel

courses at the basement, first, and second floors; projecting rough-faced sills at the first and second floors; fluted, pilastered window surrounds with foliate capitals at the first floor; two spandrel panels between the first and second floors filled with a shield, a torch, and foliate ornament; rough-faced lintel capped by a projecting molding over the easternmost second-floor window; projecting molding over the second-floor lintel course; modillioned and denticulated metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Removal of rooftop balustrade; replacement sashes; first-floor window grilles; metal security gate, transom grille, and metal-and-glass awning at the main entrance; stoop, areaway wall, and basement portion of façade painted light gray; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Portion of historic wall remaining at west border of areaway; gray brick pavement.

1251 Bergen Street Four bays, including three-window-wide, full-height, projecting round bay; stone stoop with newels; understoop opening with metal gate; wood-and-glass main entrance door; main entrance surround featuring fluted pilasters with foliate capitals, an entablature filled with foliate ornament, and a projecting, molded cornice with egg-and-dart molding; rough-faced lintel courses at the basement, first, and second floors; projecting rough-faced sills at the first and second floors; fluted pilasters with foliate capitals flanking the central first-floor window; three spandrel panels filled with fruit and foliate ornament between the first and second floors; rough-faced lintel capped by a projecting molding over the easternmost second-floor window; projecting moldings over the first- and second-floor lintel courses; modillioned and denticulated metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Removal of rooftop balustrade; replacement sashes; metal window grilles at the basement and first floors; metal grille attached to main entrance door; metal mailbox attached to main entrance reveal; metal areaway fence and gate; metal fence attached to top of areaway wall; façade, stoop, and areaway wall painted; ball finials atop stoop newels have been removed. Site Features: Wall at west border of areaway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1253, 1255, 1257 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/74, 73, 72

Date: c.1898-1903

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone; tan and orange Roman brick

Stores: Three and basement

History

These three Renaissance Revival-style houses were constructed between 1893 and 1904, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Their facades feature a mixture of materials, as their basements, first floors and projecting bays are of stone, and their second and third floors are of tan brick with orange-brick quoining. The central house retains its beautifully detailed, second-floor oriel.

Description

1253 Bergen Street Four bays, including full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay;

stone basement, first floor, and bay window; remainder of façade is of tan and orange brick with stone trim; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; paneled wood main entrance reveal with egg-and-dart molding; rough-faced basement; continuous, projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; rough-faced stone banding at the first floor; carved molding with masks, horns of plenty, and foliate ornament at the first-floor transom heads and door head; continuous, projecting denticulated molding over the transoms and main entrance; two-story stepped window surrounds at the second and third floors of the projecting bay; projecting stone sills, gauged-brick flat arches with stone keystones, and brick quoining at the westernmost second-floor window and third-floor window; deep metal cornice with foliate brackets and acanthus-leaf, egg-and-dart, and bead-and-reel moldings; rooftop television antenna. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixtures attached to the main entrance reveal; metal kickplates on doors; brick front steps. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1255 Bergen Street Two bays at the first and second floors; three bays at the third floor; stone basement and first floor; remainder of façade is of tan and orange brick with stone trim; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and metal window grilles at the basement; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; paneled wood main entrance reveal; rough-faced stone basement; rough-faced stone banding at the first floor; carved foliate molding at the first-floor window and door heads; projecting stone sill at the first-floor window opening, which features a wood enframing with columnar wood mullions and a wood basket-handle-arched leaded-glass transom window flanked by two leaded-glass transoms; continuous denticulated molding over the first-floor openings; projecting stone sill with square profile at the third floor; oriel at the second floor featuring columnar mullions, a molded transom bar, projecting molded cornice, and a base with acanthus-leaf, bead-and-reel, and egg-and-dart moldings; projecting stone sills, gauged-brick flat arches with stone keystones, and brick quoining at the easternmost second-floor window and third-floor windows; deep metal cornice with foliate brackets and acanthus-leaf and egg-and-dart moldings. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the second and third floors; stoop, stone portions of façade, and areaway wall painted; mailbox attached to understoop gate; intercom box attached to façade next to understoop opening; doorbell panel on main entrance reveal; metal kickplate on main entrance doors; rooftop television antenna and satellite dish. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; hatch.

1257 Bergen Street Three bays, including a basement-through-second-floor, two-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone basement, first floor, and projecting bay; remainder of façade is of tan and orange brick; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; rough-faced stone basement; continuous, projecting molded stone sills at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; rough-faced stone banding at the first floor; carved moldings with horns of plenty and foliate ornament at the first-floor transom heads and door head; continuous denticulated molding over the first-floor transoms and main entrance; ornate frieze at the top of the projecting bay with cartouches and foliate ornament, crowned by a projecting, molded cornice; gauged-brick flat arches with stone keystones and brick quoining at the easternmost second-floor window and third-floor windows; deep metal cornice with foliate brackets and acanthus-leaf and egg-and-dart moldings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main entrance door and transom; light fixture attached to the main entrance reveal; metal stoop railings; mailbox attached to understoop gate; doorbell attached to façade near understoop opening; stoop, areaway wall, and stone portions of façade painted; metal areaway gate and picket fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

Significant References

Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Co., 1898-99); E.B. Hyde & Company, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903).

1259, 1259A, 1261, 1261A Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/71, 70

Date: c. 1906 (NB 2807-1906)

Architect: Louis Berger & Company

Original Owner: Howard Du Bois

Type: Two-family houses

Style/Ornament: Colonial Revival

Materials: Brick veneer with some burnt-brick headers, in Flemish bond; stone trim

Stories: Four

History

These two, two-family houses built c.1906 and designed by Louis Berger & Company are among the relatively few examples of Colonial Revival-style architecture in the Crown Heights North district. While they have experienced some alterations—including the shortening of their second-floor windows, the installation of new window sashes, door replacement, and the removal of No. 1261's cornice—they retain most of the historic features that are characteristic of their style. Among these features are the buildings' Flemish-bond brick facades, stone belt courses, sills, lintels, and other trim, and stone-and-brick stoops. Each of the houses has two entrances for each of its original families, a feature that also appears on the later, prominent "Kinko" houses designed by Mann & MacNeille that are within northwestern Crown Heights, but south of the Crown Heights North Historic District.

Description

1259 and 1259A Bergen Street Flemish-bond brick; three bays at the first floor; two bays at the second, third, and fourth floors; two concrete stoops with brick cheek walls and cast-stone coping; understoop opening with metal gate; square-headed basement opening with stone sill and lintel and three wood awning sashes; two round-headed entrance openings, each with a wood fanlight; large basket-handle-arched window opening at the first floor with a projecting stone sill and a fanlight; stone arches with keystones over the entrances and first-floor window opening; stone belt course between the first and second floors; square-headed window openings with projecting stone sills and neo-Federal-style stone lintels at the second and third floors; window openings with projecting stone sills and without lintels at the fourth floor; metal balconets at the second floor; denticulated and modillioned metal cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor window grille; replacement main entrance doors; metal awning over each main entrance; second floor openings shortened with brick infill; rooftop television antenna and satellite dish. Site Features: Metal areaway fence; concrete pavement.

1261 and 1261A Bergen Street Flemish-bond brick; three bays at the first floor; two bays at the second, third, and fourth floors; understoop opening with metal gate; square-headed basement opening with stone sill and lintel; two round-headed main entrance openings; large basket-handle-arched window opening at the first floor with a projecting stone sill; stone arches with keystones over the main entrances and first-floor window; stone belt course between the first and second floors; square-headed window openings with projecting stone sills and neo-Federal-style stone lintels at the second and third floors; window openings with projecting stone sills and without

lintels at the fourth floor; metal balconets at the second floor. Alterations: Replacement sashes; two replacement brick-and-stone stoops with railings; replacement main entrance doors and transom panels; light fixtures attached to the soffits of the main entrance recesses; second floor openings shortened with brick infill; cornice removed and upper portion of façade parged; painted stone trim; advertising sign for remodeling firm attached to façade at first floor; metal areaway fence; areaway posts crowned by lion figures; rooftop television antenna. Site Features: Concrete pavement.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62

Date: c.1895 (NB 414-1895)

Architect: John J. Magilligan

Original Owner: John J. Magilligan

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone and iron-spot brick facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of houses was constructed c.1895 by John Magilligan, who also designed them. Constructed in an A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B arrangement, they are relatively austere but well-preserved examples of the Renaissance Revival style, retaining their alternating, full-height projecting angled and round bays, stone box stoops, and original bracketed cornices. The basement- and first-floor portions of their facades are of limestone; the upper portions of their facades are of tan-colored brick, with continuous limestone lintel courses extending the full width of each house, and uniting the row.

Description

1263 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall containing a metal grille; understoop opening with metal gate; paneled wood main entrance reveal; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous projecting molding above the basement windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the projecting bay; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with interlaced foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor metal window grilles; stoop railings; replacement main entrance door; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; painted stoop and areaway wall; metal areaway gate and fence atop areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch. **1265 Bergen Street** Three bays, including a full-height, two-window-wide, bowed projection; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall; understoop opening with metal gate; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous, projecting molding above the basement

windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the bowed projection; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; concrete grille within the opening on the front of the stoop cheek wall; replacement main entrance door and transom window; light fixtures attached to main entrance surround; green canvas awnings over main entrance and understoop opening; first-floor window grilles; stoop and areaway wall painted; metal gate and fence atop areaway wall; rooftop television antenna and satellite dish. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1267 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall; understoop opening with metal gate; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous, projecting molding above the basement windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the projecting bay; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding and foliate ornament. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; concrete grille within opening on front of stoop cheek wall; replacement main entrance door and transom window; light fixture attached to panel over the main entrance transom; first-floor window grilles; doorbell panel attached to façade next to understoop opening; metal areaway gate and metal railing atop the areaway wall; stoop, areaway wall, and basement- and first-floor portions of façade painted. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement.

1269 Bergen Street Three bays, including a full-height, two-window-wide, bowed projection; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes at the basement, second, and third floors; leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall containing a metal grille; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar and window; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous, projecting molding above the basement windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the bowed projection; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the first floor; stoop railing; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; mailbox attached to understoop gate; metal areaway gate and metal railing atop the areaway wall; stoop, areaway wall, and basement- and first-floor portions of façade painted; rooftop television antenna and satellite dish. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement.

1271 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; metal basement window grille; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall containing a metal grille; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors, below a molded wood transom bar and window; paneled wood main entrance reveal with bead-and-reel molding; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous projecting molding above the basement windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; projecting molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the projecting bay; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with foliate ornament and egg-and-dart molding. Alterations:

Replacement sashes; metal window grille at the first floor; mailboxes attached to understoop gate; doorbell on façade next to understoop opening; light fixture attached to soffit of the main entrance recess; stoop, areaway wall, and basement portion of façade painted; rooftop television antenna and satellite dish. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1273 Bergen Street Three bays, including a full-height, two-window-wide, bowed projection; leaded-glass transoms at the first-floor; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall containing a metal grille; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a molded wood transom bar and wood transom window; paneled wood main entrance reveal with bead-and-reel molding; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous, projecting molding above the basement windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; projecting molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the bowed projection; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding and foliate ornament. Alterations: Replacement sashes; brick front steps with stone treads; metal stoop railing; mailbox attached to understoop gate; metal light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; rooftop satellite dish; metal areaway gate and railing atop the areaway wall; stoop, areaway wall, and basement- and first-floor portions of façade painted. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement and marble pavers.

1275 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; leaded-glass transoms at the first-floor windows; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall containing a metal grille; understoop opening with metal gate; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous projecting molding above the basement windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; projecting molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the projecting bay; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding and foliate ornament. Alterations: Replacement sashes; stoop has brick steps with stone treads and metal railing; replacement main entrance door and transom; light fixture over the main entrance; doorbell panel attached to façade next to the understoop opening; metal areaway gate and railing atop the areaway wall; stoop, areaway wall, and basement- and first-floor portions of façade painted. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; hatch.

1277 Bergen Street Three bays, including a full-height, two-window-wide, bowed projection; wood window brickmolds; leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; metal window grilles at the basement floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with opening on front of cheek wall containing a metal grille; wood transom bar and wood transom window at the main entrance, surrounded by a bead-and-reel molding; stone main entrance surround with carved foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous, projecting molding above the basement windows; continuous projecting, molded stone sills at the first and second floors; projecting stone sill at the third floor; molding with foliate ornament at the first-floor window heads; projecting stone moldings above the first- and second-floor lintels on the bowed projection; continuous limestone lintel courses at the second and third floors; modillioned metal cornice with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main entrance door; metal light fixture attached to soffit of main entrance recess; first-floor window grilles; metal stoop railing; metal areaway gate and railing atop the areaway wall; stoop, areaway wall, and basement and first-floor portions of façade painted; rooftop satellite dishes. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/61, 60, 59, 58, 57

Date: c.1890 (NB 190-1890)

Architect: Baker & Lincoln

Original Owner: F.J. Fellows

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Materials: Brick and brownstone facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

This varied group of five row houses was designed by Baker & Lincoln and constructed circa 1890. Although these houses have experienced some alterations—in particular, changes to some historic window openings, the installation of inappropriate window sashes, the painting of facades, and the inappropriate resurfacing of stone elements, as at No. 1285—they retain many of their significant historic elements. Their asymmetric and richly textured facades, eclectic details drawing upon Romanesque, Dutch, and Moorish precedents, use of diverse materials, and picturesque rooflines mark these as examples of Queen Anne-style rowhouse architecture. These houses were built c.1890, at time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

1279 Bergen Street Four bays at the first and second floors, including a basement-through-second-floor, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; one bay at the third floor; brownstone basement, first floor, and projecting bay; other portions of second floor and third-floor gable are of brick; imbricated shingles flanking the gable; leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with understoop opening; main entrance portico, shared with No. 1281, featuring a shouldered opening and pitched roof; paneled wood main entrance reveal; leaded-glass transom window; continuous, projecting sills, molded at the second floor, at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; molded cornice and pitched roof crowning projecting bay; flat brick arch with projecting stone molding over the easternmost second-floor window; large triangular third-floor gable with stone coping containing a Palladian window with a brick round arch at the central window and stone lintels at the flanking openings; continuous projecting third-floor sill. Alterations: Replacement sashes; roof of entrance portico covered with tarpaper; replacement main-entrance door; window openings sealed with wood; rooftop satellite dish; removal of metal cresting from top of bay window; metal stoop handrails; painted façade and stoop; chain-link fence at front of areaway. Site Features: Stone curb at front of areaway; concrete pavement.

1281 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays, including a basement-through-second-floor projecting bay that is two windows wide at the first floor and four windows wide at the second floor; brownstone basement, first floor, and projecting bay; other portions of second floor and third-floor gable are of brick; imbricated shingles flanking the gable; wood window brickmolds at the basement and second floor of the projecting bay; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced

stone box stoop; understoop opening; main entrance portico, shared with No. 1279, featuring a shouldered opening and pitched roof; leaded-glass transom window at the main entrance; paneled wood main-entrance reveal; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; bush-hammered spandrel panel between the first and second floors; continuous lintel above the second-floor windows of the projecting bay, which has a cornice and metal railing; splayed, flat brick arch and stone lintel at the westernmost second-floor window; round-headed projecting stone surround and sill, brick arch, and keystone at the westernmost third-floor window; stepped gable with stone coping, paired window, flat brick arch, projecting stone lintel, and stone coping. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal second-floor window grilles; covering of portico roof with tarpaper; replacement main entrance door; shaving of brownstone lintel at the westernmost second-floor window; stoop and portions of the façade resurfaced; replacement metal gate within understoop opening; painted shingles; brick areaway wall crowned by a metal picket fence; metal areaway gate. Site Features: Stone areaway wall base; brick pavers; planting beds; concrete pavement.

1283 Bergen Street Four bays at the first and second floors, including a three-window-wide, basement-through-second-floor, bowed projection; two bays at the third floor; stone basement, first floor, and bowed projection; other portions of second floor and the asymmetrical third-floor gable are of tan brick, with imbricated shingles flanking the gable; rough-faced stone box stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; leaded-glass main-entrance transom; paneled wood main entrance reveal; continuous projecting sills and moldings on the bowed projection, which is crowned by a metal railing; continuous projecting sill, flat brick arch, and molded projecting stone lintel at the westernmost second-floor window; large, angular gable with stone coping; one small round-headed opening with a projecting sill, and one large round-headed opening within the gable; header-brick surrounds at both gable openings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor window grilles; metal security gate and light fixtures at main entrance; removal of detailing on main-entrance door hood; alteration of the large round-headed gable opening with the installation of brick infill and a pair of square-headed windows; shingles painted; resurfacing of stone portions of façade, with some loss of detail; stoop painted; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; planting beds; concrete walkway.

1285 Bergen Street Four bays at the first and second floors, including a basement-through-second-floor, three-window wide, angled projecting bay; two bays at the third floor; smooth-faced brownstone basement; alternating tooled and rough-faced brownstone bands at the first floor; smooth brownstone second-floor portion of projecting bay; other portions of second floor and asymmetrical, angular third-floor gable are of brick, with imbricated shingles flanking the gable; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows at the basement; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone box stoop with understoop opening; brownstone main entrance portico with segmental-arch-headed main opening, engaging the projecting bay; alternating tooled and rough-faced stone voussoirs over the main portico entrance and first-floor windows; pair of wood-and-glass entrance doors below a molded wood transom bar; paneled wood main-entrance reveal; continuous belt course of alternating smooth- and rough-faced stone blocks above the portico and first floor windows; pitched roof crowning the projecting bay; segmental-arch-headed window opening at the second floor, with a brick arch crowned by a brownstone molding; large gabled dormer with stone coping containing two window openings with a continuous projecting stone sill and splayed, flat brick arch crowned by a projecting stone molding; oculus at the attic story within a gauged-brick surround. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor metal window grilles; replacement main-entrance transom; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; roof of projecting bay re-shingled; enlargement of gable window openings; oculus infill panel; shingles painted; resurfacing of portions of brownstone façade; stoop resurfaced and painted; metal areaway fence. Site Features: Stone fence base; concrete pavement; planting beds with concrete edging.

1287 Bergen Street Four bays, including three-window-wide, full-height round tower;

brownstone basement, first floor, and tower, with brick at the second and third floors and imbricated shingles at the uppermost portion of the façade; rough-faced stone box stoop with understoop opening; metal basement window grilles; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors and wood transom bar; paneled wood main entrance reveal; brownstone door hood featuring corbels with foliate ornament supporting engaged colonettes and a brownstone overdoor, which is crowned by an entablature with incised ornament; tower featuring projecting moldings and sills and a conical roof with imbricated shingles crowned by a finial; round-headed window opening at the second floor featuring a brick arch and brownstone impost, keystone, and molded extrados trim; horseshoe-arched window opening with projecting brownstone sill, rough-faced brownstone springers, and brownstone voussoirs at the third floor. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixtures attached to main entrance reveal; resurfacing and scoring of door hood to imitate ashlar stone; resurfacing of tower, including simplification of moldings; installation of square-headed window and metal infill within horseshoe-arched opening; shingles painted; stoop repointed; metal picket areaway fence. Site Features: Metal railing at eastern border of areaway; concrete walkway; planting bed with brick edging.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1289, 1291 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/56, 55

Date: c.1892 (NB 790-1892)

Architect: Walter M. Coots

Original Owner: John Doherty

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival/Romanesque Revival

Materials: Brownstone facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

This pair of houses was designed by architect Walter M. Coots for original owner John Doherty at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. While essentially Renaissance Revival in character, the houses' rough-faced stone trim and the paired, engaged colonettes of No. 1291's door hood, give them a Romanesque Revival quality.

Description

1289 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone stoop with understoop opening; stone door surround featuring fluted bases, plain shafts, and foliate capitals supporting fluted brackets and a rough-faced stone entablature with a projecting, molded cornice; rough-faced stone belt courses at the basement and first floors; rough-faced lintel course at the third floor; continuous projecting, molded sills at the first, second, and third floors; continuous projecting moldings over the first- and second-floor windows; large basket-handle-arched window opening with rough-faced voussoirs at the first floor containing a tripartite window with leaded-glass transoms; slightly projecting oriel at the second and third floors; foliate ornament on the edges of the oriel's base; rough-faced block below the westernmost third-floor window; rough-faced blocks in a checkerboard pattern below the two third-floor windows on the

oriel; projecting molding over the lintel of the westernmost third-floor window; denticulated and modillioned wood cornice with egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main entrance door and transom; two metal light fixtures attached to soffit of the main entrance recess; replacement metal gate at understoop opening with mailboxes attached; façade painted. Site Features: Stone areaway wall topped by a metal picket fence; rosettes on wall flanking metal gate; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

1291 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; stone main-entrance door hood featuring engaged, paired colonettes supporting a rough-faced stone entablature with a projecting, molded cornice; rough-faced stone belt courses at the basement and first floors; rough-faced lintel course at the third floor; continuous projecting, molded sills at the first, second, and third floors; continuous projecting moldings over the first- and second-floor windows; large basket-handle-arched window opening with rough-faced voussoirs at the first floor; slightly projecting oriel at the second and third floors; foliate ornament at the edges of the oriel's projecting base; rough-faced block below the westernmost third-floor window; rough-faced blocks in a checkerboard pattern below the two third-floor windows on the oriel; projecting molding over the lintel of the westernmost third-floor window; modillioned wood cornice with medallions, scrolls, and egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main entrance doors and transom; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; stoop scored for resurfacing; stone resurfacing over the basement-level windows; metal areaway gate and railing atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall with rosettes flanking the gate; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1293, 1295, 1297 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/54, 53, 52

Date: c.1891 (NB 540-1891)

Architect: W.M. Cook

Original Owner: J.H. Doherty & Brother

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival/Romanesque Revival

Materials: Brownstone facades

Stories: Two and basement and attic

History

These three houses, designed by W.M. Cook, were built c.1891, during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. While the houses have some classical ornamentation, particularly, at their door surrounds, their brownstone facades and rough-faced stone trim lend a Romanesque quality. Nos. 1293, 1295, and the upper stories of No. 1297 retain almost all of their historic fabric, but the basement level of No. 1297 was altered before 1940, with the construction of a front areaway addition with a rooftop terrace. Each of the houses features a historic attic, with pilasters flanking each window and deep, bracketed cornices.

Description

1293 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays; one-over-one double-hung wood sashes at the basement and attic floors; wood window brickmolds; metal window grilles at the basement; rough-faced stone stoop with iron railing and newel posts; understoop opening with metal gate; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors; stone door surround featuring engaged columns with foliate capitals supporting a rough-faced stone entablature and angular pediment; rough-faced stone belt courses at the basement floor; projecting sills and moldings at the first, second, and attic stories; rough-faced voussoirs over the basement- and first-floor windows, and at the westernmost second-floor window; large basket-handle-arched opening at the first floor with wood mullions and transom bar, and leaded-glass transoms; rough-faced blocks in a checkerboard pattern between the first-floor window and the two easternmost second-floor windows; double-curved window-head profile at the two easternmost second-floor windows; pilasters flanking the attic-story windows; deep wood cornice with large brackets. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the first and second floors; metal storm sashes; central portion of first-floor window transom bar covered with indeterminate material; replacement areaway gate; façade and stoop painted; painted chimney. Site Features: Metal areaway fence with stone base; concrete walkway; planting bed; metal hatch.

1295 Bergen Street Three bays at the first, second, and attic stories; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone stoop with iron railing and newel posts; understoop opening with metal gate; stone door surround featuring pilasters with foliate capitals supporting an entablature with a denticulated lower edge and a projecting, molded cornice; rough-faced stone lintel courses at the basement and second floors; rough-faced stone banding at the basement through second floors; projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced stone lintels at the first floor, below a projecting molding; lintels at first and second floors with denticulated lower edges; pilasters flanking the attic-story windows; deep wood cornice with brackets. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main entrance door; doorbell panel attached to door surround; stoop and basement portion of façade resurfaced; façade and stoop painted; painted chimney. Site Features: Metal areaway fence with gate; concrete pavement.

1297 Bergen Street Three bays at the first, second, and attic stories; projecting eastern portion of façade; former main entrance surround featuring pilasters with foliate capitals supporting a rough-faced stone entablature with a projecting cornice, below an additional entablature supporting the projecting sill of the window above; rough-faced stone banding and lintels at the first floor; first-floor lintels with denticulated lower edges; rough-faced stone blocks in a checkerboard arrangement within the spandrel area between the easternmost first- and second-floor windows; rough-faced stone lintel course at the second floor; projecting window surround at the westernmost second-floor window featuring a rough-faced lintel with denticulated lower edge and incised ornament; projecting, molded sill at the attic story; pilasters flanking the attic-story windows; deep wood cornice with brackets; brick chimney. East Façade: Parged brick. Alterations: Replacement sashes; stoop removed; basement-level front areaway addition with metal-and-glass main entrance door, two-pane sliding window, window grille, stone veneer, light fixture, and rooftop terrace; former first-floor main entrance converted to terrace opening; pair of wood-and-glass doors and four-pane transom within the former main entrance opening; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

**1238 TO 1308 BERGEN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)
Between Brooklyn Avenue and Kingston Avenue**

**1238 Bergen Street
(a/k/a 119 Brooklyn Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1222/12
See: 119 Brooklyn Avenue

1248, 1250, 1252 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/14, 15, 115

Date: c.1901 (NB 1835-1901)
Architect: Axel Hedman
Original Owner: Thomas H. Fraser
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival
Materials: Sandstone facades; metal cornices
Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of three Renaissance Revival-style row houses was designed by Axel Hedman and built c.1901 by owner Thomas H. Fraser at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. The houses retain their historic stoops and nearly all of their historic features such as their classically inspired ornament, including ornate overdoors and carved foliate motifs. Although these houses' fronts are primarily of smoothly finished sandstone, narrow rough-faced beltcourses at the basement floors of the western and eastern houses lend additional texture to their facades.

Description

1248 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; rough-faced stone bands at the basement; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; metal basement window grilles; continuous molding between the basement- and first-floor windows; main-entrance surround featuring pilasters and an elaborate overdoor with foliate ornament within a semicircular panel, and below the overdoor's cornice; elaborate window surround at the central first-floor window on the projecting bay consisting of flanking pilasters and decoration over the opening similar to that of the main-entrance overdoor, and crowned by a pair of engaged finials; semicircular panels over the western and eastern first-floor openings on the projecting bay; continuous projecting sills at the first floor of the projecting bay, and extending the width of the façade at the second and third floors; two foliate spandrel panels between the second and third floors; modillioned cornice decorated with foliate ornament, rosettes, and an acanthus-leaf molding. West Façade: Brick laid in common bond. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main-entrance door; metal canopy at the basement floor; stoop painted. Site Features: Metal areaway fence with newel posts and gate; concrete pavement; planting bed with concrete edging.

1250 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, bowed projection; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; continuous molding between the basement and first-floor windows; wood-and-glass main entrance door with wood transom bar and window, all within a wood frame with an egg-and-dart molding; elaborate main-entrance overdoor featuring a central cartouche surrounded by foliate ornament, an angular

pediment, and engaged pendants and finials; similar ornamental feature over the central first-floor window on the bowed projection featuring foliate ornament, finials, pendants, and an angular pediment; carved wheat motifs over the eastern and western first-floor openings on the bowed projection; continuous projecting sills at the first floor on the bowed projection, and at the second and third floors; four spandrel panels with scallop and foliate ornament between the second- and third-floor window openings; modillioned cornice decorated with swags, rosettes, and an acanthus-leaf molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; painted stoop; areaway gate post removed; missing finial at existing areaway gate post. Site Features: Metal areaway fence, gate post, and gate; concrete pavement.

1252 Bergen Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, angled projecting bay; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; metal basement window grilles; curved-profile molding between the basement- and first-floor windows; wood main-entrance door frame with egg-and-dart molding; wood main-entrance transom window; elaborate overdoor featuring a central shield surrounded by foliate ornament, a projecting cornice, and engaged pendants and finials; similar ornamental feature over the central first-floor window on the projecting bay featuring carved cartouche and foliate ornament, and engaged pendants and finials; carved cartouches over the eastern and western first-floor openings on the projecting bay; eared surround at the easternmost second-floor window opening; carved shield surrounded by foliate ornament within the spandrel area between the central second- and third-floor openings on the projecting bay; modillioned cornice decorated with urns, foliate ornament, and an acanthus-leaf molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main entrance door; painted stoop; rooftop satellite dish; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Concrete pavement; planting bed with brick edging; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1254, 1256, 1258 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/16, 17, 18

Date: c.1898 (NB 285-1898)

Architect/Builder: D.T. Atwood & Company

Original Owner: D.T. Atwood

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Tan brick and stone facades; galvanized iron cornices

Stories: Three and basement

History

Constructed by D.T. Atwood & Company, this well-preserved row of three houses was completed in the final years of the nineteenth century, during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Arranged in an A-B-A grouping, these houses display some decorative brickwork—including square pilasters at their second and third floors, soldier and header courses over the first floor windows on the outer houses, and corbelling beneath their cornices—but their ornament is generally restrained. Stone basements, lintel courses, and sill courses, including a course of rough-faced stone above the second-floor window heads, extend the lengths of the facades and unify the three houses. Although Atwood built the houses, they were auctioned off, following foreclosure, in May of

1900; in November of that year, Geo. E. Lovett & Co., their apparent purchaser, was offering all three houses for rent as “new 13-room modern residences, with the newest improvements, ready for occupancy.”

Description

1254 Bergen Street Tan brick in common bond, with stone trim; three bays at the first and second floors; two bays at the third floor; stone stoop with rough-faced banding on its cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; stone basement with a projecting sill, headed by a projecting ledge; main-entrance door surround composed of stone pilasters with foliate capitals and an entablature with a carved cherub’s head and foliate ornament; stone and soldier-brick lintel course over the first-floor windows connecting the main-entrance pilasters with an identical stone pilaster at the western end of the façade; stone console with foliate ornament centered beneath the two central second-floor windows; continuous projecting stone sills at the first, second, and third floors; brick pilasters flanking the second- and third-floor windows; smooth- and rough-faced stone lintelcourse above the second-floor windows; continuous stone band at the third-floor window heads; splayed lintels with scrolled keystones at the third floor; corbelled brickwork above the third-floor windows; cornice crowned by an angular pediment, with finials, and decorated with festoons. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; mailbox attached to understoop gate; metal-and-glass main-entrance gate; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; metal basement window grilles; missing cornice finials; stoop and basement painted; rooftop satellite dish. Site Features: Metal fence with newels and gate; concrete pavement.

1256 Bergen Street Tan brick in common bond, with stone trim; three bays at the first and second floors; two bays at the third floor; stone stoop with rough-faced banding on its cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; stone basement with a projecting sill, headed by a projecting ledge; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors; main-entrance door surround composed of stone pilasters with foliate capitals and an entablature containing a carved, hat-wearing figure and foliate ornament; wide stone lintelcourse over the first-floor windows, crowned by a segmental arch and bracket with acanthus-leaf ornament supporting the second-floor sillcourse; stone pilaster at the western end of the façade identical to the main-entrance surround; continuous projecting stone sills at the first, second, and third floors; brick pilasters flanking the third-floor windows; smooth- and rough-faced stone lintelcourse at the second floor; simple projecting stone lintels at the third floor; corbelled brickwork above the third-floor windows; cornice crowned by a segmental pediment, with finials and foliate ornament. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixture on pilaster of door surround; metal kickplates on main-entrance doors; metal basement window grilles; damaged cornice finial; painted stone trim and stoop; rooftop television antenna. Site Features: Metal fence with gate; concrete pavement; planting bed with concrete edging.

1258 Bergen Street Tan brick in common bond, with stone trim; three bays at the first and second floors; two bays at the third floor; stone stoop with rough-faced banding on its cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; stone basement headed by a projecting ledge; main-entrance door surround composed of stone pilasters with foliate capitals and an entablature containing a carved, hat-wearing figure and foliate ornament; stone and soldier-brick lintel course over the first-floor windows connecting the main-entrance pilasters with an identical stone pilaster at the western end of the façade; stone console with foliate ornament centered beneath the two central second-floor windows; continuous projecting stone sills at the first, second, and third floors; brick pilasters flanking the second- and third-floor windows; smooth- and rough-faced stone lintelcourse above the second-floor windows; continuous stone band at the third-floor window heads; splayed lintels with scrolled keystones at the third floor; corbelled brickwork above the third-floor windows; cornice crowned by an angular pediment, with finials, and decorated with festoons. East Façade: Painted brick. Alterations: Replacement sashes; brick

front steps; metal stoop railing; replacement main-entrance door; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; metal basement window grilles; stoop, basement, and first-floor stone trim painted; rooftop satellite dish; replacement areaway gate; cinderblock wall at eastern border of areaway. Site Features: Metal fence; concrete pavement.

Significant References

“Legal Notices,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (May 17, 1900), 17; “1,254 to 1,258 Bergen St.” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 18, 1900), 37; “\$500 Cash; Balance Same as Rent” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 13, 1901), 13; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1260-62 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1222/19

Building Name: Kingdom Hall of Jehovah’s Witnesses

Date: c.1972 (NB 229-1972)

Architect: Tucciarone & Amin

Original Owner: Watchtower Society

Type: Kingdom Hall

Style/Ornament: None

Materials: Façade faced with brick laid in stretcher bond; cinderblock east wall

Stories: One

History

This single-story building was constructed c.1972. It was designed by Tucciarone & Amin for the Watchtower Society.

Description

Brick, laid in stretcher bond; large main entrance opening with paired doors and a metal security gate; metal door within the western opening; metal-and-glass signboard; two light fixtures; address plate; metal lettering reading “Kingdom Hall of Jehovah’s Witnesses”; stepped parapet with stone coping. East and West Facades: Cinderblock; metal rooftop security fences. Site Features: Front areaway with metal fence, planting beds with brick edging, and concrete pavement.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1264, 1266 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/21, 22

Date: c.1898 (NB 284-1898)

Architect/Builder: D.T. Atwood & Company

Original Owner: D.T. Atwood

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone façades

Stories: Two and basement

History

Constructed after 1898 by D.T. Atwood, these two-family houses were built at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. Classically inspired, but modest in size and ornament, these two houses are essentially identical, although their main entrances mirror each other. Each of these well-preserved houses features a pilastered door surround crowned by a swan's-neck pediment, carved half-round panels with large ornamented keystones, and a paneled metal cornice decorated with festoons.

Description

1264 Bergen Street Three bays at the first floor; one large bay at the second floor; rough-faced stone basement; smooth-faced first and second floors, with rough-faced stone belt extending the width of the façade over the first-floor openings; one-over-one, double-hung wood basement windows; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on its cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; continuous projecting molding above the basement-floor windows; main entrance surround composed of square pilasters, projecting cornice, and swan's-neck pediment with a large keystone; half-round panel over each of the first-floor windows containing sunburst ornament and a large keystone; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors; two pairs of windows at the third floor, grouped beneath a broad arch composed of stone voussoirs, with a curved lower edge; foliate ornament within the panel between the second-floor windows and their crowning arch; continuous projecting molding at the second-floor window heads; metal cornice with recessed panels containing festoons, and with an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations:

Replacement sashes at the first and second floors; metal basement window grilles; metal stoop railing; mailbox attached to understoop gate; light fixture over understoop opening; replacement wood main-entrance door; light fixture attached to transom panel over the main-entrance door; light fixture attached to frame of easternmost first-floor window; stoop painted; rooftop television antenna; metal picket fence at western end of front areaway. Site Features: Concrete pavement.

1266 Bergen Street Three bays at the first floor; one large bay at the second floor; rough-faced stone basement; smooth-faced first and second floors, with rough-faced stone belt extending the width of the façade over the first-floor openings; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on its cheek walls; understoop opening; continuous projecting molding above the basement-floor windows; main entrance surround composed of square pilasters, projecting cornice, and swan's-neck pediment with a large keystone; half-round panel over each of the first-floor windows containing sunburst ornament and a large keystone; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors; two pairs of windows at the third floor, grouped beneath a broad arch composed of stone voussoirs, with a curved lower edge; foliate ornament within the panel between the second-floor windows and their crowning arch; continuous projecting molding at the second-floor window heads; metal cornice with recessed panels containing festoons, and with an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal basement and first-floor window grilles; metal stoop railings; replacement metal gate within understoop opening; mailbox attached to west face of stoop; replacement main-entrance door below a 12-pane, wood-and-glass-block transom; metal security gate and transom grille at main entrance; stoop and basement portion of facade painted; metal areaway fence and gate with "no parking" signs. Site Features: Concrete pavement, painted red.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Date: c.1890 (NB 393-1890)

Architect/Builder: John Mumford

Original Owner: Th. Dingelderm & Co.

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Materials: Stone facades; galvanized iron cornices

Stores: Three and basement

History

These five Queen Anne-style row houses were constructed after 1890 by John Mumford. Typical of the Queen Anne style, each of the houses, which are grouped in an A-B-C-A-B arrangement, is asymmetrical, although the central, three-bay house is symmetrical above its first floor. The houses, which remain remarkably intact, retain their original rough-faced stone stoops, denticulated cornices, and mansard roofs with pedimented dormers. All of them, except for No. 1276, also retain their original, leaded-glass transom windows. In 1894, 1274 and 1276 Bergen were being offered for rent as “two very fine, new ... stone houses”; in the following year, No. 1270 was advertised, for rent or sale, as “a three-story basement fancy stone private house, new, elegantly furnished, in a fine residence section.” These houses were built during a time in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

1268 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays; rough-faced stone façade, with projecting western bay; leaded-glass, first- and second-floor transoms; rough-faced stone box stoop; understoop opening; metal basement window grilles; tripartite basement window; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main-entrance doors within a paneled wood reveal, and flanked by decorative stone capitals; two square-headed first-floor windows paired beneath a large, shared stone lintel, with complex, curved moldings carved into the lintel’s underside above each window opening; sawtoothed molding and small, plain panel within the spandrel area between the main entrance and the second-floor window above; two incised spandrel panels between the first- and second-floor windows on the projecting bay; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors; square-headed second-floor window over the main entrance crowned by a splayed lintel and scrolled keystone; two windows paired below a broad arch composed of stone voussoirs, with a curved lower edge, at the second floor of the projecting bay; denticulated cornice; mansard roof with two dormers, each crowned by an angular pediment containing sunburst ornament; two window openings within the western dormer, and one window opening within the eastern dormer.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; door installed within understoop opening; metal awning over main entrance; light fixture attached to soffit of the main-entrance recess; replacement shingles; light fixture over the basement window; portions of façade resurfaced, with loss of ornament within the spandrel panels; stoop and façade painted; removal of areaway wall and installation of metal fence. **Site Features:** Concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1270 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays; projecting eastern bay; rough-faced stone at the basement and within the spandrel area over the main entrance; remainder of façade is of bush-hammered stone; leaded-glass transoms at the first and second floors; rough-faced stone box stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; tripartite basement window; metal security grille at basement window; paneled wood-and-glass paired main entrance doors within a paneled wood reveal, beneath a molded wood transom bar and transom window, and flanked by decorative stone capitals; main-entrance lintel featuring a curved, molded lower edge; two first-floor

windows paired beneath a large, shared stone lintel, with complex, curved moldings carved into the lintel's underside above each window opening; continuous projecting molding above the first-floor windows; projecting, sawtoothed molding and small plain panel within the spandrel area between the main entrance and westernmost second-floor window; two spandrel panels with incised foliate ornament between the first- and second-floor windows on the projecting bay; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors; second-floor window over the main entrance crowned by a splayed lintel with scrolled keystone; two windows paired below a broad arch composed of stone voussoirs, with a curved lower edge, at the second floor of the projecting bay; denticulated cornice; mansard roof with two dormers, each crowned by an angular pediment containing sunburst ornament; two window openings within the eastern dormer, and one window opening within the western dormer. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; central basement window grille altered for air-conditioner cage; intercom panels at basement and main entrances; mailboxes on east stoop face next to understoop opening; replacement shingles; basement and areaway wall resurfaced and painted; stoop and façade painted; metal railing atop areaway wall; metal areaway gate. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1272 Bergen Street Three bays at the first, second, and third floors, with a central projecting bay; rough-faced stone at the basement and below the central, second-floor window opening; leaded-glass transoms at the first- and second-floor windows; rough-faced stone stoop with understoop opening; two window openings with bush-hammered lintels and metal grilles at the basement; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main-entrance doors flanked by decorative stone capitals; main-entrance lintel featuring a curved, molded lower edge; complex, curved moldings carved into the underside of the lintel above each first-floor window; continuous projecting molding above the first-floor windows and main entrance; two panels containing carved foliate ornament within the rough-faced portion of the façade below the central second-floor window; spandrel panels with incised foliate ornament below the easternmost and westernmost second-floor windows; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors; segmental-arch-headed central window opening at the second floor; splayed lintels with fluted keystones at the easternmost and westernmost second-floor windows; mansard roof with slate shingles and three dormers with angular pediments, each containing checkerboard ornament; pair of square-headed windows within the central dormer, which features fluting and denticulation; single square-headed window within each of the flanking dormers. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; installation of projecting vestibule at understoop opening; mailboxes installed on east face of stoop; metal storm doors and canopy at the main entrance; alarm box at the first floor of the projecting bay; shingles painted; sill raised at easternmost dormer; façade, stoop, and areaway wall painted; two metal areaway gates; metal post within areaway; metal fence atop areaway wall; rooftop television antenna. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement.

1274 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays; projecting western bay; rough-faced stone at the basement and in the area over the main entrance; leaded-glass first- and second-floor transoms; rough-faced stone box stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; tripartite basement window with pilastered wood enframingent and metal grilles; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a molded wood transom bar and wood transom window; paneled wood main entrance reveal; decorative stone capitals flanking the main entrance; main-entrance lintel featuring a curved, molded lower edge; complex, curved molding carved into the underside of the lintel above each first-floor window opening; projecting sawtoothed molding and small panel with incised foliate ornament within the spandrel area between the main entrance and easternmost second-floor window; two spandrel panels with incised foliate ornament between the first- and second-floor windows on the projecting bay; projecting molding above the first-floor windows; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors; square-headed second-floor window and transom over the main entrance crowned by a splayed lintel with fluted keystone; two windows

within a pilastered wood enframing below a broad arch composed of stone voussoirs, with a curved lower edge, at the second floor of the projecting bay; denticulated cornice; mansard roof with slate shingles, and with two fluted dormers crowned by angular pediments, which are filled with sunburst ornament; two window openings within the western dormer, and one window opening within the eastern dormer. Alterations: Replacement sashes; mailboxes attached to west face of stoop; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; shingles painted; portions of the façade resurfaced; façade and areaway wall painted; stoop resurfaced and painted. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1276 Bergen Street Two asymmetrical bays; projecting eastern bay; rough-faced stone façade; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; tripartite basement window with wood enframing, bush-hammered lintel, and metal grille; decorative stone capitals flanking the main entrance; main-entrance lintel featuring a curved, molded lower edge; two first-floor windows paired beneath a large, shared stone lintel; complex, curved molding carved into the lintel's underside above each window opening; projecting molding above the first-floor windows; projecting sawtoothed molding within the spandrel area between the main entrance and second-floor window above; two spandrel panels with incised foliate ornament between the first- and second-floor windows on the projecting bay; projecting sills at the first and second floors; splayed lintel with keystone at the westernmost second-floor window; two square-headed windows within a wood enframing beneath a shared segmental arch with splayed edges at the second floor of the projecting bay; denticulated cornice; mansard roof with slate shingles and two fluted dormers crowned by angular pediments filled with sunburst ornament; two window openings within the eastern dormer, and one window opening within the western dormer.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; doorbell panel, mailboxes, and light fixture installed next to basement entrance; replacement main entrance door and transom; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main-entrance recess; shingles painted; façade, stoop, and areaway wall painted; metal areaway gate; metal fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1278, 1280, 1282 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/28, 29, 30

Date: c. 1896 (NB 154-1896)

Architect/Builder: Michael J. McLaughlin

Original Owner: Michael J. McLaughlin

Type: Two-family houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Materials: Stone facades; galvanized iron cornices

Stores: Two and basement

History

These three two-family houses, grouped in an A-B-A arrangement, were constructed by Michael J. McLaughlin. Romanesque in style, this group features rough-faced stone banding, square-headed and round-headed window openings, quoined window surrounds, and door hoods with corbels and interlaced foliate ornament. Built after 1896, they were constructed at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Retaining nearly all of their significant historic features, these houses remain remarkably intact.

Description

1278 Bergen Street Three bays; rough-faced stone stoop with metal railing and newels; rough-faced stone quoining and lintels, and metal grilles at the basement windows; understoop opening with gate; main-entrance door hood composed of stone corbels with foliate ornament supporting diminutive fluted pilasters and a bush-hammered stone entablature; rough-faced stone block below each first-floor window; continuous, rough-faced stone bands at first floor; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors; continuous molding extending the length of the façade and engaging the cornice of the main-entrance door hood; round-headed window openings at the second floor with arches composed of alternating rough-faced and smooth-faced stone voussoirs and projecting extrados molding; projecting moldings at the second-floor window heads; modillioned cornice featuring decorative festoons and wreaths, and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal and glass storm doors and transom window at the main entrance; mailbox attached to understoop gate; light fixture at basement entrance; façade and stoop painted; portion of areaway fence replaced; wood trash bin in areaway. Site Features: Portion of historic metal areaway fence, with historic gate; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1280 Bergen Street Three bays; rough-faced stone stoop with metal railing and newels; understoop opening with metal gate; rough-faced stone quoining and lintels, and metal grilles at the basement windows; round-headed main entrance opening with wood-and-glass inner doors; round-headed window openings at the first floor; round-headed arch over each first-floor window and the main entrance opening, composed of alternating rough-faced and smooth-faced stone voussoirs and projecting extrados molding, springing from a continuous acanthus-leaf molding; continuous, projecting sills at the first and second floors; square-headed openings at the second floor, with rough-faced stone lintels and quoining; continuous projecting molding above the second-floor lintels; modillioned cornice featuring decorative festoons, wreaths, and an egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal-and-glass storm doors and transom at the main entrance; light fixture attached to façade next to understoop opening; façade and stoop painted; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1282 Bergen Street Three bays; rough-faced stone stoop with metal railing and newels; rough-faced quoining and lintels at the basement windows; pair of wood-and-glass main-entrance doors; main-entrance door hood composed of stone corbels with foliate ornament supporting diminutive fluted pilasters and a bush-hammered stone entablature; rough-faced stone block below each first-floor window; continuous, rough-faced stone bands at the first floor; continuous projecting sills at first and second floors; continuous molding extending the length of the façade and engaging the cornice of the main entrance door hood; round-headed window openings at the second floor with arches composed of alternating rough-faced and smooth-faced stone voussoirs and projecting extrados molding; projecting moldings at the second-floor window heads; modillioned cornice featuring decorative festoons and wreaths and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; basement window grilles; stoop and facade painted; planter, concrete ramp, and pipe railing in areaway. Site Features: Concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38

Date: c.1898 (NB 480-1898)

Architect/Builder: F.K Taylor

Original Owner: F.K. Taylor

Type: Two-family houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Stone facades

Stores: Two and basement

History

Although these eight Renaissance Revival-style houses, grouped in an A-B-A-B-A-B-B-A arrangement, mimic single-family row houses, they were built as two-family dwellings that were “self-supporting,” with “swell stone fronts, box stoops, hardwood trim, and sanitary plumbing,” according to an 1899 advertisement. By 1901, ads for the houses’ rental units were appearing in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, with one for 1284 Bergen seeking “a refined married couple or two young men, desiring second floor rooms” and promising an “excellent home table, with private family of two, in [a] beautiful home.” The houses of this well-preserved row retain nearly all of their significant historic features, including their original stone stoops and elaborate entrance surrounds with fluted pilasters, original modillioned cornices, and rough-faced stone bands, which add texture to their smooth-faced stone facades. They were built during a period in which multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers, due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York.

Description

1284 Bergen Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height bowed projection; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors with projecting sills and curved moldings below their panes, below a wood transom bar with an egg-and-dart molding and wood transom window; door surround featuring fluted pilasters and brackets supporting an entablature with a central cartouche, interlaced foliate ornament, and a projecting, molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone bands at all floors; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintel at the basement floor; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the bowed projection; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; rough-faced stone blocks below the first-floor sill and in the spandrel area between the first- and second-floor windows on the bowed projection; modillioned cornice with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Metal storm sashes at the first and second floors; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main-entrance recess; mailbox on west stoop cheek wall; doorbell panel on façade near understoop opening; façade and stoop painted; metal picket fence at eastern border of areaway. Site Features: Metal railing at front of areaway; concrete pavement; planting bed; hatch.

1286 Bergen Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, angled projecting bay; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; door surround featuring fluted pilasters and brackets supporting an entablature with a denticulated lower edge and a projecting, molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone bands at all floors; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintel at the basement floor; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; incised spandrel

panel below each second-floor opening on the projecting bay; modillioned cornice with wreaths and egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; mailbox attached to understoop gate; wood-and-glass main-entrance doors with kickplates, and main-entrance transom bar and window may be replacements; façade and stoop painted; metal fence at eastern border of areaway. Site Features: Metal areaway railing; concrete pavement; hatch.

1288 Bergen Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, angled projecting bay; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors with projecting sills and curved moldings below their panes, beneath a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding and wood transom window; door surround featuring fluted pilasters and brackets supporting an entablature with foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone bands at all floors; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintel at the basement floor; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; incised spandrel panel below each second-floor window on the projecting bay; modillioned cornice with wreaths and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; three mailboxes attached to understoop gate; kickplates added to main entrance doors; metal light fixtures attached to the pilasters of the main entrance surround; central basement window grille altered for air-conditioner cage; façade and stoop painted; metal areaway fence. Site Features: Concrete pavement; planting bed with brick edging; metal hatch.

1290 Bergen Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, bowed projection; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening; metal basement window grilles; wood-and-glass main entrance doors with projecting sills and curved moldings below their panes, below a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding and wood transom window; door surround featuring fluted pilasters and brackets supporting an entablature with a projecting, molded cornice and with a curved lower edge decorated with foliate ornament; rough-faced stone bands at all floors; incised panel below the first-floor sill on the bowed projection; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintel at the basement floor; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the bowed projection; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; rough-faced stone blocks within the spandrel area of the bowed projection; modillioned cornice with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; door installed within understoop opening; light fixture attached to main-entrance reveal; stoop and façade painted; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1292 Bergen Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, angled projecting bay; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors beneath a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding, and a wood transom window; door surround featuring fluted pilasters and plain brackets supporting an entablature with foliate ornament and a projecting, molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone bands at all floors; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintel at the basement floor; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; modillioned cornice decorated with wreaths and an egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; mailboxes attached to understoop gate; air conditioner cage at the central basement window grille; installation of metal kickplates at the main entrance doors; light fixture on main entrance reveal and on façade near understoop opening; façade and stoop painted; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1294 Bergen Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height bowed projection;

stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors with projecting sills and curved moldings below their panes, beneath a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding and a wood transom window; door surround with fluted pilasters and plain brackets supporting an entablature filled with foliate ornament and with a projecting, molded cornice; rough-faced stone bands at all floors; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintel at the basement floor; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the bowed projection; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone blocks below the first-floor sill and in the spandrel area between the first and second floors of the bowed projection; modillioned cornice with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; intercom box attached to façade next to the understoop opening; mailbox attached to understoop gate; light fixture attached to main entrance soffit; first-floor window grilles; façade and stoop painted; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1296 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors with projecting sills and curved moldings below their panes, beneath a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding and a wood transom window; door surround featuring fluted pilasters and plain brackets supporting an entablature with a cartouche and foliate ornament, and with a projecting, molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone bands at the first and second floors; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; modillioned cornice with wreaths and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; door within understoop opening; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; resurfacing of stoop and basement portion of façade; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Concrete pavement; planting bed.

1298 Bergen Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, bowed projection; stone stoop with rough-faced stone bands on the cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors with projecting sills and curved molding below their panes, beneath a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding and wood transom window; door surround featuring fluted pilasters and plain brackets supporting an entablature featuring interlaced foliate ornament, and a projecting, molded cornice; rough-faced stone bands at all floors; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced, continuous stone lintel at the basement; rough-faced, continuous stone lintels beneath projecting moldings at the first and second floors of the bowed projection; rough-faced stone lintel beneath a projecting molding at the easternmost second-floor window; metal basement window grilles; modillioned cornice with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixture and conduit on stoop cheek wall over the understoop opening; metal kickplates added to main entrance doors; stoop cheek walls resurfaced; metal areaway fence. Site Features: Concrete pavement; planting bed.

Significant References

“For Sale—House—Two-Family House” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 30, 1899), 33; “Just Finishing Eight New Houses” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 30, 1898), 27; “Must be Sold” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 6, 1901), 45; “A Refined Married Couple or Two Young Men” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 6, 1901), 42; “Self Supporting Homes!” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (February 21, 1899), 11; “1,284 Bergen Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 13, 1901), 10; “1,284 Bergen Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 9, 1902), 25; New York City Department of

Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

**1300-1308 Bergen Street
(a/k/a 120 Kingston Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1222/40
See: 120 Kingston Avenue

**71 TO 95 BROOKLYN AVENUE (EAST SIDE)
Between Dean Street and Pacific Street**

71-75 Brooklyn Avenue (a/k/a 1392-1394 Pacific Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/7

Date: c.1905 (NB 540-1905)
Architect: Parfitt Brothers
Original Owner: Nostrand Realty Company
Type: Flats
Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival
Materials: Brick and stone facades
Stories: Four and basement

History

Like the adjacent houses at 1402 and 1404 Pacific Street, this flats building was designed by Parfitt Brothers, one of Brooklyn's most successful late-nineteenth-century architectural firms and a pioneer in the design of apartment houses for Brooklyn's middle class. This building was constructed contemporaneously with the other two buildings, and was intended, with them, to present a unified façade; its rusticated first floor, Palladian window, sills and lintels, and cornice are identical to those of Nos. 1402 and 1404, and the bowed projections on its Pacific Avenue façade answer those of its two sister buildings. The building, which was constructed at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in population and property values in greater New York, remains well-preserved, retaining nearly all of its historic features.

Description

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: Brick and stone basement; iron-spot Roman brick at the first through fourth floors, rusticated at the first floor; quoins at the north and south corners of the façade; two full-height, two-window-wide, bowed projections; metal fire escape; stone stoop with paneled newels crowned by urns; main entrance portico featuring freestanding columns and pilasters supporting a roof crowned by a balustrade; molded, eared main-entrance surround with a foliate keystone, crowned by a cartouche; understoop opening with metal gate; basement openings; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes within the two basement openings north of the stoop; molded first-floor lintel course, which wraps around to the north façade; plain sills at the second, third, and fourth floors; splayed lintels at the second and third floors; rectangular lintels at the fourth floor; modillioned cornice decorated with festoons, which wraps around to the north and south facades. North Façade: Stone basement; iron-spot brick at the first through fourth floors, rusticated at the first floor; full-height, two-window-wide bowed projection; basement openings; Palladian window at the first floor, featuring a bracketed sill, columnar mullions supporting plain entablatures, and a central round arch with a foliate keystone; molded first-floor lintel course, which wraps around to the Brooklyn Avenue façade; simple sills at the second through fourth floors; splayed lintels at the second and third floors; rectangular lintels at the fourth floor;

denticulated cornice, decorated with festoons. South Façade: Brick; two bays; window openings with simple sills and lintels at the first through fourth floors; segmental-arch-headed basement opening crowned by a header-brick arch; modillioned cornice, decorated with festoons. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; replacement main-entrance door, sidelights, and transom; stone trim at the basement and first floors painted; south façade painted, with non-historic conduit and electrical boxes; planters within the areaway; metal areaway gate at stairs leading to understoop opening. Site Features: Metal areaway fences; concrete pavement.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

95 Brooklyn Avenue (a/k/a 1345 Dean Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/1

Date: c.1902 (NB 625-1902)

Architect: White & Roosen

Original Owner: J.A. Bliss

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Brick and limestone facades

Stories: Four and basement

History

This impressive Renaissance Revival-style building was designed by White & Roosen for owner John A. Bliss, at the same time they partnered to construct the adjacent houses at 1347 through 1353 Dean Street. Remaining largely intact today, the building, which originally contained eight flats, is notable for its curved north and south facades, as well as its abundance of classically inspired ornament, including its rusticated stone ground floor, impressive main entrance crowned by a balcony supported by large consoles, three-sided oriel windows on the Brooklyn Avenue façade, quoined window surrounds, rusticated brickwork, and historic modillioned cornice, which wraps the three visible facades. The building, which was constructed at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in population and property values in greater New York, remains well-preserved.

Description

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: Seven bays at the first floor; eight bays at the upper stories; rusticated limestone first floor; orange Roman brick with stone trim at the second, third, and fourth floors; three-story, three-sided oriel windows at the north and south ends of the façade; leaded-glass sashes at the third-northernmost and third-southernmost bays; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows within the oriels; wood brickmolds at the other windows; two metal fire escapes; square-headed openings with metal grilles at the basement floor; stone front steps; round-headed main-entrance opening containing a metal-and-glass gate and transom grille, both with ornate metal tracery; projecting stone main-entrance surround featuring a banded molding crowned by a cartouche, and large consoles supporting a balcony with stone balustrade; single and paired window openings at the first floor; projecting stone sillcourse extending the width of the façade and wrapping around to the south facade; rusticated brickwork at the second through fourth floors; three-story, three-sided metal oriel windows surrounded by brick quoining, featuring spandrel panels and pediments, and crowned by projecting, molded cornices; quoined window surrounds at the two central second- and third-floor windows; foliate keystones at the two central

second-floor windows, and angular pediments at the two central third-floor windows; simple projecting stone sills at the second through fourth floors; splayed lintels with keystones at the second and third floors; bracketed lintels at the fourth floor; continuous stepped lintel course at the fourth floor; modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding, which wraps around to the north and south facades. South Façade: Bowed façade; rusticated stone first floor; orange Roman brick with stone trim at the second, third, and fourth floors; square-headed basement window openings with metal grilles; projecting sills at the first floor; projecting stone sillcourse at the second floor extending the width of the façade and wrapping around to the main façade; quoined window surrounds and foliate keystones at the second floor; sills and splayed lintels with keystones at the third floor; continuous sill, bracketed lintels, and lintel course at the fourth floor; modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding, which wraps around to the main façade. North Façade: Bowed orange-brick façade; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; metal basement window grilles; basement entrance with metal gate; stone lintels and sills; modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding, which wraps around to the main façade. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal railings at the front steps; metal light fixtures flanking the main entrance; two missing finials at the balustrade over the main entrance; metal conduit and light fixture at the first floor of the north façade; Site Features: Metal areaway fence; metal gate at north areaway; concrete pavement; planting beds.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

96 BROOKLYN AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN PACIFIC STREET AND DEAN STREET

The John and Elizabeth Truslow House (A Designated New York City Landmark)

96 Brooklyn Avenue, aka 1331-1343 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1208/47

Date: 1887-88 (no NB)

Architect: Parfitt Brothers

Original Owner/Developer: John and Elizabeth Truslow

Type: Free-standing house

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Material: Red brick, sandstone and granite trim

Stories: Three and a half and basement

History

The John and Elizabeth Truslow House was designed by the prominent Brooklyn architectural firm of Parfitt Brothers and erected in 1887-88. Truslow was in the coal business, and then became a manufacturer of stoves before being appointed to the Brooklyn Board of Assessors. He commissioned this house after his retirement. The Truslow family resided in the house for eight years. In 1896 the house was sold to Reverend Adolphus J.F. Behrends, minister of the Central Congregational Church (demolished) on Hancock Street near Franklin Avenue. His heirs sold the house in 1902 to William G. Hoople, a merchant. In 1910, his heirs sold the property to Maria (or Marie) de Angel, wife of South American coffee exporter Alejandro de Angel. From 1920 until 1943, it was owned by Helen M. McGratty, wife of marble dealer Edward J. McCratty. Dr. Ethlin Lamos bought the property in 1943 and his estate held it until 1995. Dr. Lamos used the building as a residence and office and also added apartments on the upper floors. In 1954, he built a one-story addition at the rear and added a third story to the two-story rear wing. It was

designated a New York City landmark in 1997.

Description

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: Asymmetrically massed three-story house; red brick with red sandstone and granite trim; rough-faced stone base; two intersecting gabled wings, front wing facing east onto Brooklyn Avenue and second wing, projecting south towards Dean Street; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; pair of round-arched openings at the first floor, each with rough-faced sandstone voussoirs; third arch opening at the southern elevation of the wing, facing Dean Street; the arches are supported at the corner by granite columns with foliate capitals; sandstone belt course between the first and second floors; course of raised brick between the second and third floors; one-over-one double-hung wood sash; stone sills; splayed brick lintels; metal denticulated cornice at the gable capped by a finial with a ball; above the entrance arch on the south elevation of the gable at the third story is a window that projects above the roofline and is capped by a hipped roof with slate shingles and a wrought-iron finial

Alterations: the porch formed by the three round-arched openings has been enclosed; light with exposed conduit

Roof: slate shingles

Dean Street Façade: the corners of the gable are chamfered; the projecting corners of the second story are supported by granite columns with foliate sandstone capitals; sandstone band between first and second floors; projecting brick chimney at the second and third floors with a sandstone corbel and corbelled brick work; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; stone sills; splayed brick lintels; denticulated cornice at the gable; square pressed metal-clad oriels with one window at each exterior elevation project from each corner at the third story, each oriel has a pyramidal roof with slate shingles and a finial capped by a ball; shed dormer window facing east; single window at the second story of the rear façade; rear wing facing Dean Street with a large triple window at the first floor and two windows at the second floor

Alterations: steel casement windows and vertical brick support at the east façade, first story window facing Brooklyn Avenue; small square window at the third floor facing Brooklyn Avenue may not be original; aluminum sash at second floor of south and east facades; light fixtures with exposed conduit

North Side Façade: red brick façade with arch-headed window openings; chimney; door with brick stoop; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; dormer at roof; downspout

Alterations: light fixture with exposed conduit

West Rear Façade: intersecting gables with chimney; cornices with dentils; brick lintels and brownstone sills; arch-headed lintels at rear of front wing with an arch-headed window at the attic; slate roof

Alterations: red brick third story added at southwest corner; satellite dish at rooftop railing of third story addition; one story and basement red brick rear yard addition

Garage: non-historic red brick one-story garage in rear yard at the northwest corner of the lot

Site Features: historic iron fence and gates with non-historic chain link fence attached on bluestone curb at the street facades; part of bluestone sidewalk remains at Brooklyn Avenue; planted front and side yards; bluestone entrance walkway

Significant References

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, *John and Elizabeth Truslow House Designation Report* (LP-1964) prepared by Andrew S. Dolkart

**97 TO 117 BROOKLYN AVENUE (EAST SIDE)
Between Bergen Street and Dean Street**

97-105 Brooklyn Avenue (a/k/a 1346 Dean Street)
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/8

Building Name: Deanbrook Hall Apartments
Date: c.1931 (NB 2036-1931)
Architect: Seelig & Finkelstein
Original Owner: Scheckner Realty Company
Type: Apartment house
Style/Ornament: Medieval Revival
Materials: Brick and stone
Stories: Six

History

This apartment house, drawing upon precedents in medieval architecture, was constructed after the opening of the IRT Subway along Eastern Parkway, when many freestanding mansions were being demolished for the construction of middle-class, six-story elevator apartments. The building remains well-preserved, retaining nearly all of its significant historic features, including its asymmetrical main-entrance surround and its balconets, decorative brickwork, rooftop gables and towers, and other picturesque detailing. Its architects, Seelig & Finkelstein, also designed Harding Court, the four-story apartment house directly to its south.

Description

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: Twelve bays; multi-colored brick, laid in Flemish bond at the first floor; metal fire escape at the southern end of the façade; main-entrance doors and transom grille, both with metal tracery, within a molded and quoined enframement; two granite front steps; large, asymmetrical projecting door surround featuring stone buttresses, a pointed niche, copper flashing, and, south of the entrance, a square-headed window opening with stone sill and bracketed wood window hood with slate shingles; two pointed-arch door openings with header-brick surrounds and metal light fixtures at the first floor; four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung wood sashes within some basement window openings; single and paired windows north of the main entrance crowned by segmental arches and brick transom panels, and with a band of corbelled brickwork at their heads; brick lintels at the first-floor windows south of the main entrance; single and paired windows with plain stone sills at the second through sixth floors; continuous soldier-brick sill at the southern portion of the fifth floor; angular header-brick arches over the six southernmost sixth-floor windows; projecting bay over the main entrance featuring a bracketed sill at the second floor and a machicolated brick-and-stone balconet at the fifth floor, and crowned by an angular pediment with stone coping; decorative round-arched brickwork between the fifth- and sixth-floor openings, on the northern portion of the façade; angular gables with pointed niches and a metal balconet at the northernmost gable, piercing the roofline; central pyramidal tower with slate-shingle roof and copper finial; crenellated tower at the northwestern corner of the building with two pointed-arch openings and a stone waterspout. Dean Street Façade: Three large bays, with two lightwells; four metal fire escapes; multi-colored brick laid in Flemish bond at the first floor; square-headed basement openings; brick walls with circular and polygonal openings, metal grilles, and metal gates at the lightwell entrances; paired metal casement windows with transoms at the north-facing first-floor openings in the western light well; single and paired windows at the first floor crowned by segmental arches and brick transom

panels, and with a continuous band of corbelled brickwork at their heads; plain stone sills, continuous at the second floor; various window-head treatments, including angular arches with stone springers, flat soldier-brick lintels, round arches, and segmental arches, at the second-through-sixth-floor windows; corbelled, machicolated window hoods over two third-floor window openings on the central bay; continuous brick sills supported by brick corbels at the fifth floor of the western bay and the easternmost fifth-floor window; crenellated tower with pointed-arch openings and a metal balconet at the northeast corner of the building; pyramidal tower with slate-shingle roof and copper finial; angular gables with pointed-arch niches and metal balconets piercing the roofline. East Façade: Brick; plain stone sills; segmental-arch-headed window openings; metal downspout. South Façade: Brick; plain stone sills; mixture of square-headed and segmental-arch-headed window openings. Alterations (Brooklyn Avenue Façade): Replacement sashes; fixed canvas awning and metal light fixtures at the main entrance; replacement doors within the two pointed-arch openings; some basement openings sealed with wood; metal conduit and wire at the southern end of the first floor; rooftop telecommunications equipment. Alterations (Dean Street Façade): Replacement sashes; sealed basement openings at the central and eastern bays; repointing, with wide mortar joints, of portions of the façade; rooftop telecommunications equipment. Alterations (East and South Facades): Painted; replacement sashes. Site Features: Low metal fence on stone base; planting beds; concrete pavement.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

107-117 Brooklyn Avenue (a/k/a 1237-1245 Bergen Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/1

Building Name: Harding Court Apartments

Date: 1922-23 (NB 621-1922)

Architect: Seelig & Finkelstein

Original Owner: Theon Realty Corp.

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Colonial Revival

Materials: Brick, primarily in common bond at the first floor, and English bond at the upper stories; limestone trim

Stories: Four

History

This flats building, like the adjacent elevator apartment house at 97-105 Brooklyn Avenue, was designed by Seelig & Finkelstein. Replacing a two-and-one-half-story stone villa formerly on its site, the building, known as Harding Court, was described upon its completion by the *New York Times* as “constructed of brick, modern throughout, and compris[ing] 139 rooms, accommodating 35 families in three, four, five, and seven room suites, with two baths for the larger suites.”

Although its window sashes have been replaced, Harding Court remains very well preserved, retaining nearly all of its original ornament and other significant historical features.

Description

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: Stone basement crowned by a continuous projecting molding; limestone trim; first floor is primarily of common-bond brick; second-, third-, and fourth floors are primarily of English-bond brick; continuous soldier- and header-brick course below the first-floor sills; continuous basketweave-bond band above the first-floor windows; header- and soldier-

brick window surrounds at the second, third, and fourth floors, except at the two central second-floor windows, which are paired within a projecting, pilastered surround with a molded cornice supported by brackets; pair of metal-and-glass main entrance doors with sidelights and transom, reached by two stone steps; main-entrance enframing decorated with egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel moldings, and carved foliate ornament, within a larger surround featuring engaged Corinthian columns, an entablature with incised lettering reading "HARDING COURT," a denticulated and modillioned projecting cornice crowned by urns, and two windows with projecting, molded sills, carved foliate panels below the sills, and round-headed transom panels; three metal fire escapes at the second through fourth floors; projecting, molded stone window surrounds at the first floor; continuous stone sill at the second floor, projecting and molded except at the locations of the fire escapes; stone balconets supported by brackets, with iron railings, at the outermost second-floor bays; iron balconet railing between the two northern urns over the main entrance; stone sills at the third floor; continuous stone sill at the fourth floor; stone balconet supported by brackets, with an iron railing, at the fourth floor; grouped vertical stone bands and continuous, projecting stone molding above the fourth-floor windows; brick parapet with stone coping and with a central projection and projections at its northern and southern ends; stone cartouches at the northern and southern parapet projections; stone decoration composed of three medallions joined by a band and flanked by blind balustrades at the central parapet projection, which features decorative scrolls. Bergen Street Façade: Stone basement crowned by a continuous projecting molding; limestone trim; first floor is primarily of common-bond brick; second-, third-, and fourth floors are primarily of English-bond brick; continuous soldier- and header-brick course below the first-floor sills; continuous basketweave-bond band above the first-floor windows; header- and soldier-brick window surrounds at the second, third, and fourth floors; entrance at the third-westernmost first-floor bay containing a molded wood transom bar, paneled wood transom panel, and paneled wood reveal; metal fire escape at the eastern end of the façade; projecting, molded stone window and door surrounds at the first floor; continuous stone sill at the second floor, projecting and molded except at the location of the fire escape; stone balconets supported by brackets, with iron railings, at the outermost and central second-floor bays; stone sills at the third floor; continuous stone sill at the fourth floor; stone balconet supported by brackets, with an iron railing, at the fourth floor's central bay; continuous, projecting stone molding above the fourth-floor windows; brick parapet with stone coping and with a central projection and projections at its eastern and western ends; stone cartouches at the eastern and western parapet projections; stone decoration composed of three medallions joined by a band and flanked by blind balustrades at the central parapet projection, which features decorative scrolls. East Façade: Common-bond brick; segmental-arch-headed window openings with stone sills; metal fire escapes; metal downspout. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixtures and conduit attached to the main-entrance reveal; basement openings sealed; replacement door, light fixture, and conduit at the Bergen Street entrance; main-entrance surround and basement painted. Site Features: Metal areaway fences on concrete curbs; planting beds; concrete pavement; metal gate at rear areaway.

Significant References

New York Times (December 9, 1923), RE1; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

98 TO 120 BROOKLYN AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN DEAN STREET AND BERGEN STREET

98 Brooklyn Avenue, aka 1344 Dean Street, 100, 102, 104 Brooklyn Avenue
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/39, 40, 41, 42

Date: c.1885 (NB 216-1885)
Architect: Amzi Hill
Original Owner/Developer: Jordan L. Snedecor
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Neo-Grec
Material: Brownstone, red brick, metal cornice
Stories: Three and basement

History

These four neo-Grec style row houses were designed with identical front facades by architect Amzi Hill for builder Jordan L. Snedecor, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Amzi Hill was a prolific architect who designed many rows of houses in the district. The incised door and window surrounds and cornice resting on angular brackets are typical of the neo-Grec style. The houses are largely intact except for the one-story addition at the rear of 98 Brooklyn Avenue, replacement of stoop railings at 100, 102 and 104 Brooklyn Avenue and the metal platform and altered basement door entrance at 104 Brooklyn Avenue.

Description

98 Brooklyn Avenue aka 1344 Dean Street

Brooklyn Avenue Facade: two bays; incised brownstone door and window surrounds with bracketed hoods and bracketed sills at the second and third floor windows; paired windows at the first floor with incised pediment; basement windows with wrought-iron guards; stone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: aluminum sash; light fixture with exposed conduit at basement; three mailboxes at basement; intercom by entrance door; front façade and stoop painted.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate, fence modified by additional railing at top; concrete areaway.

Dean Street Façade: red brick façade with stone course between basement and first floors; two-story projecting bay at basement and first floors with windows on all three sides and a cornice with brackets; three bays of windows with brownstone lintels and sills; basement windows with wrought-iron guards; two chimneys.

Alterations: aluminum sash

Site Features: iron fence; concrete areaway.

Rear Façade: parged red brick; two bays; brownstone lintel and sills; fire escape. Alterations: one story addition with siding at basement; exposed conduit from Dean Street façade to rear façade.

Site Features: historic fence with non-historic gate

100 Brooklyn Avenue

two bays; incised brownstone door and window surrounds with bracketed hoods and bracketed sills at the second and third floor windows; paired windows at the first floor with incised pediment; basement windows with wrought-iron guards; stone stoop; wood and glass double doors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: railing at stoop; plywood in place of glass panel at entrance door; aluminum sash; basement door beneath stoop with metal door and mailbox attached; light fixture above entrance door; front façade painted; stoop resurfaced.

Rear Façade: red brick; brownstone lintel and sills.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence, gate removed; concrete areaway

102 Brooklyn Avenue

two bays; incised brownstone door and window surrounds with bracketed hoods and bracketed sills at the second and third floor windows; paired windows at the first floor with incised pediment; basement windows with wrought-iron guards; stone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: railing at stoop; metal grille door at entrance; aluminum sash; front façade painted; stoop resurfaced.

Rear Façade: parged red brick; brownstone lintel and sills.

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway.

104 Brooklyn Avenue

two bays; incised brownstone door and window surrounds with bracketed hoods and bracketed sills at the second and third floor windows; paired windows at the first floor with incised pediment; basement windows with wrought-iron guards; stone stoop; cornice with brackets.

Alterations: stoop railing; entrance door; aluminum sash; window grilles at first floor; metal platform and railing with two vertical supports at first floor; metal and glass basement door beneath stoop in altered entrance way (built out with cement blocks); front façade painted.

Rear Façade: parged red brick; brownstone lintel and sills.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

106 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/43

Date: c.1877 (NB 19-1877)

Architect: William A. Mundell

Original Owner/Developer: William A. Mundell

Type: Attached house

Style/Ornament: No style

Material: Siding

Stories: Three and basement

History

This frame house was designed and built by William A. Mundell c.1877 in the neo-Grec style. It was clad with wood clapboard and had decorative door and window lintels and a cornice with angular brackets. The house was built at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Height area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. This house has been substantially altered.

Description

Three bays; historic wood paneled door reveal; building substantially altered.

Alterations: siding; door and window lintels and cornice removed; brick and concrete stoop with metal railing; entrance door; aluminum sash; window grilles at first floor; door beneath stoop; basement windows boarded up; parapet wall with a peaked center.

Site Features: non-historic metal fence near entrance beneath stoop; historic areaway fence; concrete areaway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

108 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/44

Date: c.1889 (NB 1472-1889)

Architect: John L. Young

Original Owner/Developer: George Graham

Type: Attached house

Style/Ornament: Neo-Grec

Material: Brick and brownstone, iron cornice

Stories: Three and basement

History

This neo-Grec style house was designed by John L. Young and built c.1889 by George Graham, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. The incised door and window lintels and cornice with angular brackets are typical of the neo-Grec style. The house is substantially intact.

Description

three bays; two northern-most bays angled; smooth and rough-faced brownstone base, brick upper floors; incised bracketed brownstone door and window hoods and bracketed sills; basement windows with wrought-iron window grilles; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; aluminum sash; mailbox at basement door; two light fixtures near entrance door; façade, lintels, sills and stoop painted.

Site Features: historic areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway painted.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (June 29, 1889), 932.

110, 112, 114, 116 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/45, 46, 47, 48

Date: c.1879 (NB 14-1879)

Architect: Samuel Peden, Jr.

Original Owner/Developer: Jordan S. Snedecor

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Neo-Grec

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Two and basement

History

These neo-Grec style row houses were built c.1879 by Jordan Snedecor to the designs of Samuel

Peden, Jr., at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. These four row houses had identical facades when they were constructed. The incised door and window surrounds and cornice with angular brackets are typical of the style. Both No. 112 and 114 have had third story rooftop additions constructed.

Description

110 Brooklyn Avenue

two bays; incised brownstone door surround with bracketed pediment and pilasters; incised brownstone window surrounds with projecting bracketed lintel, pilasters and footed sills; basement window with wrought-iron grilles; brownstone banding with decorative circular detail at basement; brownstone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; arch-headed transom above entrance door; cornice with brackets.

Alterations: stoop cheek walls and metal railings; entrance door; aluminum sash; façade and stoop painted

Site Features: non-historic low concrete wall (painted) and metal areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway.

112 Brooklyn Avenue

two bays; incised brownstone door surround with bracketed pediment and pilasters; incised brownstone window surrounds with projecting lintel, pilasters and footed sills; basement window with wrought-iron grille; brownstone banding with decorative circular detail at basement; brownstone stoop; transom above entrance door.

Alterations: metal railings at stoop; window grille at first floor; metal canopy above basement door; entrance door; basement door and altered opening (built out with brick); light fixture near entrance door; aluminum sash; incising on door and window pilasters removed; cornice removed; red brick third-story added; façade and stoop painted.

Site Features: non-historic metal areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway.

114 Brooklyn Avenue

two bays; incised brownstone door surround with bracketed pediment and pilasters; incised brownstone window surrounds with projecting lintel, pilasters and footed sills; brownstone banding with decorative circular detail at basement; brownstone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; arch-headed transom above entrance door;

Alterations: metal railings at stoop; entrance door; light fixture above entrance door; window grille at basement; aluminum sash; incising on the pilasters of one of the second floor windows removed; cornice removed; third-story with slate pitched roof and metal cresting added; light fixture with exposed conduit at basement door; façade and stoop painted.

Site Features: non-historic metal areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway

116 Brooklyn Avenue

two bays; incised brownstone door surround with bracketed pediment and pilasters; incised brownstone window surrounds with projecting lintel, pilasters and footed sills; basement window with wrought-iron grille; brownstone banding with decorative circular detail at basement; brownstone stoop; arch-headed transom above entrance door; cornice with brackets.

Alterations: metal railings at stoop; aluminum sash; door beneath stoop; entrance door; light fixture at basement door; metal box at center of second floor; façade and stoop painted

Site Features: non-historic metal areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and

alterations (ALT) applications files; *Brooklyn Eagle*, June 7, 1890, page 1.

118-120 Brooklyn Avenue, aka 1235 Bergen Street
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/49

Date: c. 1893 (NB 1319-1893)
Architect: Henry B. Hill
Original Owner/Developer: Jordan L. Snedecor
Type: Semi-attached house
Style/Ornament: Queen Anne
Material: Brick, brownstone, stone trim, slate roof
Stories: Three and basement

History

This seventeen-room Queen Anne style house was designed by Henry B. Hill and built c.1893 by Jordan L. Snedecor, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions. By 1898 the house was owned by James B. Laing, a wholesale commission merchant. This house is largely intact and is one of the few surviving mansions in the Crown Heights North area.

Description

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: three irregularly spaced bays; brownstone base with brick upper floors; rough-faced stone course at transom level of the first and second floors; arch-headed window lintels at first floor; rough-faced stone window lintels with voussoirs and keystone on southern-most bay and voussoirs and label molding on northern-most bay; projecting sills; stained-glass transoms at first and second floors; pedimented stone entrance portico with a decorative circular design and ribbon motif in the pediment and a denticulated cornice; stone stoop; wood mullions with twisted column motif; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; cornice.

Alterations: façade and stoop painted; window grilles at first floor; aluminum sash; metal entrance door with mailbox; light fixture with exposed conduit near entrance door; railing at stoop

Roof: slate-covered mansard with three gable dormers with pediments and curved surrounds; decorative sunburst designs in the dormer pediments and surrounds and dentils in the pediments.

Site Features: historic low brownstone areaway wall with non-historic metal gate; chain link fence behind the areaway wall.

Bergen Street Façade: brownstone base with brick upper walls; rough-faced stone course at the transom level of the first and second floors; rough-faced stone window lintels; projecting sills; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; stained-glass transoms at first floor; two small stained-glass windows at second floor; angled bay at western-most end; metal oriel with paired windows and stained-glass transoms at first floor; cornice.

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; aluminum sash; façade painted.

Roof: slate-covered mansard roof with three gable dormers that are similar to the ones on the Brooklyn Avenue facade; two corbelled brick chimneys with inset panels.

Rear Façade: brownstone base and brick upper floors; one-story brick addition with grilles at the door and window opening, stoop and red metal canopy above the door.

Alterations: two white metal gutters; window grille at first floor; aluminum sash; satellite dish at second floor.

Roof: slate-covered mansard roof with three gable dormers; satellite dish and antennae.

Site Features: chain link fence; concrete parking area with non-historic gate.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; “For Sale – House” *Brooklyn Eagle*, March 4, 1896, 9; “Brooklyn Society” *Brooklyn Eagle*, December 11, 1898, 30; “Funeral of James B. Laing” *Brooklyn Eagle*, November 30, 1902, 2.

119 TO 143 BROOKLYN AVENUE (EAST SIDE) Between St. Mark’s Avenue and Bergen Street

119 (a/k/a 1238 Bergen Street), 121, 123, 125 Brooklyn Avenue
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/12, 11, 10, 9

Date: c.1894 (NB 110-1894)
Architect: John Fraser
Original Owner: John Fraser
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival
Materials: Brownstone facades
Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of classically inspired row houses was constructed circa 1894, during the period in which transportation improvements spurred the construction of elegant brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Although they have experienced some alterations—most importantly, the removal, at the three northernmost houses, of their shared cornice with pitched, tiled roof—these houses have retained most of their significant features, including their impressive stone stoops, ornate door surrounds, foliate ornament, and many of their historic leaded-glass sashes. Of the four, the corner house, No. 119, is the most impressive, featuring a long stoop and a temple-like door surround at its main, Bergen Street entrance. Not surprisingly, the residents of 119 Brooklyn Avenue in its early years were apparently well-to-do; in 1901, they placed a lost-dog advertisement for their terrier, who had last been seen wearing a “Tiffany & Company silver collar.” In the following year, the residents of the same house placed an advertisement seeking one “pair cross matched docked tall horses, 16 hands high,” as well as a “small old pony suitable for children.”

Description

119 Brooklyn Avenue (a/k/a 1238 Bergen Street) Three bays; full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; brownstone first floor; orange Roman brick second and third floors with brownstone quoining at the corners of the projecting bay; basement metal window grilles; leaded-glass transoms within the two northernmost first-floor openings on the projecting bay; stone first-floor transom bars; rough-faced stone basement; smooth stone basement lintels; continuous, projecting molded sill at the first floor; balustrades in front of the first-floor windows, which are flanked by square pilasters with cushion capitals decorated with foliate ornament; molded entablatures with denticulated cornices over the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sill at the second floor above a wide brownstone spandrel; continuous brownstone spandrel between the second- and third-floor windows with a projecting molding and third-floor sill; continuous brownstone lintel at the third floor. Bergen Street Façade: Orange Roman brick; rough-faced stone stoop running parallel to the façade, with a fluted stone newel connecting the stoop with the areaway wall; semicircular opening in the stoop cheek wall with rough-faced stone voussoirs and molded extrados trim; eastern portion of stoop is brick with a brownstone band and

crown molding; understoop opening on east face of stoop; temple-like stone main-entrance surround featuring fluted pilasters with cushion capitals atop high bases, which support a molded entablature and large angular, molded and denticulated pediment containing an incised anthemion; pair of main-entrance doors below a molded transom bar, recessed between the two central pilasters; windows flanking the main-entrance doors with molded stone sills; projecting continuous stone molding below the first-floor sills with "119 BROOKLYN AVE" painted at its western end; basement window opening east of the stoop containing a metal grille; leaded-glass transom within the westernmost first-floor opening, which has a brownstone sill and lintel; two corbelled and channeled projecting chimney breasts extending vertically from the first-floor lintel level; continuous, projecting molded sill at the second and third floors; two square-headed windows at the second floor with stone lintels; one pair of small round-headed window openings at the second floor containing one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes, with a shared, molded stone sill and stone voussoirs; continuous, molded stone sill at the third floor; four square-headed windows at the third floor, all with stone lintels except for the westernmost window; wood brickmolds at the two central third-floor windows. Rear Façade: Three bays; brick; metal basement window grilles; three-sided first-floor oriel with leaded-glass transom at the central window; metal downspout; stone sills, lintels, and wood window brickmolds at the second and third floors; dogtoothed brick cornice. Garage: One story with Roman-brick east wall; rough-faced stone piers flanking the garage opening; portion of façade over opening is of brick, laid in running bond, with bricks over opening painted white in a diamond motif; stone coping. Alterations (Brooklyn Avenue Façade): Replacement sashes; cornice removed, exposing brick parapet, which has been parged. Alterations (Bergen Street Façade): Replacement sashes; portions of stoop resurfaced; semicircular opening on stoop cheek wall filled with stucco; opening on north face of stoop filled with brownstone-colored stucco and a window; metal railing at the eastern portion of the stoop; replacement door within the understoop opening; light fixtures attached to the main-entrance pilasters; cornice removed, exposing brick parapet, which has been parged. Alterations (Rear Façade): Replacement sashes; single-story, parged brick rear addition; transom panels installed at the outer window openings on the oriel; window grille at the southernmost oriel opening; two metal louvers at the first floor. Alterations (Garage): Replacement roll-up door; east wall painted; west wall parged. Site Features: Rough-faced stone front areaway wall; metal fence east of stoop; Roman-brick wall with stone quoining and a metal gate, crowned by a metal fence, east of the stoop; concrete pavement and yard with trees at front areaway.

121 Brooklyn Avenue Four bays at the first and second floors, including a basement-through-second-floor, three-window-wide bowed projection; three bays at the third floor; rough-faced brownstone basement; smooth-faced brownstone first floor; orange Roman brick at the second and third floors, with brownstone trim; leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; second-floor round-headed opening north of the bowed projection; elliptical window opening at the third floor; metal basement security grilles; rough-faced brownstone box stoop with foliate decoration at the front corner of the cheek wall; segmental opening on the front of the cheek wall; main-entrance door within a surround featuring paneled pilasters, cushion capitals with foliate ornament, and an angular pediment filled with interlaced foliate ornament; projecting molding below the balustrades at the first-floor window openings, which feature stone transom bars; pilasters with cushion capitals featuring foliate decoration flanking the first-floor windows; continuous, denticulated molding above the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sill at the second floor; continuous, smooth-faced stone lintel over the second-floor openings on the bowed projection, and below a stone balustrade; stone arch with molded, projecting extrados trim over the round-headed second floor window; molded brownstone surround at the third-floor elliptical window; carved foliate panel below the elliptical window. Rear Façade: Three bays; three-sided first-floor oriel; projecting stone sills; metal downspout; square-headed window openings with projecting sills; dogtoothed brick cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor metal

window grilles; grille within the front cheek wall opening damaged; doorbell installed at understoop opening; main-entrance security gate and transom grille; light fixture attached at the second floor of the main façade; front cornice removed and portion of front façade above the third-floor windows parged; rear façade parged and window grilles installed at the oriel windows.

Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

123 Brooklyn Avenue Four bays at the first and second floors, including a basement-through-second-floor, three-window-wide, bowed projection; rough-faced brownstone basement; smooth-faced brownstone first floor; orange Roman brick at the second and third floors, with brownstone trim; second-floor round-headed opening north of the bowed projection; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone box stoop with foliate decoration at the corner of the front cheek wall and segmental opening on the front of the cheek wall; understoop opening with metal gate; main-entrance opening with paneled wood-and-glass door, paneled wood reveal, and brownstone transom bar; elaborate main entrance overdoor featuring corbels, pilasters with decorative diamonds, and a panel filled with interlaced foliate ornament and a large medallion; continuous, smooth-faced stone lintel at the basement; projecting molding below the balustrades at the first-floor window openings, which feature stone transom bars; pilasters with cushion capitals featuring foliate decoration flanking the first-floor windows; continuous, denticulated molding above the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sill at the second floor; continuous, smooth-faced stone lintel over the second-floor openings on the bowed projection, below a stone balustrade; stone arch with molded, projecting extrados trim over the round-headed second floor window. Rear Façade: Brick; three-sided first-floor oriel; projecting stone sills; dogtoothed brick cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement grille within the front cheek wall opening; mailbox attached to understoop gate; two light fixtures attached to the main-entrance transom bar; parged portion of façade above the third-floor windows; stoop, areaway wall, and brownstone portions of façade resurfaced; rear façade painted. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planting bed with Belgian-block edging; metal hatch.

125 Brooklyn Avenue Four bays at the first, second, and third floors, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; rough-faced brownstone basement; smooth-faced brownstone first floor; orange Roman brick at the second and third floors, with brownstone trim; wood window brickmolds; leaded-glass transoms at the first-floor windows; round-headed second-floor opening north of the projecting bay; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with tracery within the elliptical third-floor opening; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone box stoop with foliate decoration at the corner of the front cheek wall; understoop opening with metal gate; paneled wood-and-glass main-entrance door, brownstone transom bar, and wood transom window; brownstone door surround featuring paneled pilasters, capitals, and an angular pediment filled with foliate ornament, with a molded cornice; continuous, molded first-floor sill; pilasters with cushion capitals featuring foliate decoration flanking the first-floor window openings, which have stone transom bars; continuous, denticulated cornice above the first-floor windows; continuous projecting, molded sill at the second floor; brownstone quoining at the second- and third-floor corners of the projecting bay; continuous smooth-faced stone lintel over the second-floor windows on the projecting bay; brownstone arch with molded extrados trim over the northernmost second-floor window; continuous stone beltcourse between the second- and third-floor windows; molded brownstone surround at the third-floor elliptical window; carved foliate ornament below the third-floor elliptical opening; deep bracketed cornice with pitched roof. Rear Façade: Brick; three bays; three-sided first-floor oriel; stone lintels and sills; dogtoothed brick cornice. South Façade: Three bays; square-headed openings; leaded-glass transom sash at the westernmost first-floor opening; projecting brick chimney. Alterations: Metal storm sashes; metal stoop railing; mailbox mounted next to understoop opening; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main-entrance recess; metal address plate attached to the central basement window lintel; roof covered with asphalt shingles; metal downspout running down the façade and horizontally across the area above the first-floor windows; rooftop television antenna;

satellite dish at second floor of south façade; stoop, areaway wall, and brownstone portions of the front façade resurfaced. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

Significant References

“Lost—Yorkshire Terrier Dog (Male)” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 18, 1901), 20; “Wanted—Pair Cross Matched Docked Tall Horses” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (May 9, 1902), 17; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

127, 143 Brooklyn Avenue (a/k/a 839 St. Mark’s Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1222/1

Building Name: Dean Sage Residence

See: 839 St. Mark’s Avenue

122 to 146 BROOKLYN AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN BERGEN STREET AND ST. MARK’S AVENUE

122 Brooklyn Avenue, aka 1236 Bergen Street, 126, 128, 132, 134 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/39, 41, 42, 43, 44

Date: c.1918 (NB 436-1918)

Architect: Eric. O. Holmgren

Original Owner/Developer: Harry Hansen

Type: Semi-attached row houses with rear garages

Style/Ornament: Colonial Revival

Material: Red brick with stone trim, slate roof

Stories: Two and one-half and basement

History

This group of Colonial Revival style semi-attached houses was designed by Eric O. Holmgren and built c.1918 by Harry Hansen. These houses are among the last single-family houses built in the Crown Heights North area. The row consists of two pairs of semi-attached houses and one (No. 134) free-standing house. All of the houses were built with garages. The garage for 122 Brooklyn fronts on Bergen Street. The garages for the other four houses are set-back in the rear yards. 126 and 128 Brooklyn share a driveway and have garages that are attached to each other, while 132 and 134 Brooklyn have their own driveways and free-standing garages. The houses are largely intact and several retain their original stained-glass windows and leaded-glass transoms. The windows of the side facades of 126, 126, 132 and 134 are obliquely visible from Brooklyn Avenue.

Description

122 Brooklyn Avenue aka 1236 Bergen Street

Brooklyn Avenue Facade: red brick and stone porch; red brick façade laid in Flemish bond with stone keystones and banding; blind round-arched door surround with basket weave brick infill and outlined by two header courses; stone stoop; angled projecting bay at first floor with crenellated parapet; single-pane wood windows with transoms and header course lintels at first floor; eight-over-one double-hung wood windows with continuous header course lintels at second floor; two downspouts at either end of the facade

Alterations: metal entrance door with mailbox; window grilles at first floor; leaded-glass

transoms at first floor removed; southern-most downspout replaced; basement window grille.
Roof: slate-covered pitched roof with large gable dormer; gable dormer has stepped parapet with stone projecting molding; two four-over-one and one six-over-one double-hung wood windows at dormer; center window with blind round-arched with basket weave brick infill above; paneled brick cornice.

Bergen Street Façade: red brick with stone keystones above windows and banding at the basement; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; six-over-one double-hung wood windows at second and third floors; two small stained-glass windows at first floor and stained-glass window at center window of second floor and upper sash of center window at third floor; triple window with leaded-glass at first floor.

Alterations: window grilles at first floor.

Rear Façade: red brick with arch-headed window openings visible from Bergen Street; eight-over-one square-headed double-hung wood windows at top floor; downspout.

Rear Extension: one-story and basement red brick with stone trim rear yard addition; low stoop; wood and glass entrance door; three leaded-glass windows; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; non-historic metal grilles at first floor windows; non-historic metal entrance door; parged red brick rear wall; light fixture at rear; downspout.

Garage: one-story two-car red brick with stone trim garage at the lot line facing Bergen Street; non-historic metal garage door.

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; chain link fence between rear extension and garage.

126 Brooklyn Avenue

red brick and stone porch; red brick façade laid in Flemish bond with stone keystones and banding; blind round-arched door surround with basket weave brick infill and outlined by two header courses; stone stoop; angled projecting bay at first floor with crenellated parapet and single-pane window with leaded-glass transoms and header course lintels; eight-over-one double-hung wood windows with continuous header course lintels at second floor; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; two downspouts at either end of the facade

Alterations: metal entrance door; aluminum sash at basement; storm windows; two satellite dishes at side parapet wall; brick re-pointed.

Roof: slate-covered pitched roof with large gable dormer; gable dormer has stepped parapet with stone projecting molding; two four-over-one and one six-over-one double-hung wood windows at dormer; center window with blind round-arched with basket weave brick infill above; paneled brick cornice.

Side Façade: red brick façade with windows and stone keystones and trim visible from Brooklyn Avenue; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; six-over-one double-hung wood windows at second and third floor; stained-glass window at center of second and third floors; two small stained-glass windows and triple leaded-glass windows at first floor; storm windows.

Alterations: window grilles at first floor.

Rear Façade: red brick with arch-headed window openings visible from Bergen Street; eight-over-one square-headed double-hung wood windows at the top floor; downspout.

Alterations: partially parged rear wall; metal canopy at second floor visible from Bergen Street; awning at first floor visible from Brooklyn Avenue; brick re-pointed; storm windows.

Rear Extension: one-story red brick extension with door and low stoop and arch-headed window opening visible from Bergen Street; downspout.

Alterations: window grilles at first floor.

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; non-historic metal gate at shared concrete driveway.

128 Brooklyn Avenue

red brick and stone porch; red brick façade laid in Flemish bond with stone keystones and banding; blind round-arched door surround with basket weave brick infill and outlined by two header courses; stone stoop; angled projecting bay at first floor with crenellated parapet and header course lintels; continuous header course window lintels at second floor; two downspouts at either end of the facade

Alterations: entrance door with grille; metal canopy above door; aluminum sash; metal window grilles at basement and first floor; two light fixtures by entrance door; brick re-pointed

Side Façade: red brick façade with windows and stone keystones and trim visible from Brooklyn Avenue; two small stained-glass windows at first floor and center windows at second and third floors; triple leaded-glass window at first floor; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; aluminum sash at second and third floors.

Roof: slate-covered pitched roof with large gable dormer; gable dormer has stepped parapet with stone projecting molding; aluminum windows at dormer; center window with blind round-arched with basket weave brick infill above; paneled brick cornice.

Rear Façade: parged red brick rear façade with arch-headed window openings visible from Bergen Street; multi-pane wood casement window at second floor; downspout.

Rear Extension: one-story parged brick with arch-headed window openings; aluminum sash; window grilles

Garage: one-story, two-car garage set-back from house; non-historic metal garage door

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; non-historic metal gate at shared concrete driveway; chain-link fence in rear of driveway

132 Brooklyn Avenue

red brick and stone porch; red brick façade laid in Flemish bond with stone keystones and banding; blind round-arched door surround with basket weave brick infill and outlined by two header courses; stone stoop; wood and glass entrance door; angled projecting bay at first floor with crenellated parapet and header course lintels; continuous header course window lintels at second floor; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; two downspouts at either end of the facade

Alterations: metal and glass storm door; aluminum sash; window grilles at first floor; two light fixtures by entrance door; brick re-pointed

Roof: slate-covered pitched roof with large gable dormer; gable dormer has stepped parapet with stone projecting molding; aluminum windows at dormer; center window with blind round-arched with basket weave brick infill above; paneled brick cornice; metal flashing at the ridge.

Side Façade: red brick with square-headed windows and stone keystones and trim visible from Brooklyn Avenue; multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at front two windows at second and third floors and rear window at second floor; basement windows with wrought-iron

grilles

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; light with exposed conduit

Rear Façade: parged red brick rear façade with arch-headed window openings visible from Bergen Street; one eight-over-one double-hung wood window at top floor; downspout

Alterations: one-over-one double-hung window at top floor

Rear Extension: one-story; parged brick; arch-headed window openings; square-headed windows with grilles

Garage: red brick one-story, two-car garage set back between 132 and 134 Brooklyn Avenue visible from Brooklyn Avenue, non-historic garage door

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence on a low brick wall; historic metal gate at concrete driveway.

134 Brooklyn Avenue

red brick and stone porch; red brick façade laid in Flemish bond with stone keystones and banding; blind round-arched door surround with basket weave brick infill and outlined by two header courses; stone stoop; angled projecting bay at first floor with crenellated parapet and header course lintels; leaded-glass transoms over single-pane windows at first floor; continuous header course window lintels at second floor; basement with wrought-iron window grilles; two downspouts at either end of the facade

Alterations: metal and glass entrance door; aluminum sash at second and third floors; two light fixtures by entrance door; brick re-pointed

Roof: slate-covered pitched roof with large gable dormer; gable dormer has stepped parapet with stone projecting molding; aluminum windows at dormer; center window with blind round-arched with basket weave brick infill above; paneled brick cornice; metal flashing at the ridge.

North Side Façade: red brick with two square-headed windows and stone keystones and trim visible from Brooklyn Avenue

Rear Façade: parged red brick rear façade with arch-headed window openings visible from Bergen Street; downspout.

Rear Extension: one-story; parged brick; arch-headed window openings

South Side Façade: window grilles at first floor; two small stained-glass windows at first floor and stained-glass window at center of second and third floors; storm windows

Garage: red brick, two-story, two-car garage set back visible from Brooklyn Avenue, six-over-one double-hung windows at second floor; non-historic garage door

Site Features: historic metal gate at concrete driveway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

146 Brooklyn Avenue, aka 833 St. Mark's Avenue
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/48
see 833 St. Mark's Avenue

**148 TO 172 BROOKLYN AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN ST. MARK'S AVENUE
AND PROSPECT PLACE**

148 Brooklyn Avenue, aka 840-850 St. Mark's Avenue
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/37
see 840-850 St. Mark's Avenue

166, 170 Brooklyn Avenue, 172 Brooklyn Avenue, aka 951 Prospect Place, **949 Prospect Place**
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/47, 51, 53

Date: c.1906 (NB 401-1906, 405-1906, 406-1906)
Architect: Axel S. Hedman
Original Owner/Developer: Louis Meyer
Type: Flats
Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival
Material: Brick, stone base, terra cotta
Stories: Four and basement

History

These four Renaissance Revival style flats buildings were designed by architect Axel S. Hedman and built c.1906 by Louis Meyer, at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York City. Axel Hedman designed many row houses and multiple dwelling buildings throughout the Crown Heights North area. 166 and 170 Brooklyn Avenue are situated on the same lot and have the same design. These buildings are distinguished by their decorative terra cotta details at the stone base and the upper floor window surrounds. Alterations include the removal of cornices at 166 and 170 Brooklyn and the removal of all windows and doors at 172 Brooklyn.

Description

166 Brooklyn Avenue

five bays; stone base and tan brick upper floors with terra cotta trim; terra cotta window lintel with keystones at the basement; decorative carved coursing at the lintels of the basement windows and above the first floor windows; decorative terra cotta door surround with pilasters and eared window surrounds with central bracket at first floor; terra cotta window surrounds at second floor with a pediment at the center window and eared surrounds with keystones on remaining second floor windows; eared window surround at the center window of the third floor with central bracket; splayed lintels with central bracket on remaining windows at the third floor; splayed lintels with keystones on fourth floor; terra cotta sills at third and fourth floors; projecting terra cotta course between first and second floors; terra cotta band between third and fourth floors; rusticated brick pilasters originally running to the cornice in the outer bays and between the second and third floors in the inner bays; two light fixtures by entrance (maybe historic)

Alterations: entrance door; aluminum sash; window grilles at first floor; cornice replaced with parapet brick wall; basement windows with concrete infill; fire escape

Side Façade: parged brick wall

Rear Façade: parged brick wall; arch-headed window openings; fire escape; first floor window grilles

Site Features: non-historic metal railing at stairs to basement; metal gate in front of alley between

buildings

170 Brooklyn Avenue

five bays; stone base and tan brick upper floors with terra cotta trim; terra cotta window lintel with keystones at the basement; decorative carved coursing at the lintels of the basement windows and above the first floor windows; decorative terra cotta door surround with pilasters and eared window surrounds with central bracket at first floor; terra cotta window surrounds at second floor with a pediment at the center window and eared surrounds with keystones on remaining second floor windows; eared window surround at the center window of the third floor with central bracket; splayed lintels with central bracket on the remaining windows at the third floor; splayed lintels with keystones on fourth floor; terra cotta sills at third and fourth floors; projecting terra cotta course between first and second floors; terra cotta band between third and fourth floors; rusticated brick pilasters originally running to the cornice in the outer bays and between the second and third floors in the inner bays; two light fixtures by entrance (maybe historic)

Alterations: entrance door; aluminum sash; cornice replaced with brick parapet wall; basement windows with concrete infill and vent; first floor window grilles; fire escape

Rear Façade: parged brick wall; arch-headed window openings; fire escape; first floor window grilles

Site Features: non-historic metal railing at stairs to basement

172 Brooklyn Avenue aka 951 Prospect Place

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: three bays; stone base and tan brick upper floors with terra cotta trim; terra cotta window lintel with keystones at the basement; decorative carved coursing at the lintels of the basement windows and above the first floor windows; decorative terra cotta window surrounds with central bracket at first floor; terra cotta window surrounds at second floor with a pediment at the center window and eared surrounds with keystones at other two windows; eared terra cotta window surround at the center window of the third floor with central bracket; terra cotta lintels with keystones and sills at the third and fourth floors; terra cotta band between third and fourth floors; projecting stone course between first and second floors; metal cornice with modillions, brackets and garland frieze.

Alterations: all window openings with concrete and plywood infill; base painted

Prospect Park Façade: nine bays; stone base and tan brick upper floors with terra cotta trim; low stone stoop and entrance door with elaborate terra cotta door surround with four pilasters and central bracket at center bay; door surround extends through the third floor; terra cotta window lintel with keystones at the basement; decorative carved coursing at the lintels of the basement windows and above the first floor windows; decorative terra cotta window surrounds with central bracket at first floor; terra cotta window surrounds at the center second floor paired window with pilasters, cornice and dolphins, shells and lions heads; terra cotta window surround with keystones at central paired windows at the third floors; terra cotta splayed lintels with keystones and sills at the remaining windows at the second and third floors and the fourth floor windows; terra cotta band between third and fourth floors; projecting terra cotta course between first and second floors; cornice with modillions, brackets and garland frieze; basement entrance; rusticated brick pilasters between the second and third floors in the inner bays on either side of the two fire escapes.

Alterations: all window and door openings with concrete and plywood infill; base painted

Side Façade: red brick wall; arch-headed window openings with concrete and plywood infill

Site Features: chain-link fence and sidewalk bridge surround both street facades

949 Prospect Place

two bays at the first floor and three bays at upper floors; stone base and tan brick upper floors with terra cotta trim; low stone stoop; stone base with terra cotta door and window surround with leaf detail and decorative garland detail below first floor cornice; terra cotta window surrounds at second floor with keystones and bracketed pediment at the center window and eared terra cotta lintels with keystones and sills at remaining two windows; eared terra cotta window surround with central bracket at the center third floor window and splayed terra cotta lintels with central brackets and sills at the remaining third floor windows; splayed terra cotta lintels with keystones at the fourth floor windows; terra cotta band between third and fourth floors; cornice with modillions, brackets and garland frieze; metal and glass entrance door and transom; basement door

Alterations: stoop railing and gate; aluminum sash; base painted; light fixture and intercom by entrance door

East Side Façade: parged brick; three arch-headed windows; one chimney

West Side Façade: parged brick; metal stack; two small chimneys

Site Features: historic iron fence at basement door entrance; non-historic handrail

Significant Reference

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (March 3, 1906), 229.

1122 TO 1192 DEAN STREET (SOUTH SIDE) Between Rogers Avenue (Grant Square) and Nostrand Avenue

1122 Dean Street

(a/k/a 19-29 Rogers Avenue, 19-29 Grant Square and 1353-1363 Bedford Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1212/6

Building Name: Union League Club

See: 19-29 Rogers Avenue

1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1212/14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Date: c.1889 (NB 953-1889)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: A.C. Brownell

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three with attic and basement

History

These five Romanesque Revival style row houses were designed by architect George P. Chappell and built in c. 1889 for A.C. Brownell, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Brownell was a builder and real estate agent who bought and sold old and new houses in the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights mainly in the 1880s. The row, which is arranged in an A-B-C-B-A pattern, features such elements of that style as broad arches, grouped piers, turrets,

gables, and rope moldings. These have been some roof alterations and stoop removals, but the row remains largely intact. Research has not ruled out that these lots may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

1136 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window wide, full-height, angled bay; brownstone stoop; main entryway and first-story fenestration flanked by joined-half columns with foliated capitals; molded crown with rope molding and dentils above the first story; projecting window sills. Alterations: basement windows sealed with concrete blocks; first-story windows and main entryway sealed with plywood; upper-story windows removed and open to the elements; turret removed. Site Features: Chain link fence and gate topped with barb wire.

1138 Dean Street Three bays at the basement, second, and third stories; two bays at the first story; projecting, non-original basement-level main entryway with paneled wood door, transom, and molded hood; projecting window sills (in a continuous band at the second story); joined attached columns and grouped fenestration at the first story; molded crown with rope molding and dentil course above the first story; geometrical-carved spandrels above the second story; round-arch third story fenestration outlined with labels; cross-gable with oculus at the roofline. Alterations: Painted stone; stoop removed; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lamp and alarm with conduit; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original, wrought-iron fence and gate.

1140 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide, full height curved bay topped by a conical turret; non-original, basement-level main entryway with paneled wood-and-glass door, wood enframent and molded stone surround; non-original secondary entryway at the center opening of the center bay with wood door; projecting water table; main entryway and first- and second-story fenestration flanked by joined-half columns with foliated capitals; projecting window sills in continuous molded bands; molded crown with rope molding and dentil course above the first story; wide window mullions, transoms, and deep reveals at the third and attic.

Alterations: Painted stone; stoop removed; secondary entryway at the projecting bay; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lamps; aluminum sash; replacement roofing at the turret and mansard.

1142 Dean Street Three bays at the basement, second, and third stories; two bays with grouped fenestrations at the first story; box brownstone stoop with square newel and molded banisters; possibly original paneled wood door at the main entryway; projecting window sills (in a continuous band at the second story); joined attached columns at the first story window bay and door; molded crown with rope molding and dentil course above the first story; geometrical-carved spandrels above the second story; round-arch third story fenestration outlined with labels; cross-gable with oculus and pinnacle at the roofline. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; metal drainpipe from the roof; aluminum sash; replacement roofing. Site Features: Non-original, wrought-iron fence and gate.

1144 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide, full height angled bay topped by a polygonal turret; brownstone stoop with molded banisters and cast-iron railings; possibly original paneled wood door and transom at the main entryway; main entryway and first-story fenestration flanked by joined-half columns with foliated capitals; projecting window sills in continuous molded bands; molded crown with rope molding and dentil course above the first story; upper-story fenestration with deep reveals; multi-story attached columns with foliated capitals at the upper stories. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lamp; aluminum sash; replacement roofing at the turret and mansard. Site Feature: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, patched and painted.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Aug. 13, 1886), 2; (Oct. 21, 1887), 5; (Aug. 31, 1888), 3; (Sep. 29, 1888), 2.

1146, 1148, 1150 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1212/19, 20, 21

Date: c.1891 (NB 81-1891)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: Elliott McCormack

Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival
Material: Brick and sandstone
Stories: Three and basement

History

These three Renaissance Revival style row houses were designed by architect George P. Chappell and built in c.1891 for Elliott McCormack at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. The buildings, which are arranged in an A-B-A pattern, feature a sophisticated use of Renaissance architectural forms, such as incised horizontal striations at the parlor floor, which are angled at the round-arch entryways to create the visual effect of voussoirs. The facades, which are further distinguished by rough-faced brickwork with terra-cotta bands at every fourth course and splayed lintels, are remarkably intact. Research has not ruled out that these lots may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

1146 Dean Street Two bays; limestone stoop; rough-faced limestone ashlar basement topped by smooth fascia; non-original secondary entryway at the basement flanked by fenestration and filled with paneled wood-and-glass door with sidelights; round-arch main entryway with carved keystone and possibly original paneled wood and glass double doors; first-story window features original enframent consisting of heavy wood mullion supported by round columns, leaded-glass sidelights and transom incorporating a divided fanlight, and a molded surround and hood; denticulated crown molding tops the first story and incorporated the second-story window sills; projecting window sills at the third story; splayed lintels at the upper stories; prominent terra-cotta cornice at the roofline featuring fret band, egg-and-dart molding, scrolled brackets, and parapet. Alterations: Areaway wall removed; wrought-iron stoop railing and window grilles at the basement; six-over-six wood sash at the second and third stories; aluminum sash at the first story. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron lamp topped by a glass globe.

1148 Dean Street Two bays; limestone stoop; rough-faced limestone ashlar basement topped by smooth fascia; round-arch main entryway with carved keystone and possibly original paneled wood and glass double doors topped by curved transom; molded surrounds and hoods at the first-and second-story fenestration; denticulated crown molding tops the first story and incorporated the second-story window sills; projecting window sills at the third story; splayed lintels at the third story; original-stained-glass transoms at the second and third story windows; prominent terra-cotta cornice at the roofline featuring fret band, egg-and-dart molding, scrolled brackets, and parapet. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash at the first story; historic wood sash behind aluminum storm windows at the second and third stories. Site Features: Sandstone areaway wall topped by molded coping stones; non-original wrought-iron gate.

1150 Dean Street Two bays; limestone stoop; rough-faced limestone ashlar basement topped by smooth fascia; round-arch main entryway with carved keystone and possibly original paneled wood and glass door with sidelights and carved transom; first-story window features original enframent consisting of heavy wood mullion supported by round columns, leaded-glass sidelights and transom incorporating a divided fanlight, and a molded surround and hood; denticulated crown molding tops the first story and incorporated the second-story window sills; projecting window sills at the third story; splayed lintels at the upper stories; possibly original single pane wood sash with surrounding stained-glass transoms; prominent terra-cotta cornice at the roofline featuring fret band, egg-and-dart molding, scrolled brackets, and parapet. Alterations: Wrought-iron stoop railings and window grilles at the basement. Site Features: Sandstone areaway wall topped by molded coping stones.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1152 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1212/22

Date: c.1920 alteration with subsequent modifications

Architect: not determined

Owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Townhouse

Style/Ornament: None

Material: Stucco scored to resemble brickwork

Stories: Four and basement

History

This altered four-story and basement townhouse was originally built as part of the small row of houses (including Nos. 1154 and 1156) in c.1894 at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. An additional story, incorporating a mansard and cross gable, appears to have been added in the early twentieth century, and the façade may have been stripped of its detailing and re-surfaced at that time, although it appears that its current scored stucco façade was added in the mid-twentieth century. Research has not ruled out that this lot may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

Three bays from the basement to the third story, including the three-window-wide angled bay; stucco-covered box stoop with prominent newels topped by foliation; wrought-iron stoop railings; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors with round-arch transom; molded window sills in a continuous band; clay-tile-covered mansard with cross gable incorporating the two round-arch attic windows. Alterations: Stucco scored to look like brickwork; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lamps; enunciator panel; aluminum sash. Site Features: Masonry areaway wall with square posts topped by foliation; non-original wrought-iron gate; wrought-iron lantern.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1154, 1156 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1212/23, 24

Date: c.1894 (NB 157-1891)

Architect: Jeremiah D. McAuliffe

Original Owner/Developer: C.L. Sanurus

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These two Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival style row houses were designed by architect Jeremiah D. McAuliffe and built in c.1894 for C.L. Sanurus at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. The row originally included No. 1152, which was subsequently altered. These two houses are distinguished by their prominent stoop, two-story

bays, and foliated decoration. They are remarkably intact. Research has not ruled out that these lots may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

1154 Dean Street Four bays from the basement to the second story, including the three-window-wide angled bay; three bays at the third story; brownstone stoop with curving side walls and cast-iron railings; rusticated brownstone base and splayed window lintels at the basement; projecting water table; molded window sills in continuous bands; round-arch main entryway foliated keystone and impost blocks, and molded architrave; possibly non-original, but appropriate, wrought-iron and glass grilles and transom at the main entryway; grouped half columns with foliated capitals flank the center window of the first-story bay; molded crown above the first story; attached columns at the second-story bay; foliated panel above the main entryway; rough-faced stonework, splayed window lintels, and foliated panels at the second story above the entryway; paneled parapet above the projecting bay; round-arch third story fenestration with smooth architraves and prominent rough-faced keystones. pressed metal roof cornice with decorated frieze, scrolled brackets and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; stoop sidewalls resurfaced with stucco; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Wrought-iron lantern.

1156 Dean Street Four bays from the basement to the second story, including the three-bay-wide curved bay; box brownstone stoop with rough-faced sidewalls and round-arch opening with voussoirs and a keystone; rough-faced brownstone ashlar and window lintels at the basement; smooth water table; paired, attached columns flank the main entryway, featuring possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and transom and rough-faced brownstone lintel; rough-faced brownstone piers, mullions, and lintels at the first story; rectangular transoms above the first story windows; molded crown above the first story; molded window sills in continuous bands; rough-faced window lintels at the second story bay; stained-glass window flanked by grouped arched columns with foliated caps and splay rough-faced lintel with foliated keystone at the west bay of the second story; pressed metal cornice decorated with acanthi at the projecting bay; round-arch third story fenestration with radiating header brick surround lined with label moldings; prominent pressed-metal cornice with decorated frieze, scrolled brackets, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and stoop railings; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fence.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1158, 1160 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1212/25, 26

Date: c.1892

Architect: Jeremiah D. McAuliffe

Original Owner/Developer: C.L. Sanurus

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This pair of Renaissance Revival style houses were designed by architect Jeremiah D. McAuliffe and built in c.1892 for C.L. Sanurus at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. They are distinguished by high brownstone stoops, rough-faced brownstone surfaces, arched fenestration and foliated panels. They remain largely intact. Research has not ruled out that these lots may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

1158 Dean Street Three bays at the basement, second, and third stories; two bays with paired fenestration at the first story; box brownstone stoop with coursed rough-faced side walls and foliation; rough-faced ashlar at the basement; projecting water table; foliated panel beneath the molded first-story window sill; round-arch main entryway; broadly-arched first story window flanked by squat half-columns with foliated capitals; prominent crown above the first story, also serving as the second story window sill, featuring attached balusters and a foliated panel with a mask; second-story fenestration flanked by rough-faced ashlar piers and topped by a prominent crown molding, incorporating the third story sill, with a central foliated carving; round-arch third story fenestration with smooth architraves and rough-faced piers; corbel course above the third story; prominent pressed-metal cornice with decorated frieze, scrolled brackets, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grills at the basement and railings in the stoop; non-original wood door and wrought-iron gate at the main entryway; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Coursed, rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1160 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide angled bay; rough-faced brownstone at the basement with projecting window lintels; brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls and foliated ends; possibly-original paneled wood double doors at the main entryway stained glass transom, splay rough-faced lintel flanked by foliations and molded reveal; smooth water table; window sills in continuous molded bands; first-story fenestration separated by twisted attenuated column and topped by a stained-glass transoms, molded reveals, and labels; foliated panels in the spandrels above the first story; rough-faced piers and molded crown at the second story with large dentils; paneled and foliated lintels, molded crown and recessed panels above the third story bay; round-arch window at the west bay of the third story with a geometrically carved panel below the sill and a molded label; prominent pressed-metal cornice with decorated frieze, scrolled brackets, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1162 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1212/27

Date: c.1888 (NB 960-1888)

Architect: Charles E. Heberd

Original Owner/Developer: Frederick J. Miller

Type: Townhouse

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and Limestone

Stories: Four and basement

History

This Renaissance Revival style townhouse was designed by architect Charles E. Heberd and built in c. 1888 for Frederick J. Miller at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. This house, which is distinguished by its box stoop, rustication, arched entryway, wrought-iron balconette, and stepped mansard roof with gabled dormers, is remarkably intact. Research has not ruled out that this lot may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

Limestone base, including the rusticated first story; limestone box stoop with foliated posts; four bays including the three-bay-wide round bay; projecting water table incorporating the basement lintels; elaborate entryway surround with carved pilasters, Corinthian capitals, and molded curved architrave; prominent crown above the first story featuring fret molding and dentils (also serving as the second story window sills); second-story lintels in a continuous molded band; delicately forged wrought-iron balconette at the west bay of the third story; limestone cornice above the third story (incorporating the third story lintels) with dentils; mansard roof with stepped side walls and gabled dormers. Alterations: Wrought-iron grilles at the first and second story windows and main entryway; aluminum door with sidelights and transom at the main entryway; aluminum sash; replacement roofing at the mansard; gables appear to have been simplified with aluminum sheathing. Site Features: Possibly resurfaced masonry areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (June 2, 1888), 722.

1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37

Date: c.1889 (NB 778-1889)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: A.C. Brownell

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Materials: Brick, sandstone, wood, and clay tile

Stories: Three and basement

History

This large group of ten Queen Anne style row houses was designed by architect George P. Chappell and built in c.1889 for A.C. Brownell, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Brownell was a builder and real estate agent who bought and sold old and new houses in the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights areas mainly in the 1880s. The row, which consists of a series of alternating and mirror-image facades, is distinguished by a picturesque roofline, incorporating stepped gables, mansards, chimneys and dormers, and variegated materials, including brick, various sandstones (including brownstone and limestone), wood, pressed metal, terra-cotta, and clay tile. The creative use of differing shapes, materials, projections, and recesses make this one of the quintessential and defining Queen Anne style rows in Crown Heights. There have been some alterations, mainly consisting of painted masonry, replacement roofing, and replacement sash, but the row remains largely intact. Research has not ruled out that these lots may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

1164 Dean Street Three bays; box brownstone stoop; brownstone base including the basement and first story; recessed main entryway with corner column and possibly-original paneled wood-and-glass double door; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band; molded crown above the first story; continuous second- and third-story window sills; wide mullions and transoms at the first through the third story windows; quoined window surrounds with chamfered reveals at the second and third stories; stepped roof gable with carved brownstone panel and pinnacle. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash; metal drainpipe from the roof. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1166 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the second and third stories; sandstone basement; brick at the first story; imbricated wood

shingles at the second story; third story incorporated into the roof and covered with clay tiles; deep reveals at the basement fenestration ; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround at the main entryway; tripartite fenestration at the first story with a molded surround, possibly original leaded-glass sash and transoms and wide mullions; overhung second story on foliated brackets; angled oriel with molded surround at the second story on scrolled brackets; overhung third story with gabled angular oriel with molded enframant; brick chimney. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and clay tiles; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash at the upper stories; aluminum gutter (obscuring dentil course) at the third-story overhang and drainpipe. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1168 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the second and third stories; sandstone basement; brick at the first story; imbricated wood shingles at the second story; third story incorporated into the roof and covered with clay tiles; deep reveals at the basement fenestration ; possibly original paneled wood double doors and a molded surround at the main entryway; tripartite fenestration, molded surround, and transoms and wide mullions at the first story; overhung second story on foliated brackets; angled oriel with molded surround at the second story on scrolled brackets; overhung third story with gabled angular oriel with molded enframant and dentil course at the base; brick chimney. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and clay tiles; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1170 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the second and third stories; sandstone basement; brick at the first story; imbricated wood shingles at the second story; third story incorporated into the roof and covered with clay tiles; deep reveals at the basement fenestration ; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround at the main entryway; tripartite fenestration, molded surround, and transoms and wide mullions at the first story; overhung second story on foliated brackets; angled oriel with molded surround at the second story on scrolled brackets; overhung third story with gabled angular oriel with molded enframant and dentil course at the base. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and clay tiles; wrought-iron window grilles and fixed aluminum awning at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; security lamps; jalousie windows at the first story; aluminum sash at the basement and upper stories; aluminum drainpipe. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1172 Dean Street Four bays; sandstone base at the basement and first story; swell-front at the second and third stories surmounted by a wide, foliated panel and a bulbous roof; box brownstone stoop; basement fenestration with deep reveals; recessed main entryway with corner column, foliated capital, possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors, and molded enframant; window sills in continuous molded bands; convex window mullions; rectangular transoms; molded crown above the first story; molded window surrounds at the second and the third story; third story partially incorporated into the roof; molded pressed-metal roof cornice. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash and drainpipes form the roof; replacement roofing.

1174 Dean Street Four bays; sandstone base at the basement and first story; swell-front at the second and third stories surmounted by a wide, foliated panel and a bulbous roof; box brownstone stoop; basement fenestration with deep reveals; recessed main entryway with corner column, foliated capital, possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors, and molded enframant; window sills in continuous molded bands; molded crown above the first story; molded window surrounds at the second and the third story; third story partially incorporated into the roof; molded pressed-metal roof cornice; corbelled brick chimney. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash; selected windows at the first and second story sealed with plywood; replacement roofing.

1176 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the second and third stories; sandstone basement; brick at the first story; imbricated wood shingles at the second story; third story incorporated into the roof and covered with clay tiles; deep reveals at the basement fenestration; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround at the main entryway; tripartite fenestration, molded surround, transoms, and wide mullions at the first story; overhung

second story on foliated brackets; angled oriel with molded surround and window transoms at the second story on scrolled brackets; overhung third story with gabled angular oriel with molded enframement, dentil course at the base, and window transoms. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and clay tiles; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; security lamps; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1178 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the basement and first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the second and third stories; sandstone basement; brick at the first story; imbricated wood shingles at the second story; third story incorporated into the roof and covered with clay tiles; molded surround at the main entryway; tripartite fenestration, molded window surround at the first story; overhung second story on foliated brackets; angled oriel with molded surround at the second story on scrolled brackets; overhung third story with gabled angular oriel with molded enframement and dentil course at the base. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and clay tiles; wrought-iron stoop railings; wrought-iron gate at the main entryway; basement and first-story windows sealed with plywood; aluminum sash at the second and third stories. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence; cyclone gate.

1180 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the basement; two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the second and third stories; sandstone basement; brick at the first story; imbricated wood shingles at the second story; third story incorporated into the roof and partially covered with clay tiles; deep reveals at the basement fenestration; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround at the main entryway; tripartite fenestration, molded surround, and transoms and wide mullions at the first story; overhung second story on foliated brackets; angled oriel with molded surround at the second story on scrolled brackets; overhung third story with gabled angular oriel, and molded enframement and dentil course at the base; brick chimney. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and clay tiles; wrought-iron window grilles the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; security lamps; aluminum sash; replacement roofing next to the third-story oriel. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1182 Dean Street Three bays; box brownstone stoop; brownstone base including the basement and first story; recessed main entryway with corner column and possibly-original paneled wood double door; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band; molded crown above the first story; continuous second- and third-story window sills; wide mullions and stained-glass transoms at the first through the third story windows; quoined window surrounds with chamfered reveals at the second and third stories; stepped roof gable with carved brownstone panel and pinnacle. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Aug. 13, 1886), 2; (Oct. 21, 1887), 5; (Aug. 31, 1888), 3; (Sep. 29, 1888), 2.

1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192 (a/k/a 630 to 638A Nostrand Avenue) Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1212/38, 39, 40, 41, 42

Date: c.1893 (NB 134-1893)

Architect: Magnus Dahlander

Original Owner/Developer: J.F. Ryan

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brick and brownstone and limestone

Stories: Three and basement (No. 1186 is four and basement)

History

These five Romanesque Revival style row houses were designed by architect Magnus Dahlander and built in c.1893 for J.F. Ryan, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area.

Ryan was a developer who built and sold new houses in Brooklyn in the late-nineteenth century. Consisting of a series of differing facades, unified by the use of similar materials and ornamentation, these houses are distinguished by their rough-faced sandstone bases, box stoops, round-arch openings, effusive foliation, and elaborate, pressed-metal cornices. A matching fourth story has been added to No. 1186 (probably around the turn of the twentieth century), and some of the stonework has been painted, but the row is remarkably intact. Research has not ruled out that these lots may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

1184 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide curved bay; brownstone base including the basement (rough faced) and first story (smooth above the sill molding); projecting water table; box brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with molded jambs and mullion, transom, and foliated lintel; transoms and rough-faced mullions in a continuous band at first story windows; molded crown above the first story; second-story bay window sills in a continuous band; rough-faced brownstone lintels at the second-story bay; molded crown and brick parapet tops the projecting bay; possibly original wood sash in the west bay of the second story with quoins, chamfered lintel, rough-faced voussoirs, and stained glass upper sash; round-arch fenestration at the third story with projecting sills, wide mullion, and label lintels; elaborate, pressed-metal roof cornice with curved and foliated frieze and brackets. Alterations: Painted and patched stone and brick; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash; security lamps. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted.

1186 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the basement and first story; three bays at the second story; four bays at the third and fourth stories; rough-faced brownstone ashlar basement; box brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls, foliated panel, geometrically-carved newels, and molded banisters; chamfered lintels and splayed voussoirs at the basement window; first story window sill in a continuous molded band; round-arch door and window openings at the first story with rough-faced architraves springing from foliated bands; non-original, but appropriate, wrought-iron and glass double doors with transom screen at the main entryway; geometrically-carved panels at the first-story piers; second-, third-, and fourth-story window sills in continuous molded bands; rough-faced brownstone piers topped by squat pilasters at the second story; foliated surround at the second story windows; wide mullions and stained-glass transom at the second story windows; mullions and sills in continuous brownstone bands at the third and fourth story windows; stained glass transoms and continuous rough-faced brownstone lintels at the third and fourth story windows; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice with a curved foliated frieze and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1188 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide curved bay; limestone base including the basement (rough faced) and first story (smooth above the sill molding); projecting water table; box limestone stoop with rough-faced side walls; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with molded jambs and mullion, transom, and foliated lintel; stained-glass transoms and rough-faced mullions in a continuous band at first story windows; molded crown above the first story; second-story bay window sills in a continuous band; rough-faced limestone lintels at the second-story bay; molded crown and brick parapet tops the projecting bay; window with quoins, chamfered lintel, and rough-faced voussoirs in the west bay of the second story; round-arch fenestration at the third story with projecting sills, wide mullions, and label lintels outlining radiating header bricks; elaborate, pressed-metal roof cornice with curved and foliated frieze and brackets. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement;

wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash; security lamps. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1190 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second and third stories; box brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls, foliated panel, twisted newels and molded banisters; rough-faced brownstone basement; chamfered window lintel with splayed voussoirs at the basement; convex brownstone courses at the first story; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with molded jambs and mullion, transom, and foliated lintel; segmental arch window at the first story with molded sill and mullion, stained-glass transom, and splayed lintel; molded crown above the first story; second and third-story window sills in continuous bands; wide brownstone mullions and stained-glass transoms at the second and third story windows; rough-faced window lintels at the second story; second- and third story fenestration surrounded by brownstone quoins; elaborate, pressed-metal roof cornice with curved and foliated frieze. Alterations: Wrought-iron grilles at the main entryway and the basement and first –story windows; wrought-iron stoop railing; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1192 Dean Street (a/k/a 630 to 638A Nostrand Avenue) Dean Street Façade: Four bays, including the three-window-wide curved bay that wraps around the corner onto Nostrand Avenue; box limestone stoop with rough-faced side walls, foliated panel, twisted newels, molded banisters and cast-iron railings; rough-faced brownstone base up to the level of the continuous first-story window sills; projecting, smooth water table; elaborate main entryway portico with joined columns, wide rough-faced mullion, round-arch transom with compound architrave, and surmounting panel with squat, attached columns with Ionic capitals; rough-faced, first-story window lintels in a continuous band; continuous, molded window sills and molded crowns at the first and second stories; carved panels at the second-story piers; rough-faced stone ashlar, molded window sill and lintel at the second story above the main entryway; round-arch third-story fenestration with rough-faced ashlar piers and keystones; prominent, pressed-metal roof cornice with a paneled frieze. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum-and-glass door and sidelights at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Nostrand Avenue Façade: Four bays; three-window-wide angled bay; brick with limestone ornament; round-arch fenestration at the first and third stories with rough-faced quoins, sills and keystones; paired fenestration at the south bay; window sills, mullions, and lintels in continuous rough-faced limestone bands; shallow oriel with decorative limestone base in the north bay; prominent, pressed-metal roof cornice with a paneled frieze. Alterations: Aluminum and glass storefronts inserted into the ground-level façade; sign boards and awnings; steel roll-down gates; wrought-iron fire escape; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced limestone areaway wall facing Dean Street; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate; no-style, one-story taxpayer-like rear addition facing Nostrand Avenue.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Dec. 21, 1875), 3; (Mar. 9, 1884), 11; (Mar. 14, 1891), 3.

1123 TO 1195 DEAN STREET (NORTH SIDE) Between Bedford Avenue (Grant Square) and Nostrand Avenue

1123 (a/k/a 1345 to 1351 Grant Square and Bedford Avenue), 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131 Dean Street
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1206/1, 79, 78, 77, 76

Date: c.1888 (NB 569-1888)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: A.C. Brownell

Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Queen Anne
Material: Brick and brownstone
Stories: Three with basements and attics

History

These Queen Anne-style houses were designed by architect George P. Chappell and built c.1888 by A.C. Brownell, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Brownell was a builder and real estate agent who bought new and existing houses in the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights areas mainly in the 1880s. These brick and brownstone facades are arranged in an asymmetrical pattern of alternating planes that are designed to read as a single building with an octagonal corner tower. The variegated roofline of the row features a picturesque assortment of gables, dormers, turrets, and chimneys. The row also includes the adjacent similar Queen Anne-style house at No. 1133, also designed by Chappell, but built for a different client at around the same time. The row remains largely intact.

Description

1123 Dean Street Bedford Avenue (Grant Square) Façade: Three bays, including projecting, angular bay and corner tower; rusticated base; box stoop; projecting sills; arched main entryway with double wood-and-glass doors and curved transom; arched paired fenestration with continuous sill next to the main entryway; second- and third-story window sills in a continuous projecting band; paired fenestration at the center bay of the second story with a center brownstone panel and continuous sills and molded lintel; windows with transoms above brownstone lintels; portions of the third story incorporated into the roof; projecting bay topped by molded fascia; center bay and tower wall topped by wide, carved crown.

Dean Street Façade: Two bays including corner tower; box brownstone stoop; similar to the Bedford Avenue façade. **Roof:** Slate-covered mansard and octagonal turret; gabled dormers; brick chimney. **Alterations:** Aluminum sash; satellite dish; aluminum drainpipe; chain-link fence; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement. **Site Features:** brownstone retaining wall; wrought-iron fence.

1125 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays at the first story; one bay at the second and third stories; box brownstone stoop; basement fenestration with shared sill and lintel; wrought-iron gate under the stoop; main entryway and first-story fenestration with curved and molded surround; rusticated basement and first story; paneled wood door with transom; grouped second-story fenestration with molded sill beneath segmental arch; wall dormer at the third story with decorated gable and paneled pilasters; slate-covered mansard roof. **Alterations:** Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash; enunciator panel; wall lamp; painted stone and brick. **Site Features:** brownstone garden wall; concrete-paved areaway.

1127 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays at the first story; one bay at the second and third stories; box brownstone stoop; basement fenestration with shared sill; wrought-iron gate under the stoop; main entryway and first-story fenestration with curved and molded surround; rusticated basement and first story; paneled wood door with grilled transom; projecting bay at the second story with curved base, flanking paneled pilasters, and surmounting paneled fascia; third story partially incorporated into the roof; grouped fenestration with transoms and flanking blind arcades; elaborately-carved panel above the third story; slate-covered mansard roof with molded cross gable. **Site Features:** brownstone garden wall; concrete-paved areaway. **Alterations:** wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; lantern; wrought-iron gate, railings, and fence; aluminum sash; sliding sash in roof gable; cement-covered chimney.

1129 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays at the first story; one bay at the second

and third stories; two bays at the attic story; box brownstone stoop; basement fenestration with shared sill and lintel; wrought-iron gate under the stoop; main entryway and first-story fenestration with curved and molded surround; rusticated basement and first story; grouped second-story fenestration with continuous sill beneath segmental arch with carved tympanum; wall dormer at the third story with decorated gable, finials, and flanking blind arches; slate-covered mansard roof with gabled dormers; brick chimney. Alterations: Painted brick and stone; wrought-iron gate fence, and railings; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; paneled wood door with wide enframent and transom at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: brownstone garden wall; concrete-paved areaway.

1131 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays at the first story; one bay at the second and third stories; box brownstone stoop; basement fenestration with shared sill and lintel; wrought-iron gate under the stoop; main entryway and first-story fenestration with curved and molded surround; rusticated basement and first story; double paneled wood door with transom; grouped second-story fenestration with continuous molded sill and transoms; foliated panel above the second story; wall dormer at the third story with decorated gable, blind arches, dentil bands, compound moldings, paneled pilasters, and finials; slate-covered mansard roof; brick chimney. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron fence, gate, and railings; wrought-iron grille at main entryway; aluminum sash; satellite dish; enunciator panel; wall lamp. Site Features: brownstone garden wall and steps; concrete-paved areaway.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Aug. 13, 1886), 2; (Oct. 21, 1887), 5; (Aug. 31, 1888), 3; (Sep. 29, 1888), 2.

1133 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1206/75

Date: c.1888 (NB 668-1888)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: John Lee

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Material: Brick and brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This Queen Anne-style row house was designed by architect George P. Chappell and built c.1888 by John Lee, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Lee also developed the adjacent row at 1135 to 1139 Dean Street in 1881. Lee was involved in building and selling of houses in Cobble Hill and Crown Heights in the 1880s and 1890s. The house, which shares a similar history and design to the adjacent row at 1123 to 1131 Dean Street, remains largely intact.

Description

Three bays at the basement; two bays at the first story; one bay at the second and third stories; box brownstone stoop; basement fenestration with shared sill and lintel; wrought-iron gate under the stoop; main entryway and first-story fenestration with curved and molded surround, molded enframents, transoms, and heavy mullions; rusticated basement and first story; paneled wood-and-glass door with transom; second and third story fenestration incorporated into two-story angled bay on scrolled brackets and extending with a slate-covered conical roof above the

arcaded cornice line; carved spandrels above the second story; festoons above the third story; slate-covered, mansarded and hipped roof with copper flashing. Alterations: Painted brick and stone; one-over-one wood sash; cement-covered chimney. Site Features: brownstone garden wall; concrete-paved areaway.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Sep. 29, 1888), 2; (Sep. 15, 1895), 18.

1135, 1137, 1139, Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1206/74, 73, 72

Date: c.1881 (NB 433-1881)

Architect: John Mumford

Original Owner/Developer: John Lee

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: neo-Grec

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These three neo-Grec style houses were designed by John Mumford and built in c.1881 for John Lee, at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. Lee was involved in building and selling of houses in Cobble Hill and Crown Heights in the 1880s and 1890s. Lee also developed the adjacent house at 1133 Dean Street in c.1888. These three buildings were constructed with identical brownstone facades and feature high stoops, incised stonework, and carved wood cornices. They remain largely intact.

Description

1135 Dean Street Three bays; chamfered window lintels with decorative rosettes and wrought-iron security grilles at the basement level; projecting water table; wood-and-glass main entryway with sidelights and fanlight; elaborate door surround featuring fluted pilasters, scrolled brackets, and projecting hoods decorated with frets; bracketed window sills; incised window hoods on fluted brackets; carved wood roof cornice, decorated with brackets, blocks, carved panels, and anthemion. Alterations: wrought-iron railing, fence, and gate; aluminum sash; paneled wood storm door; wall lamps flanking the main entryway; painted stone.

1137 Dean Street Similar to No. 1135; cast-iron railings on stoop; wrought-iron fence; double wood-and-glass doors with transom light at the main entryway; one-over-one wood sash at the second and third stories. Alterations: wrought-iron fence and basement security grilles; concrete newel posts; aluminum sash at the basement and first story; painted stone.

1139 Dean Street Similar to No. 1135; cast-iron fence; one-over-one wood sash. Alterations: Wrought-iron stoop railing; wood door at main entryway; wrought-iron window grilles at the first story; painted stone.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Sep. 29, 1888), 2; (Sep. 15, 1895), 18.

1141, 1143, 1145, 1147 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1206/71, 70, 69, 68

Date: c.1889 (NB 551-1889)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: D.H. Fowler

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These four Renaissance Revival-style houses were designed by architect George P. Chappell and built in c.1889 for D.H. Fowler, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Fowler appears to have been a real estate developer who was actively involved in building and selling of houses in the in 1880s and 1890s in Park Slope, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Crown Heights. The facades are arranged as a symmetrical, mirror-image ensemble with a recessed center section flanked by sharply-angled bays and unified by a rusticated base incorporating the basements and first stories and, originally, by an uninterrupted cornice. No. 1145 was enlarged with a rooftop addition sometime between c.1940 and c.1985, but the row remains largely intact.

Description

1141 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the projecting bays; high brownstone stoop; splayed window lintel at the basement; foliated lintels-ends at the first story window and door; denticulated crown molding above the first story; projecting window sills, wide mullions, and molded lintels at the second and third stories; pressed-metal cornice with foliated frieze, brackets, and dentils. Alterations: Aluminum sash; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first stories. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1143 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first stories; one bay with grouped and angled fenestration at the second story; three bays at the third story; splayed window lintels at the basement; brownstone box stoop; paneled wood and glass main entryway with transom; foliated lintel-ends at the first story window and door; denticulated crown molding above the first story; molded window sills and foliated surround at the second story; shared, projecting window sill and molded lintel at the third story; heavy mullions at the first and third stories; pressed-metal cornice with foliated frieze, brackets, and dentils. Alterations: Areaway lantern; wrought-iron window and door grilles at the basement and first stories; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1145 Dean Street Mirror image of and similar to No. 1143 at the basement through the third stories. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wood door; wall lamps; one-over-one wood sash; two-bay, brick rooftop addition with paired fenestration in the north bay. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall; wrought-iron fence and gate.

1147 Dean Street Mirror image of and similar to No. 1141. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; basement window converted to door/window ensemble with aluminum door; wood door at the main entryway; wall lamps; wood sash at the first story; aluminum sash at the upper stories; satellite dish on the roof. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Aug. 20, 1881), 3; (Apr. 3, 1886), 2; (Feb. 13, 1888), 3; (Mar. 18, 1895), 8; (Mar. 10, 1900), 11.

1149-1153 and 1155-1157 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 66 and 64

Building Name: The Granleden Apartments
Date: c.1906 (NB 3715-1906)
Architect: Axel Hedman
Original Owner/Developer: William B. Greenman
Type: Apartment houses
Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival
Material: Brick and terra cotta
Stories: Four

History

This pair of nearly identical Renaissance Revival style apartment buildings were designed by architect Axel Hedman and built c.1906 by William B. Greenman, at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. Together these two facades create a long unified blockfront exuding Renaissance detailing such as a rusticated base, bracketed moldings, multi-story pilasters, pedimented fenestration, and a continuous cornice line. In 1912-15, rental apartments in the Granleden were advertised in the *New York Times*. The buildings were described as having uniformed hall attendants and an “artistically decorated” entrance hall with marble, mosaic, and tapestry paneling and “dark oak and leather” furniture. The advertisements also highlighted the proximity of the buildings to the Long Island Railroad and the Dean Street station of the Brighton Beach Line. The buildings are remarkably intact.

Description

1149-1153 Dean Street and 1155-57 Dean Street (facades are nearly identical) Five bays at the first story; eight bays at the upper stories; rusticated terra-cotta base; masonry stoop; central entryway with elaborate bronze grilled doors and foliated surround; base decorated with recessed panels, cartouches, and swags; heavy crown molding featuring scrolled and fluted brackets, modillions, guttae, and a foliated frieze above the first story; the four center bays at the second and third stories project with flanking two-story fluted Ionic columns on molded pedestals topped by a prominent crown molding decorated with dentils and carved panels; second-story balustrade; pedimented fenestration and elaborately-carved window surrounds at the second story; terra-cotta band course at the third story; fourth-story window sill incorporated into a continuous molded band; decorative wrought-iron fire escapes; prominent pressed metal and terra-cotta roof cornice with decorative frieze, dentils, and modillions. Alterations: stoop covered with cement stucco and painted; light fixtures flanking the entryway; wrought-iron railings; aluminum sash.

Significant References

New York Times (Aug. 30, 1913), 16; (Oct. 26, 1913), XX3; (Aug. 29, 1915), XX9.

1159-1161 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1206/62

Date: 1908-09 (NB 261-1908)
Architect: George Roosen
Original Owner/Developer: Eleanor Nelson
Type: Apartment house
Style/Ornament: neo-Classical

Material: Brick and terra cotta
Stories: Four

History

This neo-Classical style apartment house was designed by architect George Roosen and built in 1908-09 for Eleanor Nelson at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. The building, which is distinguished by its ornate façade featuring rusticated brickwork and elaborate terra-cotta detailing, remains largely intact.

Description

Six bays; recessed central bays; projecting water table; brownstone stoop; wrought-iron railings; main entryway and westernmost window bay topped by elaborate terra-cotta lintel decorated with rams heads, carved panel, and surmounting cartouche; splayed window lintels; round-arched third-story fenestration at the end bays; projecting band above the first-story; paneled crown molding above the third story incorporating the fourth-story sills; molded window surrounds at the fourth story; wrought-iron fire escape; pressed metal roof cornice decorated with modillions, dentils, and masks. Alterations: Aluminum and glass replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash; roof balustrade removed and replaced with chain link fence. Site Features: Full-width, below-grade areaway with non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1206/61, 60, 59, 58, 57

Date: c.1889 (NB 947-1889)
Architect: George P. Chappell
Original Owner/Developer: D.H. Fowler
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival
Material: Brick, brownstone and terra cotta
Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of five Romanesque Revival style houses was designed by architect George P. Chappell and built in c.1889 for D.H. Fowler, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Fowler appears to have been a real estate developer who was actively involved in building and selling of houses in the 1880s and 1890s in Park Slope, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Crown Heights. Although they were built under the same New Building application as the adjacent houses at 1173 and 1175 Dean Street, these buildings are of a different architectural style. Arranged in alternating mirror-image facades in an a-b-b-a-a pattern with the end facades projecting out slightly beyond the plane of the center facades, the row features high brownstone stoops, rock-faced brownstone bases incorporating the basement and first-stories, and round-arch, radiating window heads on the second story. Except for minor alterations, consisting mostly of window and door changes, the row is remarkably intact.

Description

1163 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the basement and first stories; three bays at the upper stories; brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; smooth brownstone water table; wrought-iron gate under the stoop; projecting window sill at the first story; foliated and molded crown molding above the first story incorporating the first-story lintels; molded band below the second-story sill; continuous molded window sills at the second and third stories; round-arch fenestration at the second story with flanking brick quoins (also at the third story) and radiating brick surrounds outlined with molded terra-cotta; continuous brownstone lintel at the third story topped by molded band; denticulated roof cornice. Alterations Painted brick and stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum door, wrought-iron screen, and flanking wall lamps at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted, topped with wrought-iron fence.

1165 Dean Street Similar to No. 1163. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement; paneled aluminum door at the main entryway with wrought-iron grilles; aluminum sash; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate at the areaway.

1167 Dean Street Similar to No. 1163. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron grilles at the basement; wood plank door with diamond pane at the main entryway; wall lamp; aluminum sash; wrought-iron fence, gate, and lantern at the areaway.

1169 Dean Street Similar to No. 1163. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron grilles at the basement; wood plank door at the main entryway with transom; alternating non-original one-over-one wood and aluminum sash; wrought-iron fence and gate at the areaway.

1171 Dean Street Similar to No. 1163. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron grilles at the basement; wood plank door with diamond pane at the main entryway; wall lamp; aluminum sash; wrought-iron fence, gate, and lantern at the areaway.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Aug. 20, 1881), 3; (Apr. 3, 1886), 2; (Feb. 13, 1888), 3; (Mar. 18, 1895), 8; (Mar. 10, 1900), 11.

1173, 1175 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1206/56, 55

Date: c.1889 (NB 947-1889)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: D.H. Fowler

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Northern Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick, brownstone and terra cotta

Stories: Three with basement and attic

History

These two Northern Renaissance Revival style houses were designed by architect George P. Chappell and built in c.1889 for D.H. Fowler, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Fowler appears to have been a real estate developer who was actively involved in building and selling of houses in the in 1880s and 1890s in Park Slope, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Crown Heights. Although they were built under the same New Building application as the adjacent houses at 1163 to 1171 Dean Street, these buildings are of a different architectural style. These two houses, which read as one unit, are distinguished by their mansard roofs and cross gables, and remain largely intact.

Description

1173 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the basement and first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the upper stories; low brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; paneled wood-and-glass door at the main entryway; rock-faced brownstone base incorporating the basement and first story; first-story lintels in a continuous smooth brownstone band above carved foliation; molded terra-cotta crown molding above the first and second stories; second and third story window sills in a continuous molded band; stone quoins flanking the second and third story fenestration; third story partially incorporated into the roof as a gabled wall dormer; slate-covered mansard roof with hipped dormer. Alterations Painted stone; aluminum canopy; aluminum sash. Site Features Brownstone areaway wall with wrought iron fence and gate.

1175 Dean Street Two bays including wide projecting bay topped by a steep gable; similar details and ornament to No. 1173; paired fenestration on all stories. Alterations: Painted stone; aluminum drainpipes from the roof; aluminum sash; replacement roofing. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall; wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Aug. 20, 1881), 3; (Apr. 3, 1886), 2; (Feb. 13, 1888), 3; (Mar. 18, 1895), 8; (Mar. 10, 1900), 11.

1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1206/54, 53, 52, 51, 50

Date: c.1892 (NB 479-1892)

Architect: Jeremiah D. McAuliffe

Original Owner/Developer: Thomas Brown

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of five Renaissance Revival style houses was designed by architect Jeremiah D. McAuliffe and built in c.1892 by Thomas Brown at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Brown was a builder who actively marketed his newly-built houses by placing classified advertisements in the *Brooklyn Eagle*. The brownstone facades in this group vary from building-to-building, three of which have projecting bays. Distinguishing characteristics include squat columns, foliated panels, and box stoops. The row remains largely intact.

Description

1177 Dean Street Two bays including projecting bay with grouped fenestration on the upper stories; rock-faced ashlar basement; box brownstone stoop featuring angled steps, relieving arch with rock-faced voussoirs and foliated keystone, and stone side walls topped by molded copings with scrolled ends; projecting water table; window sills incorporated into continuous molded bands; crown moldings above all three stories; one-over-one wood sash; rock-faced band courses at the third story; paneled, double wood doors with transom at the main entryway, which is topped by a foliated panel; squat attached columns in spandrel above the entryway; second- and third-story windows above the main entryway incorporated within two-story round-arch flanked by slender piers and quoins, and topped by voussoirs and a keystone; pressed-metal roof cornice with a foliated frieze, dentils and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at

the basement; wrought-iron railings on the stoop; brownstone patches. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall; concrete-paved areaway.

1179 Dean Street Three bays; rock-faced basement; projecting water table; box stoop with rock-faced base, newels with foliated caps, and molded coping; round-arch main entryway flanked by squat attached columns with foliated capitals, and rock-faced voussoirs and keystone; double wood-and-glass doors with curved transom; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band above recessed panels; round-arch first-story fenestration flanked by squat attached columns with foliated capitals, and topped by rock-faced voussoirs and keystones; molded crown with intricately-carved fascia above the first story, incorporating the second-story window sills; molded bandcourse above the second story; third-story window sills in a continuous molded band; round-arch third-story fenestration between rock-faced piers with foliated caps; label moldings with foliated ends above the third story fenestration; pressed-metal roof cornice with a foliated frieze, dentils and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall with non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1181 Dean Street Two bays, including three-window angled bay; rock-faced basement; projecting water table; brownstone box stoop with rock-faced base, wrought-iron grille, molded coping with foliated ends, and cast-iron railings; window sills in a continuous molded band; paired thin attached columns with foliated capitals between the first-story bay fenestration; crown moldings above the first and second stories; foliated panels between the first-story crown molding and second-story sills; smooth window lintels; one-over-one wood sash; pressed-metal roof cornice with a foliated frieze, dentils and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Wood door and wrought-iron gate at the main entryway; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story. Site Features: Rock-faced brownstone areaway wall with cast-iron railing; non-original wrought-iron gate.

1183 Dean Street Three bays; rock-faced basement; projecting water table; box stoop with rock-faced base, newels with foliated caps, wrought-iron grille and molded coping; round-arch main entryway flanked by squat attached columns with foliated capitals; double paneled wood-and-glass doors with curved transom and elaborate wrought-iron gate; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band above recessed panels; round-arch first-story fenestration flanked by squat attached columns with foliated capitals; molded crown with intricately-carved fascia above the first story, incorporating the second-story window sills; molded bandcourse above the second story; third-story window sills in a continuous molded band; round-arch third-story fenestration between rock-faced piers with foliated caps and rock-faced voussoirs; two-story pilasters with foliated capitals framing the second and third stories; pressed-metal roof cornice with a foliated frieze, dentils and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron stoop railings; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rock-faced brownstone areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1185 Dean Street Two bays, including three-window angled bay; rock-faced basement; projecting water table; brownstone box stoop with rock-faced base, wrought-iron grille, and molded coping with foliated ends; elaborate main entryway with flanking squat attached columns on scrolls and with foliated capitals, prominent foliated hood, and double wood-and-glass doors and transom; second and third story windows above the main entryway within two-story round arch with label molding and rosette panel in the spandrel; window sills in a continuous molded band; paired thin attached columns with foliated capitals between the first-story bay fenestration; crown moldings above the first and second stories; foliated panels between the first-story crown molding and second-story sills; smooth window lintels; pressed-metal roof cornice with a foliated frieze, dentils and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; center basement window in projecting bay converted to entryway prior to c.1940; aluminum awning; security lamp above the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; wall lamps flanking the main entryway; aluminum and wood sash. Site Features: Non-original or

refaced areaway wall with wrought-iron fence.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Apr. 18, 1894), 7; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1187, 1189, 1191 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1206/49, 48, 47

Date: c.1893 (NB 446-1893)

Architect: Paul F. Higgs

Original Owner/Developer: Thomas Brown

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These three Renaissance Revival style house, originally part of a row of five, were designed by Paul F. Higgs and built in c.1893 for Thomas Brown at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Brown was a builder who actively marketed his newly-built houses by placing classified advertisements in the *Brooklyn Eagle*. The buildings are characterized by their alternating facades, box stoops, elaborate entryways, and prominent cornices. Although the easternmost houses at 1193 and 1195 Dean Street were demolished for a new building in the 1920s, the remaining houses are largely intact.

Description

1187 Dean Street Two bays at the first story; three bays on the other stories; rock-faced basement with smooth fascia incorporating the lintels; box brownstone stoop with rock-faced side walls and molded copings with scrolled ends; round-arch entryway with compound molding, foliated keystone, and double wood-and-glass doors with transom; first-story fenestration grouped within shallow oriel with curved base, and molded sill, surround, and hood; second- and third-story window sills incorporated into a continuous molding; center bay of the second story contains paired fenestration beneath a bracketed hood, flanked by smaller, leaded glass windows in a molded surround flanked by fluted surfaces; molded window surrounds with hoods at the third story; pressed-metal roof cornice with a foliated frieze and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; wrought-iron stoop railing; aluminum sash; wood shed entry to the basement. Site Features: Non-original or resurfaced masonry areaway wall with wrought-iron fence and gate.

1189 Dean Street Two bays, including three-window angled bay; rock-faced basement with smooth fascia incorporating the lintels; non-original basement-level main entryway (installed prior to c.1940) with paneled wood-and-glass door, sidelights, and fanlight beneath a segmental arch with a molded surround; window sills in a continuous molded band; molded crowns above the bay windows on the upper floors; molded hood above the first- and third-story windows and curved pediment above the second-story window over the main entryway; window heads at the first-story bay flanked by foliation; foliated panels beneath the second-story sills; pressed-metal roof cornice with foliated panels and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original masonry areaway wall and wrought-iron areaway fence and gate.

1191 Dean Street Two bays, including three-window curved bay; rock-faced basement with smooth fascia incorporating the lintels; brownstone box stoop with paneled sidewalls and newels

with foliated caps; elaborate main entryway with flanking, fluted pilasters, Ionic capitals, scrolled brackets, foliated mullion, transom, carved hoods topped by balusters; first- and second-story window sills in a continuous molded band above a foliated panel; molded crowns above the bay windows on the upper floors; molded hood above the first- and third-story windows and curved pediment above the second-story window over the main entryway; window heads at the first-story bay flanked by foliation; foliated panels beneath the second-story sills; pressed-metal roof cornice with foliated panels and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum and glass double doors at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original or resurfaced masonry areaway wall with wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Apr. 18, 1894), 7; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (April 1, 1893), 517.

1193-1195 Dean Street (a/k/a 622-628 Nostrand Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1206/45

Date: c.1928 (NB 12933-1928)

Architect: Charles P. Cannella

Original Owner/Developer: Baum & Strauss Trading Co.

Type: Stores, offices and bowling alleys

Style/Ornament: Art Deco

Material: Brick with terra-cotta facing

Stories: Two

History

This two-story Art Deco style commercial building was designed by architect Charles P. Cannella and built in c.1928 for the Baum & Strauss Trading Company at a time when Nostrand Avenue was becoming increasingly commercial in character. The building, which replaced two row houses built in c.1893 as part of the adjacent row of houses on Dean Street, originally included stores, offices, and bowling alleys. The building is distinguished by its white terra-cotta facades, daylight windows on the second story, and bracketed cornice.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Three bays with grouped fenestration; dentil molding above the first story; paired pilasters flanking the windows; projecting window sills; possibly original wood casements and transoms at the second story; window lintels incorporated into a continuous molded band; bracketed and denticulated cornice; paneled frieze featuring a geometrical pattern; paneled roof parapet decorated with urns and scrolls. Nostrand Avenue Façade: Four bays with grouped fenestration; similar to the Dean Street façade. Alterations: Steel roll-down gate at the main entryway to the upper story facing Dean Street; aluminum and glass storefronts; awnings and signs.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1197 TO 1265 DEAN STREET (NORTH SIDE) Between Nostrand Avenue and New York Avenue

1197(a/k/a 585-591 Nostrand Avenue), 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/72, 71, 70, 69, 68

Date: c.1892 (NB 641-1892)
Architect: Albert E. White
Original Owner and Builder: John A. Bliss
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Queen Anne
Material: Brownstone; No. 1197 has a brick façade facing Nostrand Avenue.
Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of Queen Anne style row houses was designed by architect Albert E. White and built in c.1892 by builder John A. Bliss, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Bliss was a Brooklyn builder who also marketed his newly-constructed houses by placing classified advertisements in local newspapers. He appears to have been active in the Park Slope and Crown Heights areas in the 1890s and early 1900s, while by the late 1910s, he was selling homes in upstate New York. This row, which features a continuous mansard roof and gabled dormers, displays subtle variations in ornament and first-story window and doors opening that alternate between square-headed and round-arched. A two-story, brick rear addition facing Nostrand Avenue, was subsequently built at the rear of No. 1197. The first story of No. 1197 facing Nostrand Avenue has been converted to stores and the stoop was removed from No. 1199, possibly when the building was converted to an apartment house in 1940. Overall, the row remains largely intact.

Description

1197 Dean Street (a/k/a 585-591 Nostrand Avenue) **Dean Street Façade:** Three bays; rough-faced band coursing and window lintels at the basement; box brownstone stoop; square-arched main entryway surmounted by a bracketed hood; first- and second-story window sills set in a continuous molded band; rough-faced window lintels at the first-story sitting upon foliated moldings; first-story surmounted by a continuous crown molding incorporating the door hood; checkerboard stonework between the first-story crown and second-story sills; wide crown molding above the second story with scrolled brackets and a foliated frieze. **Alterations:** Basement fenestration covered with plywood; replacement door and surround at the main entryway; wrought-iron stoop railings; security lamps; aluminum sash; satellite dish. **Nostrand Avenue Façade:** Irregular bay arrangement; projecting, angled oriel at the first- and-second stories; projecting, rough-faced sills and lintels; corbelled chimneys decorated with recessed panels and checkerboard brickwork; wide crown molding above the second story with scrolled brackets and a foliated frieze. **Alterations:** Painted brick; aluminum storefronts at the basement level; roll-down security gates; sign bands; aluminum sash; fixed vinyl awning and other signage. **Roof:** Slate-covered mansard; gabled dormers decorated with foliation, dentils, scrolls, and decorative panels; brick chimney flues with decorative panels facing Nostrand Avenue. **Alterations:** Painted slate; aluminum sash; chimney stacks removed; metal railing; satellite dish; crestwork removed from the roof. **Rear Extension:** Three bays; grouped sash; projecting window sills; splayed terra-cotta lintels with projecting keystones. **Alterations:** Painted brick and terra-cotta; aluminum storefronts; steel roll-down gates; replacement main entryway to the upper story; signboards; aluminum sash; roof cornice removed and replaced with stucco fascia. **Site Features:** Altered masonry areaway wall; wrought-iron fence and gate. **1199 Dean Street** Three bays; rough-faced band coursing and window lintels at the basement; first- and second-story window sills set in a continuous molded band; round-arched first-story fenestration flanked by grouped half-columns on pedestals with foliated caps; rough-faced voussoirs and ashlar above the first-story windows; wide crown molding above the second story with scrolled brackets and a foliated frieze. **Roof:** Slate-covered mansard; gabled dormers decorated with grouped half-columns, molded surrounds, sunbursts, and foliated tympanums; wrought-iron crestwork. **Alterations:** Stoop removed and replaced with basement-level main entryway prior to

1940; paneled wood-and-glass door; security lamp; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash; painted slate. Site Features: Replacement areaway wall made of concrete blocks, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1201 Dean Street Three bays; rough-faced band coursing and window lintels at the basement; box brownstone stoop with wrought-iron railing; square-arched main entryway surmounted by a bracketed hood; first- and second-story window sills set in a continuous molded band; segmental window lintels at the first-story sitting upon foliated moldings; first-story surmounted by a continuous crown molding incorporating the door hood; checkerboard stonework between the first-story crown and second-story sills; round arch second-story fenestration; stained-glass transoms at the first and second story windows; wide, rough-faced banding at the second story; wide crown molding above the second story with scrolled brackets and a foliated frieze. Roof: Slate-covered mansard with gabled dormers. Alterations: Painted stone and slates; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; wrought-iron gates at the main entryway; security lamp; vinyl and aluminum sash; crestwork removed from the roof. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1203 Dean Street Three bays; rough-faced band coursing and window lintels at the basement; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; box brownstone stoop with cast-iron railing; first- and second-story window sills set in a continuous molded band; round-arch main entryway at the first story with paneled double wood-and-glass door with curved transom; round-arched first-story and fenestration flanked by grouped half-columns on pedestals with foliated caps; rough-faced voussoirs and ashlar above the first-story windows; stained-glass transoms at the first and second stories wide crown molding above the second story with scrolled brackets and a foliated frieze. Roof: Slate-covered mansard; gabled dormers decorated with grouped half-columns, molded surrounds, sunbursts, and foliated tympanums. Alterations: Painted stone and slate; aluminum sash; crestwork removed from the roof. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1205 Dean Street Three bays; rough-faced band coursing and window lintels at the basement; box brownstone stoop; square-arched main entryway surmounted by a bracketed hood; first- and second-story window sills set in a continuous molded band; rough-faced window lintels at the first-story sitting upon foliated moldings; first-story surmounted by a continuous crown molding incorporating the door hood; possibly original double wood-and-glass doors with transom at the main entryway; checkerboard stonework between the first-story crown and second-story sills; stained-glass transoms at the first- and second- story windows; wide crown molding above the second story with scrolled brackets and a foliated frieze. Roof: Slate-covered mansard; gabled dormers decorated with foliation, dentils, scrolls, and decorative panels. Alterations: Painted stone and slates; original basement window converted to a door covered with wrought-iron gate; wrought-iron window grille at the basement window; first-story windows sealed with plywood; aluminum sash at the upper stories; crestwork removed from the roof. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Oct. 17, 1896), 9; (Mar. 28, 1900), 12; (Oct. 4, 1902), 11; *New York Times* (Nov. 23, 1902), 21; (Mar. 2, 1919), 96 (Jun. 29, 1940), 33; *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (April 16, 1892), 627.

1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/67, 66, 65, 64, 63

Date: c.1892 (NB 213-1892)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner and Builder: Arthur G. Stone

Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Queen Anne
Material: Roman brick and brownstone
Stories: Three and basement

History

These five Queen Anne style row houses were designed by architect George P. Chappell and built in c.1892 for Arthur G. Stone at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Arthur G. Stone was a prominent Brooklyn businessman and real estate agent, active in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. In addition to his residential developments, he also built the Liberty Theater in Brownsville in 1909. He also served on the Board of Managers of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange and on the Board of Directors of the Union Bank, which became insolvent in 1910. Arranged in a mirror-image A-B-C-B-A pattern, these buildings are distinguished by the use of various materials, surfaces, and patterns, which is typical of the Queen Anne style. The stoop and turret have been removed from No. 1209, and paint has been applied to some of the stone and brick throughout the row, but the buildings remain largely intact.

Description

1207 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second and third stories; brownstone box stoop with turned newel posts and foliated panel; rough-faced ashlar at the basement; paired basement fenestration with chamfered and splayed lintel; convex stonework at the first story; original paired paneled wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway topped by a dentil course, tripartite transom filled with stained glass, and a geometrically-carved panel outlined by a molded label; molded window sill above a projecting spandrel at the first story; paired first-story fenestration topped by a molded, floating lintel and surmounting segmental transom topped by a splayed vouissoirs and filled with stained glass; molded crown above the first story; second-story window sills in a continuous molded band; third-story window sills in a continuous projecting flat band; second and third story fenestration deeply set behind chamfered jambs with quoins; wide muntins, possibly-original single pane wood sash; lintels in a continuous wide brownstone band; molded crown with foliated ends above the second story; prominent, pressed metal roof cornice with a molded base, foliated frieze, and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Aluminum sash at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; wrought-iron grille at the basement windows; non-original, one-over-one wood sash at the first story; wall lamps flanking the main entryway transom. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; wrought-iron fence and gate.

1209 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide, projecting bay running the full height of the building; non-original basement-level main entryway with paneled wood-and glass door; rough-faced brownstone ashlar at the basement and first story; projecting water table; molded window sills; wide muntins, rectangular transoms, and rough-faced lintels above the first-story windows; molded crown above the first- and second-stories; second-story west window with wide sill in a continuous brownstone band, chamfered lintel, and rough-faced vouissoirs; round-arch third story fenestration at the projecting bays with rough-faced vouissoirs and label moldings with foliated ends. Alterations: Stoop removed and basement-level entryway installed prior to 1940; roof cornice, turret, and dormer removed between 1940 and c.1985; non-original wood sash; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wall lamps flanking the main entryway; satellite dish. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall topped by non-original wrought-iron fences.

1211 Dean Street Three bays; box brownstone stoop with turned newel posts, foliated panel, and molded banisters; rough-faced brownstone ashlar at the basement and first story; molded water table; first and second story window sills in a continuous molded band; possibly original paneled wood doors and surmounting transom at the main entryway, flanked by quoins; first-story fenestration divided by foliated column and muntins, and flanking quoins; stained glass transoms;

molded crown above the first story; rough-faced brownstone quoins and piers at the second story; third story partially incorporated into the roof; third story fenestration arranged in a Palladian motif with a bracketed sill, attached columns, and molded label outlining the round-arched window at the center bay; curved gable at the roofline with molded coping; slate-covered partial mansard.

Alterations: Painted stone and slates; aluminum awning at the main entryway; aluminum sash; wrought-iron stoop railing; wrought-iron window grille at the basement. Site Features: Rough-faced areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1213 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide, projecting bay running the full height of the building; rough-faced brownstone ashlar at the basement and first story projecting bay; brownstone stoop with rough-faced sidewalls; projecting water table; molded window sills; wide muntins, rectangular transoms filled with stained glass, and rough-faced lintels above the first-story windows; molded crown above the first- and second-stories; second-story east window with wide sill in a continuous brownstone band, stained glass, chamfered lintel, and rough-faced voussoirs; round-arch third story fenestration at the projecting bays with rough-faced voussoirs and label moldings with foliated ends; third story partially incorporated into slate-covered mansard roof; gabled dormer flanked by twisted and turreted columns and foliated tympanum; prominent roof cornice featuring rosettes and scrolled brackets; polygonal turret above the projecting bay.

Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; replacement door at the main entryway; wrought-iron wall lamps flanking the main entryway; replacement sash; replacement roofing on the turret. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall topped by non-original wrought-iron fence.

1215 Dean Street Five bays at the basement; two bays at the first story; three bays at the second and third stories; brownstone box stoop with turned newel posts and foliated panel; rough-faced ashlar at the basement; basement fenestration with chamfered and splayed lintels and flanked by smaller rectangular windows with projecting sills; convex stonework at the first story; historic paired wrought-iron-and-glass doors at the main entryway topped by a dentil course, tripartite transom filled with stained glass, and a geometrically-carved panel outlined by a molded label; molded window sill above a projecting spandrel at the first story; paired first-story fenestration topped by a molded, floating lintel and surmounting segmental transom topped by a splayed voussoirs and filled with stained glass; molded crown above the first story; second-story window sills in a continuous molded band; third-story window sills in a continuous projecting flat band; second and third story fenestration deeply set behind chamfered jambs with quoins; wide muntins setting off stained-glass transoms; lintels in a continuous wide brownstone band; molded crown with foliated ends above the second story; prominent, pressed metal roof cornice with a molded base, foliated frieze, and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone, wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash and casements at the basement and first story; non-original wood one-over-one sash at the upper stories. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall painted; wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Dec. 1, 1892), 6; *New York Times* (Feb. 22, 1893), 7; (Oct. 16, 1893), 3; (Jul. 4, 1909), 7; (Feb. 10, 1910), X10; (Apr. 6, 1910), 3; *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (Feb. 20, 1892), 305.

1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/62, 61, 60, 59, 58

Date: c.1891 (NB 1792-1891)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner and Builder: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These five Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival style row houses were designed by architect Albert E. White and built in c.1891 for John A. Bliss, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Bliss was a Brooklyn builder who also marketed his newly-constructed houses by placing classified advertisements in local newspapers. He appears to have been active in the Park Slope and Crown Heights areas in the 1890s and early 1900s, while by the late 1910s, he was selling homes in upstate New York. The two end buildings in the row are nearly identical, while the facades of the three enter buildings vary in appearance. White and Bliss also collaborated on the adjacent row at 1227 to 1235 Dean Street at about the same time; as a result, these two rows share many similar details. The generous use of variegated surfaces and mixed materials and forms are earmarks of the Queen Anne style as applied to masonry row houses. The facades of these buildings, which are united by a consistent cornice line, remain largely intact.

Description

1217 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the basement through the second story; rough-faced brownstone basement; box brownstone stoop with turned newel posts, foliated panel, molded banisters, and rough-faced side walls; round-arched main entryway with deeply set paneled double wood-and-glass doors and rough-faced vouissoirs resting on a molded band featuring carved acanthi (also at the first-story window); molded window sill at the first story; curved oriels at the second story with foliated bases, molded sills, and a continuous projecting crown with scrolled brackets, dentils, and concave roof covered with slates; third-story window sills in a continuous molded band; wide muntins and continuous rough-faced lintels at the third story; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with festoons and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash, painted slates. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1219 Dean Street Four bays; curved bay at the basement through the second story; rough-faced brownstone basement and first story; brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls and molded banisters; projecting water table; concave spandrel below a continuous molded window sill at the first story; first-story door and window lintels on all stories incorporated into a wide, rock-faced brownstone band; possibly original wood-and-glass double doors and transom at the main entryway; wide muntins at the first and second stories; square transom above the first story windows and rectangular transoms above the second story windows, filled with stained glass; second-story window sills in a continuous rough-faced band; round-arch window at the second story above the main entryway with radiating brick surround; denticulated crown at the projecting bay; fourth story fenestration divided by attached half-columns with foliated caps and framed by rough-faced quoins; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice with a decorative frieze and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original steel fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1221 Dean Street Three bays at the basement and first stories; two bays with paired fenestration at the second and third stories; Roman brick; smooth brownstone panels between the water table and the first-story sill; rough-faced brownstone at the basement and first-story piers; box brownstone stoop with twisted newel posts, foliated panel, and molded banisters; molded water table; window sills in continuous molded bands; round-arch openings at the first-story door and windows with vouissoirs resting upon foliated bands; projecting keystones extending up to the second-story sill molding; curved transom at the main entryway; second-story fenestration with prominent rough-

faced surround and lintel; rectangular transom filled with stained glass above the east bay of the second story; third-story window sill rests on Roman brick corbel panel; round-arch third-story fenestration with rough-faced voussoirs; carved foliation in the spandrels; prominent pressed metal roof cornice with foliated frieze and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; replacement wood door at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1223 Dean Street Four bays; curved bay at the basement through the second story; rough-faced brownstone basement and first story; brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls and molded banisters; projecting water table; concave spandrel below a continuous molded window sill at the first story; round-arch main entryway with rough-faced voussoirs and flanking paired attached columns with foliated caps; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass doors; wide muntins above the first-story windows with stained-glass transoms; chamfered and splayed lintel at the second story window above the main entryway; denticulated crown atop the projecting bay; rough-faced band course and wide continuous lintel at the third story; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice featuring wide paneled frieze decorated with rosettes, foliated molding, and bracketed crown.

Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and the first story; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum storm doors at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1225 Dean Street Two bays with paired fenestration at the basement through the second story; rough-faced brownstone basement; Roman brick; box brownstone stoop with turned newel posts, foliated panel, molded banisters, and rough-faced side walls; round-arched main entryway with deeply set paneled double wood-and-glass doors and rough-faced voussoirs resting on a molded band featuring carved acanthi (also at the first-story window); molded window sill at the first story; curved oriels at the second story with foliated bases, molded sills, and a continuous projecting crown with scrolled brackets, dentils, and concave roof covered with slates; third-story window sills in a continuous molded band; wide muntins and continuous rough-faced lintels at the third story; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with festoons and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash, painted slates. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Oct. 17, 1896), 9; (Mar. 28, 1900), 12; (Oct. 4, 1902), 11; *New York Times* (Nov. 23, 1902), 21; (Mar. 2, 1919), 96; *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (Oct. 3, 1891), 420.

1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/57, 56, 55, 55, 53

Date: c.1891 (NB 152-1891)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner/Developer: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Roman brick and brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These five Romanesque Revival style row houses were designed by architect Albert E. White and built in c.1891 for John A. Bliss, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Bliss was a Brooklyn builder who also marketed his newly-constructed houses by placing

classified advertisements in local newspapers. He appears to have been active in the Park Slope and Crown Heights areas in the 1890s and early 1900s, while by the late 1910s, he was selling homes in upstate New York. The facades of these houses are arranged in an A-B-C-B-A pattern. Their generous use of variegated surfaces and mixed materials and forms are earmarks of the Queen Anne style as applied to masonry row houses. White and Bliss also collaborated on the adjacent row at 1217 to 1225 Dean Street at about the same time; as a result, these two rows share many similar details. The facades remain remarkably intact.

Description

1227 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide projecting angular bay; one bay with grouped fenestration at the third story; rough-faced brownstone ashlar at the basement; brownstone box stoop with turned newel posts, foliated panel, molded banister, and cast-iron railings; molded water table; window sills incorporated into continuous brownstone bands; brownstone muntins dividing the main entryway and transom, and first-story fenestration and transoms; stained-glass transom at the first-story windows; wide rough-faced brownstone lintel over the main entryway and first-story fenestration; denticulated crown above the first-story projecting bay; brick corbel and brownstone bracket supporting the sill of the second story window, containing paired sash and topped by wide smooth brownstone lintel, above the main entryway; projecting bay topped by balusters; stained glass transoms at the third story; rough-faced lintel at the third story; prominent pressed metal roof cornice featuring shield panels, brackets, attached balusters, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; replacement door and enframent at the main entryway; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; wrought-iron fence and gate.

1229 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second story; five bays at the third story; rough-faced brownstone ashlar up to the level of the first-story window sill; brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls and wrought-iron railing; segmental arch window at the basement with rough-faced vouissoirs, foliated keystone, and paired sash; round arch main entryway and window at the first story with rough-faced vouissoirs sitting upon a foliated molding; molded window sill at the first story supported by a curved base; possibly original wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway; second- and third-story window sills in continuous molded bands; second-story fenestration separated by rough-faced brownstone piers topped by attached balusters and outlined by a wide molding with a carved geometrical pattern; stained-glass transoms; wide window muntins at the second and third stories (the third story muntins lie in a continuous band); third-story lintels in a wide continuous fascia; prominent, pressed-metal roof gable flanked by twisted turrets and filled with foliation and masks. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and the first story; aluminum storm doors at the main entryway; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, resurfaced and painted; wrought-iron fence and gate.

1231 Dean Street Three bays at the basement and first stories; two bays with paired fenestration at the second and third stories; smooth brownstone panels between the water table and the first-story sill; rough-faced brownstone at the basement and first-story piers; box brownstone stoop with molded banisters and cast-iron railings; molded water table; window sills in continuous molded bands; round-arch openings at the first-story door and windows with vouissoirs resting upon foliated bands; projecting keystones extending up to the second-story sill molding; paneled wood-and-glass double doors and curved transom at the main entryway; second-story fenestration with prominent rough-faced surround and lintel; rectangular transoms at the second story windows; third-story window sill rests on brick corbel panel; round-arch third-story fenestration with rough-faced vouissoirs; carved foliation in the spandrels; prominent pressed metal roof cornice with foliated frieze and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; aluminum storm doors at the main entryway; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Resurfaced brownstone areaway wall, painted; non-original wrought-iron fence and

gate.

1233 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second story; five bays at the third story; rough-faced brownstone ashlar up to the level of the first-story window sill; resurfaced brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls and wrought-iron railing; segmental arch window at the basement with rough-faced vouissoirs, foliated keystone, and paired sash; round arch main entryway and window at the first story with rough-faced vouissoirs sitting upon a foliated molding; molded window sill at the first story supported by a curved base; possibly original wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway; second- and third-story window sills in continuous molded bands; second-story fenestration separated by rough-faced brownstone piers topped by attached balusters and outlined by a wide molding with a carved geometrical pattern and with transoms above wide mullions; wide window muntins in a continuous band at the third story; third-story lintels in a wide continuous fascia; prominent, pressed-metal roof gable flanked by twisted turrets and filled with foliation and masks. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; stoop covered with cement stucco; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Brownstone areaway wall, resurfaced and painted; wrought-iron fence.

1235 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide projecting angular bay; one bay with grouped fenestration at the third story; rough-faced brownstone ashlar at the basement; brownstone box stoop with turned newel posts, foliated panel, and molded banister; molded water table; window sills incorporated into continuous brownstone bands; brownstone muntins dividing the main entryway and transom, and first-story fenestration and transoms; stained-glass transom at the first-story windows; wide rough-faced brownstone lintel over the main entryway and first-story fenestration; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway; denticulated crown above the first-story projecting bay; brick corbel and brownstone bracket supporting the sill of the second story window, containing paired sash and topped by wide smooth brownstone lintel, above the main entryway; projecting bay topped by balusters; stained glass transoms at the third story; rough-faced lintel at the third story; prominent pressed metal roof cornice featuring shield panels, brackets, attached balusters, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; basement window converted to entryway with aluminum and glass door; wrought-iron stoop railing; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; wrought-iron fence.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Oct. 17, 1896), 9; (Mar. 28, 1900), 12; (Oct. 4, 1902), 11; *New York Times* (Nov. 23, 1902), 21; (Mar. 2, 1919), 96; *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (March 22, 1890), 427.

1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/52, 51, 50, 49, 48

Date: c.1890 (NB 523-1890)

Architect: A. Hill & Son

Original Owner/Developer: Andrew Miller

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three with basement and attic

History

These five Queen Anne style row houses were designed by the architectural firm A. Hill & Son and built in c.1890 for Andrew Miller, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Miller was a developer active in the construction and sale of houses in Prospect Heights,

Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Crown Heights. The facades, although similar in appearance and unified by a continuous mansard roof (built out at No. 1237), display three different types of bay arrangements and other subtle variations in ornamentation, which was typical of Queen Anne-style row houses. They remain largely intact.

Description

1237 Dean Street Three bays at the basement through the third story; two bays at the attic; rough-faced ashlar at the stoop and basement; alternating rough-faced and smooth brownstone coursing at the upper façade; cast-iron stoop railings; splayed brownstone lintels at the basement; paneled wood-and glass door at the main entryway with surmounting molded hood on scrolled brackets; window sills in continuous molded bands; wide, continuous brownstone mullions separating the first and second story fenestration from their transoms; molded crown at the level of the entryway hood above the first story; smooth and rough-faced brownstone blocks in a checkerboard pattern above the first story crown; molded crown above the second story; bracketed cornice with dentils. Roof: Original mansard built out in brick prior to c.1940; two bays, paired fenestration in the east bay; aluminum sash. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lamp; aluminum sash; satellite dish. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence with cast-iron posts.

1239 Dean Street Three bays at the basement, first and third stories; two bays at the second-story and attic; rough-faced ashlar at the stoop, basement, and first story; alternating rough-faced and smooth brownstone coursing at the upper façade; splayed brownstone lintels at the basement; possibly original paneled wood-and glass double doors at the main entryway with transom and surmounting molded hood on scrolled brackets; grouped sash at the first story; paired sash at the second story; window sills in continuous molded bands; molded crown at the level of the entryway hood above the first story; smooth and rough-faced brownstone blocks in a checkerboard pattern above the first story crown; molded crown above the second story; bracketed cornice with dentils. Roof: Slate-covered mansard with gabled dormers. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1241 Dean Street Three bays at the basement, first and third stories; two bays at the second-story and attic; rough-faced ashlar at the stoop, basement, and first story; alternating rough-faced and smooth brownstone coursing at the upper façade; splayed brownstone lintels at the basement; possibly original paneled wood-and glass double doors at the main entryway with transom and surmounting molded hood on scrolled brackets; grouped sash with turned enframements and stained-glass transoms at the first story; paired sash with turned enframements and stained-glass transoms at the second story; window sills in continuous molded bands; molded crown at the level of the entryway hood above the first story; smooth and rough-faced brownstone blocks in a checkerboard pattern above the first story crown; molded crown above the second story; bracketed cornice with dentils. Roof: Slate-covered mansard with gabled dormers. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; possibly replacement wood one-over-one sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1243 Dean Street Three bays at the basement through the third story; two bays at the attic; rough-faced ashlar at the stoop and basement; alternating rough-faced and smooth brownstone coursing at the upper façade; cast-iron stoop railings; splayed brownstone lintels at the basement; possibly original paneled wood-and glass double doors with transom at the main entryway, with surmounting molded hood on scrolled brackets; window sills in continuous molded bands; wide, continuous brownstone mullions separating the first and second story fenestration from their stained-glass transoms; molded crown at the level of the entryway hood above the first story; smooth and rough-faced brownstone blocks in a checkerboard pattern above the first story crown; molded crown above the second story; bracketed cornice with dentils. Roof: Slate-covered mansard with gabled and bracketed dormers. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the

basement; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1245 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide angular projecting bay; rough-faced brownstone ashlar to the basement, stoop, and first story; basement window lintels incorporated into the smooth brownstone water table; elaborate portico at the main entryway with molded hood, giant scrolled brackets, and attached columns with stylized capitals; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors; window sills in continuous molded bands; molded crown at the level of the entryway hood above the first story; molded window surrounds at the west bays with projecting sills, fluted brackets, and molded hoods (curved pediment at the second story); chamfered lintels at the upper-story bay windows; bracketed cornice with dentils. Roof: Slate-covered mansard with gabled and bracketed dormers. Alterations: Wrought-iron stoop railings, and window grilles at the basement and first story; wrought-iron gate at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Apr. 3, 1880), 2; (Mar. 28, 1883), 3; (Apr. 16, 1887), 1.

1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/47, 46, 45, 44, 43

Date: c.1892 (NB 200-1892)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner/Developer: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brick and limestone, except No. 1251, which is brownstone.

Stories: Three and basement

History

These five Romanesque Revival style row houses were designed by architect Albert E. White and built in c.1892 for John A. Bliss, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Bliss was a Brooklyn builder who also marketed his newly-constructed houses by placing classified advertisements in local newspapers. He appears to have been active in the Park Slope and Crown Heights areas in the 1890s and early 1900s, while by the late 1910s, he was selling homes in upstate New York. White and Bliss collaborated on a number of other rows on this block, which share some similar characteristics. This row, which is arranged in an A-B-C-B-A pattern, is distinguished by high brownstone stoops, broadly-arched opening, rough-faced stonework, and prominent roof cornices. In 1947, the Brooklyn branch of the New York Urban League acquired No. 1251 and converted the building into its offices. The Urban League, founded in 1911 in New York, is a social service and civil rights organization that sponsors youth programs, health clinics, and adult education programs. The renovations were completed and the organization began occupying the building in 1950; it sold the building in 2005. The row remains remarkably intact.

Description

1247 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide curved projecting bay from the basement through the second story; three bays at the third story; possibly limestone box stoop with turned newels, foliated panel, and rough-faced side walls; basement window sills in a continuous projecting band; projecting water table; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with wide mullion and transom; first-story window sills in a continuous molded

band; wide mullions and transoms at the first-story windows; molded crown above the first story; second- and third-story window sills in continuous rough-faced bands; rough-faced lintels at the second story; round-arch third story fenestration with radiating, header-brick surround and molded labels with scrolled ends; prominent pressed metal cornice with moldings, foliation, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lights; satellite dish; aluminum sash.

1249 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second story; four bays at the third story; rough-faced limestone ashlar up to the level of the first-story window sill; limestone stoop with rough-faced side walls; chamfered window lintel at the basement with smooth voussoirs and paired sash; round arch main entryway and window at the first story with rough-faced voussoirs sitting upon a foliating molding; foliated decorations at the first-story piers; possibly original wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway; second- and third-story window sills in continuous molded bands; second-story fenestration separated by rough-faced limestone piers topped by attached squat columns and outlined by a wide molding with a carved geometrical pattern; stained-glass transoms; wide window muntins at the second and third stories (the third story muntins lie in a continuous rough-faced band); third-story lintels in a wide continuous fascia; ; prominent pressed metal cornice with moldings, foliation, and dentils.

Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly limestone areaway wall, painted.

1251 Dean Street Three bays at the basement and first stories; two bays with paired fenestration at the second and third stories; rough-faced brownstone at the basement and first-story piers; box brownstone stoop with twisted newel posts, foliated panel, molded banisters, and wrought-iron railings; molded water table; window sills in continuous molded bands; round-arch openings at the first-story door and windows with voussoirs resting upon foliated bands; projecting keystones extending up to the second-story sill molding; curved transom at the main entryway; second-story fenestration with prominent rough-faced surround and lintel; third-story window sill rests on brick corbel panel; round-arch third-story fenestration with rough-faced voussoirs; carved foliation in the spandrels; prominent pressed metal roof cornice with foliated frieze and scrolled brackets.

Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron grilles at the first-story windows; replacement doors at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted.

1253 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second story; four bays at the third story; rough-faced limestone ashlar up to the level of the first-story window sill; limestone stoop with rough-faced side walls and wrought-iron railings; chamfered window lintel at the basement with smooth voussoirs and paired sash; round arch main entryway and window at the first story with rough-faced voussoirs sitting upon a foliated molding; foliated decorations at the first-story piers; second- and third-story window sills in continuous molded bands; second-story fenestration separated by rough-faced limestone piers topped by attached squat columns and outlined by a wide molding with a carved geometrical pattern; stained-glass transoms; wide window muntins at the second and third stories (the third story muntins lie in a continuous rough-faced band); third-story lintels in a wide continuous fascia; ; prominent pressed metal cornice with moldings, foliation, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the main entryway, and basement and first-story windows; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly limestone areaway wall, painted; non-original, but historic wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1255 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide curved projecting bay; three bays at the third story; limestone box stoop with turned newels, foliated panel, elaborate wrought-iron railings, and rough-faced side walls; basement window sills in a continuous projecting band (center window concerted to a secondary entryway); projecting water table; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with wide mullion and stained-glass, divided transom; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band; wide mullions and divided transoms filled with stained-glass at the first-story windows; molded

crown above the first story; stained-glass window, located in the west bay above the main entryway, with chamfered jambs, quoins and splayed voussoirs; second- and third-story window sills in continuous rough-faced bands; rough-faced lintels at the second story; round-arch third story fenestration with radiating, header-brick surround and molded labels with scrolled ends; prominent pressed metal cornice with moldings, foliation, and dentils. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; basement window converted to paneled aluminum door (prior to c.1940); aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced limestone areaway wall; possibly original wrought-iron fence replacement wrought-iron gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Oct. 17, 1896), 9; (Mar. 28, 1900), 12; (Oct. 4, 1902), 11; *Encyclopedia of New York City*, ed. Kenneth T Jackson (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 802-803; *New York Times* (Nov. 23, 1902), 21; (Mar. 2, 1919), 96; (Nov. 25, 1947), 52; (Dec.11, 1950), 29.

1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/42, 41, 40, 39, 38

Date: c.1892 (NB 646-1892)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner/Developer: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Roman brick and limestone, except No. 1261, which is brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of five Romanesque Revival style houses was designed by architect Albert E. White and built in c. 1892 for John A. Bliss, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Bliss was a Brooklyn builder who also marketed his newly-constructed houses by placing classified advertisements in local newspapers. He appears to have been active in the Park Slope and Crown Heights areas in the 1890s and early 1900s, while by the late 1910s, he was selling homes in upstate New York. White and Bliss collaborated on several other rows on this block at about the same time. Only two of the five facades in this row are similar; the others vary in design, although there are similarities in materials and ornamentation, which was typical of Queen Anne-style row houses. They are unified by their use of Roman brick and pressed-metal cornices creating a uniform roofline. The houses in this row remain remarkably intact.

Description

1257 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second and third stories; limestone stoop with wrought-iron railings; rough-faced ashlar at the basement; possibly original one-over-one wood sash at the basement with chamfered and splayed lintel; convex stonework at the first story; possibly original paired paneled wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway topped by a molded mullion with dentils, rectangular transom, and a foliated panel outlined; molded window sill above a projecting spandrel at the first story; paired first-story fenestration topped by a molded, floating lintel and surmounting segmental, stained-glass transom topped by a splayed voussoirs; possibly original single-pane wood sash at the first story; molded crown above the first story; second-story window sills in a continuous molded band; third-story window sills in a continuous projecting flat band; second and third story fenestration deeply set behind chamfered jambs with quoins and wide muntins; lintels in a continuous wide limestone band; molded crown above the second story; prominent, pressed metal roof cornice with a molded

base, foliated frieze, and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Aluminum sash at the second and third stories; wrought-iron grille at the basement windows. Site Features: Rough-faced limestone areaway wall; wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1259 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide curved projecting bay; three bays at the third story; limestone box stoop with turned newels, foliated panel, molded banisters, and rough-faced side walls; basement window sills in a continuous projecting band; projecting water table; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with wide mullion and stained-glass, divided transom; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band; wide mullions and divided transoms filled with stained-glass at the first-story windows; molded crown above the first story; stained-glass window, located in the west bay above the main entryway, with chamfered jambs, quoins and splayed voussoirs; second- and third-story window sills in continuous rough-faced bands; rough-faced lintels at the second story; round-arch third story fenestration with radiating, header-brick surround and molded labels with scrolled ends; prominent pressed metal cornice with moldings, foliation, and dentils. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced limestone areaway wall; wrought-iron lantern.

1261 Dean Street Three bays at the basement and first stories; two bays at the second and third stories; rough-faced brownstone at the basement and first-story piers; box brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls, molded banisters, and wrought-iron railings; molded water table; window sills in continuous molded bands; round-arch openings at the first-story door and windows with voussoirs resting upon foliated bands; projecting keystones extending up to the second-story sill molding; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and curved transom at the main entryway; second-story fenestration with prominent rough-faced surround and lintel and paired sash divided by attached columns and topped by stained-glass transoms; third-story window sill rests on brick corbel panel; round-arch third-story fenestration with rough-faced voussoirs; carved foliation in the spandrels; possibly original one-over-one wood sash throughout; prominent pressed metal roof cornice with foliated frieze and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; brass lamps flanking the main entryway. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, painted; wrought-iron fence.

1263 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second story; four bays at the third story; rough-faced limestone ashlar up to the level of the first-story window sill; limestone stoop with rough-faced side walls; chamfered window lintel at the basement with smooth voussoirs; round arch main entryway and window at the first story with rough-faced voussoirs sitting upon a foliating molding; foliated decorations at the first-story piers; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway; second- and third-story window sills in continuous molded bands; second-story fenestration separated by rough-faced limestone piers topped by attached squat columns and outlined by a wide molding with a carved geometrical pattern; wide window muntins and transoms at the second and third stories (the third story muntins lie in a continuous rough-faced band); third-story lintels in a wide continuous fascia; prominent pressed metal cornice with moldings, foliation, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grille at the basement; wrought-iron wall lamps; aluminum sash. Site Features: Limestone areaway wall, painted.

1265 Dean Street Dean Street Façade: Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide curved projecting bay; three bays at the third story; limestone box stoop with turned newels, foliated panel, molded banisters, and rough-faced side walls; projecting water table; wide mullion and stained-glass, divided transom at the main entryway; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band; wide mullions and divided transoms filled with stained-glass at the first-story windows; molded crown above the first story; single-pane, located in the west bay above the main entryway, with chamfered jambs, quoins and splayed voussoirs; second- and third-story window sills in continuous rough-faced bands; rough-faced lintels at the second story; round-arch third story fenestration with radiating, header-brick surround and molded labels

with scrolled ends; prominent pressed metal cornice with moldings, foliation, and dentils. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; Wrought-iron gates at the main entryway; aluminum sash; security lamps. Site Features: Rough-faced limestone areaway wall; wrought-iron fence on New York Avenue side. New York Avenue Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting curved bay with round-arch lancets filled with stained glass and recessed spandrels; rough-faced limestone band courses; double-hung sash with rough-faced sills and lintels; bracketed cornice. Alterations: Brick possibly repointed; Secondary street-level entryway filled in with brick; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Rear Extension: Two stories and two bays; similar to the New York Avenue façade. Garage: Brick, steel gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Oct. 17, 1896), 9; (Mar. 28, 1900), 12; (Oct. 4, 1902), 11; *New York Times* (Nov. 23, 1902), 21; (Mar. 2, 1919), 96.

1198 TO 1268 DEAN STREET (SOUTH SIDE) Between Nostrand Avenue and New York Avenue

Bedford Presbyterian Church

1200 Dean Street (a/k/a 1198-1200 Dean Street and 593-607 Nostrand Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1213/5

Date: c.1897 (NB318-1897); c.1906 (NB 2618-1906)

Architect: Arthur Bates Jennings (c.1897); attrib. Dodge & Morrison with Kenneth M. Murchison (c.1906)

Original Owner: Bedford Presbyterian Church

Type: Church

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Materials: Brick and terra cotta

Stories: Two and five story tower

History

The original section of this Romanesque Revival style church was designed by architect Arthur Bates Jennings and built in c.1897 for the Bedford Presbyterian Church at a time when the population of the neighborhood was rapidly increasing, and several religious and institutional buildings were being built. In 1906, the church was altered and enlarged from designs probably produced by the architectural firm Dodge & Morrison in association with Kenneth M. Murchison. New Building application data identify the architects as Dodge & Brown with K.M. Murchison; however, the existence of an architectural firm with the name Dodge & Brown has not been substantiated. According to the architectural historian and Brooklyn expert Andrew Dolkart, "The design (of the Bedford Presbyterian Church) would be in line with those produced by Dodge & Morrison for churches." The building is distinguished by its picturesque silhouette made of a combination of gables, turrets, and towers, and by its broad arches at the entryway and the large windows filled with leaded glass. The church remains remarkably intact from 1906.

General Description (of the Jennings design at the northwest corner of the lot):

Asymmetrical massing and bay arrangement, consisting of square, angled and round towers with a variety of slate-covered roof features, including cones, octagons, pyramids, hips and gables, round and flat arch doors and windows with rough-faced stone lintels, leaded glass, cast-iron spandrels decorated with rondels, incised panels, limestone steps. *General Description (of the Dodge & Morrison addition facing Nostrand Avenue)*: Irregular bay arrangement; relieving arches; round-arch windows and doors with projecting sills and keystones; rose window; stained

glass, campanile bell tower. Alterations: Replacement doors; sign boards and hanging signs; security lamps; HVAC equipment on the roof facing Nostrand Avenue. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence and gates.

Significant References

Electronic communication between the writer and Andrew Dolkart (Jan. 25, 2007); *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (June 26, 1897).

1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1213/ 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Date: c.1869-80

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner/Developer: Not determined

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: altered Italianate

Material: Wood frame

Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of altered wood-frame, Italianate style row houses was built between 1869 and 1880 at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. It is one of the earliest rows constructed in the Crown Heights North Historic District. Many of the wooden roof and porch cornices remain intact, as do some of the door surrounds; otherwise, the facades of these buildings were stripped of much of their original ornament, mostly after c.1940, and are now covered with replacement siding.

Description

1208 Dean Street Three bays; round-arch main entryway with compound architrave molding; original porch cornice with curved brackets, scrolled brackets, bead moldings, and modillions; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and curved transom; original wood roof cornice with segmental frieze panels, scrolled brackets, modillions, and dentils. Alterations: Synthetic stone at the basement and first story; vinyl siding at the upper stories; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; replacement porch with wrought-iron railings and supports; modified window openings; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence and lantern.

1210 Dean Street Three bays; round-arch main entryway with compound architrave molding; original porch cornice with curved brackets, scrolled brackets, bead moldings, and modillions; original wood roof cornice with segmental frieze panels, scrolled brackets, modillions, and dentils. Alterations: Synthetic siding; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; replacement porch with wrought-iron railings, bars, and supports; replacement door at the main entryway; modified window openings; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence.

1212 Dean Street Three bays; round-arch main entryway with compound architrave molding; original porch cornice with curved brackets, scrolled brackets, bead moldings, and modillions; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and curved transom; original wood roof cornice with segmental frieze panels, scrolled brackets, modillions, and dentils. Alterations: Synthetic stone at the basement and first story; vinyl siding at the upper stories; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement, first, and second stories; brick and stone replacement porch with wrought-iron railings and supports; modified window openings; aluminum sash. Site Features:

Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence and lantern.

1214 Dean Street Three bays; round-arch main entryway with compound architrave molding; original porch cornice with curved brackets, scrolled brackets, bead moldings, and modillions; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and curved transom; segmental fenestration with original molded surrounds; original wood roof cornice with segmental frieze panels, scrolled brackets, modillions, and dentils. Alterations: Synthetic stone siding; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; brick and stone replacement porch with wrought-iron railings and supports; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence.

1216 Dean Street Three bays; round-arch main entryway with compound architrave molding; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and curved transom; segmental fenestration with original molded surrounds; original wood roof cornice with segmental frieze panels, scrolled brackets, modillions, and dentils. Alterations: Synthetic stone siding; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; replacement porch with aluminum awning and wrought-iron railings and supports; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence.

Significant References

Dripps (1869), pl. 3.; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940; *Sanborn* (1880), pls. 10 &19.

1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1213/ 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

Date: c.1877 (NB 162-1877)

Architect: William Rofs

Original Owner/Developer: Christmas Rofs

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: neo-Grec

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of six neo-Grec style row houses were designed by William Rofs and built in c.1877 for Christmas Rofs at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. These unusually narrow, approximately sixteen-foot-wide brownstone facades are characterized by gabled porticos and arched entryways, molded window sills and hoods, and wood roof cornices with paneled friezes, brackets, and dentils. There have been some window and door changes, but the row remains largely intact.

Description

1218 Dean Street Two bays; chamfered lintel and elaborate wrought-iron bars at the basement window; brownstone stoop; projecting water table; bracketed, round-arch main entryway with molded surround, triangular pediment on brackets, possibly original wood-and-glass double doors and transom; molded window sills on brackets; molded window surrounds with projecting hoods; carved wood roof cornice with paneled frieze, scrolled brackets, guttae, and dentils. Alterations: Wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash; wrought-iron wall lamps. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate with cast-iron posts; wrought-iron lantern.

1220 Dean Street Two bays; chamfered lintel and elaborate wrought-iron bars at the basement window; brownstone stoop; projecting water table; bracketed, round-arch main entryway with molded surround, triangular pediment on brackets, and transom; molded window sills on brackets; molded window surrounds with projecting hoods; carved wood roof cornice with

paneled frieze, scrolled brackets, guttae, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron stoop railings; replacement main entryway door and enframent; aluminum sash; security lamps. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1222 Dean Street Two bays; chamfered lintel and elaborate wrought-iron bars at the basement window; brownstone stoop; projecting water table; bracketed, round-arch main entryway with molded surround, and triangular pediment on brackets; molded window sills on brackets; molded window surrounds with projecting hoods; carved wood roof cornice with paneled frieze, scrolled brackets, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron stoop railings; replacement main entryway door, transom, and enframent; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate with cast-iron posts; wrought-iron lantern.

1224 Dean Street Two bays; chamfered lintel at the basement window; brownstone stoop with balusters and molded banisters; projecting water table; bracketed, round-arch main entryway with molded surround, triangular pediment on brackets, and transom; molded window sills on brackets; molded window surrounds with projecting hoods; carved wood roof cornice with paneled frieze, scrolled brackets and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grille at the basement; replacement main entryway door, transom, and enframent; aluminum sash; security lamps and alarm. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1226 Dean Street Two bays; chamfered lintel and elaborate wrought-iron bars at the basement window; brownstone stoop; projecting water table; bracketed, round-arch main entryway with molded surround, triangular pediment on brackets, and transom; molded window sills on brackets; molded window surrounds with projecting hoods; carved wood roof cornice with paneled frieze, scrolled brackets, guttae, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron stoop railings; replacement main entryway doors, transom, and enframent; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate with cast-iron posts; wrought-iron lantern.

1228 Dean Street Two bays; chamfered lintel and elaborate wrought-iron bars at the basement window; brownstone stoop; projecting water table; bracketed, round-arch main entryway with molded surround, triangular pediment on brackets, possibly original wood-and-glass double doors and transom; molded window sills on brackets; molded window surrounds with projecting hoods; wood, one-over-one sash at the first story; carved wood roof cornice with paneled frieze, scrolled brackets, and dentils. Alterations: Wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash at the basement, second, and third stories; wrought-iron wall lamps. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate with cast-iron posts; wrought-iron lantern.

Significant References

New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1230 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1213/24

Date: 1923-24 (NB 3827-1923)

Architect: Adolph Goldberg

Original Owner/Developer: Johanna Meyer

Type: Town house

Style/Ornament: Medieval Revival

Material: Brick and sandstone

Stories: Two and basement

History

This Medieval Revival-style town house, one of the last of its type to be built in the Crown

Heights North Historic District, was designed by Adolph Goldberg and built in 1923-24 for Johanna Meyer. It is a highly unusual development for this period during which the overwhelming number of new buildings in the area were six-story apartment houses. This residence is distinguished by its Tudor arch main entryway with Gothic label lintel, leaded glass parlor-story window, and cross gable at the roofline. Another notable feature of the building is its ground-level garage, which reflects the growing popularity of automobile ownership among the middle class, that is more common to suburban housing than to a town house located in an urban neighborhood. Although the original garage doors have been replaced, the house is remarkably intact.

Description

Two bays; American bond; basement level garage with sandstone lintel; sandstone stoop with brick side walls topped by molded sandstone copings; Tudor –arch main entryway with possibly original paneled wood and leaded-glass door, stylized surround with quoin-like blocks and a label lintel ending in diamond-shaped panels; molded window surrounds; possibly original leaded-glass casements and transoms at the first-story window; grouped and paired fenestration at the second story with possibly original six-over-one wood sash; slate-covered mansard roof and gabled wall dormer; overhanging eaves with copper gutters; brick chimney. Alterations: Paneled wood roll-up garage door; one first-story casement replacement with a plywood panel; aluminum storm sash at the second story; metal drainpipes from the roof. Site Features: Possibly non-original brick retaining wall and steps with concrete copings and treads, and wrought-iron fence; wrought-iron lantern.

Significant References

New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1232, 1234, 1236, 1238 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1213/25, 26, 27, 28

Date: c.1889 (NB 517-1889)

Architect: William H. Burhans

Original Owner/Developer: C.V. Hastings

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Material: Brick and brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of four Queen Anne style row houses was designed by William H. Burhans, and built in c.1889 for C.V. Hastings at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Burhans and Hastings also developed the similar row at 1240 to 1248 Dean Street about a year later. Although they display similar proportioning and materials, each of the facades in this long row is an individual design with variations in detailing. Typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture, the houses in this row are further distinguished by their use of unusual rough-faced brick, a variety of arch shapes, and a unified, but picturesque roofline. Few alterations have occurred and the row is remarkably intact.

Description

1232 Dean Street Three bays at the basement, second, and third stories; two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls; rough-faced

brownstone rusticated ashlar basement and first story up to the level of the bracketed band course; segmental main entryway with carved keystone, brick-and-stone voussoirs, possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors, transom, and flanking organic carvings; carved brownstone panels beneath the molded first-story window sill; flat window lintel with rosettes at the first story beneath a brick relieving arch; second- and third-story window sills in continuous molded brownstone bands; splayed brick window lintels, molded band course, and carved panel at the second story; rough-faced window lintels and molded band course at the third story; prominent, pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with dentils, rosettes, and brackets and surmounting by triangular gables. Alterations: Painted stone; basement window converted to a secondary entryway filled with a paneled wood and glass door; wrought-iron window grille at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Remnant of the original wrought-iron fence and gate; segment of original wrought-iron fence removed to allow for vehicular parking.

1234 Dean Street Three bays at the basement and first story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the second and third story, which is incorporated into the mansard roof; brownstone stoop; rough-faced and rusticated brownstone ashlar at the stoop, basement, and first stories; splay lintels at the basement window; smooth brownstone water table; projecting main entryway hood with splayed stones, prominent keystone, and carved brackets; possibly original paneled wood double doors and transom at the main entryway; projecting window sills in a continuous smooth brownstone band, wide mullions, transoms, and splayed lintels with prominent keystones at the first story windows; angled oriel with a curved, decorated base and foliated crown, molded window sills in a continuous band, carved brownstone panels, and flat pilasters with Corinthian capitals at the second story; prominent pressed-metal crown with scrolled brackets above the second story; gabled dormer with sunburst and finial. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron grilles at the basement; aluminum sash; replacement roofing. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate.

1236 Dean Street Three bays at the basement, second and third stories; two bays with paired fenestration at the first story; brownstone stoop and basement; rough-faced brownstone ashlar at the stoop and first story; smooth window lintels with curved decoration and rough-faced panel at the basement; smooth, projecting water table on brackets decorated with a rosette; smooth brownstone panel beneath the molded first-story window sill, which lies in a continuous band; gabled portico with incised brackets, triangular gable with rough-faced stone, and smooth fascia with curving decorations, possibly original paneled wood and glass double doors and transom; molded crown above the first story; window sills, mullions, and lintels in continuous brownstone bands at the second and third stories; stained glass transoms at the first, second, and third story windows; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with dentils, rosettes, and brackets. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate.

1238 Dean Street Three bays; brownstone stoop with rough-faced ashlar side walls; brownstone at the basement and first story; projecting water table; decorative brownstone panel beneath the first-story window sill, which lies in a continuous band; gabled portico with incised brackets, triangular gable with rough-faced stone, and smooth fascia with possibly original paneled wood and glass double doors and transom; projecting piers at the first and second stories with incised bands, molded lintels, rosettes, and crown moldings; stained-glass transoms at the first-story windows; sills in a continuous molded band and rough-faced lintels at the third story; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with dentils, rosettes, and scrolled brackets, an surmounted by a triangular gable decorated with dentils. Alterations: Painted stone and brick; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate.

Significant References

New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1213/29, 30, 31, 32, 33

Date: c.1890 (NB 438-1890)

Architect: William H. Burhans

Original Owner/Developer: C. V. Hastings

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Material: Brick and brownstone (No. 1248 brownstone only)

Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of five Queen Anne style row houses was designed by William H. Burhans, and built in c.1889 for C.V. Hastings at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Burhans and Hastings also developed the similar row at 1232 to 1238 Dean Street about a year earlier. Although they display similar proportioning and materials, each of the facades in this long row is an individual design with variations in detailing. Typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture, the houses in this row are further distinguished by their use of unusual rough-faced brick, a variety of arch shapes, and a unified, but picturesque roofline. Some of the stoops have been removed and facades painted, but the row remains largely intact.

Description

1240 Dean Street Three bays at the basement; two bays at the first story with grouped fenestration; one bay at the second and third stories with grouped fenestration; rough-faced rusticated brownstone ashlar at the first story, stoop, and first story up to the level of the molded band course; rough-faced brick at the upper façade; third story incorporated into the roof; smooth water table and basement window lintels; round-arch main entryway with an elaborately-carved surround and architrave; deeply inset, possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors with transom; Tudor arch first-story window with elaborately-carved architrave, possibly original wood enframent, sash, and stained-glass transoms; angled oriel at the second story with a curved base, foliated crown and sill in continuous brownstone band; prominent pressed metal cornice above the second story decorated with large brackets, dentils, and surmounting pinnacles; slate-covered mansard with gabled dormer featuring an elaborate surround and stained-glass transoms. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and slates; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; aluminum sash at the basement, second, and third stories. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1242 Dean Street Three bays at the basement and first story; one bay at the second and third stories with grouped fenestration; rough-faced rusticated brownstone ashlar at the basement, and first story up to the level of the molded band course; rough-faced brick at the upper façade; third story incorporated into the roof; smooth water table; curved basement window lintels; projecting window sills at the first story above carved panels; broad segmental relieving arch with foliation and inset Tudor arches; round arch with foliation and flat pilasters incorporating twisted moldings at the first story window that replaced the original main entryway (see alterations); angled oriel at the second story with a curved and foliated base, foliated crown and sill in continuous brownstone band; prominent pressed metal cornice above the second story decorated with large brackets, dentils, and surmounting pinnacles; slate-covered mansard with gabled dormer featuring an elaborate surround and transoms. Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and slates; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; original main entryway and stoop removed (prior to c.1940) and replaced by basement-level entryway (with paneled wood door, sidelight, and transom); security

lamps; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non- original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1244 Dean Street Three bays at the basement and first story; one bay at the second and third stories with grouped fenestration; rough-faced rusticated brownstone ashlar at the basement, and first story up to the level of the molded band course; rough-faced brick at the upper façade; third story incorporated into the roof; smooth water table; curved basement window lintels; projecting window sills at the first story above carved panels; first-story fenestration beneath molded brownstone relieving arches, including the first story window that replaced the original main entryway (see alterations); angled oriel at the second story with a curved and foliated base, foliated crown and sill in continuous brownstone band; prominent pressed metal cornice above the second story decorated with large brackets, dentils, and surmounting pinnacles; slate-covered mansard with gabled dormer featuring an elaborate surround, a festoon, and transoms.

Alterations: Painted stone, brick, and slates; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; original main entryway and stoop removed (prior to c.1940) and replaced by basement-level entryway (with paneled wood door, sidelight, and transom); security lamps; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non- original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1246 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; grouped fenestration at the first story; three bays at the second and third story; third story partially incorporated into the roof; brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls; rough-faced brownstone rusticated ashlar from the basement up to the second-story window sills; smooth water table; prominent main entryway surround featuring flat pilasters and molded hood on carved brackets; possibly original paneled wood double doors and transom at the main entryway; projecting sill and segmental relieving arch above a foliated panel at the first story window; molded crown on brackets above the first story, incorporating the second-story window sills; shallow oriel at the second story with stained-glass transoms, splayed brick lintels beneath a shared label topped by a foliated gable; impost blocks decorated with rosettes; third story window sill in a continuous molded band; round-arch third story fenestration beneath a broad relieving arch decorated with foliation, moldings and rosettes; cross gable at the roofline with carved panel with a mask at the apex; irregularly-shaped window with wide molding on the right side of the attic level; slate-covered mansard roof with copper cresting. Alterations: Patched and painted brownstone and painted brick; wrought-iron grilles at the basement window; vinyl sash and sliders. Site Features: Possibly non-original wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1248 Dean Street Four bays, including the three-window-wide, full-height angled bay topped by a slate-covered turreted roof with surmounting pinnacle; third-story partially incorporated into the roof; brownstone stoop with rough-faced side walls; rough-faced, rusticated ashlar at the basement and first story; smooth water table incorporating the basement window lintels; prominent main entryway surround featuring flat pilasters and molded hood on carved brackets; window sills in continuous molded bands; flat pilasters with molded caps, sunburst, and label molding at the first story projecting bay; molded lintels in a continuous band at the second and third stories; pressed-metal cornice with curved and elaborately-decorated frieze above west bay; molded crown tops the projecting bay; slate-covered mansard and dormer with curved roof above the west bay. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; deeply inset wood door at the main entryway; security lamps; aluminum sash. Site Features: Rough-faced brick areaway wall topped with stone coping, painted; non-original wrought-iron areaway fence and gate.

Significant References

New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1250, 1252, 1254 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1213/34, 35, 36

Date: c.1895

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner/Developer: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Material: Brick and sandstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These three Queen Anne style row houses were designed by architect Albert E. White and built in c.1895 for John A. Bliss, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Bliss was a Brooklyn builder who also marketed his newly-constructed houses by placing classified advertisements in local newspapers. He appears to have been active in the Park Slope and Crown Heights areas in the 1890s and early 1900s, while by the late 1910s, he was selling homes in upstate New York. The houses, which are arranged in an A-B-A pattern, are distinguished by their high stoops, projecting bays, and clay-tile-covered mansard roof with hipped and gabled dormers. There have been few alterations and the houses remain largely intact.

Description

1250 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide curved projecting bay; three bays at the third story which is incorporated into the clay-tile-covered mansard roof; sandstone stoop with brownstone steps, cast-iron railings; and rough-faced ashlar side walls; rough-faced sandstone at the basement; smooth sandstone water table; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band above rough-faced sandstone panels; lintels at the main entryway and first- and second-story fenestration incorporated into continuous rough-faced sandstone bands; deeply-inset main entryway with a molded surround and transom; molded crown above the first story; second-story window in a continuous band; surmounting crown molding and battlements at the projecting bay; gable and hipped roof dormers with foliated and denticulated ornamentation. Alterations: Painted stone; replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1252 Dean Street Two bays at the basement and first story; three bays at the second and third story; third-story incorporated into the clay-tile-covered mansard roof; rough-faced sandstone rusticated ashlar at the basement; sandstone stoop with brownstone steps, cast-iron railings; and rough-faced ashlar side walls; rough-faced sandstone at the basement; smooth sandstone water table; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band above rough-faced sandstone panels; lintels at the main entryway and first-story fenestration incorporated into continuous rough-faced sandstone bands; possibly original paneled wood and glass main entryway door and transom; molded crown above the first story; shallow oriel on a corbelled brick base at the second story; second-story window sills in a continuous molded band; flat brick pilasters with molded caps and shared molded lintel at the second story oriel; prominent pressed-metal cornice above the second story with scrolled brackets; hipped dormer at the third story with paneled pilasters, dentil course, and clay-tiles. Alterations: Painted stone; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate; wrought-iron lantern.

1254 Dean Street Four bays at the basement through the second story, including the three-window-wide curved projecting bay; three bays at the third story which is incorporated into the clay-tile-covered mansard roof; sandstone stoop with brownstone steps, cast-iron railings; and

rough-faced ashlar side walls; rough-faced sandstone at the basement; smooth sandstone water table; first-story window sills in a continuous molded band above rough-faced sandstone panels; lintels at the main entryway and first- and second-story fenestration incorporated into continuous rough-faced sandstone bands; possibly original paneled wood and glass main entryway door and transom; molded crown above the first story; second-story window in a continuous band; surmounting crown molding at the projecting bay; gable and hipped roof dormers with foliated and denticulated ornamentation. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grilles at the basement windows; aluminum sash; battlements removed from the projecting bay. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Oct. 17, 1896), 9; (Mar. 28, 1900), 12; (Oct. 4, 1902), 11; *New York Times* (Nov. 23, 1902), 21; (Mar. 2, 1919), 96.

First Church of Christ Scientist

1256 to 1268 Dean Street (a/k/a 100 New York Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1213/37

See: 100 New York Avenue

1270 TO 1344 DEAN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AVENUE AND BROOKLYN AVENUE

1270-1276 Dean Street, aka 101 New York Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/2

see 101 New York Avenue

1280, 1284, 1288 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/13

Date: c.1905 (NB 3528-1905)

Architect: George F. Roosen

Original Owner/Developer: Arthur H. Waterman

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick, terra cotta trim

Stories: Four

History

These Renaissance Revival style flats buildings were designed by architect George R. Roosen and built c.1905 by real estate broker Arthur H. Waterman, at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increase in population and property values in greater New York City. The three buildings are now situated on the same lot. 1280 and 1288 Dean Street were designed with identical front facades. These buildings are distinguished by their decorative terra cotta details at the door surrounds and the upper floor window surrounds. The buildings are largely intact except for the removal of all three cornices and the removal of the stoop at 1284 Dean.

Description

1280 Dean Street

Five bays; rusticated brick first floor; terra cotta decorative door surround with voussoirs and bracketed keystone surmounted by a cartouche and cornucopia; projecting molding between first and second floors with fret pattern frieze; eared window lintels with bracketed keystone at second floor; splayed lintels with bracketed keystones at third floor; eared window surround with bracketed keystone at center bay of second floor; window surround with bracketed keystone at center bay of third floor; window surrounds at the fourth floor; stone stoop in center; band with foliated molding incorporating window sills between the third and fourth floors; continuous sills at second floor; band between basement and first floor; entrance beneath stoop

Alterations: entrance door; metal work installed on top of stoop walls; aluminum sash; cornice replaced with brick parapet wall; basement window with concrete infill; window grilles at first floor; plywood in eastern-most fourth floor window; two light fixtures near the entrance door; fire escape

Side Façade: brick wall painted and parged at parapet.

Site Features: historic areaway fence; concrete areaway

1284 Dean Street

Five bays; rusticated brick first floor; terra cotta decorative door surround with voussoirs and bracketed keystone surmounted by a cartouche and cornucopia; projecting molding between first and second floor with fret pattern frieze; concave arch-headed window lintels at second floor with basket weave brick infill and central lintel with foliate and garland decoration; splayed lintels with bracketed keystones at third floor; window surrounds at the fourth floor; stone band with foliated molding incorporating window sills between the third and fourth floors; continuous sills at second floor; band between basement and first floor; decorative cartouche between third and fourth floors at either end of the building

Alterations: stoop removed; entrance door; aluminum sash; cornice replaced with brick parapet wall; two light fixtures by entrance door; basement windows with concrete, brick and vents infill; window grilles at first floor; fire damage at fourth floor; plywood in four western-most windows at the fourth floor; fire escape

Site Features: historic areaway fence; concrete areaway

1288 Dean Street

Five bays; rusticated brick first floor; terra cotta decorative door surround with voussoirs and bracketed keystone surmounted by a cartouche and cornucopia; projecting molding between first and second floors with fret pattern frieze; eared window lintels with bracketed keystone at second floor; splayed lintels with bracketed keystones at third floor; eared window surround with bracketed keystone at center bay of second floor; window surround with bracketed keystone at center bay of third floor; window surrounds at the fourth floor; stone stoop in center; band with foliated molding incorporating window sills between the third and fourth floors; continuous sills at second floor; band between basement and first floor; entrance beneath stoop

Alterations: entrance door; metal work installed on top of stoop walls; aluminum sash; cornice replaced with brick parapet wall; basement windows with concrete infill; window grilles at first floor; two light fixtures by entrance door; fire escape

Side Façade: red brick, parged at parapet

Site Features: historic areaway fence; concrete areaway

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (November 11, 1905), 521.

1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25

Date: c.1893 (NB 102-1892)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner/Developer: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brick, limestone

Stories: Three and basement, except 1296 is four and basement

History

This group of Romanesque Revival style row houses was designed by architect Albert E. White and built c.1893 for builder John A. Bliss at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Albert E. White designed several rows of houses in the district. These buildings are characterized by asymmetrical designs, rough-faced stone, arch-headed windows and projecting bays. They were built in an A-B-C-D-C-B-D-A with a stoop variation in the A buildings. The row is largely intact except for the removal of the stoop and the addition of a fourth floor at 1296 Dean and the alteration of a second floor window opening at 1302 Dean.

Description

1294 Dean Street

two bays at basement and first floor and three bays at upper floors; rough to smooth bands of stone at basement; decorative stone carving at the first, second and third floors; colossal rough-faced splayed lintels at first floor with intricate grouping of pilasters between windows; grouped keyed window enframing at second floor with stone transom bars and rough-faced stone lintel; rinceau molding between second and third floors with three bundles on either side; continuous stone sill and transom bar at third floor; rough-faced limestone box stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors with transom; arch-headed window openings at the third floor with foliate decorations between windows and cornice; cornice with modillions

Alterations: iron railings at stoop; metal grille door at entrance; aluminum sash; window grilles at basement; cornice and third floor above the arch-headed transoms painted

Site Features: low limestone areaway wall with non-historic metal railing, non-historic areaway gate and fence; concrete areaway with planting area

Side Façade: red brick façade with stone banding, projecting cornice with modillions; oval-shaped bay; one window at second and third floors; one through-the-wall air-conditioner at the first floor

1296 Dean Street

four bays at basement through second floor with three bays in curved bay that extends from the basement through the second floor and three bays at third and fourth floors; rough-faced stone at basement and first floor; brick with smooth and rough-faced stone at the upper floors; square-shaped transoms at first floor bay with stained-glass; denticulated cornice at top of curved bay

Alterations: fourth floor added, stoop removed, carved limestone door surround and entrance door at basement, windows with limestone band beneath in former entrance door location and cornice re-installed at top floor, all prior to 1939-41; iron grilles at basement; aluminum sash

Site Features: non-historic areaway metal railing with stone posts and gate; concrete areaway; non-historic metal garbage can enclosure in areaway

1298 Dean Street

three bays at first floor and two bays at basement and upper floors; rough-faced stone at basement and first and second floor; arch-headed rough-faced stone door and window surrounds with voussoirs and keystones at first floor; rough-faced arch-headed stone window surrounds with voussoirs at third floor with decorative foliated stone details above and a continuous brownstone sill with brick corbelling below; rough-faced quoined stone surround with continuous sill at second floor windows; arch-headed window openings at first and third floor; brick at upper floors; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; rough-faced box stoop; wood and glass double doors with arch-headed transom; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; windows with leaded-glass transoms at second floor; cornice with modillions

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; iron railings at stoop; metal gate at entrance door; intercom at entrance; aluminum sash; façade and stoop painted.

Site Features: non-historic areaway fence and gate on bluestone curb; non-historic lamp post with mailbox in areaway; concrete walkway with planting area

1300 Dean Street

two bays at basement and first floor and three bays at upper floors; decorative stone carving consisting of foliate medallions at first floor and continuous band of rinceau mold and window lintels at second floor; rough-faced stone at stoop and basement; rough-faced stone with voussoirs at first floor arch-headed door and window lintels; rough-faced stone banding at the second and third floors; rough-faced lintels at third floor; brick at upper floors; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; shoulder-shaped basement window with splayed stone lintel; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass arch-headed double doors; arch-headed window opening at first floor; stained-glass transoms at second floor; projecting rounded stone balconet at the middle bay of the second floor; brick corbelling below second floor windows; rusticated pilasters with swagged garland frieze at the third floor; cornice with dentils and garlands

Alterations: stoop railings; door bell and light fixture at basement; light fixture and intercom at entrance; front façade and stoop painted

Site Features: historic stone areaway wall painted; non-historic areaway railing and gate; concrete areaway with small planting area; non-historic lamp post in areaway

1302 Dean Street

four bays at basement through second floor with three bays in curved bay that extends from the basement through the second floor and three bays at third floor; rough-faced basement and first floor; brick with smooth and rough-faced stone at the upper floors; rough-faced stone box stoop; glass and wood double doors; square-shaped transoms with stained-glass at the first floor; splayed stone lintel at second floor window; denticulated cornice at top of curved bay; arch-headed transoms at third floor with molded limestone lintels and continuous transom bar; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; cornice with modillions

Alterations: stoop railings; stoop painted; aluminum sash; second floor window opening; two light fixtures by entrance.

Site Features: historic stone areaway wall painted with non-historic metal railing and gate; concrete areaway; non-historic lamp post in areaway

1304 Dean Street

two bays at basement and first floor and three bays at upper floors; decorative stone carving consisting of foliate medallions at first floor and continuous band of rinceau mold and window

lintels at second floor; rough-faced stone at stoop and basement; rough-faced stone with voussoirs at first floor arch-headed door and window lintels; rough-faced stone banding at the second and third floors; rough-faced lintels at third floor; brick at upper floors; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; shoulder-shaped basement window with splayed stone lintel; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass arch-headed double doors; arch-headed window opening at first floor; stained-glass transoms at second floor; projecting rounded stone balconet at the middle bay of the second floor; brick corbelling below second floor windows; rusticated pilasters with swagged garland frieze at the third floor; cornice with dentils and garlands

Alterations: stoop railings; aluminum sash; stoop painted.

Site Features: historic stone areaway wall with non-historic railing and gate; concrete areaway with planting area

1306 Dean Street

three bays at first floor and two bays at basement and upper floors; rough-faced stone at basement and first and second floor; arch-headed rough-faced stone door and window surrounds with voussoirs and keystones at first floor; rough-faced arch-headed stone window surrounds with voussoirs at third floor with decorative foliated stone details above and a continuous brownstone sill with brick corbelling below; rough-faced quoined stone surround with continuous sill at second floor windows; arch-headed window openings at first and third floor; brick at upper floors; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; box stoop; wood and glass double doors with arch-headed transom; cornice with modillions

Alterations: aluminum sash; stoop railings; stoop resurfaced and painted; basement door beneath stoop; brass plaque with street number by entrance; basement window grille altered to accommodate an air conditioner unit; stone and decorative details painted

Site Features: non-historic areaway masonry wall, fence and gate; concrete areaway with small planting area

1308 Dean Street

two bays at basement and first floor and three bays at upper floors; rough to smooth bands of stone at basement; decorative stone carving at the first, second and third floors; colossal rough-faced splayed lintels at first floor with intricate grouping of pilasters between windows; grouped keyed window enframing at second floor with stone transom bars and rough-faced stone lintel; rinceau molding between second and third floors with three bundles on either side; continuous stone sill and transom bar at third floor; rough-faced stone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors with transom; arch-headed window openings at the third floor with foliate decorations between windows and cornice; leaded-glass transoms at first and second floors; cornice with modillions

Alterations: stoop railings; metal grille on glass panels at entrance door; aluminum sash; light fixtures at either side of entrance door; light fixture with exposed conduit at front façade between basement and first floor; first floor window grilles; mailboxes on basement door; security camera at sill of first floor window; stoop resurfaced and painted; third floor above the arch-headed transoms painted

Site Features: non-historic areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 28, 1893), 7; *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 17, 1894), 7.

1310, 1312, 1314, 1316 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/26, 27, 28, 29

Date: c.1888 (NB 218-1888)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: D. H. Fowler

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brick, stone, slate roof

Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of Romanesque Revival style row houses was designed by architect George P. Chappell and built c.1888 by D.H. Fowler at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. George Chappell's work is seen throughout the district, especially on Dean Street. This row is characterized by Romanesque Revival style features such as rough-faced stone on all the buildings and round-arch openings on 1316 Dean and by Queen Anne style features such as three-sided projecting bays at 1310 and 1314 Dean and tiled gable roofs at 1310, 1312 and 1314 Dean. There is a continuous roof between 1310, 1312 and 1314 Dean. The houses are largely intact.

Description

1310 Dean Street

four bays; full-height angled-bay brownstone tower with conical slate roof and finial; brick with brownstone trim at the second floor; third floor incorporated into the roof; continuous sill at second floor; molded band course between first and second floors; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; rough-faced brownstone basement and stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass door with transom; leaded-glass transoms at first floor

Alterations: aluminum sash; brownstone, slate roof, dormer and top floor of tower painted; light fixture above entrance door; intercom by entrance door; cornice below top floor removed

Roof: slate pitched roof with gable dormer

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gates; concrete areaway

1312 Dean Street

three bays; rough-faced brownstone at basement and first floor; brick with brownstone bands at upper floors; front-facing, scalloped-shaped gable at top floor with brownstone carved decoration at the apex; brownstone transom bars at first and second floors; continuous brownstone sills; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass door with transom

Alterations: aluminum sash; light fixture above entrance door; intercom by entrance door; brownstone and slate roof painted.

Roof: slate pitched roof with scalloped-shaped gable

Site Features: historic areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area

1314 Dean Street

four bays; full-height angled-bay brownstone tower with conical slate roof and finial; brick with brownstone trim at the second floor; third floor incorporated into the roof; continuous sill at second floor; molded band course between first and second floors; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; rough-faced brownstone basement and stoop with iron railings; basement

door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass door with transom; cornice below top floor

Alterations: metal grille at glass panel of entrance door; aluminum sash; light fixture above entrance door; intercom by entrance door; brownstone and slate roof painted.

Roof: slate pitched roof with gable dormer

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence; non-historic gate; concrete areaway with planting area

1316 Dean Street

three bays at basement and third floor and two bays at first and second floors; rough-faced brownstone basement and partial first floor; brownstone keystone lintels at basement; brick quoined window surrounds at second and third floors with brownstone keystone; brick arch-headed door and window lintel at first floor; continuous brownstone sills; brownstone band at transoms of first floor; oriel window at second floor with leaded-glass transoms; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; arch-headed wood and glass double doors; arch-headed leaded-glass transom with lower portion divided into three vertical sections at first floor window; square stained-glass window at second floor; cornice with dentils

Alterations: aluminum sash; side windows at oriel altered; brownstone and stoop painted

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; *Brooklyn Eagle* (February 15, 1889), 5; *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 18, 1889), 5.

1318, 1320, 1322, 1324 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/30, 31, 32, 33

Date: c.1890 (NB 517-1890)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner/Developer: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brick, stone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of Romanesque Revival style row houses was designed by architect Albert E. White and built c.1890 by builder John A. Bliss at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. White designed other rows of houses in the district for Bliss. These buildings are characterized by rough-faced stone and front facing gables with decorative carving and are largely intact except for the possible addition of windows at the third floors of 1318 and 1322 Dean.

Description

1318 Dean Street

three bays at basement and second floor, two bays at first floor and four bays at third floor; rough-faced brownstone at basement and trim at upper floors; brick at third floor with corbelling below the gable dormer and cornice with dentils; third floor incorporated into roof; continuous

sills; basement windows with iron guards; windows grouped at second floor with rough-faced brownstone quoined enframing; rough-faced brownstone stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door;

Alterations: entrance door; aluminum sash; light fixture and intercom by entrance door; intercom by basement door; brownstone, brick, stoop, slate roof and dormer painted

Roof: slate pitched roof; gable dormer with decorative carving at pediment and projecting rounded pillars; gable decorated with garland and foliate motifs and flanked by two square windows set into one-quarter circles; window openings at either side of gable dormer appear to be alterations.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway fence with railing and gate; concrete areaway

1320 Dean Street

two bays at basement and first floor, three bays at second floor and five bays at third floor; rough-faced brownstone at basement; smooth-faced brownstone at first floor; third floor incorporated into roof; arch-headed window at first floor and segmental-arch-headed window at basement; arch-headed wood and glass double doors; rough-faced brownstone segmental-arched splayed lintel at basement window; rough-faced brownstone arch-headed lintels with voussoirs at first floor door and window; carved brownstone window surround and brownstone transom bar at second floor; brownstone transom bar at first floor and brownstone sill at second floor form continuous moldings; continuous brownstone sill at third floor; brick at upper floors; wrought-iron window grille at basement; rough-faced brownstone stoop with iron railings

Alterations: aluminum sash; basement door beneath stoop; lights above entrance and basement doors; intercom by basement door; brownstone and stoop painted.

Roof: pediment with shingles and decorative carving of urn and swag and projecting rounded pillars with decorative carving at either end

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway fence with non-historic railing and gate; concrete walkway and planting area; non-historic lamp post in areaway

1322 Dean Street

three bays at basement and second floor, two bays at first floor and four bays at third floor; rough-faced brownstone at basement and trim at upper floors; brick at third floor with corbelling below the gable dormer and cornice with dentils; third floor incorporated into roof; continuous sills; basement windows with historic iron guards; windows grouped at second floor with rough-faced brownstone quoined enframing; rough-faced brownstone stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door

Alterations: entrance door; basement door altered; brown metal canopy with light fixture underneath at basement; door bell near basement door; metal hook at basement; aluminum sash; brownstone, brick, stoop, roof and dormer painted.

Roof: slate pitched roof; gable dormer with decorative carving at pediment and projecting rounded pillars; gable decorated with garland and foliate motifs and flanked by two windows; window openings at either side of gable dormer appear to be alterations.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway fence with non-historic railing and gate; concrete walkway and planting area

1324 Dean Street

two bays; rough-faced brownstone at basement and trim at upper floors; brick at upper floors; western-most bay set-back with entrance door and stone stepped lintel at first floor, square stained-glass window with quoined surround at second floor, and cornice with dentils and projecting rounded pillar at third floor; quoined window enframing at the first floor; sills at first, second and third floors form a continuous projecting molding; rough-faced box brownstone stoop; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; triangular pediment at parapet wall

with decorative carving and three projecting round pillars at either side; second floor triple window in angled bay with triangular pediment flanked by rusticated Corinthian pilasters
Alterations: cheek walls and railings at stoop; entrance door; aluminum sash; metal window grilles at basement; light fixture above entrance door; brownstone and stoop painted.
Site Features: non-historic low concrete wall, metal fence and gate at areaway; concrete walkway with planting area

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1326, 1328 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/34, 35

Date: c.1887 (NB 682-1887)

Architect: Amzi Hill

Original Owner/Developer: Andrew Miller

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Neo-Grec

Material: Stone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These two identical neo-Grec style row houses were designed by architect Amzi Hill and built c.1887 by Andrew Miller at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. The buildings feature a rusticated stone base and incised door surround. The houses are remarkably intact except for the replacement of some windows and painting of the front facades.

Description

1326 Dean Street

Three bays; rough-faced brownstone basement and first floor, brick upper floors; incised brownstone door surround with bracketed hood; brownstone window lintels and sills at the upper floors; incised brownstone panels below first floor windows set into smooth brownstone; brownstone banding between the basement and first floor and molded projecting brownstone band between the first and second floor; rectangular brick insets beneath the second and third floor windows; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; rough-faced brownstone stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors with transom; molded cornice with end brackets

Alterations: aluminum sash; two light fixtures with exposed conduit and intercom by entrance door; front façade and stoop painted

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area

1328 Dean Street

Three bays; rough-faced brownstone basement and first floor, brick upper floors; incised brownstone door surround with bracketed hood; brownstone window lintels and sills at the upper floors; incised brownstone panels below first floor windows set into smooth brownstone; brownstone banding between the basement and first floor and molded projecting brownstone band between the first and second floor; rectangular brick insets beneath the second and third floor windows; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; rough-faced brownstone stoop with

iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors with transom; molded cornice with end brackets

Alterations: door bell by basement door; mailboxes attached to basement door; light fixture above entrance door; door bells installed on entrance door; wires projecting through façade below first floor windows; front façade and stoop painted.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1330, 1332, 1334 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/36, 37, 38

Date: c.1886 (NB 421-1886)

Architect: Amzi Hill

Original Owner/Developer: Andrew Miller

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Neo-Grec

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of neo-Grec style row houses was designed by architect Amzi Hill and built c.1886 by Andrew Miller at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. These houses have incised door and window surrounds and incised decorative details. They are largely intact except for the alteration of the basement door opening at 1330 Dean.

Description

1330 Dean Street

Three bays; incised brownstone door surround with hood and brackets; incised brownstone window surrounds at second and third floors with projecting, molded lintels and sills; vertically continuous projecting window bays on second and third floors; incised decorative detail at first floor between the windows; projecting brownstone banding between the rough-faced basement and smooth-faced first floor and between the first and second floors; decorative panels beneath first floor windows; brownstone stoop with iron railings; wood and glass double doors; cornice with modillions and dentils

Alterations: aluminum sash; two light fixtures and door bell installed in brownstone pilasters of the door surround; basement door and entryway (built out); façade and stoop painted; basement windows with grilles

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; non-historic lamp post in areaway

1332 Dean Street

Three bays; incised brownstone door surround with hood and brackets; incised brownstone window surrounds at second and third floors with projecting, molded lintels and sills; vertically continuous projecting window bays on second and third floors; incised decorative detail at first floor between the windows; projecting brownstone banding between the rough-faced basement and smooth-faced first floor and between the first and second floors; decorative panels beneath

first floor windows; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; brownstone stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors with transom; cornice with modillions and dentils

Alterations: aluminum sash; rough-faced brownstone at base altered; door bells by entrance and basement doors; light fixture above entrance door; brass numbers on pilaster of door surround

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; historic bluestone and non-historic concrete areaway with planting area

1334 Dean Street

Three bays; projecting angled bay with two windows; incised brownstone door surround with hood and brackets; incised brownstone window surrounds at second and third floors with projecting, molded lintels and sills; vertically continuous projecting window bays on second and third floors; projecting brownstone banding between the basement and first floor and between the first and second floors; decorative panels beneath first floor windows; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; brownstone stoop with iron railings; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; wood and glass double doors with transom; cornice with modillions and dentils

Alterations: aluminum sash at basement, second and third floors; mailbox at basement door; door bell at pilaster of door surround; light fixture above entrance door

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; historic bluestone and non-historic tinted concrete areaway with planting area

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1336 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/138

Date: c.1929 (NB 11678-29)

Architect: Bly & Hamann

Original Owner/Developer: Frederick Koch

Type: Garage

Style/Ornament: None

Material: Brick

Stories: Two

History

This building was built as a two-car private garage for a single family. It was designed by Bly & Hamann for Frederick Koch and built c.1929. The building has been altered and is now occupied as a residence.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Two-story brick building with stepped brick parapet wall and two paired windows at the second floor.

Alterations: entrance door with metal canopy in historic entrance door opening; light fixture by entrance door; tripartite window with metal window grilles at first floor in altered garage door openings; aluminum sash at second floor; front façade painted

Side Facades: brick walls painted

Site Features: non-historic low brick areaway wall painted with iron railing and gate; non-historic concrete areaway

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files, Certificate of Occupancy No. 59470 dated February 3, 1930.

1344 Dean Street, aka 98 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/39

see 98 Brooklyn Avenue

1285 TO 1343 DEAN STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AVENUE AND BROOKLYN AVENUE

1285, 1289 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1208/74, 72

Date: c.1906 (NB 2004-1906)

Architect: George Roosen

Original Owner/Developer: Arthur H. Waterman

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick, stone, terra cotta, metal cornice

Stories: Four

History

These Renaissance Revival style flats buildings were designed by architect George Roosen and built c.1906 by real estate broker Arthur H. Waterman at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York City. The buildings have identical front facades with classically-inspired ornament and are largely intact.

Description

1285 Dean Street

Five bays; entrance door with elaborate terra cotta surround with foliate molding and cartouche and a bracketed hood supporting a blind enframement with guttae flanked by fluting and surmounted by a scroll design; low stone stoop at center bay; metal and glass door with transom; foliate molding between basement and first floors; rusticated brick at first floor; first floor windows with splayed lintels with keystone and projecting sills; brick pilasters at second and third floors on projecting blocks with Corinthian capitals; terra cotta pilasters with foliate carving in the shaft at fourth floor; eared terra cotta window surrounds with projecting carved foliate bands and hoods at second floor; eared terra cotta window surrounds with central bracket and bracketed sills at the third floor; terra cotta splayed lintels at the fourth floor with sills; terra cotta banding with guttae and wave molding between first and second floors and denticulated banding and cornice with lion heads between the third and fourth floors; terra cotta garland below center window at third floor; basement entrance underneath stoop; metal cornice

Alterations: aluminum sash; two light fixtures with exposed conduit and intercom at entrance; stoop railing removed; one basement window with cement block infill; satellite dish at second floor.

Side Façade: parged brick wall with arch-headed window openings at rear of facade; antennae and satellite dish at roof.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fences, part of areaway fence removed and placed in areaway; non-historic metal fence at western-most lot line.

1289 Dean Street

Five bays; entrance door with elaborate terra cotta surround with foliate molding and cartouche and a bracketed hood supporting a blind enframingent with guttae flanked by fluting and surmounted by a scroll design; low stone stoop at center bay; metal and glass door with transom; foliate molding between basement and first floors; rusticated brick at first floor; first floor windows with splayed lintels with keystone and projecting sills; brick pilasters at second and third floors on projecting blocks with Corinthian capitals; terra cotta pilasters with foliate carving in the shaft at fourth floor; eared terra cotta window surrounds with projecting carved foliate bands and hoods at second floor; eared terra cotta window surrounds with central bracket and bracketed sills at the third floor; terra cotta splayed lintels at the fourth floor with sills; terra cotta banding with guttae and wave molding between first and second floors and denticulated banding and cornice with lion heads between the third and fourth floors; terra cotta garland below center window at third floor; basement entrance underneath stoop; metal cornice

Alterations: aluminum sash; metal infill at basement windows; metal railing at stoop; two light fixtures with exposed conduit and intercom at entrance; satellite dish at second floor

Site Features: historic iron areaway fences; non-historic areaway gate

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1291, 1293 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1208/70, 68

Date: c.1903 (NB1008-1903)

Architect: Axel Hedman

Original Owner/Developer: Charles G. Reynolds

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: brick, stone base and trim

Stories: Four and basement

History

These Renaissance Revival style flats buildings were designed by architect Axel Hedman and built c.1903 for Charles G. Reynolds at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York City. Axel Hedman was one of the most prolific architects working in the district. He designed several row houses and multiple dwelling buildings. The buildings are mirror images of one another and feature projecting window bays and terra cotta ornamentation. They are largely intact.

Description

1291 Dean Street

Seven bays at first floor and eight bays at the second through fourth floors; rusticated stone base and brick with stone trim upper floors; elaborate stone door surround with carved foliate molding above panel with carved letters "DuBois", fluted pilasters and denticulated pediment; stone stoop at center bay; rusticated brick walls at second through fourth floors; three-window angled bay at west and three-window curved bay at east; decorative stone trim with floral designs, cornice with dentils, and brackets at the first floor; second floor windows with projecting sills and splayed lintels with keystones; central window of angled bay at second floor has molded surround with

rounded, carved pediment filled with floral ornament flanked by orbs set on blocks at sill; double window at second floor center bay set within molded enframing with projecting sill, carved bas relief floral panel between windows and bracketed sculptural cartouche surmount; central window of curved bay at second floor has quoined enframing, carved foliate molding below projecting lintel surmounted by brackets and flanked by orb set on blocks at sill; splayed lintels with keystones at first floor center windows of projecting bays; splayed lintels at third floor with keystones at center bay windows and center windows of projecting bays, with projecting sills; continuous, flat lintels with projecting sills at fourth floor windows; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; metal and glass double doors and transom; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; paired stained-glass windows at center bay at second, third and fourth floors; cornice with modillions and dentils.

Alterations: metal railing at stoop; stoop gate; metal window grilles at the first floor right window bay; aluminum sash; two light fixtures and intercom at entrance; stoop and base painted.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with non-historic iron railing; concrete areaway

1293 Dean Street

Seven bays at first floor and eight bays at the second through fourth floors; rusticated stone base and brick with stone trim upper floors; elaborate stone door surround with carved foliate molding above panel, fluted pilasters and denticulated pediment; stone stoop at center bay; rusticated brick walls at second through fourth floors; three-window angled bay at east and three-window curved bay at west; decorative stone trim with floral designs, cornice with dentils, and brackets at the first floor; second floor windows with projecting sills and splayed lintels with keystones; central window of angled bay at second floor has molded surround with rounded, carved pediment filled with floral ornament flanked by orbs set on blocks at sill; double window at second floor center bay set within molded enframing with projecting sill, carved bas relief floral panel between windows and bracketed sculptural cartouche surmount; central window of curved bay at second floor has quoined enframing, carved foliate molding below projecting lintel surmounted by brackets and flanked by orb set on blocks at sill; splayed lintels with keystones at first floor center windows of projecting bays; splayed lintels at third floor with keystones at center bay windows and center windows of projecting bays, with projecting sills; continuous, flat lintels with projecting sills at fourth floor windows; metal and glass double doors and transom; cornice with modillions and dentils.

Alterations: metal railing at stoop; aluminum sash; two light fixtures and intercom at entrance; basement door beneath stoop; window air conditioner grilles at the center windows of the projecting bays at each floor; window grilles at basement; base and stoop painted.

Site Features: historic low masonry areaway wall with non-historic iron railing; concrete areaway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1299, 1303 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1208/64

Date: c.1913 (NB 4867-1913)

Architect: Cohn Brothers

Original Owner/Developer: Oxfeld & Aaron, Inc.

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick, stone base

Stories: Four

History

These Renaissance Revival style flats buildings were designed by Cohn Brothers and built c.1913 by Oxfeld & Aaron, Inc. at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York City. The Cohn Brothers architectural firm specialized in flats and apartment building design. These buildings have similar designs with variation in the placement of the entrance doors and the number of bays. They are largely intact.

Description

1299 Dean Street

Three bays at base and two bays at upper floors; rusticated stone base with tan brick upper floors; molded door surround; tripartite windows at second through fourth floors; splayed stone lintels and projecting footed stone sills at first floor; splayed brick with bracketed keystone at window lintels at upper floors; low stone stoop with iron railings; metal and glass door and transom; basement door with wrought-iron door; fire escape; denticulated cornice with modillions, large consoles and frieze with rosettes.

Alterations: plywood at basement window opening; aluminum sash; two light fixtures and intercom by entrance; stoop, basement and first floor painted; stoop railings may be non-historic

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence; concrete areaway

1303 Dean Street

Five bays at base and six bays at upper floors; rusticated stone base with tan brick upper floors; molded door surround; tripartite windows at end bays of second through fourth floors, single windows at all other window openings; splayed stone lintels and projecting footed stone sills at first floor; splayed brick with bracketed keystone at window lintels at upper floors; low stone stoop with iron railings; metal and glass door and transom; basement door with wrought-iron door; fire escape; denticulated cornice with modillions, large consoles and frieze with rosettes.

Alterations: plywood at three basement windows; aluminum sash; two light fixtures and intercom by entrance; metal bracket at first floor (may be historic); stoop, basement and first floor painted; stoop railings may be non-historic; metal mesh added to entrance doors

Side Façade: parged brick side wall visible from Dean Street; arch-headed window openings at rear of the facade

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence; concrete areaway

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1307-1309, 1311-1313 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1208/62, 60

Date: Altered c. 1913 (ALT 308-1913)

Architect: William Debus

Owner: Arthur G. Schaffner

Type: Two-family row houses

Style/Ornament: Colonial Revival

Material: Red brick, stone and marble trim

Stories: Four

History

These two-family row houses were altered by architect William Debus c.1913 for owner Arthur G. Schaffner. Debus was best known for his apartment building designs. The buildings were constructed c.1869-1880 in the Italianate style; the original architect and owner are unknown. The two-family row house became a popular housing type in the Crown Heights North area at the turn of the century and continued to be in demand well into the 1920s. These houses feature stone surrounds, arch-headed window openings, a projecting cornice and garages set-back in the rear yards. Debus also designed the garage for 1311-1313 Dean in 1914 (NB 3087-1914) for Schaffner. The garage for 1307-1309 Dean was designed in 1920 (NB 1077-1920) by architect Ferdinand Savignano for owner Dominick Saladino.

Description

1307-1309 Dean Street

Three bays; red brick with stone trim; marble door and window surrounds at first and second floors with inset panel above second floor windows; segmental arch-headed stone window lintels at third and fourth floors with stone sills at the third floor and a stone band at the fourth floor; segmental arch-headed window opening at first floor center bay; metal and glass entrance doors at first floor side bays; arch-headed window openings at first, third and fourth floors; metal balconies at second floor windows; large projecting cornice with modillions

Alterations: light fixtures by entrance doors; aluminum sash; metal window grille at first floor center bay

Side Façade: three bays; two low brick chimneys; windows with segmental arch-headed stone lintels at first and third bays at second, third and fourth floors and second bay of the second and fourth floors; square-headed window at center bay of third floor; small arch-headed window with wrought-iron grille at first floor in the first bay; oval-shaped metal and brick bay at first floor in center bay with windows and non-historic wrought-iron window grilles; one-story side yard addition in the third bay; non-historic metal railing at second floor window at first bay.

Garage: one-story, two-car red brick garage set-back in rear yard, altered by an addition at the front of the garage

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area; concrete driveway with historic metal gates at lot line and at front facade

1311-1313 Dean Street

Three bays; red brick with stone trim; marble door and window surrounds at first and second floors with inset panel above second floor windows; segmental arch-headed stone window lintels at third and fourth floors with stone sills at the third floor and a stone band at the fourth floor; segmental-arched window opening at first floor center bay; metal and glass entrance doors at first floor side bays; arch-headed window openings at first, third and fourth floors; wrought-iron window grille at first floor center bay; metal balconies at second floor windows; large projecting cornice with modillions.

Alterations: light fixtures by entrance doors; aluminum sash.

Side Façade: three bays; two low brick chimneys; windows with segmental arch-headed stone lintels at first and third bays at second, third and fourth floors and second bay of the fourth floor; square-headed window at center bay of third floor; arch-headed window at center bay of second floor in an apparently altered masonry opening; small arch-headed window with historic wrought-iron grille at first floor in the first bay; oval-shaped metal and brick bay at first floor in center bay with windows and wrought-iron window grilles; one-story side yard addition with door at first floor in the third bay; non-historic window grilles at center and third bay windows at second floor.

Garage: one-story, two-car red brick garage with stepped parapet set-back in rear yard.

Site Features: historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete walkway with planting area;

concrete driveway with historic metal gates at lot line and at front façade.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1208/59, 58, 57, 56, 55

Date: 1875 (no NB)

Architect: King & Vance

Original Owner/Developer: King & Vance

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Altered, Italianate/neo-Grec style

Material: Wood, re-sided with various materials

Stories: Three and basement

History

These houses were built as frame houses with wood clapboard in the Italianate/neo-Grec style at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. They had front porches and decorative door and window lintels and cornices. All have been altered significantly.

Description

1315 Dean Street

Three bays; basement door beneath stoop with wrought-iron door; door surround with lintel and brackets; cornice with brackets

Alterations: clad with siding at the upper floors and imitation stone veneer at the basement; masonry stoop; stoop metal railing; red metal canopies installed above the entrance door and basement door beneath stoop; window grilles at basement windows; entrance door; aluminum sash; two mailboxes and sheet metal attached to basement door

Side Façade: brick at basement painted; wall at upper floors clad with asphalt tiles

Site Features: non-historic metal areaway fence and gate; areaway metal fence at western lot line appears to be historic; concrete areaway

1317 Dean Street

Three bays; wood and glass double doors; part of door surround remains; stone lintels and sills at brick basement

Alterations: clad with shingles at the upper floors; parapet wall with a peaked center; basement door beneath stoop; window grilles at basement; stoop re-surfaced; stoop metal railing; aluminum sash.

Site Features: historic metal areaway fence; gate removed; bluestone and concrete areaway with planting area

1319 Dean Street

Three bays; door surround; cornice with brackets

Alterations: clad with siding at the upper floors; basement door beneath stoop; entrance door; window grilles at basement; masonry stoop; stoop metal railing; aluminum sash; lintels, sills and brick at basement painted

Site Features: non-historic metal areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; curb cut

1321 Dean Street

Three bays; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; wood and glass double doors; cornice with brackets

Alterations: clad with brownstone veneer; basement door beneath stoop; one basement window grille altered; light fixture above basement door; concrete and brick stoop; stoop metal railings; aluminum sash

Site Features: non-historic metal areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; curb cut in sidewalk.

1323 Dean Street

Three bays; wood and glass double doors; door surround; newel posts at stoop railing

Alterations: clad with siding at the upper floors and cornice; stoop resurfaced; stoop metal railing; stucco walls at top of stoop; basement door beneath stoop; window grilles at basement; aluminum sash; two light fixtures by entrance door; lintels, sills and brick at basement painted.

Site Features: historic metal areaway fence and gate altered on bluestone curb; concrete areaway

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (November 13, 1875), 742.

1325, 1327, 1329 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1208/54, 53, 52

Date: c.1874 (NB 51-1874)

Architect: Not known

Original Owner/Developer: Not known

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Altered, Italianate/neo-Grec

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These row houses were built c.1874 in the Italianate/neo-Grec style at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. They were brownstone-clad houses with door and window surrounds with bracketed pediments and incised carving at the first floor, window surrounds with bracketed molded lintels and incised carving at the upper floors and cornices with modillions and brackets. They have all been altered significantly.

Description

1325 Dean Street

Two bays; stone stoop; wood and glass double doors; door surround with bracketed pediment; cornice with modillions and brackets.

Alterations: clad with siding at the upper floors and stucco at the basement and stoop; basement windows in altered opening with iron grilles; aluminum sash; canopy above basement door; mailbox at stoop cheek wall; stoop metal railings; two light fixtures by entrance door; door surround painted; basement door.

Site Features: areaway fences at sides appear to be historic; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate at front; concrete areaway with small planting area

1327 Dean Street

Two bays; door and first floor window surrounds with bracketed pediments and incised carving;

window surrounds with bracketed molded lintels and incised carving at upper floors

Alterations: clad with stucco; metal window grilles at basement; stoop steps clad in brick with stucco at cheek walls; stoop metal railings; entrance door; aluminum sash; mailbox on stoop cheek wall; light fixture above basement door; two light fixtures on pilaster at entrance door; basement door; cornice replaced

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; areaway metal fence at western lot line appears to be historic; concrete areaway

1329 Dean Street

Two bays; metal window grilles at basement; part of door surround remains

Alterations: clad with stucco; stoop clad in brick and stucco; stoop railings; entrance door; part of door surround removed; basement door beneath stoop; mailboxes on stoop cheek wall; light fixture above basement door; two light fixtures near entrance door; aluminum sash; altered window opening at the first floor; cornice replaced by parapet wall.

Side Façade: clad with siding above the basement

Site Features: non-historic areaway fence and gate, areaway metal fence at western lot line appears to be historic with a metal railing installed at top; newel post at west may be historic; concrete areaway

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1331-1343 Dean Street, aka 96 Brooklyn Avenue
see 96 Brooklyn Avenue

1345 TO 1417 DEAN STREET (NORTH SIDE) Between Brooklyn Avenue and Kingston Avenue

1345 Dean Street

(a/k/a 95 Brooklyn Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/1

See: 95 Brooklyn Avenue

1347 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/78

Date: c.1902 (NB 481-1902)

Architect: Albert E. White

Original Owner: John A. Bliss

Type: Townhouse

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone and brick façade

Stories: Three and basement

History

Like the houses directly to its east at 1349, 1351, and 1353 Dean Street, this Renaissance Revival house was designed for John A. Bliss by Albert E. White (or by White and his frequent associate,

George F. Roosen). Constructed on a narrow lot of less than 17 feet, this Renaissance Revival home is very well preserved, retaining nearly all of its significant historic features. Its elegant façade with rusticated first floor, Palladian window, and quoining at the upper stories give it a Palazzo-like quality. The house was constructed at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Two bays; stone basement level and rusticated stone first floor, both with machine-tooled finish; Roman-brick second and third stories with stone quoining at their edges; one-over-one, double-hung wood window sashes at the second and third floors; stone stoop and cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; glass-and-metal main entrance gate; two basement-level window openings with two-pane wood sashes and metal security grilles; first-floor Palladian window featuring a projecting, molded sill and fluted columnar mullions, filled with single-pane wood sashes and a wood transom bar; scrolled keystones over the first-floor window and door opening supporting a stone band with Greek-key decoration; eared window surrounds at the second and third floors; molded lintels at the second-floor surrounds; keystones at the third-floor surrounds; modillioned and denticulated cornice. Rear Façade: Brick; projecting first-floor addition; first-floor door with metal gate; window opening with wood sashes and metal grille west of door; segmental-arch-headed opening at the second floor. Alterations: Gold-colored numerals (“1347”) installed over the main entrance; removal of rooftop balustrade; brick portions of Dean Street façade painted; rear façade painted; metal light fixture installed over first-floor door on rear façade. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planter.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1349, 1351 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1209/77, 76

Date: c. 1902 (NB 480-1902)

Architect: White & Roosen

Original Owner: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone facades; galvanized iron cornices

Stories: Three and basement

History

Like the houses at 1347 and 1353 Dean Street, these two Renaissance Revival houses were designed for John A. Bliss by Albert E. White (or by White and his frequent associate, George F. Roosen) during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Each of these two houses is on a narrow lot of less than 17 feet in width. While they appear to have been constructed as single-family homes, 1351 Dean Street was described, in 1947, as a “three-family dwelling.” These houses remain well preserved today, retaining nearly all of their historic features. With their limestone facades, box stoops with foliate ornament, basement rustication, pedimented window hoods, and modillioned cornices, they are excellent examples of Renaissance Revival-style row houses. In 1940, 1349 Dean Street

was the residence of Dr. John J. Collins, former president of the medical board of St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn.

Description

1349 Dean Street Three bays, including a two-window-wide, full-height, curved projection; limestone façade, with rustication at the basement and incised banding at the first floor; wood window brickmolds; metal window grilles at the basement floor; stone stoop; understoop opening; front cheek wall of stoop featuring a rectangular opening with metal grille crowned by carved voussoirs and a panel filled with foliate ornament, and flanked by paneled pilasters; scrolled coping on the stoop cheek walls; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors behind a metal gate and transom grille; continuous, projecting windowsills; continuous projecting moldings over the first- and third-floor windows, and over the second-floor openings on the curved projection; plain, projecting bases and capitals flanking the second-floor openings on the curved projection; bracketed sill and angular window hood supported by brackets with incised rosettes over the easternmost second-floor window; paneled galvanized-iron cornice with foliate brackets and an acanthus-leaf molding. Rear Façade: Brick; segmental-headed openings with header-brick arches and plain sills. Alterations: Replacement sashes; understoop opening containing a paneled wood-and-glass door and glass-block infill between the north edge of the door frame and the façade; rear façade painted; metal pole within the front areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1351 Dean Street Three bays, including a full-height, two-window-wide, bowed projection; limestone façade, with rustication at the basement and first floors; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and metal window grilles at the basement; wood window brickmolds at the first, second, and third floors; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; front cheek wall of stoop featuring a rectangular opening with metal grille crowned by carved voussoirs and a panel filled with foliate ornament, and flanked by paneled pilasters; scrolled coping on the stoop cheek walls; metal main-entrance door frame and transom grille; keystone filled with foliate ornament over the main entrance; continuous, projecting windowsills; continuous projecting moldings over the first- and third-floor windows; continuous denticulated molding over the second-floor openings on the bowed projection; denticulated galvanized-iron cornice with foliate brackets. Rear Façade: Brick; segmental-headed openings with header-brick arches; metal downspout; metal fire escape. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal hood over the basement entrance and easternmost basement-level window; replacement main-entrance door; stoop and basement-level portion of façade painted. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

"Brooklyn Deals Closed," *New York Times* (March 15, 1947), 25; "Dr. John J. Collins," *New York Times* (July 9, 1940), 21; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1353 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/75

Date: c.1902 (NB 482-1902)

Architect: White & Roosen

Original Owner: John A. Bliss

Type: Townhouse

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone façade; galvanized iron cornice

Stories: Three and basement

History

This Renaissance Revival house, completed c.1902, retains nearly all of its significant historic features, including its box stoop with foliate ornament, pilastered main entrance surround crowned by an angular pediment with a deep projecting cornice, and original galvanized iron cornice. The house, which was built at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area, also retains its historic leaded-glass window within a four-shouldered opening over the main entrance.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Limestone façade, rusticated at the basement; four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; metal basement window grilles; stone stoop; front cheek wall of stoop featuring a rectangular opening with a metal grille crowned by carved voussoirs and a panel filled with foliate ornament, and flanked by paneled pilasters; scrolled coping on the cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; paneled wood main-entrance door within a pilastered enframement and below a wood transom window, all within a pilastered main-entrance surround crowned by a modillioned, angular pediment filled with carved ornament, including a wreath and torch; basement entrance; incised banding at the first floor; plain, recessed panels below the continuous first-floor windowsill; projecting moldings above the first-, second-, and third-floor windows; continuous projecting, molded windowsill at the second floor of the projecting bay; leaded-glass window within a four-shouldered opening at the second floor, over the main entrance; projecting, molded lintel over the four-shouldered opening; paneled galvanized-iron cornice with foliate brackets and an acanthus-leaf molding. Rear Façade: Brick; basement- and first-floor addition; window openings on the north and west faces of the addition; segmental-arch-headed openings at the second and third floors; metal downspouts. East Façade: Brick. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; opening on front of stoop cheek wall sealed; replacement door at the basement entrance; rear façade painted; first floor of east façade parged; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; steps to basement entrance; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1357, 1359, 1361, 1363 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1209/73, 72, 71, 70

Date: c.1892 (NB 61-1892)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner: Arthur Stone

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These four Renaissance Revival-style row houses were the work of architect George P. Chappell and owner Arthur Stone, the two men responsible for the five row houses that were constructed, contemporaneously, at 1365-73 Dean Street. These elegant row houses remain well preserved,

retaining their historic stoops and cornices, and nearly all of their historic, classically inspired ornament. An 1897 advertisement for 1359 Dean described it as a “magnificent dwelling” with “14 rooms and billiard room,” and with “all hardwood trim and open plumbing.” Soon after its completion, 1361 Dean Street was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clinton Smack, who were fixtures of the Brooklyn society pages. All except the easternmost house in this group are united by a continuous band of carved fretwork below their second-floor sills, and by foliate ornament between their third-floor windows and cornices. They were constructed during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

1357 Dean Street Brownstone; four bays, including full-height, three-window-wide, bowed projection; metal basement security grilles; brownstone stoop with molded banding on the outer cheek-wall surfaces and brownstone newels; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled, wood-and-glass main entrance doors within a garlanded stone surround; rough-faced brownstone at the basement floor; continuous, projecting molded sills and lintels; molded window surrounds; bands of foliate ornament above the second-floor windows and between the third-floor windows and cornice; denticulated cornice with egg-and-dart molding, which wraps the façade and continues to the west façade. West Façade: Brick; brownstone sills and lintels; blind openings at the two southernmost bays of the second and third floors; two full-height angled projecting bays; metal window grilles at the basement floor; leaded-glass transoms above the first-floor windows; projecting brick chimneys; satellite dish. Rear Façade: Brick; brownstone sills and lintels; one-over-one sashes; leaded-glass transoms at the first floor. Alterations: Replacement sashes; intercom box installed next to understoop opening and at main entrance; satellite dish; rear façade painted; stoop, including cheek walls and newels, resurfaced; concrete posts attached to top of areaway wall; metal areaway gate; posts at the west end of the areaway wall and flanking the entrance gate. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; planting bed; concrete pavement.

1359 Dean Street Brownstone; two bays; rough-faced brownstone stoop with newels; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood inner, and wood-and-glass outer main entrance doors within a molded surround; rough-faced brownstone at the basement floor; large first-floor window opening with a molded surround and projecting sill containing a tripartite wood window with a molded transom bar; projecting moldings and sills, which are continuous with those at the adjacent houses; projecting molded lintels at the second floor; band of interlaced foliate ornament between the third-floor windows and cornice; denticulated cornice. Rear Façade: Two-story addition; brownstone lintels and sills. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixture attached to façade west of the main entrance; red canvas awning installed over the main entrance; garage opening at the basement floor with a paneled roll-up door and overhead light fixture; basement portion of façade painted; portions of stoop resurfaced; metal areaway fence and gates; brick planting beds flanking driveway; large metal planter at foot of stoop. Site Features: Concrete pavement.

1361 Dean Street Brownstone; four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, bowed projection; metal basement security grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop with newels; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors within a molded surround; rough-faced brownstone at the basement; continuous, projecting molded sills and lintels, which are continuous with those of No. 1359; molded window surrounds; band of interlaced foliate ornament between the third-floor windows and cornice; denticulated cornice with egg-and-dart molding. Rear Façade: Brownstone lintels and sills; cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; metal light fixtures attached to the main-entrance soffit and reveal; portions of stoop resurfaced; areaway wall resurfaced; metal areaway gate and fence installed atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; planting bed;

concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1363 Dean Street Brownstone; two bays at the first floor, and one bay at the second and third floors; bowed oriel at the second floor; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows and metal window grilles at the basement; wood single-pane window sashes at the first, second, and third floors; wood leaded-glass transom sashes at the first, second, and third floors; brownstone stoop with newels; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors beneath a shallow, stepped molding that extends the width of the façade; rough-faced brownstone at the basement; rustication at the first floor; wood tripartite window with columnar mullions and wood transom bar; continuous projecting molded sills at the first and second floors; brownstone mullions and transom bars at the second and third floors; denticulated and molded oriel window base; panel filled with carved festoons and ribbons above the second-floor windows; continuous, denticulated molded sill at the third floor; incised panels with central diamond above the third-floor windows; machicolated and denticulated cornice. Rear Façade: Brownstone sills and lintels; cornice. Alterations: Metal stoop railings; light fixtures attached to the main entrance reveal; stoop, newel posts, and cheek walls resurfaced; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; planting bed with brick edging; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

“1,359 Dean Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 31, 1897), 21; “1,363 Dean Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (February 20, 1897), 9; “A Choice Home” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 14, 1901), 39; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1209/69, 68, 67, 66, 54

Date: c.1892 (NB 61-1892)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner: Arthur Stone

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Brownstone and brick

Stories: Three and basement

History

These five row houses were the work of architect George P. Chappell and owner Arthur Stone, the two men responsible for the four houses that were constructed, contemporaneously, at 1357-63 Dean Street. The westernmost two houses, which are united by continuous sills and moldings, also share rusticated stone first floors and denticulated moldings. The three easternmost houses share similar orange-brick facades with stone trim, identical cornices, and continuous moldings. Despite the construction of a non-historic rooftop addition at No. 1367, all five houses remain well preserved. The houses appear to have been completed by 1896, when Stone, placed an advertisement for several of them in the *Brooklyn Eagle*. By 1897, all had been sold except for No. 1367, which was advertised as “thoroughly good and complete in every respect; only one remaining of a block of nine.” In 1901, 1371 Dean Street was the home of Aaron G. Perham, a charter member of the Union League Club who was “prominent socially and in Republican politics.”

Description

1365 Dean Street Four bays, including a three-window-wide, basement-through-second-floor, angled projecting bay; brownstone first floor and projecting bay; Roman-brick upper floors with brownstone trim; rough-faced brownstone at basement; metal basement window grilles; stone stoop with newel posts; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main-entrance doors, which fill their round-headed opening; rusticated main entrance surround; continuous projecting sills at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; heavy, molded sill decorated with acanthus-leaf ornament at the easternmost second-floor window; narrow, continuous denticulated bands above the first- and second-floor openings; projecting molding capping the projecting bay, and engaging the continuous third-floor windowsill; brownstone window surrounds at the brick portions of the second and third floors; continuous projecting molding above the third-floor windows; metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; light fixture attached to soffit of the understoop opening; stoop and basement portion of façade resurfaced; areaway wall resurfaced and smoothed; metal areaway gate and fence atop areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; planting bed with brick edging; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1367 Dean Street Rough-faced brownstone basement; rusticated brownstone first floor; Roman-brick second and third floors with brownstone trim; two bays at the first and fourth floors; one bay at the second floor; three bays at the third floor; metal basement window grilles; brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; glass-and-metal security grille and transom grille, both with metal tracery, within the round-headed main-entrance opening; large basket-handle-arch-headed window opening at the first floor with a projecting stone sill, filled with a tripartite wood window frame with columnar mullions; continuous heavy, molded sill decorated with acanthus-leaf ornament at the second floor; narrow denticulated bands at the second and third floors, engaging identical bands on the façade of No. 1365; second-floor window opening with stone surround and columnar mullions; continuous projecting, molded sill at the third floor; continuous projecting molding above the third-floor windows. Alterations: Red-brick fourth-floor addition; replacement sashes; light fixtures and conduit flanking the main entrance; wood transom panel at the first-floor tripartite window; stone portions of façade painted; stoop and areaway wall resurfaced. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1369 Dean Street Four bays, including full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; rough-faced stone basement; smooth-faced stone first floor and second- and third floors of the projecting bay; orange Roman brick with stone trim at eastern second- and third-floor portions of façade; metal basement window grilles; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding, and a wood transom window, all within a molded surround with curved corners, crowned by a carved cartouche; continuous denticulated sill at the first floor; bead-and-reel first-floor window surrounds; two narrow denticulated bands above the first-floor windows on the projecting bay; continuous projecting, molded sill with fretwork at the second floor; two-story stepped surrounds at the second and third floors of the projecting bay; projecting denticulated moldings above the second-floor windows; continuous projecting sill at the third floor; quoined stone surrounds and stone transom bars at the easternmost second- and third-floor windows; round-headed transom at the easternmost third-floor window; carved wreath and foliate ornament at the easternmost third-floor window head; carved foliate ornament above the third-floor windows; ornate denticulated and modillioned cornice with cartouches. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal light fixtures attached to the main entrance reveal; satellite dish at the second-floor sill of the projecting bay. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1371 Dean Street Two asymmetrical bays, with paired windows at the western bay of the second and third floors; rough-faced stone basement; smooth-faced stone first floor; orange Roman-brick second and third floors with stone trim; rough-faced stone stoop and newels;

understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding and transom window, all within a molded surround with curved corners, crowned by a carved cartouche; metal basement window grilles; projecting molded sills at the first, second, and third floors, denticulated at the first floor, and with fretwork at the second floor; large first-floor window opening with curved corners and a molded surround crowned by a carved cartouche; continuous stone transom bars, quoined window surrounds, and stone lintel courses at the second and third floors; carved wreaths and other foliate ornament within the third-floor window surrounds; carved foliate ornament above the third-floor windows; ornate denticulated and modillioned cornice with cartouches. Rear Façade: Brick, with simple sills and lintels. Alterations: Replacement sashes; rear façade painted. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; planting bed; concrete pavement.

1373 Dean Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; rough-faced stone basement; smooth-faced stone first floor; second and third floors of the projecting bay are of stone; orange Roman brick with stone trim at the eastern second- and third-floor portions of the façade; basement metal window grilles; rough-faced stone box stoop featuring a segmental arch-headed opening with metal grille and stone voussoirs on its front cheek wall; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar with an egg-and-dart molding and wood transom window, all within a molded surround with curved corners, crowned by a carved cartouche; continuous denticulated sill, and bead-and-reel window surrounds at the first floor; two narrow denticulated bands on the projecting bay, above the first-floor windows; continuous projecting, molded sill at the second floor, which engages the sill of No. 1371; two-story stepped surrounds at the second and third floors of the projecting bay; continuous projecting molding above the easternmost second-floor window; continuous projecting sill at the third floor; quoined stone surrounds and stone transom bars at the easternmost second- and third-floor windows; round-headed transom at the easternmost third-floor window; carved wreath and foliate ornament within the easternmost third-floor window surround; carved foliate ornament over the third-floor windows; ornate denticulated cornice with cartouches. Rear Façade: Brick, with simple sills and lintels. Alterations: Replacement sashes; rear façade painted. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

Significant References

“Aaron G. Perham” (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 21, 1901), 3; “For Sale—Houses on Dean St.” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 3, 1896), 9; “1,367 Dean Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 11, 1897), 28; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

The George B. and Susan Elkins House (a designated New York City Landmark)

1375 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/62

Building Name: George B. and Susan Elkins House

Date: c.1855-69

Type: Freestanding house

Architect: Not determined

Style/Ornament: Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate

Materials: Wood

Stories: Two and basement

History

The only-known freestanding, mid-nineteenth-century, wood country house remaining in northwestern Crown Heights, and the former home of a prominent figure in the neighborhood's early history, the George B. and Susan Elkins House is a significant link to Crown Heights' suburban past. A sparsely ornamented country home displaying Greek Revival and Italianate influences and a strong kinship with cottage and villa designs published in mid-nineteenth-century pattern books, the house has a cubical form that is characteristic of both Greek Revival and Italianate residences, and features a three-bay main façade, flat roof, wide front porch, molded entrance-door surround, and attic windows with delicate cusped surrounds, as well as a broadly overhanging and beautifully detailed wood cornice decorated with bead-and-reel moldings. Its simple ornamentation conveys the house's early history in an almost pastoral setting, where the Elkinses lived with their four daughters, and where George received prospective buyers for the "two beautiful fresh cows" that he offered for sale, in 1869, in the pages of the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

Massachusetts natives, the Elkinses moved to Brooklyn by 1845; George was a merchant in Lower Manhattan through the 1850s, but by 1861, he had entered the real estate business, and by 1865, the Elkins family appears to have been living in this house. Elkins was active in Bedford's real estate trade, particularly on the blocks near his home; by the mid-1860s, his advertisements were running regularly in the *Eagle*, offering "very desirable residences" and "villa sites" and urging buyers to act "while lots are low and houses are selling at almost fabulous prices." By 1867, Elkins was transacting business in his home, asking clients to call "at his residence, Bedford." Today, the George B. and Susan Elkins House stands as a remarkable survivor of its area's urban transformation and a unique link to the suburban years of northwestern Crown Heights, when freestanding wood country houses like this one were a common feature of its landscape.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Three bays in width; wood transom window at the main entrance; molded main-entrance surround; floor-length ground-floor window openings and surrounds; front porch with square wood columns; wood porch roof beams; slightly pitched porch roof with wood fascia; three rectangular window openings with cusped wood surrounds at the attic story; two horizontally sliding sashes at the central attic opening; continuous wood molding at the attic story; deeply overhanging wood cornice with two bead-and-reel moldings of different sizes; masonry chimney painted a dark color; rooftop satellite dish and television antenna. **West Façade:** First-floor bay window; first-floor square-headed window opening with a projecting wood surround; two square-headed window openings at the second floor; metal fire escape; metal downspout piercing the cornice near the northwest corner of the house. **East Façade:** Two square-headed window openings at the first floor with molded surrounds; three window openings at the second floor, including a round-headed central opening and square-headed northern and southern openings, all with molded surrounds and bracketed sills. **Alterations:** Possible replacement of wood clapboards with boards of a substitute material on the Dean Street façade; removal of wood shutters; replacement sashes; replacement of main-entrance doors; glass-and-metal light fixture hanging from the porch ceiling; siding of indeterminate material covering the porch base; alteration or replacement of porch column shafts; conversion of porch balustrades into parapets; extension of the front porch to the Dean Street façade's edges; alteration of the segmental-arch-headed, central second-floor opening to a square-headed opening; removal of projecting lintels and bracketed sills at the second floor of the Dean Street façade; chimney painted a dark color; covering of west and east facades and bay window with stucco; filling of first-floor window openings on the west and east facades with stucco; rooftop satellite dish and television antenna; replacement of stoop with concrete stoop with metal railing; concrete steps with cinder-block

cheek walls at the front of the areaway; brick areaway wall crowned by a metal fence; metal areaway gate; chain-link fences at the west and east borders of the front yard.

Significant Reference

LPC, *George B. and Susan Elkins House Designation Report* (LP-2207) (New York: City of New York, 2006), prepared by Michael D. Caratzas.

1383, 1387, 1391 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/61, 59, 57

Date: c.1905 (NB 3475-1905)

Architect: Axel S. Hedman

Original Owner: Edwin J. Maguire

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Stone, brick, and terra-cotta facades; galvanized iron cornices

Stories: Four and basement

History

These three flats buildings, each originally intended to house eight families, were designed by Axel S. Hedman and constructed at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. They were built on property that the Elkins family, which lived for decades at the freestanding wood-framed house at 1375 Dean Street, had owned since 1859. These buildings are very well preserved, retaining nearly all of their historic, classically inspired ornament, including their ground-floor rustication, molded and quoined window surrounds, sills and window and door hoods supported by scrolled brackets, molded window surrounds, and lintels with scrolled and double keystones.

Description

1383 Dean Street Façade is arranged in three large bays; alternating gray brick and terra-cotta bands at the basement and first floors; second-, third-, and fourth-floor portions of façade are of gray brick, with stone or terra-cotta trim; paired window openings within the outer four bays of the first through fourth floors; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main-entrance doors within a surround featuring an acanthus-leaf molding, festoons and shields within its entablature, and scrolled brackets supporting a modillioned hood, which engages a continuous, projecting second-floor sill featuring an acanthus-leaf motif; four basement-level openings with keystone lintels and label moldings; molded window surrounds, projecting sills, and molded lintels at the first floor; two-story pilasters at the second and third floors with bases and capitals supporting a deep projecting molding; window surrounds and hoods supported by consoles at the central bay of the second and third floors; windowsill supported by consoles at the central bay of the third floor; beaded, foliate, and egg-and-dart moldings at the central second- and third-floor windows; lintels with scrolled keystones and projecting voussoirs at the four outer second-floor openings; panels between the four outer second- and third-floor windows; shared sills, and lintels with keystones at the outer four third-floor openings; lintels with double keystones at the fourth floor; quoined surround with double keystone at the central fourth-floor window opening; decorative brickwork over the fourth-floor windows; denticulated, galvanized iron cornice with panels and foliate brackets. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; metal kickplates added to main-entrance doors; basement openings sealed with wood; façade repointed with red mortar; metal fence atop the

areaway wall, which has been painted. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; metal fence at east border of areaway; concrete pavement.

1387 Dean Street Façade is arranged in three large bays; two full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bays; alternating gray brick and terra-cotta bands at the basement and first floors; second-, third-, and fourth-floor portions of façade are of brick, with stone or terra-cotta trim; stone stoop; understoop opening; main-entrance surround featuring an acanthus-leaf molding and festoons and shields within its entablature, and consoles supporting a modillioned hood, which engages a continuous, projecting second-floor sill; six basement-level openings with keystone lintels and label moldings; molded window surrounds, projecting sills, and molded lintels at the first floor; window surrounds and hoods supported by consoles at the central bay of the second and third floors; windowsill supported by consoles at the central bay of the third floor; lintels with scrolled keystones and projecting voussoirs at the six outer second-floor openings; panels between the six outer second- and third-floor windows; continuous sills, and lintels with keystones at the six outer third-floor openings; deep, continuous projecting molding with bead-and-reel and egg-and-dart motifs above the third-floor windows; lintels with double keystones at the four outer fourth-floor openings; quoined surround with double keystone at the central fourth-floor window opening; decorative brickwork over the fourth-floor windows; galvanized iron cornice with paired brackets and foliate ornament. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; replacement metal-and-glass main entrance door, sidelight, and transom; metal window grilles; metal areaway gate; metal fence crowning the areaway wall; metal railing in front of the basement steps; areaway wall, stoop, and façade trim painted. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement.

1391 Dean Street Façade is arranged in three large bays; alternating gray rusticated brick and terra-cotta bands at the basement and first floors; second-, third-, and fourth-floor portions of façade are of brick, with stone or terra-cotta trim; paired window openings within the four outer bays of the first through fourth floors; stone stoop with understoop opening; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors within a surround featuring an acanthus-leaf molding, festoons and shields within its entablature, and consoles supporting a modillioned hood, which engages a continuous, projecting second-floor sill decorated with an acanthus-leaf motif; four basement-level openings with keystone lintels and label moldings; molded window surrounds, projecting sills, and molded lintels at the first floor; two-story pilasters at the second and third floors with bases and capitals supporting a deep projecting egg-and-dart molding; window surrounds and hoods supported by consoles at the central bay of the second and third floors; windowsill supported by consoles at the central bay of the third floor; lintels with scrolled keystones and projecting voussoirs at the four outer second-floor openings; panels between the four outer second- and third-floor windows; shared sills, and lintels with keystones at the outer four third-floor openings; lintels with double keystones at the fourth floor; quoined surround with double keystone at the central fourth-floor window opening; denticulated, galvanized iron cornice with panels and foliate brackets. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; metal-and-glass door within the understoop opening; metal kickplates added to main-entrance doors; basement openings sealed with cinderblock; uppermost part of cornice replaced with sheet metal; metal areaway gate; metal railing atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; metal fences at east and west borders of areaway; concrete pavement.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1395 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/55

Date: c.1901 (NB 870-1901)
Architect: Waid & Cranford
Original Owner: Not determined
Type: Townhouse or three-family house
Style/Ornament: Colonial Revival
Materials: Red brick façade; marble stoop
Stories: Three and basement

History

Featuring a red-brick façade with quoining and rustication, splayed lintels with double keystones, and bow windows on its west façade, this house is a well-preserved example of Colonial Revival-style architecture. The brick attic above the cornice may be original to the house, appearing in the c.1940 New York City “tax photo.” In 1927, the building was advertised for auction in the *New York Times* as a “unique three-family house” with “one apartment of 14 rooms and two baths, and three apartments of eight rooms and bath each ... built for owner’s own family” and “suitable for club, sanitarium, boarding house, etc.”

Description

Dean Street Façade: Three stories plus high basement; red-brick, Flemish-bond façade with stone or cast-stone trim and quoined edges; stone box stoop; molded wood main-entrance door frame; simple sills at all floors; splayed lintels with keystones at the basement floor; splayed lintels with triple keystones at the first floor and double keystones at the second and third floors; rusticated brick pilasters at the first floor; projecting brick brackets supporting the first-floor sills; projecting brick molding above the basement-floor openings, corbelled brick molding over the first-floor openings, and modillioned cornice wrapping the façade and continuing to the west façade; brick attic. West Façade: Two, full-height bowed projections; basement entrance; simple rectangular sills and lintels; rusticated brick pilasters; cross-shaped decorative brick element at the first floor; metal fire escapes. Alterations: Replacement sashes; treads and front cheek wall of stoop covered with tile; replacement main entrance door with diamond-shaped pane; two metal light fixtures flanking the main entrance; intercom panel on the reveal of, and light fixture over, the basement entrance on the west facade; metal picket fence and gate at entrance to west areaway. Site Features: Metal front areaway fence and gate with stone base; metal railing at front basement entrance; planting beds; concrete pavement.

Significant References

“See This Unique Three-Family House” (Advertisement), *New York Times* (October 30, 1927), RE3; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1397, 1399, 1401, 1405, 1407 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1209/54, 53, 52, 51, 50

Date: 1896 (NB 1825-1900)
Original Owner and Builder: John Fraser
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Queen Anne
Materials: Stone and orange brick
Stories: Three and basement

History

These five houses appear to have been completed in 1896, when an advertisement placed by their owner and builder, John Fraser, appeared in the *Brooklyn Eagle*. Fraser's ad promoted the houses as "first class" and "entirely new in design," stating that they were "finished throughout with choice polished hardwood" and furnished with a "dumbwaiter, parquet floors, gas logs, open fireplaces, open plumbing, tiles and marble bathrooms, console and mirrors throughout, refrigerators, gas fixtures, and all the latest improvements." Many locally prominent figures came to reside in these houses shortly after their completion, including Ludwig Nissen, president of the Stuyvesant Heights Bank, who lived in No. 1397; Colonel William J. Harding, once assistant inspector general for the State of New York, who was next door, at 1399 Dean; and Richard W. Bainbridge, president of the Manufacturers' Association and a director of a fire insurance company. The houses, which have experienced few alterations, are eclectic Queen Anne-style houses, drawing upon the Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival styles in the rough-faced basements and label moldings of the outermost houses. They were constructed in an A-B-C-B-A arrangement, during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

1397 Dean Street Two asymmetrical bays, with paired window openings at the first, second, and third floors; rough-faced brownstone basement; smooth-faced brownstone first floor; upper portions of façade are of orange brick, with brownstone trim; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; single-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door below a wood transom bar with an egg-and-dart molding; molded main-entrance surround below a continuous projecting molding and carved overdoor filled with interlaced foliate ornament; flat arches over the basement windows composed of large, rough-faced gauged brownstone voussoirs; molded brownstone window surrounds at the first and second floors; two paired first-floor windows; plain brownstone panel below the two paired, westernmost, second-floor windows; continuous projecting sills at the second and third floors; continuous label molding above the second-floor windows; pair of windows within a brownstone surround, crowned by a large triangular pediment at the third floor; smaller triangular pediment over the easternmost third-floor window, which is set within a brownstone surround; simple molded metal cornice; metal cresting. **Alterations:** Replacement sashes; metal light fixture attached to the soffit of the main-entrance recess; resurfacing of the large third-floor pediment, resulting in the removal of its circular panel; basement portion of façade resurfaced; stoop resurfaced and painted; areaway wall painted; satellite dish installed on windowsill of easternmost second-floor window; most rooftop metal cresting removed; metal areaway gate; metal fence crowning the areaway wall. **Site Features:** Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; planting bed; concrete pavement.

1399 Dean Street Four bays at the first and second floors, including a basement-through-second-floor, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; two asymmetrical bays at the third floor; smooth-faced stone façade, with orange brick at the uppermost portions; basement metal window grilles; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar with an egg-and-dart molding; molded main entrance surround crowned by a scrolled keystone, denticulated cornice, and carved overdoor filled with acanthus-leaf and other foliate ornament; continuous molded sills at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; continuous moldings, denticulated at the first floor, above the first- and second-floor openings on the projecting bay; molded cornice crowning the parapet of the projecting bay and engaging a continuous projecting third-floor windowsill; label molding and projecting sill at the easternmost second-floor window; pair of third-floor windows within a fluted, pilastered surround, crowned by a triangular pediment containing an incised diamond and foliate ornament;

smaller triangular pediment over the easternmost third-floor window, which is set within a fluted, pilastered surround; simple molded metal cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; basement window grilles painted white; replacement brick stoop with stone treads and metal railing; metal kickplates added to main-entrance doors; metal light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; basement portion of façade and areaway wall resurfaced; rooftop metal cresting removed; metal areaway gate; metal fence atop the areaway wall; front areaway paved with brick. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; planting bed with brick edging; metal hatch.

1401 Dean Street Four bays at the first floor, including a basement-and-first-floor, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; three bays at the second and third floors; façade is of smooth-faced stone at the basement and first floors, and of orange brick with stone trim at the second and third floors; leaded-glass inner sash at the central first-floor opening on the projecting bay; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening; paneled wood-and-glass main-entrance door; molded main-entrance surround crowned by a scrolled bracket, denticulated cornice, and carved overdoor filled with interlaced foliate ornament; continuous molded sill and denticulated molding on the projecting bay; molded cornice crowning the parapet of the projecting bay and engaging a continuous projecting second-floor windowsill; molded stone window surrounds, and stone label moldings at the second floor; continuous projecting, molded stone sill at the third floor; projecting molding at the third floor; three third-floor windows, each within a fluted, pilastered surround crowned by an angular pediment with interlaced foliate ornament; simple molded, metal cornice; metal cresting at eastern portion of roof. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal basement window grilles; replacement gate within the understoop opening; hood over the basement entrance; metal light fixture attached to a wood panel above the main-entrance transom; swan figure attached to the top of the parapet of the projecting bay; stoop resurfaced; stoop, areaway wall, and basement portion of façade painted; portion of rooftop metal cresting removed; metal areaway gate; metal fence installed atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; planting bed with brick edging; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1405 Dean Street Four bays at the first and second floors, including a basement-through-second-floor, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; two asymmetrical bays at the third floor; stone façade, with orange brick at the uppermost portions; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a molded wood transom bar; molded main entrance surround crowned by a scrolled keystone, denticulated cornice, and carved overdoor filled with interlaced foliate ornament; continuous molded sills at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; continuous moldings, denticulated at the first floor, above the first- and second-floor openings on the projecting bay; molded cornice crowning the parapet of the projecting bay and engaging a continuous projecting third-floor windowsill; label molding and projecting sill at the easternmost second-floor window; pair of third-floor windows within a fluted, pilastered surround, crowned by a triangular pediment containing an incised diamond and foliate ornament; smaller triangular pediment over the easternmost third-floor window, which is set within a fluted, pilastered surround; simple molded, metal cornice; rooftop metal cresting. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; replacement gate within the understoop opening; mailboxes attached to the west face of the stoop; stoop, areaway wall, and basement portion of facade painted; metal areaway gate; metal fence installed atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1407 Dean Street Two asymmetrical bays, with paired window openings at the first, second, and third floors; rough-faced brownstone basement; brownstone first floor with machine-tooled finish; upper portions of façade are of orange Roman, stretcher-bond brick, with brownstone trim; wood window brickmolds at the basement, first, and third floors; basement metal window grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; single-leaf wood-and-glass main entrance door below a molded wood transom bar and wood transom window; molded main entrance surround below a continuous projecting molding; flat arches over the basement windows

composed of large, rough-faced gauged brownstone voussoirs; molded brownstone window surrounds at the first and second floors; two paired first-floor windows; continuous projecting, molded second-floor windowsill; continuous projecting, molded sill at the third floor; continuous label molding above the second-floor windows; pair of third-floor windows within a brownstone surround, crowned by a triangular pediment; smaller triangular pediment over the easternmost third-floor window, which is set within a brownstone surround; simple molded, metal cornice; metal rooftop cresting. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; metal light fixtures flanking the main entrance; resurfacing of brownstone portions of façade, resulting in the removal of the circular panel from the large third-floor pediment; possible removal of detail from main-entrance overdoor and panel below the two westernmost second-floor windows; metal areaway gate; metal fence installed atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

“Cruise of the Yankee,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 7, 1898), 4; “For Sale—Houses—1,397 to 1,407 Dean Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 4, 1896), 9; “Mr. Shevlin’s Diplomacy Has Had a Very Busy Week,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (December 8, 1901), 8; “Succeeds Ludwig Nissen,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 31, 1902), 12; *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (December 22, 1900), 902; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1409, 1411, 1415, 1417 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1209/49, 48, 47, 46

Date: c.1895 (NB 887-1895)

Architect: Michael J. McLaughlin

Original Owner: Michael J. McLaughlin

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Stone first floors; brick upper facades with stone trim

Stories: Four

History

These four row houses were constructed c.1895, and in 1897, No. 1413 was being advertised in the *Brooklyn Eagle* as a “new American basement house, elegantly decorated.” In the same year, the owners of 1409 Dean were advertising for boarders, seeking “a young married couple, without children, socially inclined, fond of an attractive home, cards and theaters.” The houses, which feature rusticated stone at their ground floors (covered with ashlar veneer at No. 1415), are arranged in an A-B-A-B configuration, with the “A” houses featuring three-sided projecting bays at their second floors, and the “B” houses featuring second-floor terraces with balustrades. In 1900, 1411 Dean Street was advertised, for rent, as a 15-room house with “tiled bath, open nickel plumbing, [and] parquet floors ... an up to date N.Y. City House.” Although the houses retain most of their significant historic features, they have experienced some alterations, including the conversions of the bay-window balustrades at Nos. 1409 and 1415 into parapets, and the installation of metal canopies and awnings.

Description

1409 Dean Street Four stories; rusticated stone first floor with a two-bay projection supporting a three-sided, single-story stone bay window; remainder of façade is of brick with stone trim; low stone stoop; window opening west of the main entrance with projecting stone sill; service

entrance and small window east of the main entrance; projecting, molded stone sill with elliptical stone base below the central bay-window opening; projecting, molded sills at the second-, third- and fourth-floor windows, continuous at the second and fourth floors; tripartite window with a stone enframing at the third floor; molded stone window surrounds; denticulated cornice with foliate brackets. Alterations: Replacement sashes; front steps surfaced with tile; replacement main-entrance door; replacement service-entrance door; metal gates and grilles at all first-floor openings; light fixture attached to the façade over the main entrance; door within the central opening of the third-floor tripartite window; facade painted; removal of the balustrades in front of the outer second-floor bay window openings; balustrade atop the bay window converted to parapet; metal areaway fence and gate; ceramic pavers in front areaway. Site Features: Planting bed with brick edging; metal hatch.

1411 Dean Street Four stories; rusticated stone first floor with two-bay projection supporting a terrace with stone balustrade; remainder of façade is of red brick with stone trim; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows at the first floor; wood window brickmolds at the second, third, and fourth floors; low stone stoop; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door; window openings east and west of the main entrance with projecting stone sills and metal grilles; projecting elliptical balustrade base decorated with interlaced foliate ornament at the second floor; projecting molded stone windowsills, continuous at the second and fourth floors; tripartite windows with stone enframements at the second and third floors; denticulated cornice with foliate brackets. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the second, third, and fourth floors; metal canopy over the main entrance and second-floor windows; stoop and stone portions of façade painted; façade repointed with white mortar; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1415 Dean Street Four stories; two-bay first-floor projection supporting a three-sided, single-story stone bay window; remainder of façade is of tan-colored brick with stone trim; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes within the window opening next to the service entrance; low stone stoop; wood-and-glass main-entrance door behind a metal security gate; window opening west of the main entrance with a projecting stone sill; service entrance and small window opening east of the main entrance; first-floor metal window grilles; projecting, molded stone sill with elliptical stone base below the central bay-window opening; projecting, molded sills at the second-, third- and fourth-floor windows, continuous at the second and fourth floors; tripartite window with stone enframing at the third floor; molded stone window surrounds; denticulated cornice with foliate brackets. Alterations: Ashlar stone veneer at the first floor and on the stoop cheek walls; replacement sashes; replacement service-entrance door; balustrades in front of the outer second-floor bay-window openings and crowning the bay window converted to parapets; front steps covered with ceramic tile; stone portions of façade painted brown; portion of metal areaway fence removed. Site Features: Metal areaway fence; planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1417 Dean Street Four stories; rusticated stone first floor with two-bay projection supporting a terrace with stone balustrade; remainder of façade is of brick with stone trim; low stone stoop; paneled wood main entrance door; window openings east and west of the main entrance with projecting stone sills and metal grilles; service entrance east of the main entrance; projecting elliptical balustrade base decorated with interlaced foliate ornament at the second floor; projecting stone windowsills, continuous at the second and fourth floors; tripartite windows within stone enframements at the second and third floors; denticulated cornice with foliate brackets. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal gates at the main and service entrances; metal canopy over the service entrance; stoop and stone portions of façade painted; damage to metal fence and gates. Site Features: Metal areaway fence and gates; planting bed; concrete pavement.

Significant References

“Board—Wanted to Board” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 23, 1897), 10; “For Sale—House—Brooklyn” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 29, 1897), 29; “1,411 Dean

Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 16, 1900), 12; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

**1346 TO 1402 DEAN STREET (SOUTH SIDE)
Between Brooklyn Avenue and Kingston Avenue**

**1346 Dean Street
(a/k/a 97-105 Brooklyn Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/8
See: 97-105 Brooklyn Avenue

1364 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/16

Date: c.1882 (NB 324-1882)
Architect and Builder: James Lock
Original Owner: Francis Peck
Type: Freestanding house
Style/Ornament: Queen Anne
Materials: Brick façade; stone or terra-cotta trim
Stories: Two, plus basement and attic

History

This Queen Anne-style house was constructed c.1882, at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the 1883 opening of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although the east façade of the house has been altered with the addition of a large fire escape, the main or Dean Street façade remains largely unchanged from its historic condition, retaining its historic wood porch, terra-cotta tile ornament, cornice, moldings, and dormers. Although the window sashes and front door have been changed, the house remains as a rare freestanding Queen Anne-style house in the Crown Heights North district.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Stone basement and porch base; brick façade; four bays at the first and second floors, including a two-story, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone stoop; wood porch with pitched roof, featuring spindlework balusters and columns, carved medallions, and an entablature with a denticulated cornice; wood transom window at the main entrance; continuous projecting sills and moldings on the projecting bay; splayed lintels composed of rough-faced stone voussoirs over the window openings; spandrel panels on the projecting bay filled with terra-cotta tiles; band of terra-cotta tiles between the second-floor windows and the projecting, molded cornice; large gabled wall dormer with foliate ornament, crowned by a finial and containing two round-headed window openings grouped beneath a round-headed arch composed of stone voussoirs; ornament on the gable within the area between the window heads and the large arch; small wall dormer containing a square-headed window opening and crowned by an eyebrow molding; cresting at the peak of the roof. East Façade: Three-sided, two-story bay window with projecting sills, rough-faced voussoirs, and recessed spandrel panels; three-sided, single-story projecting bay with square-headed openings with rough-faced voussoirs; two square-headed openings at the attic level, which is crowned by a triangular gable filled with a paired window with a projecting wood enframingent. Alterations: Facades painted; east and west facades parged; replacement sashes; front stoop railings; replacement main entrance door; light fixtures attached over, and flanking, the main entrance door; doorbell and mailbox at main

entrance; metal window grilles at the first floor on the main façade; transom panel within the small dormer on the main façade; historic tall brick chimney shortened or replaced; wheelchair ramp and large metal fire escape accessed by non-historic doors and door openings on the east façade; replacement entrance door and light fixture at the single-story projecting bay on the east façade; metal vent within the attic gable on the east façade; rooftop chain-link fence; front areaway fence; wood railings enclosing the front yard. Site Features: Landscaped front yard; concrete pavement; asphalt driveway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1370 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/18

Date: c1885 (NB 176-1885)

Architect: G.A. Schellenger

Original Owner: Arthur G. Stone

Type: Semi-attached house

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Materials: Brick façade; wood cornice

Stories: Two and attic

History

Designed by G.A. Schellenger and constructed c.1885, this exceptionally well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style retains its historic stoop, wood paneled door, door surround crowned by a pediment containing a sunburst motif, historic one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, historic wood cornice, and picturesque roofline featuring a dormer and three-sided projecting bay. The house's west façade retains its historic three-sided, two-story bay window. With its intricately detailed brick façade, this house is an excellent example of a Queen Anne-style residence. It was constructed during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; brownstone foundation; brick façade in stretcher bond; round-headed window openings at the first floor; square-headed window openings at the second and attic stories; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes; low stone stoop with incised ornament on the outer faces of its cheek walls; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door filling the round-headed main entrance opening; projecting main entrance surround featuring pilasters, a molded round arch, and an angular pediment with a molded cornice and sunburst motif; round arches with molded extrados trim and scrolled keystones over the first-floor windows; spandrel panels filled with decorative terra-cotta tile; continuous projecting moldings above the first- and second-floor windows; continuous projecting sillcourses at the first and second floors; splayed flat arches with keystones and gauged-brick voussoirs at the second floor; modillioned wood cornice above the second-floor windows; pitched roof covered with slate shingles; wall dormer crowned by a denticulated angular pediment filled with foliate ornament; three-sided projecting bay at the attic story with a denticulated cornice decorated with foliate ornament, and crowned by a three-sided, truncated pitched roof covered with slate shingles. West Façade: Painted brick; rear ell with one-over-one

and two-over-two double-hung wood windows; one-over-one double-hung wood windows at the first and second floors of the main body of the house; two-story, three-sided wood bay window with recessed spandrel panels, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, and molded wood cornice; projecting molded cornice wrapping around to engage the cornice on the Dean Street façade; pitched roof with slate shingles; three gabled wall dormers with denticulated pediments; foliate ornament within the two northernmost dormer pediments; tall brick chimneys.

Alterations: Front stoop and foundation painted. Site Features: Metal areaway fence and gate with stone base; concrete walkway; landscaped yard.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1372 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/19

Date: c.1888 (NB 140-1888)

Architect: Allen & Kenway

Original Owner: Francis Kimball

Type: Semi-attached house

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Materials: Brick façade with brownstone trim; iron cornice

Stories: Three

History

This well-preserved example of the Romanesque Revival style features a round corner tower crowned by a slate-shingle-covered conical roof. Other significant features include its historic paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door, brick façade with rustication at the first floor, brownstone sillcourses and beltcourses, and gabled dormer. The house was designed by Allen & Kenway for Francis Kimball c.1888, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Brick laid in stretcher bond, rusticated at the first floor; three bays, including two-bay, full-height tower; brownstone base, water table, sills, and lintels, including first-floor lintelcourse and second-floor sillcourse; stone stoop with cheek walls and metal railing; shouldered main entrance opening with brownstone corbels; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door within a heavy wood frame; molded cornices capping the second floor and the third floor of the tower, which has a conical roof covered with slate shingles and crowned by a metal finial; large console at the western end of the second floor; pitched roof at western portion of house, with a gabled dormer. East Façade: Square-headed openings; metal downspout; three-sided oriel window with leaded-glass transom; second-floor cornice engaging the cornice of the main façade; pitched roof dormer. Alterations: Stoop resurfaced; replacement sashes; two light fixtures attached to the main entrance reveal; stucco coating on east façade; metal window grilles at first floor of east façade; stucco-covered chimney; chimney of non-historic brick; parking pad in front areaway. Site Features: Metal entrance gate; portion of historic metal fence on stone base; portion of historic metal fence possibly converted to wide metal gates to allow access to front parking pad; concrete pavement and slate pavers.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1374, 1376, 1378, 1378A, 1380, 1382, 1384 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 82

Date: c.1909 (NB 1833-1909)

Architect: Axel Hedman

Original Owner: Edward J. Maguire

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Stone facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of seven houses was designed by Axel Hedman and constructed c.1909 for Edward J. Maguire at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Remarkably well-preserved examples of the Renaissance Revival style, these buildings retain nearly all of their historic features, including their stoops with balustrades, cornices, and carved ornament. Grouped in an A-A-B-A-B-A-A arrangement, five of the houses feature full-height angled projecting bays, while the other two have full-height bowed projections. This row is similar to another row designed by Hedman and developed by Maguire at 891-901 St. Mark's Avenue.

Description

1374 Dean Street Four bays; full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop with wide landing, balustrade, parapets, and cheek walls; basement entrance west of the stoop with wood-and-glass door; wood-and-glass main entrance door with metal grille below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; pilastered main entrance surround below an elaborate overdoor with a swan's-neck pediment, cartouche, and foliate ornament; elaborate window surround at the central first-floor opening on the projecting bay composed of paneled pilasters, and crowned by a swan's-neck pediment containing a cartouche; cartouches over the other two first-floor windows; incised panels beneath the two outer second-floor openings on the projecting bay; projecting, molded sill at the central opening on the projecting bay; continuous molded sill at the third floor; continuous, projecting molding above the second-floor windows; shouldered window surround and projecting sill at the at the easternmost second-floor opening; paneled, denticulated, and modillioned cornice.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; stoop painted; light fixture and intercom box at the basement entrance; light fixture attached to the main entrance reveal. Site Features: Metal fence; stone west areaway wall; concrete pavement.

1376 Dean Street Four bays; full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; stone stoop with wide landing, balustrade, parapets, and cheek walls; basement entrance west of stoop with paneled wood-and-glass door; wood-and-glass main entrance door with metal grille below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; main entrance surround featuring scallop and foliate ornament, and overdoor decoration with a cartouche; elaborate window surround and ornament over the central first-floor opening on the projecting bay, which is similar to that over the main entrance; carved, recessed panels containing foliate ornament over the outer first-floor openings on the projecting bay; projecting

molded sills at the second floor; projecting molding over the second-floor windows; continuous molded sill at the third floor; denticulated and modillioned metal cornice. Alterations: Stoop painted; front steps and landing resurfaced; light fixture attached to main entrance soffit. Site Features: Metal fence and gate; concrete pavement.

1378 Dean Street Four bays; full-height, three-window-wide, bowed projection; stone stoop with wide landing, balustrade, parapets, and cheek walls; basement entrance west of the stoop; metal-and-glass main entrance gate with metal tracery and a transom grille; main entrance surround with rope molding crowned by a broken, round-arched pediment filled with an urn and foliate ornament; molded window surrounds at the first floor featuring shields and foliate ornament; three incised panels within the spandrel area between the first- and second-floor windows; projecting surround at the easternmost, second-floor opening; continuous, projecting molding above the second-floor windows; continuous, molded third-floor sill; metal cornice with modillions and consoles. Alterations: Stoop painted; landing paved with ceramic tile; metal lamp post installed on the front landing; replacement sashes; replacement basement entrance door. Site Features: Metal fence and gate; concrete pavement.

1378A Dean Street Four bays; full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone stoop with wide landing, balustrade, parapets, and cheek walls; basement entrance west of the stoop; wood-and-glass main entrance door with a metal grille below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; pilastered main entrance surround below an elaborate overdoor with swan's-neck pediment, cartouche, and foliate ornament; elaborate window surround at the central first-floor opening on the projecting bay composed of paneled pilasters, and crowned by a swan's-neck pediment containing a cartouche; cartouche over the other two first-floor windows; incised panels beneath the two outer second-floor openings on the projecting bay; projecting, molded sill at the central opening on the projecting bay; continuous molded sill at the third floor; continuous projecting molding above the second-floor windows; shouldered window surround and projecting sill at the at the easternmost second-floor opening; modillioned cornice with panels filled with foliate ornament. Alterations: Stoop painted; replacement sashes; replacement metal gate at basement entrance; replacement metal areaway fence. Site Features: Concrete pavement.

1380 Dean Street Four bays; full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop with wide landing, balustrade, parapets, and cheek walls; basement entrance with paneled wood-and-glass door west of the stoop; glass-and-metal security gate at the main entrance with metal tracery, below a transom grille; main entrance surround with rope molding crowned by a broken, round-arched pediment filled with foliate and torch ornament; molded window surrounds at the first floor, featuring shields and foliate ornament; three incised spandrel panels between the first- and second-floor windows; projecting surround at the easternmost second-floor opening; continuous, projecting molding above the second-floor windows; continuous, molded third-floor sill; bracketed metal cornice with modillions, consoles, and cartouches. Alterations: Replacement sashes; stoop painted. Site Features: Metal fence and gate; concrete pavement.

1382 Dean Street Four bays; full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop with wide landing, balustrade, parapets, and cheek walls; basement entrance west of the stoop; wood-and-glass main entrance door with metal grille below a denticulated wood transom bar and window; pilastered main entrance surround below an overdoor featuring a shield and foliate ornament; central first-floor window surrounded by a bead-and-reel molding and pilasters, and crowned by a pilastered panel filled with a wreath and other foliate ornament; continuous, projecting molding over the first- and second-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sills at the second and third floors; egg-and-dart surrounds at the easternmost second-floor opening, and at the central second-floor opening on the projecting bay; modillioned and denticulated metal cornice with decorative panels. Alterations: Stoop painted; replacement sashes; basement door partially covered with sheet metal; metal basement gate. Site

Features: Metal areaway fence and gate; concrete pavement.

1384 Dean Street Four bays; full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; stone stoop with wide landing, balustrade, parapets, and cheek walls; basement entrance west of the stoop; wood-and-glass main entrance door with metal grille below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; main entrance surround featuring an egg-and-dart molding and foliate ornament and overdoor decoration with a cartouche and foliate ornament; elaborate window surround and scallop and foliate ornament at the central first-floor opening on the projecting bay; carved, recessed panels containing cartouches over the outer first-floor openings on the projecting bay; projecting molded sills at the second floor; projecting molding over the second-floor windows; continuous molded sill course at the third floor; denticulated cornice with modillions, consoles, and cartouches. Alterations: Stoop painted; metal storm sashes; replacement metal gate and transom grille at the basement entrance. Site Features: Metal fence and gate; concrete pavement.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1215/27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Date: c.1876 (NB 149-1876)

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Stephen Newell

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: neo-Grec

Materials: Brownstone facades; wood cornices

Stories: Two and basement

History

These five neo-Grec style row houses with high basements are among the oldest extant row houses in the Crown Heights North district. Constructed c.1876, they retain their original, neo-Grec style door surrounds and their intricately detailed wood cornices. The houses, which were constructed during the period in which speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the 1883 opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, are remarkably well preserved, also retaining their historic, high stone stoops.

Description

1386 Dean Street One-over-one, double-hung wood windows; stone stoop; under-stoop opening with metal gate; segmental-arch-headed main entrance opening; pilastered door surround crowned by an angular pediment with a molded cornice; rusticated basement; segmental-arch-headed openings at the basement floor, with metal security grilles; incised panels below the first-floor windows; projecting bracketed sills at the first floor; projecting sills at the second floor; projecting, molded lintels at the first and second floors; denticulated wood cornice with diamond-shaped panels and sawtooth decoration. Alterations: Replacement metal stoop railing; main entrance door, sidelight, and transom panel; light fixture attached to transom panel; replacement areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; concrete pavement; planting bed with brick edging.

1388 Dean Street Stone stoop; under-stoop opening; segmental-arch-headed main entrance opening; pilastered door surround crowned by an angular pediment with a molded cornice;

rusticated basement; segmental-arch-headed openings at the basement floor; incised panels below the first-floor windows; projecting bracketed sills at the first floor; projecting sills at the second floor; projecting, molded lintels at the first and second floors; denticulated wood cornice with diamond-shaped panels and sawtooth decoration. Alterations: Replacement sashes; stoop railing; replacement metal gate within under-stoop opening; replacement door and transom panel at the main entrance; areaway fence removed; façade and stoop painted. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; bluestone pavement; metal hatch.

1390 Dean Street Wood brickmolds at the first-floor windows; metal security grilles at the basement; stone stoop with metal railing and newels; under-stoop entrance with metal gate; transom window within the segmental-arch-headed main-entrance opening; pilastered door surround crowned by an angular pediment with a molded cornice; rusticated basement; segmental-arch-headed openings at the basement floor; incised panels below the first-floor windows; projecting bracketed sills at the first floor; projecting sills at the second floor; projecting, molded lintels at the first and second floors; denticulated wood cornice with diamond-shaped panels and sawtooth decoration. Alterations: Replacement sashes; façade and stoop painted; metal planter installed on top of east stoop newel; replacement main entrance door; installation of metal canopy at the westernmost basement window. Site Features: Metal areaway fence and gate with stone base; concrete pavement.

1392 Dean Street One-over-one, double-hung wood windows at the basement and first floors; metal security grilles at the basement windows; stone stoop with metal railing and newel posts; under-stoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood inner main entrance doors; pair of wood-and-glass outer main entrance doors; segmental-arch-headed main entrance opening; pilastered door surround crowned by an angular pediment with a molded cornice; rusticated basement; segmental-arch-headed window openings at the basement floor; incised panels below the first-floor windows; projecting bracketed sills at the first floor; projecting sills at the second floor; projecting, molded lintels at the first and second floors; denticulated wood cornice with diamond-shaped panels and sawtooth decoration. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the second floor; finial missing from east stoop newel; west areaway gate removed. Site Features: Metal areaway fence and gate with stone base; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1394 Dean Street Metal security grilles at the basement windows; stone stoop with metal railing; under-stoop opening; wood transom window within the segmental-arch-headed main entrance opening; pilastered door surround crowned by an angular pediment with a molded cornice; rusticated basement; segmental-arch-headed window openings at the basement floor; incised panels below the first-floor windows; projecting bracketed sills at the first floor; projecting sills at the second floor; projecting, molded lintels at the first and second floors; denticulated wood cornice with diamond-shaped panels and sawtooth decoration. Alterations: Replacement sashes; brick stoop newels crowned by concrete urns; replacement metal gate within under-stoop opening; metal-and-glass security gate at main entrance; metal conduit at the basement and first floors; stoop, basement, and portion of façade above the third-floor window heads painted.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1396-1400 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/32

Date: c.1914 (NB 2234-1914)

Architect: Shampán & Shampán

Original Owner: G&M Improvement Company
Type: Flats
Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival
Materials: Brick and stone
Stories: Four

History

This modest flats building, constructed c.1914 to house 21 families, is a sparsely ornamented example of the Renaissance Revival style. Eight bays wide, it features a limestone base and belt course, bracketed sills, historic iron balconets, brick veneer in Flemish bond, and, at its top floor, panels filled with herringbone-bond brick and a deep denticulated cornice with consoles. The building was constructed at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in population and property values in greater New York.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Seven bays at the first floor; eight bays at the three upper floors; brick veneer in Flemish bond at the upper three stories; leaded-glass transoms at the first-floor windows; round-headed transom with metal tracery in a Greek key motif at the main entrance; paneled main entrance reveal with rosettes; projecting, rusticated main entrance surround featuring a round-headed molding with scrolled keystone and a deeply overhanging hood supported by large foliate brackets; basement entrance at west end of façade; plain, ovoid medallions over the first-floor windows; bracketed, projecting stone windowsills at the second floor; soldier-brick window surrounds at the second and third floors; iron balconets at the second floor windows; metal fire escape at the two central bays of the second, third, and fourth floors; bracketed sills at the third floor; projecting stone sillcourse at the fourth floor; panels flanking the fourth-floor windows with stone surrounds, filled with herringbone-bond brick; deep, denticulated cornice with consoles. East Façade: Brick in common bond. West Façade: Brick in common bond. Alterations: Basement window openings on Dean Street façade sealed; basement and first-floor portions of Dean Street façade painted; replacement sashes; replacement metal-and-glass main entrance door with sidelight; replacement gate within basement opening, and metal railing at basement steps.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1402 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1215/35

Date: c.1885 (NB 334-1885)
Architect: J.T. Miller
Original Owner: H.D. Eastman
Type: Freestanding house
Style/Ornament: neo-Grec
Materials: Brick facades; wood cornice
Stories: Two and basement

History

This freestanding neo-Grec style house, which is unusual for the Crown Heights North district, features a brick façade with brownstone trim, recessed panels, and corbelling. Well-preserved, it

retains its historic paired wood-and-glass main entrance doors and transoms and impressive, deep, wood cornice. The house was constructed at a time when transportation improvements hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding homes and mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

Dean Street Façade: Three bays with two-bay projecting western portion of façade; brick facade with brownstone sill- and lintel-courses; brick stoop with brownstone steps; under-stoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled, wood-and-glass main entrance doors within a beaded wood frame; stone lintel, and consoles supporting a door hood, over the main entrance; recessed spandrel panels below the first- and second-floor openings on the projecting portion of the façade; corbelling above the first- and second-floor windows; deep, bracketed and paneled wood cornice. East Façade: Parged. Alterations: Brick portions of Dean Street façade painted red; brownstone portions of Dean Street façade painted brown; replacement sashes; metal window grilles at the basement; metal stoop railing and brick stoop newels; conversion of areaway into a parking pad with asphalt pavement. Site Features: Portions of metal areaway fence on stone base.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

19 TO 29 GRANT SQUARE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN DEAN STREET AND BERGEN STREET

19 to 29 Grant Square, aka 19 to 29 Rogers Avenue and 1353 to 1363 Bedford Avenue
See 19 to 29 Rogers Avenue

1327 TO 1351 GRANT SQUARE, EAST SIDE, FROM PACIFIC STREET TO DEAN STREET

See 1327 to 1351 Bedford Avenue

**120 TO 144 KINGSTON AVENUE (WEST SIDE)
Between St. Mark's Avenue and Bergen Street**

120 (a/k/a 1300-08 Bergen Street), 122, 124-126 Kingston Avenue
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1222/40, 41, 42, 43

Date: c.1900-1902 (NB 821-1900 for No. 120; NB 820-1900 for Nos. 122, 124, 126)

Architect: Axel Hedman

Original Owner: Clinton Swimm

Type: Flats, with ground-floor store at No. 120

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Light-gray and dark-gray brick; stone trim

Stories: Three

History

Constructed between approximately 1900 and 1902, these well-preserved, Renaissance Revival-style buildings designed by Axel Hedman were built during a period in which multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increasing population and property values in greater New York. Although they were originally constructed as four buildings known, north to south, as 120, 122, 124, and 126 Kingston Avenue, the southernmost two buildings were combined around

2006 into one building, 124 Kingston, that utilizes the former main entrance of No. 126. (Buildings Department records continue to list 126 Kingston Avenue as a separate building with its own lot number.) All three buildings present a unified façade to Kingston Avenue of light-gray brick with banding and simulated quoining in dark brick, identical pilastered entrance and first-floor window surrounds, and a common cornice featuring panels, modillions, rosettes, and egg-and-dart moldings. These features carry over to the Bergen Street façade of 120 Kingston Avenue, which has a Streamline-style storefront with a brick bulkhead, a corner entrance with its historic aluminum door, aluminum ribbon windows, colored-glass banding, and historic neon signs with cutout lettering. The main entrance to No. 120, located at the center of the Bergen Street façade, has a historic ribbed aluminum surround. Although some of the storefront's features have been damaged, removed, or painted, it remains this group's standout feature. This storefront replaced an earlier one sometime after the c.1940 New York City "tax photo" was taken.

Description

120 Kingston Avenue (a/k/a 1300-1308 Bergen Street) Central main entrance on the Bergen Street façade with a ribbed, aluminum surround and stone stoop; recessed western entrance on the Bergen Street façade with an aluminum soffit panel, containing an aluminum door with a round pane; black-and-red colored-glass banding; aluminum-framed ribbon windows; high brick bulkhead, which extends upward near the main entrance to meet the colored-glass banding; recessed corner storefront entrance with metal post and aluminum door with round pane; cutout aluminum letters filled with neon tubing reading "KINGSTON LOUNGE" attached to a projecting aluminum signband. **Kingston Avenue Façade:** Two bays at the second and third floors; façade is primarily of light-gray brick; simple projecting stone sills; wood window brickmolds; flat arch over each of the second- and third-floor openings, composed of dark-colored gauged-brick and stone voussoirs, and scrolled keystones; dark-colored brick quoins at each of the window openings, at the southern end of the façade, and at the building's corner; dark-colored brick band below the second- and third-floor windowsills and above the third-floor windows; metal cornice with panels, rosettes, modillions, and an egg-and-dart molding. **Bergen Street Façade:** Primarily light-gray brick; tripartite window arrangement at the outermost portions of the façade; wood window brickmolds; shield-like ornament in dark-colored brick at the eastern end of the third floor; square-headed window with a molded sill beneath a bracketed, semicircular hood containing fleurs-de-lis and rosettes at the second floor, above the main entrance; three-bay-wide break in the cornice at the central portion of the façade; false oculus and dark-brick banding at the cornice level over the main entrance; metal fire escape; flat arches at the second- and third-floor window openings, composed of dark-colored gauged-brick and stone voussoirs; dark-colored brick quoins around the window openings; scrolled keystones at five window openings over the main entrance; metal cornice with panels, rosettes, modillions, and an egg-and-dart molding. **West Façade:** Brick; segmental-arch-headed window openings; metal fire escape. **Alterations:** Replacement main-entrance door within a frame with attached light fixtures; some colored-glass panels damaged; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit installed at the first floor, east of the main entrance; boarded-up windows on both facades of the storefront, the upper floors of the Bergen Street façade, and the west façade; storefront bulkhead painted; neon tubing damaged; replacement sashes at the second and third floors. **Site Features:** Concrete landing, covered with artificial grass on the Bergen Street side of the building.

122 Kingston Avenue

Kingston Avenue Façade: Three bays at the first floor; four bays at the second and third floors; façade is primarily of light-gray brick; light-colored stone belt courses at the first floor; central main entrance with pilasters supporting an entablature flanked by scrolls that support an angular pediment with a projecting, molded cornice; wood-and-glass main-entrance door and metal

transom grille with tracery reading “122”; ornate first-floor window surrounds, each composed of pilasters, an entablature carved to imitate stone voussoirs, and a central scrolled keystone supporting a projecting, molded cornice; simple projecting stone sills at the second- and third-floor window openings; flat arch over each of the second- and third-floor openings, composed of dark-colored gauged-brick and stone voussoirs; scrolled keystones and dark-colored brick quoins at the central two openings of the upper two floors; bands of dark-colored brick above the two central second- and third-floor windows; metal cornice with panels, rosettes, modillions, and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor metal window grilles; metal light fixture and conduit at the main entrance; corrugated metal construction fence at the front of the building.

124-126 Kingston Avenue

Kingston Avenue Façade: Six bays at the first floor; eight bays at the second and third floors; façade is primarily of light-gray brick; metal fire escape; light-colored stone belt courses at the first floor; two stone stoops with understoop openings; two first-floor entrances, each with pilasters supporting an entablature flanked by scrolls that support an angular pediment with a projecting, molded cornice; square-headed basement window openings with rectangular stone lintels; ornate first-floor window surrounds, each composed of pilasters, an entablature carved to imitate stone voussoirs, and a central scrolled keystone supporting a projecting, molded cornice; simple projecting stone sills at the second and third floors; flat arch over each of the second- and third-floor openings, composed of dark-colored gauged-brick and stone voussoirs; scrolled keystones, dark-colored brick quoins, and bands of dark-colored brick at each pair of second- and third-floor windows over each first-floor entrance; metal cornice with panels, rosettes, modillions, and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Originally two buildings known as 124 and 126 Kingston Avenue, they have been combined into one known as No. 124, with the entrance to both at the former entrance to No. 126; replacement sashes; replacement first-floor entrance doors; metal light fixtures flanking each first-floor entrance; metal stoop railings; stoops painted; intercom box on north pilaster of south first-floor entrance; metal basement and first-floor metal window grilles; sealed basement opening between the stoops. Site Features: Metal areaway fences; concrete pavement.

Significant References

“122 to 126 Kingston Av.” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (May 17, 1902), 15; “126 Kingston Av.” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 25, 1902), 15; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

128 Kingston Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block /Lot: 1222/45

Date: c.1902 (NB 861-1902)

Architect: Helmle, Huberty & Hudswell

Original Owner: Bernard Gallagher

Type: Row house

Style/Ornament: Colonial Revival

Materials: Limestone basement; brick second and third floors; shingle-covered mansard roof with metal cresting

Stories: Three and basement

History

This unusual three-story house with partial bow-front features a simple main entrance surround, denticulated transom bar, denticulated and modillioned cornice, and simple molded lintels. Its mansard roof and rooftop metal cresting are not original to the house, which was originally two stories in height. Other noteworthy features include the house's rusticated stone base, brick body, and historic paired wood main entrance doors.

Description

Kingston Avenue Façade: Three bays, including a two-window-wide curved projection; rusticated, machine-tooled stone basement; stretcher-bond brick at the second and third floors; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows at the basement and first floors; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; metal railing at the main-entrance landing; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main-entrance doors below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; eared main-entrance surround with denticulated and projecting molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; projecting sills and molded lintels at the first and second floors; brick first- and second-floor portions of façade; denticulated and modillioned metal cornice with an egg-and-dart molding, crowned by fleurs-de-lis; mansard roof covered with shingles and crowned by metal cresting; three dormers with segmental pediments. South Façade: Brick, with dogtoothed brick coursing between the first and second floors; round-headed window with stone sill and metal grille; mansard roof with rooftop metal cresting; segmental-arch-headed dormer. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the second and third floors of the main façade; metal stoop cheek wall railings; metal kickplates added to main-entrance doors; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; mailboxes attached to north face of stoop; doorbell panel attached to façade next to understoop opening; façade, shingles, and stoop painted; metal areaway fence and gates. Site Features: Non-historic metal fence and security gate; concrete pavement.

Significant References

E.B. Hyde & Company, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

144 Kingston Avenue (a/k/a 905 St. Mark's Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1222/46
See: 903, 905 St. Mark's Avenue

70 TO 74 NEW YORK AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVENUE AND PACIFIC STREET

70 to 74 New York Avenue, aka 1361 Pacific Street
See 1361 Pacific Street

76 TO 98 NEW YORK AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN PACIFIC STREET AND DEAN STREET

76 to 80 New York Avenue, aka 1316 Pacific Street
See 1316 Pacific Street

82 to 92 New York Avenue, aka 1265 Dean Street
See 1265 Dean Street

**100 NEW YORK AVENUE (WEST SIDE)
Southwest Corner of Dean Street**

First Church of Christ Scientist
100 New York Avenue (a/k/a 1256-1268 Dean Street)
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1213/37

Date: c.1909-10 (NB 527-1909; NB 8014-1909; NB 1845-1910)
Architect: Henry Ives Cobb
Original Owner: First Church of Christ Scientist
Type: Church
Style/Ornament: Byzantine Revival
Material: Limestone
Stories: One

History

This Byzantine Revival style church, now the Hebron French Speaking Seventh Day Adventist Church, was built in c.1909-10 for the First Church of Christ Scientist at a time when the population of the neighborhood was rapidly increasing, and several religious and institutional buildings were being built or expanded. The church was built under three sequential new building applications, all of which identify Henry Ives Cobb as the architect. The church is distinguished by its complicated massing, consisting of a paired of hip-roof entry pavilions flanking a curved arcade and by its broad, multi-side hipped roof topped by a bronze turret. The building, which is further characterized by its round-arch fenestration, stained glass windows, corner buttresses, and carved brackets, is remarkably intact.

General Description

Irregular bay arrangement; square entry pavilions with prominent cornice decorated with scrolled brackets and topped by clay-tile covered hipped roofs and copper flashing, and supported by corner buttresses; deeply-inset entryway with limestone steps, bundled attached columns, Corinthian capitals, paneled wood doors, fretwork, round and semi-circular sash filled with leaded glass; one-story arcade (facing New York Avenue) with attached Corinthian columns, carved base panels, molded architraves, stained-glass sash, bracketed cornice and limestone parapet with molded coping stones; octagonal basilica with round-arch, stained-glass-filled fenestration incorporating gabled wall dormers on brackets and with molded architraves; flat pilasters with molded capitals; prominent roof cornice with scrolled brackets and beaded moldings; clay-tiled-covered, octagonal hipped roof with a bronze turret and bronze flashing; bronze drainpipes; one-story pavilions facing Deans Street with round-arch fenestration, secondary entryway, and similar design elements to New York Avenue side; non-original wrought-iron fences and gates.

Significant References

New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

**101 TO 121 NEW YORK AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN DEAN STREET AND
BERGEN STREET**

UNION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE
**101 New York Avenue, aka 1270-1276 Dean Street, 121 New York Avenue, aka 1161 Bergen
Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1214/2, 1

Address: 101 New York Avenue, aka 1270-1276 Dean Street, 121 New York Avenue, aka 1161 Bergen Street

Date: 1889-1891 (NB 5-1889)

Architect: J.C. Cady & Co.

Original Owner: New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church

Type: Church, school and parsonage

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Materials: brick, sandstone, slate, stained-glass

Stories: Two and a tower

History

This Romanesque Revival style church, school and parsonage was designed by J.C. Cady & Co., a prominent architectural firm known for its Romanesque Revival style churches, and built in 1889-91 for the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. The buildings feature monumental massing, arch-headed door and window openings and complex brickwork, all characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style. The buildings are largely intact except for the apparent removal of the lower sash of two stained-glass windows at the second story of the school, the removal of the slate shingle roof at the church (except for turrets), school and part of the parsonage and the construction of a one-story rear yard addition at the basement of the parsonage. The church tower was to have a pyramidal roof but this element was never built.

Description

Church

New York Avenue façade: rough-faced sandstone base with orange brick façade; center front-facing gable with large arch-headed stained-glass window with recessed, stepped brick surround and sandstone sill, small arch-headed opening with vent above with a quoined brick surround and sandstone sill, and brick corbelled cornice with dentils; projecting square brick pillar at northwest end of gable; two recessed wings at the north with different heights, flat roofs and corbelled brick cornices; arch-headed entrance door opening with recessed, stepped brick door surround in northern-most wing and arch-headed stained-glass window with recessed, stepped quoined brick surround and sandstone lintel in the second northern-most wing; paneled wood double doors with arch-headed transom; concrete steps at entrance; continuous sandstone band below large arch-headed window in front facing gable wraps around the façade from Dean Street and continues through the adjacent school building; massive square second story set-back from front façade with pyramid roof and round turret with slate conical roof and finial at northern-most end, clad with slate tiles with a row of arch-headed stained-glass windows and cornice with dentils.

Tower: square tower at southern end of the façade with arch-headed entrance and six small arch-headed openings above set in three rows with quoined brick surrounds and sandstone sills; recessed, stepped brick door surround; paneled wood double doors with column in between and arch-headed blind transom with arches radiating from a half-circular design; concrete steps at entrance; flat roof with brick corbelled cornice on all four sides; continuous sandstone band wraps around the façade from Dean Street and continues through the adjacent school building; circular column at northwest end of tower with three rows of blind arches in upper portion, sandstone banding above and in between the rows of arches and two sandstone bands below the arches; the sandstone band above the arches and the two sandstone bands beneath the arches wrap around the four sides of the tower; arch-headed openings having a recessed, stepped brick

surround on all four sides of the belfry, within the openings are two paired arch-headed openings and a circular opening flanked by two curved triangular openings above.

Alterations: Sign “Union United Methodist Church” installed below large stained-glass arch-headed window in front facing gable; light fixture above both entrance doors; downspout by north entrance door and another at the north end of the tower; storm windows in front of stained-glass windows; metal panning at windows in square second story

Roof: slate shingles replaced by asphalt shingles and tar roof at gables; slate shingles replaced by asphalt shingles at second story pyramid roof; slate shingles at turrets

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on low concrete wall; non-historic chain link fence on either side of the steps at the northern entrance; non-historic handicap accessible concrete ramp with metal hand rails at southern entrance in tower; planted areaway

Dean Street façade: rough-faced sandstone base with orange brick façade; center front-facing gable with large arch-headed stained-glass window with brick surround and sandstone sill, small arch-headed opening with vent above with a quoined brick surround and sandstone sill, and brick corbelled cornice with dentils; projecting square brick pillars at either end of gable; two projecting wings with stepped, flat roofs and corbelled brick cornices with dentils; entrance door in arch-headed opening with recessed quoined brick surround and stone stoop in east wing; wood paneled double doors with arch-headed transom; arch-headed stained-glass window with quoined brick surround and sandstone sill in west wing; continuous sandstone band below large arch-headed window in front facing gable that wraps around; square second story set-back from façade with pyramid roof and a round turret with slate conical roof and finial at either end, clad with slate tiles with a row of arch-headed stained-glass windows and cornice with dentils.

Alterations: red sign box at western corner; storm windows in front of stained-glass windows; metal panning at windows in square second story; stone stoop cheekwalls and stone base at eastern end of façade painted

Roof: slate shingle at gables, second story pyramid roof and turrets

East Façade: east façade of projecting wing visible from Dean Street; parged brick; two arch-headed windows, continuous stone band wraps around from Dean Street façade; corbelled cornice with dentils, downspout

Site Features: non-historic iron areaway fence on low concrete wall; planted areaway; driveway with non-historic iron fence and metal awning-like covering at eastern end of facade

School

New York Avenue Façade: school attached to the south end of church façade; two-story; rough-faced sandstone base with orange brick façade; seven stained-glass windows at first floor; single window with quoined brick surround, splayed brick lintel and continuous sandstone sill; three sets of paired windows set in recessed, blind arches with quoined brick surrounds at outer edges and continuous sandstone sill; six stained-glass windows at second floor with quoined brick surrounds at outer edges, splayed lintels and continuous projecting sandstone sill; sandstone banding at first floor continues from church building; sandstone banding at second floor is only on school building; projecting brick pier in center of façade; projecting brick chimney at south end next to parsonage; brick corbelled cornice with dentils

Alterations: through-the-window air conditioners at two southern-most windows at second floor; downspout near church tower; black cross and red flame logo installed at center projecting pier between first and second floors; metal free-standing sign box in areaway

Roof: hipped roof with non-historic asphalt shingles; skylight at ridge

Site Features: non-historic iron fence on low concrete wall; planted areaway

Side Façade: visible from Bergen Street; brick façade; two floors; three segmental-arched window openings with brick lintels and stone sills at first floor; door in segmental-arched opening at first floor; six segmental-arched window openings with brick lintels and stone sills at second floor; one-over-one square-headed double-hung wood windows; metal window grilles at first floor windows and at two western-most second floor windows; one story brick connector between parsonage and school with segmental-arched door opening; hipped roof with non-historic asphalt shingles; chimney at eastern end; one-story side addition at eastern-most bay painted black with doors at the east side, pilasters with no openings at the south and west sides, flat roof and cornice

Alterations: façade painted; two downspouts at western end; cement block in opening at story brick connector; non-historic light fixture at second floor; asphalt shingles at roof

Rear Façade: parged brick with windows

Parsonage

New York Avenue façade: parsonage attached to the south end of school façade; two-story; rough-faced sandstone base with orange brick façade; round tower at southwest corner with two bays of windows at first floor and three at second floor, brick corbelled cornice with dentils, and conical roof with finial; tower windows with quoined brick surrounds at outer edges, splayed lintels and continuous sandstone sills; two windows and door at first floor; windows with quoined brick surrounds at outer edges, splayed lintels and sandstone sills; one-over-one double-hung wood windows; splayed brick door surround; double doors, with glazing in the shape of a cross on each leaf, and transom; stone stoop with no cheekwalls; brick corbelled cornice with dentils;

Alterations: plaque with numbers “121” installed near entrance door; two downspouts; light fixture above door; window grilles at first floor; metal railing at stoop

Roof: gable dormer with two windows and flanking round pillars at second floor; brick splayed lintels and continuous sandstone sill; round pillars with sandstone ends that are smooth on the top ends and have carving at the bottom ends; slate shingle at tower and Bergen Street facade; non-historic asphalt tiles on pitched roof facing New York Avenue

Site Features: non-historic iron fence and gate on low concrete wall; planted areaway

Bergen Street façade: two and one-half story; two intersecting gabled wings; one-over one double-hung wood windows; two brick chimneys; entrance door, low stone stoop and window at first floor of wing facing Bergen Street, two windows at second floor with a continuous sill and one window at attic floor, quoined brick door and window surrounds with splayed lintels and sandstone sills; second wing facing New York Avenue has one bay of windows at the western end, two windows at the first floor with a continuous sill, and one window at the second floor at the eastern end, quoined brick window surrounds with splayed lintels and sandstone sills, and a brick corbelled cornice with dentils

Alterations: downspout at eastern and western ends where gables intersect; satellite dish at dormer window; aluminum sash at eastern-most second floor window; first floor window grilles; entrance door; sign box installed at western end of first floor; sign attached to facade at western

end below cornice

Roof: slate shingle roof and dormers; three dormers, two at the western end flanking a brick chimney and one at the eastern end, with conical shape slate-shingled roofs and finials

Site Features: non-historic iron fence; planted areaway; chain-link metal fence at rear yard

Rear Façade: red brick; intersecting gable; one single window and one paired window at first floor; two windows at second floor and one window at attic floor; segmental arch-headed window openings with brick lintels and sandstone sills; square-headed windows; first floor paired window has continuous sill; fire escape at southern bay;

Alterations: painted façade; aluminum sash; one upper sash at first floor paired window replaced by vent; first floor window grilles; downspout across façade at first floor; one-story painted stucco addition at the basement with small square-headed windows and iron grilles and flat roof; diamond plate slanted door with cement walls on either side and metal door frame and stucco-covered brick stairs with metal railing at eastern end of one-story basement addition

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; "New York Avenue M.E. Church," *Brooklyn Eagle*, January 18, 1881, 2; "To Build a New Church," *Brooklyn Eagle*, March 23, 1888, 2; "To Erect a New Edifice," *Brooklyn Eagle*, December 11, 1888, 5; "To Lay the Cornerstone," *Brooklyn Eagle*, May 21, 1889, 2; "The Stone Laid," *Brooklyn Eagle*, May 23, 1889, 1; "Bishop Goodsell Speak," *Brooklyn Eagle*, October 31, 1898, 7; "Two Anniversaries," *Brooklyn Eagle*, October 31, 1898, 4; "A Congregation's New Home," *New York Times*, May 23, 1889, 8; "It is Nearly Completed," *Brooklyn Eagle*, April 27, 1890, 8; "A New Brooklyn Church," *New York Times*, October 19, 1890, 16; "The Big Organ," *Brooklyn Eagle*, November 14, 1890, 1; "Church People Rejoice Over Lifting a Debt," *Brooklyn Eagle*, June 12, 1901, 5; "Pew Rents Abolished," *Brooklyn Eagle*, October 26, 1901, 19; Montgomery Schuyler, *The Works of Cady, Berg & See*, vol. 6 (Apr-June 1897), 545; Robert A.M. Stern, Thomas Mellins and David Fishman, *New York 1880: Architecture and Urbanism in the Gilded Age* (N.Y.: The Monticello Press, 1999), 908-909.

585 TO 591 NOSTRAND AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN PACIFIC STREET AND DEAN STREET

585-591 Nostrand Avenue, aka 1197 Dean Street
See 1197 Dean Street

599 TO 607 NOSTRAND AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN DEAN STREET AND BERGEN STREET

599-607 Nostrand Avenue, aka 1198 to 1200 Dean Street
See 1198 to 1200 Dean Street

622 TO 628 NOSTRAND AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN PACIFIC STREET AND DEAN STREET

622-628 Nostrand Avenue, 1193 to 1195 Dean Street
See 1193 to 1195 Dean Street

630 TO 638A NOSTRAND AVENUE, WEST SIDE, Between Dean Street and Bergen Street

630-638A Nostrand Avenue, aka 1192 Dean Street

See 1192 Dean Street

**1182 TO 1200 PACIFIC STREET (SOUTH SIDE)
Between Bedford Avenue (Grant Square) and Nostrand Avenue**

The Imperial Apartments (a designated New York City Landmark)

1198 Pacific Street (a/k/a 1182-1198 Pacific Street, 1327-1339 Bedford Avenue, and 1327-1339 Grant Square)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1206/5

See: 1327-1339 Bedford Avenue

1200 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1206/13

Building Name: The Bedfordshire Apartments

Date: c.1891 (NB 1046-1891)

Architect: Montrose W. Morris

Original Owner/Developer: Louis F. Seitz

Type: Apartment house

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Material: Brick and brownstone

Stories: Five and basement

History

This Romanesque Revival style apartment building, called the Bedfordshire, was designed by the prominent Brooklyn architect Montrose W. Morris and built in c.1891 for Louis F. Seitz at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some luxurious apartment houses, in the Crown Heights area. It is one of four major apartment buildings that Morris designed for Seitz, including the adjacent Imperial Apartments (a designated New York City Landmark), which was built a year later. The Bedfordshire, which is distinguished by its angled bays set within multi-story arches and its prominent roof cornice, is remarkably intact.

Description

Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second through the fourth stories; six bays at the fifth story; grouped fenestration; rock-faced brownstone at the first story; brownstone stoop; recessed central entryway with possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and transom; squat pilasters with fluting and foliated capitals; elaborate molded crown with foliated decoration over the first story with carved lettering "*Bedfordshire*;" second through fourth story fenestration set in angled, metal bays within multi-story round arches and feature projecting sills, paneled columns, and molded lintels; stained-glass window transoms; molded crown above the fourth story with dentils and foliated decoration; brownstone quoins; multi-story twisted attached joined columns; round-arch fifth-story fenestration with molded surrounds and impost blocks set in a continuous band; monumental, modillioned pressed-metal roof cornice wrapping around to the side elevations. East and West Elevations: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting angled bays.

Alterations: Painted stone; aluminum sash; cement-stucco-covered window spandrels; wrought-

iron stoop railings. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fence at the areaway.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (May 30, 1891), 889.

**PACIFIC STREET, 1284 TO 1316 (SOUTH SIDE)
Between Nostrand Avenue and New York Avenue**

1284 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1207/17

Date: c.1893 (NB 44-1893)

Architect: J.O. Carpenter

Original Owner/Developer: J.O. Carpenter

Type: Town House

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and brownstone

Stories: Four and basement

History

This freestanding, Renaissance Revival style house was built in c.1893 by J.O. Carpenter at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Although he was listed in the New Building application as both architect and owner of this house, J.O. Carpenter was actually a wealthy late-nineteenth-century New York City fancy goods merchant, whose store and loft was located at 423 Broadway in the present-day SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District. He was a prominent Brooklyn and Crown Heights area resident, who was very active in civic affairs, including the Brooklyn Republican Party, the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, the Union League Club, and the Committee of One Hundred, which was commissioned to plan for the unveiling of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Prospect Park in 1892. He was also a major investor in Brooklyn real estate, especially in the Crown Heights area. This house features a rusticated base incorporating the basement and first story, a pedimented portico with Ionic columns, and alternating pediments at the upper stories. Although the original stoop was later removed and a new basement-level entryway installed, the house remains largely intact.

Description

Main Façade: Three bays; rusticated stone base; basement, first- and second-story window sills in a continuous molded band; pedimented portico at the first story with Ionic columns on rusticated bases, elaborately-carved entablature, and leaded fanlight; curved pediments above the second-story windows, triangular pediments at the third story, molded lintels above the fourth-story windows; prominent pressed metal roof cornice with dentils, scrolled modillions, and an elaborate frieze decorated with festoons. Alterations: Painted stone; stoop removed and wrought-iron railing at the portico; wood basement door with cantilevered aluminum canopy; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; first-story fenestration reduced in size; wood door at the portico; aluminum sash. East and West Elevations: Irregular bay arrangement; front cornice continues for one bay, then molded and smaller in size; flat stone window lintels; aluminum sash; security lamps. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and non-original wrought-iron gates; concrete driveway; non-original brick garage at the rear of the lot.

Significant References

New York Times (Oct. 6, 1889), 16; (Sep. 4, 1891), 5; (Feb. 13, 1892), 2; (Oct. 11, 1892), 3; (Jan. 23, 1894), 12; (Apr. 22, 1894), 16; (Jul. 17, 1894), 12; (May 22, 1895), 12; (Nov. 13, 1897), 4.

1290 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1207/19

Date: c.1890 (NB 382-1890)

Architect: J.C. Cady & Co.

Original Owner/Developer: W.S. Ray

Type: Free-standing house

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and terra cotta

Stories: Two with basement and attic

History

This freestanding, Renaissance Revival style residence was designed by the prominent architectural firm J.C. Cady & Co. and built in c.1890 for W.S. Ray at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. The house is distinguished by its curved portico with Ionic columns, splayed lintels, curved side bay, and exposed roof rafters. The Cady firm also designed the nearby Union Methodist Church at 101 New York Avenue. The house is remarkably intact.

Description

Main Façade: Coursed brickwork; two bays at the first story; three bays at the second and attic stories; rusticated brownstone base; projecting entryway portico with curved front, Ionic columns, and molded frieze with dentils; elaborate main entryway with splayed lintels, double wrought-iron and glass doors, and similar transom; projecting window sill at the first story; second- and attic-story window sills in a continuous terra-cotta band above header-course brick dentils; splayed brick window lintels at the first and upper stories; one-over-one wood sash; decorative brick panels at the attic. West Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. East Façade: Three bays, including full-height projecting curved bay; similar to the main façade. Roof: Shallow hip with exposed rafters; tall brick chimney. Alterations: Brick and stone stoop with wrought-iron railings; security lamps; wrought-iron window grilles at the first story; asphalt roofing. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gates; concrete walkways and driveway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1292-1296 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1207/21

Date: 1927-28 (NB 16553-1927)

Architect: Maxwell A. Cantor

Original Owner/Developer: Chatelaine Construction Co.

Type: Apartment house

Style/Ornament: Mediterranean Revival

Material: Common bond brick and stucco
Stories: Six

History

This Mediterranean Revival style apartment house was designed by architect Maxwell A. Cantor and built in 1927-28 for the Chatelaine Construction Company at a time when the opening in 1920 of the IRT Subway along Eastern Parkway spurred the demolition of many freestanding mansions and the construction of middle-class, six-story elevator apartments. In applying Mediterranean vocabulary, which is more commonly found on low-scale buildings, to a six-story apartment house for middle-class tenants, Cantor limited much of the stylistic detailing to the building's base, where round-arch fenestration outlined in brick is set in the cement-stucco-covered first-story façade. The upper façade is faced in common-bond brick, except for the two bays above the main entryway, which are also stucco-covered, and which are topped by shallow gables with exposed rafters. Other elements of the style are found at the projecting two-story gabled portico and the blind arcade and clay-tile covered pent roofs at the roof parapet. The building remains largely intact.

Description

Main Façade: Seventeen bays at the first story; sixteen bays at the upper stories; projecting, two-story portico with deeply-recessed entryway with ceramic tile surround and reveals, flanking windows on brick sills, round-arch second-story window with brick sills, and surmounting gable with exposed rafters and blind arch; round-arch first-story fenestration with brick surrounds, keystones, and panels beneath the sills; header brick sills at the upper stories; decorative brickwork at the spandrels at the fifth and twelfth bays of the upper stories; wrought-iron balconettes at the central bays of the sixth story; round-arches above the sixth-story fenestration and shield panels above the seventh and tenth bays; aluminum sash; blind-arcades and pent roof with clay tiles at the roof parapet; central gable with exposed rafter and blind arch. **Alterations:** Replacement doors; painted stucco; wrought-iron window grilles at the first story; security lamps; wrought-iron fire escapes. **West Elevation** Painted brick. **Site Features:** Non-original wrought-iron fence at the areaway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1302 and 1304 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lost: 1207/ 25 and 28

Date: c.1903 (NB 320-1903)

Architect: Axel S. Hedman

Original Owner/Developer: E. Maguire

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick, terra-cotta and limestone

Stories: Four and basement

History

These two Renaissance Revival flats buildings were designed by architect Axel S. Hedman and built in c.1903 by E. Maguire, at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. Maguire was a builder active in the Brooklyn around the turn of the century. These buildings are

distinguished by their prominent entryways with carved columnar porticos, elaborately-carved window surrounds, and projecting bay windows. They remain largely intact.

Description

1302 Pacific Street Seven bays including curved and angled bays at the first and second stories; eight bays at the third story; central entryway with limestone stoop and side walls topped by wide coping stones; limestone newel posts with surmounting globes; projecting portico with paired Corinthian pilasters and elaborately-carved entablature decorated with wreaths, swags, and foliage, topped by a joined balustrade; limestone base; molded window surrounds at the first story with elaborately-carved hoods, above the center windows of the projecting bays, decorated with scrolled brackets, modillions, and dentils; carved panels above the first-story fenestration; coursed brick at the upper stories; elaborately-carved surrounds at the center windows of the second-story projecting bays, including fluted pilasters and foliated lintels; splayed lintels at the upper-story fenestration; projecting bays topped by bracketed crowns; prominent pressed-metal roof cornice with foliated frieze decorations, modillions, and dentils. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron stoop railing; replacement door at the main entryway; security lamps; aluminum sash, wrought-iron fire escape. Site Features: Limestone areaway wall, painted, topped by non-original wrought-iron fence.

1304 Pacific Street Similar to No. 1302; possibly original, paneled wood-and-glass double doors and transom at the main entryway. Alterations: Wrought-iron stoop railing; aluminum sash, wrought-iron fire escape. Site Features Limestone areaway wall, painted, topped by non-original wrought-iron fence; non-original wrought-iron gates.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Jun. 21, 1902); (Nov. 29, 1902), 11; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (March 14, 1903), x.

1308, 1310, 1312, 1314 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1207/30, 31, 32, 33

Date: c.1899 (NB 721-1899)

Architect: John L. Young

Original Owner/Developer: William R. Pierce

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Limestone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This row of four Renaissance Revival style houses was designed by architect John L. Young and built in c.1899 for William R. Pierce at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. The group is arranged in an A-B-C-D pattern with each façade featuring a different type of projecting bay, but the four facades are unified by a constant wide crown molding above the first stories, a continuous cornice line at the roof, and by similar carved ornamentation. Nos. 1308 lost its stoop between c.1940 and c.1985, while No. 1312's stoop was removed prior to c.1940. Nevertheless, the row is largely intact.

Description

1308 Pacific Street Four bays, including a three window wide, full-height curved bay; rusticated basement; basement lintels in a continuous smooth band; window sills in a continuous molded

band above carved panels (first story only); molded window surrounds; wide carved crown molding above the first story; foliated keystones at the second-story fenestration; pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with swags, wreaths, and brackets. Alterations: Painted stone at the basement; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; stoop removed and new door installed; security lamps; original doorway converted to window; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fence.

1310 Pacific Street Four bays, including three window wide angular bay at the basement through the second story; rusticated basement; limestone stoop with sidewalls and brownstone steps; deeply-set main entryway flanked by paneled pilasters and topped by carved lintel; basement lintels in a continuous smooth band; window sills in a continuous molded band above carved panels (first story only); molded window surrounds; wide carved crown molding above the first story; balustrade above the second-story; pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with swags, wreaths, and brackets. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; replacement door at the main entryway covered with a wrought-iron gate; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1312 Pacific Street Three bays, including a two-bay-wide full height curved bay; rusticated basement; basement lintels in a continuous smooth band; window sills in a continuous molded band above carved panels (first story only); molded window surrounds; wide carved crown molding above the first story; foliated keystones at the second-story fenestration; pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with swags, wreaths, and brackets. Alterations: Stoop removed and new basement-level door installed; original doorway converted to window; wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; decorative globe lamps; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

1314 Pacific Street Three bays, including two-bay-wide full-height box bay; rusticated basement; limestone stoop with sidewalls and brownstone steps; deeply-set main entryway flanked by paneled pilasters and topped by carved lintel; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass double doors and transom at the main entryway; basement lintels in a continuous smooth band; window sills in a continuous molded band above carved panels (first story only); molded window surrounds; foliated keystones at the second story; wide carved crown molding above the first story; pressed-metal roof cornice decorated with swags, wreaths, and brackets. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash. Site Features: Fragments of the original wrought-iron fence and cast-iron posts; raised areaway; non-original cyclone fence and gate.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1316 Pacific Street (a/k/a 76-80 New York Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1207/34

Date: c.1899 (NB 582-1899)

Architect: John L. Young

Original Owner/Developer: William R. Pierce

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and terra-cotta

Stories: Four and basement

History

This Renaissance Revival style flats building was designed by architect John L. Young and built

in c.1899 by William R. Pierce at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. It is characterized by its coursed brickwork, terra-cotta highlights, gabled entryway facing New York Avenue, and prominent roof cornice. The building remains largely intact.

Description

Pacific Street Façade: Three bays; rusticated basement; basement window lintels incorporated into the projecting sandstone water table; coursed brick interspersed with terra-cotta bands at the first story; bracketed window sills at the first story; bracketed pediments above the first-story fenestration; second- and fourth-story window sills incorporated into a continuous projecting terra-cotta band; projecting window sills at the third story; splayed terra-cotta window lintels with scrolled keystones at the upper stories; pressed-metal roof cornices featuring festoons and brackets. Alterations: Aluminum sash; wrought-iron fire escape. New York Avenue Façade: Nine bays at the basement and first story; ten bays at the upper stories; similar to the Pacific Avenue façade; limestone box stoop with two stairways; round-arch main entryway with molded architrave and scrolled keystone, flanking windows, and topped by a triangular pediment on scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stoop, topped by wrought-iron fence; replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash. South Elevation: Three bays; wrought-iron fire escape. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron areaway fence.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1325 TO 1361 PACIFIC STREET (NORTH SIDE) Between Nostrand Avenue and New York Avenue

1325 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1201/58

Date: c.1880 (NB 192-1880)

Architect: John Mumford

Original Owner/Developer: George L. Weed

Type: Townhouse

Style/Ornament: transitional Italianate/neo-Grec

Material: Brick with brownstone trim

Stories: Three and basement

History

This transitional Italianate/neo-Grec style townhouse was designed by architect John Mumford and built c.1880 for George L. Weed at a time when residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. Mumford also designed the adjacent house at 1327 Pacific Street in 1880, but for a different client. No. 1325 sits on a wide lot and has a yard on its west side, as well as two exposed facades, which feature decorated stone trim and pressed-metal cornices. The house, one of a small number of residences in the Crown Heights North Historic District not built as part of a row, remains largely intact.

Description

Main Façade Four bays at the basement through the second story including the three-window-wide angled projecting bay; three bays at the third story; brownstone stoop; bracketed wood

portico; fluted main entryway surround; projecting water table incorporating the basement window lintels; window sills set in a continuous band at the bays; denticulated window lintels and projecting labels at the first story; molded window lintels at the second story; bracketed crown and iron crestwork at the projecting bay; bracketed window sills at the third story; bracketed window lintels at the second story above the main entryway and at the third story; brownstone band courses; pressed-metal cornices above the projecting bay and at the roofline decorated with dentils and brackets interspersed with panels Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement; painted brick and stone; aluminum sash; wrought-iron stoop railings and portico supports; security lamps; replacement door and frame at the main entryway. West Facade Six bays, including the angled bay at the basement through the third stories at the north end of the façade; details similar to the main façade. Alterations Aluminum sash; satellite dish; drainpipe from the roof. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fence and gate.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (April 10, 1880), 353.

1327 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1201/57

Date: c.1880 (NB 94-1880)

Architect: John Mumford

Original Owner/Developer: W.R. Adams

Type: Townhouse

Style/Ornament: neo-Grec

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

This neo-Grec-style townhouse was designed by architect John Mumford and built c.1880 for W.R. Adams at a time when residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. Mumford also designed the adjacent house at 1325 Pacific Street in 1880, but for a different client. No. 1327 is characterized by its handsome incised detailing and projecting first-story bay. The house, one of a small number of residences in the Crown Heights North Historic District not built as part of a row, remains largely intact.

Description

Three bays; brownstone stoop with segments of possibly original cast-iron railings; possibly original paneled wood and glass double doors at the main entryway; elaborate door surround and hood featuring fluted pilasters and incised brackets; angular, projecting bay at the first story with incised piers and hoods, and surmounting, decorative crown; incised, upper-story window surrounds featuring bracketed sills, fluted jambs, and projecting hoods with bracketed and rosettes; bracketed, pressed metal roof cornice with dentils, rosettes, and modillions. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron stoop railings; security lamps; aluminum sash. Site Features: Raised areaway; non-original wrought-iron fence with possibly original wrought-iron gate.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1329, 1331, 1333, 1335 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1201/56, 55, 54, 53

Date: c.1900 (NB 827-1900)

Architect: John L. Young

Original Owner/Developer: James R. Ross

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Limestone

Stories: Four and basement

History

These Renaissance Revival-style flats buildings were designed by architect John L. Young and built in c.1900 for James R. Ross at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. James R. Ross was a Brooklyn resident, developer, and real estate agent, who was active in the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights areas in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Later he sold homes on Long Island. Ross placed a classified ad for the sale of 1329 to 1335 Pacific Street in the *New York Times* in 1901. He was active in the Union League Club, also located in the Crown Heights North Historic District. Articulated in two pairs of mirror-image facades, the facades are distinguished by their full-height curved bays, elaborate arched entryways with low stoops, heavily bracketed surrounds and colonettes, and prominent roof cornices decorated with brackets and swags. Fire escapes were installed at three of the four buildings between c.1940 and c.1985, but they remain largely intact.

Description

1329 Pacific Street Four bays, including a three-bay-wide, full-height, curved bay; round-arched main entryway with an elaborate surround featuring low stoop with paneled side walls, paneled pilasters, carved bracket supporting fluted squat columns, projecting molded lintel, and elaborately carved hood with swags and surmounting globes (rising to the level of the second-story window sills); possibly original wrought-iron grille in the transom; molded water table; continuous, first-story window sills above paneled spandrels; continuous, molded first-story window lintels below a carved frieze carried over the entryway; compound molded band above the first story; carved spandrels at the second-story bays; continuous, projecting window sills at the second, third and fourth stories; chamfered lintels in continuous, projecting fasciae topped by molded bands on the upper stories; heavily-carved and bracketed window hoods at the flat bays of the second and third stories, respectively featuring a broken pediment and a tympanum; simple window lintel with small projected molding at the flat bay of the fourth story; pressed metal roof cornice featuring brackets and swags. Alterations: Replacement door at the main entryway; possibly non-original one-over-one wood sash; wrought-iron fire escape. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence.

1331 Pacific Street Four bays, including a three-bay-wide, full-height, curved bay; round-arched main entryway with an elaborate surround featuring low stoop with paneled side walls, paneled pilasters, carved bracket supporting fluted squat columns, projecting molded lintel, and elaborately carved hood with swags and surmounting globes (rising to the level of the second-story window sills); possibly original wrought-iron grille in the transom; molded water table; continuous, first-story window sills above paneled spandrels; continuous, molded first-story window lintels below a carved frieze carried over the entryway; compound molded band above the first story; carved spandrels at the second-story bays; continuous, projecting window sills at the second, third and fourth stories; chamfered lintels in continuous, projecting fasciae topped by molded bands on the upper stories; heavily-carved and bracketed window hoods at the flat bays

of the second and third stories, respectively featuring a broken pediment and a tympanum; simple window lintel with small projected molding at the flat bay of the fourth story; pressed metal roof cornice featuring brackets and swags. Alterations: Replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash; wrought-iron fire escape; satellite dishes. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence.

1333 Pacific Street Four bays, including a three-bay-wide, full-height, curved bay; round-arched main entryway with an elaborate surround featuring low stoop with paneled side walls, paneled pilasters, carved bracket supporting fluted squat columns, projecting molded lintel, and elaborately carved hood with swags and surmounting globes (rising to the level of the second-story window sills); possibly original wrought-iron grille in the transom; molded water table; continuous, first-story window sills above paneled spandrels; continuous, molded first-story window lintels below a carved frieze carried over the entryway; compound molded band above the first story; carved spandrels at the second-story bays; continuous, projecting window sills at the second, third and fourth stories; chamfered lintels in continuous, projecting fasciae topped by molded bands on the upper stories; heavily-carved and bracketed window hoods at the flat bays of the second and third stories, respectively featuring a broken pediment and a tympanum; simple window lintel with small projected molding at the flat bay of the fourth story; pressed metal roof cornice featuring brackets and swags. Alterations: Painted stone; replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash; wrought-iron fire escape. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence.

1335 Pacific Street Four bays, including a three-bay-wide, full-height, curved bay; round-arched main entryway with an elaborate surround featuring low stoop with paneled side walls, paneled pilasters, carved bracket supporting fluted squat columns, projecting molded lintel, and elaborately carved hood with swags and surmounting globes (rising to the level of the second-story window sills); possibly original wrought-iron and glass grilles at the main entryway and transom; molded water table; continuous, first-story window sills above paneled spandrels; continuous, molded first-story window lintels below a carved frieze carried over the entryway; compound molded band above the first story; carved spandrels at the second-story bays; continuous, projecting window sills at the second, third and fourth stories; chamfered lintels in continuous, projecting fasciae topped by molded bands on the upper stories; heavily-carved and bracketed window hoods at the flat bays of the second and third stories, respectively featuring a broken pediment and a tympanum; simple window lintel with small projected molding at the flat bay of the fourth story; pressed metal roof cornice featuring brackets and swags. Alterations: Painted stone; possibly non-original one-over-one wood sash; wrought-iron fire escape; security lamp. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron areaway fence.

Significant References

Brooklyn Eagle (Feb. 14, 1896), 8; (May 12, 1898), 4; (Mar. 10, 1900), 11; (Dec. 16, 1902), 14; *New York Times* (Aug. 18, 1901), 19; (Mar. 2, 1913), 55; (Sep. 29, 1918), 87; (Mar. 2, 1919), 96.

1337, 1339, 1341 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn tax Map Block/Lots: 1201/52, 51, 50

Date: c.1878 (NB 377-1878)

Architect: Amzi Hill

Original Owner/Developer: John H. Stephenson

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Italianate

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These Italianate-style row houses were designed by architect Amzi Hill and built in c.1878 by John H. Stephenson at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. In c.1878-79, Hill and Stephenson collaborated on this and the adjacent group of six houses (Nos. 1343 to 1351), to form a long row of nine identical brownstone facades, characterized by high brownstone stoops, round-arched entryways, heavily bracketed door surrounds with pediments, molded window enframements, and prominent wood cornices. Although there have been changes to the doors and windows, the row remains remarkably intact.

Description

1337 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Wrought-iron grilles at the basement and first-story windows and the main entryway; wrought-iron stoop railings; replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Raised areaway; possibly original wrought-iron fence with cast-iron posts; non-original wrought-iron gate.

1339 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Painted stone; wrought-iron grille at the basement window; wrought-iron stoop railings and brick newel posts; replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash; security lamps and electrical conduits; mail box. Site Features: Raised areaway; possibly original wrought-iron fence with cast-iron posts; non-original wrought-iron gate.

1341 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop with original cast-iron railings and newel posts; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Replacement door at the main entryway; aluminum sash. Site Features: Raised areaway; possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1343, 1345, 1347, 1347A, 1349, 1351 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots: 1201/ 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44

Date: c.1879 (NB 26-1879)

Architect: Amzi Hill

Original Owner/Developer: John H. Stephenson

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Italianate

Material: Brownstone

Stories: Three and basement

History

These Italianate-style row houses were designed by architect Amzi Hill and built in c.1879 by John H. Stephenson at a time when speculative residential development in the Crown Heights

North area increased in anticipation of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883. In c.1878-79, Hill and Stephenson collaborated on this and the adjacent group of three houses (Nos. 1337, 1339, and 1341), to form a long row of nine identical brownstone facades, characterized by high brownstone stoops, round-arched entryways, heavily bracketed door surrounds with pediments, molded window enframements, and prominent wood cornices. Although there have been changes to the doors and windows, the row remains remarkably intact.

Description

1343 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop with original cast-iron railings and newel posts caps; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; possibly original paneled wood and glass double doors and transom at the main entryway; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grille at the basement; lower section of stoop newel posts covered in pigmented concrete; aluminum sash; security lamp and conduit. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1345 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop with original cast-iron railings and newel posts caps; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grille at the basement; replacement door at the main entryway covered with wrought-iron grille; lower section of stoop newel posts covered in pigmented concrete; aluminum sash; security lamp. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence with cast-iron posts; non-original wrought-iron gate.

1347 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grille at the basement; replacement door at the main entryway; wrought-iron railings with concrete newel posts at the stoop; aluminum sash; mailbox. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence with cast-iron posts.

1347A Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Replacement door at the main entryway; wrought-iron railings and brick newel posts at the stoop; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1349 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grille at the basement; replacement door at the main entryway; wrought-iron railings at the stoop; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

1351 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone stoop; segmental lintel at the basement window; round-arch main entryway with keystone, paneled pilasters, carved brackets and pediment; molded window surrounds featuring bracketed sills and projecting hood; carved wood roof cornice with heavy brackets, dentils, and geometrical ornamentation. Alterations: Wrought-iron window grilles at the basement and first story; replacement door at the main entryway; wrought-iron railings at the stoop; aluminum sash. Site Features: Possibly original wrought-iron fence and gate with cast-iron posts.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1353, 1355, 1357, 1361 Pacific Street (a/k/a 70-74) New York Avenue

Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block/Lots: 1201/ 41, 40, 39, 38

Date: c.1905 (NB 1591-1905)

Architect: Axel Hedman

Original Owner/Developer: Louis Meyer

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brick and limestone

Stories: Four and basement

History

These Renaissance Revival-style flats buildings were designed by architect Axel Hedman and built c.1905 by Louis Meyer at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. The three mid-block buildings in this row feature flat, symmetrical facades with central entryways entered via low stoops, while the corner building angles out to the lot line along Pacific Street and has its main entryway on its New York Avenue side. Other distinguishing features of this row include rusticated limestone base, upper-story bandcourses, and prominent cornices. The buildings remain largely intact.

Description

1353 Pacific Street Five bays at the first story; four bays at the upper stories; molded water table incorporating the basement window lintels; limestone stoop; central main entryway with molded limestone surround and hood topped by a shield panel; rusticated first-story façade with window sills projecting above recessed panels, splayed lintels, and scrolled keystones; second-story window sills set in a continuous limestone band; limestone bandcourses, panels with carved curvilinear ornament, and elaborately decorated lintels at the second story; projecting window sills and splayed lintels with projecting keystones at the third story; fourth story window sills set in a continuous limestone band and flat lintels resting upon limestone bands; pressed metal roof cornice featuring foliation and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stoop; wrought-iron stoop railings; replacement door at the main entryway; security lamp; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fences at the areaways.

1355 Pacific Street Five bays at the first story; four bays at the upper stories; molded water table incorporating the basement window lintels; limestone stoop; central main entryway with molded limestone surround with decorative rosettes, and hood topped by a shield panel; rusticated first-story façade with window sills projecting above recessed panels, splayed lintels, and scrolled keystones; second-story window sills set in a continuous limestone band; limestone bandcourses, panels with carved curvilinear ornament, and elaborately decorated lintels at the second story; projecting window sills and splayed lintels with projecting keystones at the third story; fourth story window sills set in a continuous limestone band and flat lintels resting upon limestone bands; pressed metal roof cornice featuring foliation and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Replacement door and metal gate at the main entryway; security lamp; fiberglass awning aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fences at the areaways and gate at the stoop.

1357 Pacific Street Five bays at the first story; four bays at the upper stories; molded water table

incorporating the basement window lintels; limestone stoop; central main entryway with molded limestone surround and hood topped by a shield panel with carved ornament and foliated shells; possibly original paneled wood-and glass door at the main entryway; rusticated first-story façade with window sills projecting above recessed panels, splayed lintels, and scrolled keystones; second-story window sills set in a continuous limestone band with carved ornament; limestone bandcourses, panels with carved curvilinear ornament, and elaborately decorated lintels at the second story; projecting window sills and splayed lintels with projecting keystones at the third story; fourth story window sills set in a continuous limestone band and flat lintels resting upon limestone bands; pressed metal roof cornice featuring foliation and scrolled brackets. Alterations: Painted stoop; wrought-iron stoop railings; aluminum sash. Site Features: Non-original wrought-iron fences at the areaways and gates at the stoop.

1361 (a/k/a 70-74) New York Avenue Pacific Street Façade: Four bays including two angles bays; similar detailing as No. 1353. Alterations: Painted stone, basement fenestration sealed with plywood; aluminum sash. New York Avenue Façade: Eleven bays at the first story; ten bays at the upper stories; limestone stoop and sidewalls; projecting limestone water table; projecting main entryway frontispiece featuring central main entryway, flanking windows, carved surrounds, molded architraves, and a molded hood topped by a shield panel, scrolls, triangles, and pinnacles; limestone bandcourses, possibly original paneled and carved wood-and-glass double doors and transom at the main entryway; projecting window sills, and scrolled keystones at the first story; upper-story detailing similar to No. 1353. Alterations: Painted stone; basement fenestration sealed with plywood; aluminum sash; wrought-iron stoop railings. Site Features: Possibly original fence and gate at the areaway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files.

1392 TO 1452 PACIFIC STREET (SOUTH SIDE) Between Brooklyn Avenue and Kingston Avenue

1392-1394 Pacific Street (a/k/a 71-75 Brooklyn Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/7
See: 71-75 Brooklyn Avenue

1402, 1404 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1209/9, 11

Date: c.1905 (NB 539-1905)

Architect: Parfitt Brothers

Original Owner: Nostrand Realty Company

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Tan brick and stone facades

Stories: Four and basement

History

These flats were designed by Parfitt Brothers, which was one of Brooklyn's most successful late-nineteenth-century architectural firms and a pioneer in the design of apartment houses for Brooklyn's middle class. Constructed c.1905, contemporaneously with the adjoining building at

71-75 Brooklyn Avenue, they were planned and completed during a period in which multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in population and property values in greater New York. The two buildings, which harmonize with 71-75 Brooklyn Avenue to present a unified façade among all three buildings, have identical main entrance porticoes and Palladian windows, as well as round projecting bays. Although their window sashes have been replaced, and the leaded-glass transoms within the Palladian windows of No. 1402 have been removed, both buildings remain very well preserved, retaining nearly all of their historic fabric.

Description

1402 Pacific Street Three-bay arrangement; stone basement; tan Roman-brick façade in common bond with first-floor rustication, and with stone trim; stone stoop with paneled newels; understoop opening with metal gate; stone main entrance portico featuring freestanding Corinthian columns supporting a roof crowned by a balustrade; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a transom bar decorated with foliate ornament, set within an eared, molded surround crowned by a scrolled keystone and cartouche; Palladian windows flanking the main entrance at the first floor, featuring columnar mullions, bracketed sills, plain entablatures with molded cornices, and foliate keystones; wide, molded band separating the first and second floors; plain sills and splayed lintels at the second and third floors; rectangular lintels at the fourth floor; modillioned metal cornice decorated with festoons. Alterations: Replacement sashes; stoop painted; sealed basement openings; “fallout shelter” sign installed at the first floor; metal areaway fence. Site Features: Concrete pavement.

1404 Pacific Street Three-bay arrangement; stone basement; full-height, two-window-wide, bowed projection at the western end of the façade; iron-spot Roman-brick façade in common bond with first-floor rustication, and with stone trim; stone stoop with paneled newels; stone main entrance portico featuring freestanding Corinthian columns supporting a roof crowned by a balustrade; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a historic transom bar decorated with foliate ornament, set within an eared, molded surround crowned by a scrolled keystone and cartouche; Palladian window east of the main entrance at the first floor, featuring columnar mullions, a bracketed sill, plain entablatures with molded cornices, and a foliate keystone; leaded-glass transom within the Palladian window; wide, molded stone band separating the first and second floors; plain stone sills and splayed lintels at the second and third floors; rectangular lintels at the fourth floor; modillioned metal cornice decorated with festoons. East façade: Brick laid in common bond; segmental-arch-headed window openings at the rear, setback portion of the façade. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixtures attached to the main entrance surround; sealed basement openings; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Concrete pavement.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1404a Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/13

VACANT LOT

1406-1410 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/14

Date: c.1921 (NB 2450-1921)

Architect: Springsteen & Goldhammer

Original Owner: Gaynor Improvement Company

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Medieval Revival

Materials: Tan brick laid in common bond; stone trim

Stories: Four and basement

History

This modest four-story flats building was built c.1921, during a period in which multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increasing population and property values in greater New York. Its architects, Springsteen & Goldhammer, are best remembered for the United Workers Cooperative Colony (or “Coops”) in the Bronx, a designated New York City Landmark constructed in 1925-27. Although spare of ornament, the detailing of the building’s main entrance surround and angled colonettes, among other features, tie it to the Medieval Revival style.

Description

Pacific Street Façade: Seven bays at the first floor; eight bays at the upper stories; stone basement with five square-headed window openings, all with metal grilles; two-pane wood window at basement opening immediately to west of stoop; façade is of iron-spot brick, laid in English bond; metal-and-glass main entrance doors and transom window, set within a basket-handle-arch-headed opening surrounded by a beaded molding; paneled, pilastered main entrance surround featuring an entablature containing a carved banner and a projecting, molded hood; metal fire escape at the second through fourth floors; molded stone sillcourse at the first floor; stone window surrounds at the outermost first-floor windows, each featuring brackets, engaged angled columns, an entablature containing a carved banner, and a molded cornice, and crowned by an iron balconet; stone beltcourse between the first- and second-floor windows; soldier- and header-course brick surrounds at the outermost second-floor windows; plain, projecting stone sills at the second-, third-, and fourth-floor windows; soldier-course lintels at the second-floor windows; iron balconets supported by stone bracketed sills, and molded stone surrounds at the outermost fourth-floor windows; bracketed stone lintels at the six central fourth-floor openings; parapet featuring continuous moldings, angled colonettes capped by finials, header-brick panels delineated by stone trim, and triangular pediments containing cartouches set within header-brick surrounds.

Secondary Facades: Common-bond brick; metal fire escape; segmental-arch-headed openings with header-brick arches. Alterations: Three easternmost main-façade basement openings sealed with wood; replacement sashes; metal light fixtures flanking the main entrance; metal grille at the third-westernmost second-floor window; stone trim at first floor painted; railing at the basement entrance.

Significant References

LPC, *United Workers’ Cooperative Colony Designation Report* (LP-1795) (New York: City of New York, 1992), prepared by Andrew S. Dolkart; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/17, 18, 19, 20, 21

Date: c. 1890 (NB 1868-1890)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner: George Phillips

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival/Romanesque Revival

Materials: Brownstone facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

These five houses were constructed in a nearly symmetrical grouping, with the second-outermost pair of houses identical to each other, and the outermost houses mirror images of each other. Constructed during a period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area, they were completed by 1893, when an advertisement appeared in the *Brooklyn Eagle* for “elegant three-story and basement stone front houses” with “cabinet trim” and “electric bells and lights.” One year later, Nos. 1414 to 1420 were being offered by an agent, who explained that they would be sold “at a sacrifice” on “account of dull times.” In the late 1890s and early 1900s, No. 1412 was the home of the broker Fred P. Gordon and his family; Gordon attracted attention in 1901 when he placed an advertisement in the *Brooklyn Eagle* urging a campaign against the “social evil,” the common euphemism at the time for prostitution. These five houses are well-preserved, retaining their pilastered door surrounds and other classically inspired ornament, as well as their Romanesque-inspired rough-faced trim and round-arched openings. The spiral colonettes within the first-floor window openings at the outermost houses give those two houses a slightly Baroque flavor.

Description

1412 Pacific Street Two bays at the first floor; three bays at the second and third floors; brownstone facade, with rough-faced trim; round-headed leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop with metal railing; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main-entrance doors with small square panes below a molded wood transom bar, all within an opening with curved corners; main entrance surround featuring fluted pilasters, a bush-hammered entablature, and a projecting, molded cornice; rough-faced banding and flat arches composed of rough-faced voussoirs at the basement level; molded sillcourse at the first floor; large window opening with curved corners at the first floor with a wood mullion in the form of a spiral column; rough-faced band and projecting molding wrapping the head of the first-floor window opening; three narrow rough-faced stone courses extending across part of the façade below the two westernmost second-floor windows; projecting, molded sillcourses terminated by scrolls at the second and third floors; rough-faced stone bands above the second-floor sillcourse, below the third-floor sillcourse, and at the level of the third-floor window heads; round-headed openings at the second floor with rough-faced voussoirs and continuous, molded extrados trim; denticulated metal cornice decorated with festoons. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixture attached to the façade next to the understoop opening; carved foliate ornament within the spandrel area between the two first-floor transoms has been partially removed; basement portion of façade painted; metal areaway fence. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; planting bed with brick and concrete edging; metal hatch.

1414 Pacific Street Three bays; brownstone façade, with rough-faced trim; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop with

metal railing; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors with small square panes below a molded wood transom bar, all within a square-headed opening; main entrance surround featuring pilasters supporting a rough-faced entablature with a denticulated cornice; rough-faced banding at the basement floor, below the first-floor sill, at the first-floor window heads, and below the second-floor sills; smooth-faced stone band between the basement- and first-floor windows; large, splayed, rough-faced lintels at the first floor; continuous projecting moldings terminated by scrolls and foliate ornament at the second and third floors; double-curved moldings over the second- and third-floor windows; paneled and denticulated metal cornice. Alterations: Light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; façade painted; metal areaway fence; brick areaway wall; brick pavers in areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1416 Pacific Street Two bays; brownstone, with rough-faced trim; slightly projecting two-story oriels at the second and third floors; wood window brickmolds; wood-framed leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; rough-faced brownstone stoop with metal railing; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors with small square panes below a molded wood transom bar; pilastered main entrance surround featuring a plain entablature crowned by a denticulated and molded cornice; paneled ornament over the main entrance, below the second-story sill; window openings at the basement opening paired within a smooth-faced, projecting surround; rough-faced banding below the first-floor sill, at the level of the first- and second-floor window heads, and above the second- and third-floor windows; projecting, molded sills at the first, second, and third floors; elaborate window surround with incised ornament at the easternmost second-floor window; denticulated metal cornice with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal kickplates on the main-entrance doors; light fixture, metal pipe railing, and doorbell attached to the façade next to the understoop opening; façade painted; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; low metal railing; planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1418 Pacific Street Three bays; brownstone façade with rough-faced trim; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop with metal railing; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors within a square-headed opening; main entrance surround featuring pilasters supporting a rough-faced entablature with a denticulated cornice; rough-faced courses at the basement floor, below the first-floor sill, at the first-floor window heads, and below the second-floor sillcourse; smooth-faced stone band between the basement- and first-floor windows; large, splayed, rough-faced lintels at the first floor; continuous projecting moldings terminated by scrolls and foliate ornament at the second and third floors; double-curved moldings over the second- and third-floor windows; paneled and denticulated metal cornice. Alterations: Metal storm sashes at the first, second, and third floors; metal storm doors and transom window at the main entrance; painted façade and stoop; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1420 Pacific Street Two bays at the first floor; three bays at the second and third floors; brownstone facade with rough-faced trim; round-headed leaded-glass transoms at the first floor; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop with metal railing; understoop opening with metal gate; main-entrance opening with curved corners containing a wood transom bar; main-entrance surround featuring fluted pilasters, a bush-hammered entablature, and a projecting, molded cornice; rough-faced banding and flat arches composed of rough-faced voussoirs at the basement level; molded sillcourse at the first floor; large first-floor window opening with curved corners, featuring a wood mullion in the form of a spiral column; rough-faced band and projecting molding wrapping the head of the first-floor window opening; three narrow rough-faced stone courses extending across part of the façade below the two easternmost second-floor windows; projecting, molded sillcourses terminated by scrolls at the second and third floors; rough-faced stone bands above the second-floor sillcourse, below the third-floor

sillcourse, and at the level of the third-floor window heads; round-headed openings at the second floor with rough-faced voussoirs and continuous, molded extrados trim; denticulated metal cornice decorated with festoons. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement wood-and-glass main entrance door within a heavy wood frame; metal light fixtures attached to the main-entrance reveal; façade and stoop painted; metal areaway fence and gate; metal lamp post in areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; planting bed; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

“For Sale—Houses—A Bargain” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 19, 1893) 16; “For Sale—Houses—in the Beautiful St. Mark’s Section” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 31, 1894) 7; “Gordon off on a New Tack,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (December 27, 1901), 1; “Grand Jury for December,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (December 4, 1899), 3; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/22, 23, 24, 25, 26

Date: c.1897 (NB 1823-1897)

Architect and Original Owner: Robert C. Gillen, Jr.

Type: Two-family houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Stone facades; galvanized-iron cornices

Stories: Two and basement

History

Although disguised to look like single-family row houses, these five residences were constructed as two-family houses with one unit on each floor. Built at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increasing population and property values in greater New York, the houses were complete by 1898, when an advertisement appeared in the *Brooklyn Eagle* for these “superior two-family stone houses” in the “best neighborhood.” These houses remain well-preserved, with all retaining their historic stoops and cornices; all but the easternmost house retain their historic leaded-glass transoms.

Description

1422 Pacific Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone façade, with rough-faced basement; wood window brickmolds; metal window grilles at the basement floor; wood-framed leaded-glass fanlight over the main entrance and leaded-glass transoms over the first-floor windows; stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main-entrance doors with curved moldings below their panels; paneled wood main-entrance reveal; molded stone transom bar over the main entrance; round arch over the main entrance composed of foliate-ornamented keystone and rough-faced voussoirs and springers; continuous smooth-faced stone sill at the basement floor; continuous molding between the first- and second-floor windows; rough-faced stone blocks below the first-floor windows; carved foliate ornament above the continuous, projecting, molded first-floor sills; molded band at the level of the first-floor window heads, engaging the main entrance transom bar; rough-faced stone lintel courses at the first and second floors of the projecting bay; continuous, projecting molding above the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sill at the second floor; round arch composed of foliate-ornamented keystone and rough-faced voussoirs over the westernmost second-floor window; metal cornice with foliate brackets, festoons, and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; stoop resurfaced and painted; basement portion of façade

painted; metal areaway fence and gate. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base; planting bed; concrete pavement.

1424 Pacific Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone façade, with rough-faced basement and narrow rough-faced banding at the first floor, between the first and second floors, and above the second-floor windows; metal basement window grilles; wood-framed leaded-glass transoms over the first-floor windows; stone stoop with understoop opening; pair of wood-and-glass main-entrance doors with curved moldings below their panels, below a molded wood transom bar; paneled wood main-entrance reveal; continuous smooth-faced stone sill at the basement floor; continuous, projecting, molded sills at the first and second floors; decorative band ornamented with rosettes at the level of the first-floor window heads; continuous, projecting molding above the first-floor windows; metal cornice decorated with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; paired light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; door buzzer attached to the façade at the basement level; stoop resurfaced and painted; façade painted; metal picket fence at the front of the areaway and atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement.

1426 Pacific Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone façade, with rough-faced basement and narrow rough-faced banding at the second floor; wood window brickmolds; metal window grilles at the basement floor; wood-framed leaded-glass transoms over the first-floor windows; stone stoop with rough-faced cheek walls; pair of wood-and-glass main-entrance doors with curved moldings below their panels; molded main-entrance surround featuring blocks carved with foliate ornament, molded door lintel, wood-framed leaded-glass transom window, and carved festoons; paneled wood main-entrance reveal; continuous smooth-faced stone sill at the basement floor; continuous projecting molding over the basement windows; continuous molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced stone panels below the first-floor windows; rough-faced beltcourse just above the first-floor sill; continuous molding above the first-floor windows featuring a swan's-neck pediment decorated with a carved festoon and torch; modillioned metal cornice decorated with festoons and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; door buzzer attached to the façade at the basement level; stoop and basement painted; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall; metal lamp post. Site Features: Stone areaway wall and base; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1428 Pacific Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone façade; wood window brickmolds; metal basement window grilles; leaded-glass transoms over the first-floor windows; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; wood-and-glass main-entrance doors with curved moldings below their panels, below a molded wood transom bar; paneled wood main-entrance reveal; swan's-neck pediment featuring torch and festoon ornament over the main entrance; continuous stone sill at the basement; continuous molding between the basement- and first-floor windows; continuous, projecting, molded sills at the first and second floors; continuous, projecting molding between the first-floor windows and their transoms, and between the first- and second-floor windows, which engages the molding crowning the main entrance pediment; carved festoons below the second-floor openings on the projecting bay; narrow rough-faced band above the second-floor windows; modillioned cornice with festoons, foliate brackets, and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; light fixture attached to facade east of the main entrance opening; small alarm box and doorbell at the basement; stoop and façade painted; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall; brick areaway pavers. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; metal hatch.

1430 Pacific Street Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; stone façade, with rough-faced banding at the basement and first floors, and above the second-floor windows; rough-faced stone stoop; understoop opening; main-entrance surround featuring blocks carved with foliate ornament; continuous smooth-faced stone sill at the basement floor; continuous projecting moldings over the basement and first-floor windows; continuous

molded sills at the first and second floors; rough-faced stone panels below the first-floor windows; rough-faced beltcourse just above the first-floor sill; carved wreaths within the spandrel area between the first- and second-floor openings; modillioned cornice decorated with foliate ornament and an egg-and-dart molding. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal basement window grilles; replacement door within the understoop opening; replacement main-entrance door within a wide wood frame; small alarm box attached to the façade at the basement level; stoop and façade; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

“1,426 Pacific Street” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 13, 1898), 13; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1432, 1436, 1440 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1209/27, 29, 31

Date: c.1906 (NB 342-1906)

Architect: G.F. Roosen

Original Owner: Not determined

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Brick and terra-cotta

Stories: Four

History

Built during a period in which multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increasing population and property values, these three buildings feature an array of classically inspired ornament, including rusticated ground floors, banded main entrance surrounds crowned by horns-of-plenty and cartouches, Greek key decoration, lintels with scrolled keystones, and torus moldings in a Greek garland motif. While the westernmost two buildings are well-preserved—even retaining some of their historic nine-over-one, double-hung wood sashes—No. 1440, the easternmost building, has suffered fire damage. Despite this, and despite the removal of its cornice, 1440 Pacific retains most of its significant historic fabric. In 1912, the units at 1436 and 1440 Pacific Street were advertised as “ideal housekeeping apartments,” each with six or seven rooms and bath, renting for \$35 to \$40 per month.

Description

1432 Pacific Street Five bays; façade is of tan brick, rusticated at the first floor; ten sets of nine-over-one, double-hung wood windows; wood window brickmolds; stone and concrete stoop and cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main-entrance doors within a banded, molded surround with a scrolled keystone; molded cornice crowning the main-entrance surround, topped by a cartouche flanked by horns of plenty; terra-cotta lintel course at the basement; two basement openings with curved corners; metal grille at west basement opening; plain windowsills at the first and third floors; flat-arch gauged-brick lintels at the first floor; Greek key band over the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting sill at the second floor; continuous torus molding at the fourth-floor sill level in a Greek garland motif; molded surrounds with scrolled keystones at the central second- and third-floor window openings; iron balconet at the central third-floor window; eared lintels at the second floor, and splayed lintels at the third floor, all with scrolled keystones; molded surrounds at the fourth-floor windows; denticulated

metal cornice with large consoles. Alterations: Replacement sashes at some window openings; sealed east basement opening; metal railing at the basement staircase. Site Features: Staircase to basement at the western end of the façade; concrete landing between stoop and sidewalk.

1436 Pacific Street Five bays; façade is of tan brick, rusticated at the first floor; five sets of nine-over-one, double-hung wood windows; wood window brickmolds; stone and concrete stoop and cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; banded, molded main-entrance surround with a scrolled keystone; molded cornice supported by large consoles crowning the main entrance surround, topped by a cartouche flanked by horns of plenty; terra-cotta lintel course at the basement; two basement openings with curved corners; one-over-one, double-hung wood sash within the west basement opening; window grille at the east basement opening; plain windowsills at the first and third floors; flat-arch gauged-brick lintels at the first floor; Greek key band over the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sill at the second floor; round-arch-headed panels over the second-floor windows filled with a carved wreath and olive branches at the central window, and with basketweave-bond brick at the other windows, and crowned by header-course brick round arches with keystones and springers; splayed lintels with scrolled keystones at the third floor; cartouches at each end of the façade, above the third-floor windows; continuous torus molding at the fourth-floor sill level in a Greek garland motif; molded surrounds at the fourth-floor windows; modillioned and denticulated metal cornice with large consoles.

Alterations: Replacement sashes at some window openings; boarded-up window openings at the first floor; no sashes at the second-easternmost fourth-floor opening; easternmost fourth-floor opening covered with wallboard; replacement metal-and-glass main-entrance door with side panel and transom window. Site Features: Staircase to basement, with metal railing, at the western end of the façade; raised concrete landing between the stoop and sidewalk.

1440 Pacific Street Five bays; façade is of tan brick, rusticated at the first floor; nine-over-one, double-hung wood window at the westernmost second-floor opening; stone stoop and cheek walls; understoop opening with metal gate; banded, molded main-entrance surround with a scrolled keystone; molded cornice crowning the main entrance surround, topped by a cartouche flanked by horns of plenty; terra-cotta lintel course at the basement; two basement openings with curved corners; plain windowsills at the first and third floors; flat-arch gauged-brick lintels at the first floor; Greek key band over the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sill at the second floor; continuous torus molding at the fourth-floor sill level in a Greek garland motif; molded surrounds with scrolls at the central second- and third-floor window openings; iron balconet at the central third-floor window; eared lintels at the second floor, and splayed lintels at the third floor, all with scrolled keystones; molded surrounds at the fourth-floor windows.

Alterations: Boarded-up window openings at the first floor; open window openings at the second, third, and fourth floors; replacement sashes at the central third-floor window; replacement main-entrance door with side panel, both boarded up; basement openings sealed; sidewalk bridge in front of building; cornice removed, exposing underlying brick; temporary wood roof; smoke damage to façade. Site features: Staircase to basement at the western end of the façade; metal railings; planting bed with tree east of stoop.

Significant References

“Ideal Housekeeping Apartments” (Advertisement), *New York Times* (October 20, 1912), XX6; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1442, 1444, 1446, 1448 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/32, 33, 34, 35

Date: c.1898

Architect: Not determined

Original owner: Not determined

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival (Nos. 1444 & 1448); None (Nos. 1442 & 1446)

Materials: Brick facades

Stories: Four

History

These four flats buildings appear to have been completed in 1898, when a *Brooklyn Eagle* advertisement offered “elegant new apartments” with “six rooms and bath, heat, bay window, open plumbing,” in the “best residential location,” at 1442 Pacific Street. They were constructed at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increasing population and property values in greater New York. Each of these buildings likely had a similar plan, as numerous advertisements between 1898 and 1902 in the *Eagle* offered six-room heated flats, with bath, at 1446 and 1448 Pacific Street. These buildings historically featured blind openings within their central bays, and large one-over-one, double-hung windows within their outer projecting bays. Although 1444 and 1448 Pacific Street retain most of their historic fabric, including their entrance pediments, historic lintels and cornices, and projecting bays decorated with festoons, engaged columns, and fretwork-filled panels, the other two buildings have been drastically altered.

Description

1442 Pacific Street No-style building; three bays, including two full-height projecting bays; brick façade; projecting bays covered with brick that does not match historic brick; non-historic one-over-one, double-hung sashes; brick stoop with stone treads; non-historic basement entrance door and window west of stoop; non-historic pair of main-entrance doors and transom; non-historic metal light fixtures attached to the main-entrance reveal; peaked pediment over the main entrance with historic rosettes; metal light fixture and conduit at the first floor; header-brick sills at the window openings on the projecting bays; blind openings at the second, third, and fourth floors of the central bay with historic lintels decorated with festoons; brick bands at the sill and lintel levels; denticulated metal cornice, with lower portion of cornice on projecting bays removed. Site Features: Non-historic cinderblock areaway wall with brick coping; non-historic metal gates; concrete pavement; steps to basement entrance.

1444 Pacific Street Three bays, including two full-height angled projecting bays; brick façade with brick banding at the sill and lintel levels of all floors; stone stoop; peaked pediment with scallop ornament and rosettes over the main entrance; blind openings at the central bay of the second, third, and fourth floors, with simple projecting sills and lintels decorated with festoons; projecting bays featuring projecting moldings and sills, engaged columns flanking the openings, spandrel panels filled with fretwork, and festoons over the openings; denticulated and paneled metal cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; replacement basement entrance door west of the stoop; replacement metal-and-glass main-entrance door with side panel and transom; light fixture with conduit over the main entrance; façade painted; repairs made to first-floor sills resulting in loss of detail; brick areaway wall with concrete grille and metal gates. Site Features: Metal railings at steps leading to the basement entrance.

1446 Pacific Street No-style building; three bays; yellow brick façade with decorative red brickwork; non-historic one-over-one, double-hung sashes; metal fire escape; basement entrance; non-historic stoop, main entrance door with sidelights, and angular pediment over the main

entrance; non-historic light fixtures and alarm bell with conduit at the first floor; blind openings at the central bays of the second, third, and fourth floors; black-colored sills and lintels; non-historic paneled metal cornice. Site Features: Metal railings at basement entrance.

1448 Pacific Street Three bays, including two full-height angled projecting bays; brick façade with brick banding at the sill and lintel levels of all floors; peaked pediment with scallop ornament and rosettes over the main entrance; metal basement window grilles; blind openings at the central bay of the second, third, and fourth floors, with simple projecting sills and lintels decorated with festoons; projecting bays featuring projecting moldings and sills, engaged columns flanking the openings, spandrel panels filled with fretwork, and festoons over the openings; denticulated and paneled metal cornice. East Façade: Brick; segmental-arch-headed window openings with header-brick arches.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement metal-and-glass main entrance door with sidelight and transom; light fixtures with conduit over the main entrance; façade painted; metal areaway fence. Site Features: Concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

“Crowd Joined in Chasing Alleged Flat House Thief,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 6, 1901), 2; “Elegant Heated Flats” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 26, 1900), 26; “Mary C. Goodhue” (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 26, 1899), 3; “To Let—Flat” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 12, 1900), 25; “To Let—Flats—Brooklyn” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 14, 1898), 11; “1,448 Pacific St., Nr. Kingston” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (February 16, 1902), 25; “1,448 Pacific St, Six-Room Flats” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 14, 1901), 36; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1450-52 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1209/36

Date: c.1882 (NB 483-1882)

Architect: Geo. Damen

Original Owner: M. John Jacques

Type: Freestanding house

Style/Ornament: Italianate/neo-Grec

Materials: Brick, with wood porch and cornice and brownstone trim

Stories: Two

History

Among the few surviving freestanding houses in the Crown Heights North district, this two-story house is an excellent example of a suburban home constructed during the period in which residential development in the area increased in anticipation of the 1883 opening of the Brooklyn Bridge. The body of the house remains exceptionally well preserved, retaining its historic Italianate-style cornice, neo-Grec-style lintels with incised ornament, historic three-sided oriel windows, and wood porch featuring spindlework and other gingerbread. A cast-stone areaway wall and long front stoop with cheek walls were present by about 1940, but these appear to have been replaced or altered since then. The existing garage also appears to have been built before 1940, when it was crowned by an angular pediment that has since been partially removed. By 1931, the house appears to have been converted to a two-family residence, judging by an advertisement of that year in the *New York Times*.

Description

Pacific Street Façade: Brick; three bays; long front stoop; wood porch wrapping around to the

east façade, featuring spindlework balusters and other gingerbread decoration, including decorative brackets; molded porch cornice; porch supported by brick piers, with openings between the piers filled with stone or cinderblock; projecting brownstone windowsills and peaked brownstone lintels with incised foliate ornament; three-sided oriel window with a panel below each opening, crowned by a denticulated band and projecting, molded cornice; metal downspouts at the porch and western end of façade; wood cornice with consoles and modillions, which wraps all four sides of the house; brick chimney. East Façade: Brick; peaked brownstone lintels with incised foliate ornament; three-sided oriel window; denticulated entablature below the cornice of the porch roof; porch supported by brick piers, with some openings between the piers filled with brick or cinderblock, and one opening containing a metal grille. West Façade: Brick; four second-floor windows with projecting brownstone windowsills and peaked brownstone lintels with incised foliate ornament; first-floor window openings. South Façade: Rectangular opening on the cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; Stoop cheek walls and areaway wall altered and painted or replaced; urns on top of the cheek walls at the head of the stoop; plain fascia panel attached to the entablature below the cornice of the porch roof, on the side of the porch facing Pacific Street; sills and lintels painted white; rooftop television antennas; deteriorated wood hood at the south end of the west façade; metal areaway gate and picket fence atop the areaway wall; metal chain-link fence at eastern lot border; wood door at the entrance to the west areaway; garage altered with the installation of a replacement roll-up door, “No Parking Anytime” sign, and the removal of part of the historic parapet. Site Features: Areaway wall; garage featuring a soldier-brick course above the front opening, and a wood window sash within the opening on its east face; stone or concrete steps leading to the west areaway entrance; stone retaining wall at eastern lot border; terraced front yard.

Significant Reference

“Special Sales Day” (Advertisement), *New York Times* (April 5, 1931), 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1435 TO 1477 PACIFIC STREET (NORTH SIDE) Between Brooklyn Avenue and Kingston Avenue

1435 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1203/71

Date: c.1889 (NB 1362-1889)

Architect: A. Hill & Son

Original Owner: Andrew Miller

Type: Row house

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Brownstone main façade; brick west (Brooklyn Avenue) façade

Stories: Three and basement

History

This house, designed by A. Hill & Son and built c.1889, is a nearly completely intact example of the Renaissance Revival style, featuring a historic pilastered door surround, full-height angled projecting bay, rough-faced brownstone stoop, and historic cornice. Its west, or Brooklyn Avenue façade, is of brick; the most prominent features of this façade are its projecting chimneys, which feature dogtoothing, channeling, and other decorative brickwork typical of the period. The building has seen only a few alterations, including the installation of mailboxes on the west face of the stoop, next to the basement entrance. The house was built at a time when improvements in

transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

Pacific Street Façade: Four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; rough-faced stone at the basement level, on the eastern portion of the façade, and within the spandrel areas of the projecting bay; rough-faced brownstone box stoop with smooth-faced brownstone coping; pilastered door surround with foliate ornament, crowned by a projecting, molded cornice; fascia panel over the main entrance containing a carved cherub and interlaced foliate ornament; pair of paneled wood-and-glass doors, below a wood transom window; smooth-faced lintels with chamfered lower corners and denticulation at the basement; basement metal window grilles; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first, second, and third floors of the projecting bay; continuous projecting moldings over the first-, second-, and third-floor windows of the projecting bay; projecting window surrounds at the easternmost second- and third-floor windows; paneled cornice with sawtooth decoration, wrapping the corner and extending the length of the Brooklyn Avenue and north facades. **Brooklyn Avenue Façade:** Brick, laid in stretcher bond; six bays; three projecting brick chimneys featuring channeling and dogtoothing; blind openings at the basement, first, second, and third floors; projecting stone sills; rough-faced sillcourses and ltelcourses. **North Façade:** Three bays; common-bond brick; stone sills; metal downspout. **Alterations:** Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; metal mailboxes on the west face of the stoop; doorbell panel and light fixture on the front façade next to the understoop opening; rooftop satellite dish; metal security grilles at basement and first floors of north façade; light fixture and conduit on the north façade; two-story rear addition with one-over-one, double-hung sashes on its north face and a door and two-sash sliding window on its west face; stoop and areaway wall resurfaced; metal gate and picket fence atop the wall at the front areaway; metal picket and chain-link fences at the west areaway; cinderblock wall within the rear yard. **Site Features:** Rough-faced brownstone areaway wall, planting bed, concrete pavement, and concrete planter at front areaway; circular planting bed with brick edging and concrete pavement at the west areaway.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1437, 1439, 1441, 1443 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1203/70, 69, 68, 67

Date: c.1889 (NB 1347-1889)

Architect: A. Hill & Son

Original Owner: Andrew Miller

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival/Romanesque Revival

Materials: Brownstone facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

These four brownstone row houses, like the corner house at No. 1435, were designed by A. Hill and Son for developer Andrew Miller. These four remarkably intact, though austere examples of the Renaissance Revival style retain their historic brownstone stoops with metal railings, historic metal areaway fences, historic door hoods, and paneled cornices with sawtooth detailing. Their

Renaissance Revival-style features include the rosettes within the second-floor lintels, and the historic, classically inspired door hoods; the rough-faced stone of their facades is more typical of the Romanesque Revival style. They were built at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

1437 Pacific Street Three bays; rough-faced brownstone below the second-floor sills, within the spandrel area between the second- and third-floor windows, and in narrow bands at the third floor; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes at the basement and first floors; metal basement window grilles; brownstone stoop with metal railing and newels; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar; stone door hood featuring fluted brackets and projecting, molded cornice; continuous projecting molded sills at the first, second, and third floors; continuous projecting moldings above the first-, second-, and third-floor lintels; smooth faced lintels at the basement floor with chamfered lower corners and a denticulated lower edge; smooth panels below each of the first-floor windows with incised fan-like ornament; pair of rosettes within each of the second-floor lintels; paneled metal cornice with sawtooth decoration. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the second and third floors; first-floor metal window grilles; replacement metal areaway fence and gate; stoop and basement portion of façade painted. Site Features: Metal areaway fence posts and stone fence base; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

1439 Pacific Street Three bays; rough-faced brownstone below the second-floor sills, within the spandrel area between the second- and third-floor windows, and in narrow bands at the third floor; metal basement window grilles; brownstone stoop with metal railing and newels; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a molded wood transom bar; stone door hood featuring fluted brackets and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous projecting molded sills at the first, second, and third floors; continuous projecting moldings above the first-, second-, and third-floor lintels; smooth faced lintels at the basement floor with chamfered lower corners and a denticulated lower edge; smooth panels below each of the first-floor windows with incised fan-like ornament; pair of rosettes within each of the second-floor lintels; paneled metal cornice with sawtooth decoration. Rear Façade: Plain stone lintels and sills; dogtoothed brick cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; basement portion of façade painted; stoop resurfaced. Site Features: Metal areaway fence on stone base with metal posts; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

1441 Pacific Street Three bays; rough-faced brownstone below the second-floor sills, within the spandrel area between the second- and third-floor windows, and in narrow bands at the third floor; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes at the basement and first floors; metal basement window grilles; brownstone stoop with metal railing and newels; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a molded wood transom bar; stone door hood featuring fluted brackets and projecting, molded cornice; continuous projecting molded sills at the first, second, and third floors; continuous projecting moldings above the first-, second-, and third-floor lintels; smooth faced lintels at the basement floor with chamfered lower corners and a denticulated lower edge; smooth panels below each of the first-floor windows with incised fan-like ornament; pair of rosettes within each of the second-floor lintels; paneled metal cornice with sawtooth decoration. Rear Façade: Two bays at the first floor, and three bays at the second and third floors; simple lintels and sills; dogtoothed brick cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the second and third floors; first-floor window grilles; rear façade is coated with stucco; stoop and basement portion of façade painted; concrete planter raised on concrete piers in the front areaway. Site Features: Metal areaway fence on stone base with metal posts and gate; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

1443 Pacific Street Three bays; rough-faced brownstone below the second-floor sills, within the

spandrel area between the second- and third-floor windows, and in narrow bands at the third floor; brownstone stoop with metal railing; understoop opening with metal gate; wood-and-glass main entrance doors; stone door hood featuring fluted brackets and a projecting, molded cornice; continuous projecting molded sills at the first, second, and third floors; continuous projecting moldings above the first-, second-, and third-floor lintels; smooth faced lintels at the basement floor with chamfered lower corners and a denticulated lower edge; smooth panels below each of the first-floor windows with incised fan-like ornament; pair of rosettes within each of the second-floor lintels; paneled metal cornice with sawtooth decoration. Rear Façade: Two bays at the first floor, and three bays at the second and third floors; dogtoothed brick cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; basement and first-floor metal window grilles; stoop newels replaced with concrete newels; metal main-entrance security gate; light fixtures flanking the main entrance; metal light fixture on the façade next to the understoop opening; satellite dish installed on the first-floor sill; basement portion of front façade painted; stoop resurfaced; front façade repointed with light-colored mortar; rear façade stucco-coated and painted white; replacement of some portions of front areaway fence. Site Features: Metal areaway fence on stone base; metal gate and posts; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1445, 1447 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1203/66, 64

Date: c.1905 (NB 300-1905)

Architect: Axel S. Hedman

Original Owner: W.B. Greenman

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Iron-spot brick with terra-cotta trim

Stories: Four

History

These two flats buildings, each originally intended to house eight families, were designed by the prolific Crown Heights architect Axel S. Hedman, and constructed at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. The buildings are well preserved, retaining nearly all of their historic terra-cotta detailing, including their ground-floor pilasters, festoons and other foliate ornament, egg-and-dart moldings, and bracketed, projecting sills and voussoirs. While the upper floors of each building are of brick, they also feature terra-cotta window surrounds, lintels with double keystones, cartouches, and bracketed cornices above the third-floor windows. Both buildings also retain their historic cornices, which are ornamented with festoons. These buildings historically featured nine-over-one double-hung sashes at their upper stories; their first floors had tripartite windows, with nine-over-one double-hung sashes flanked by six-over-one double-hung sashes.

Description

1445 Pacific Street Brick with terra-cotta banding at the outer first-floor portions of the façade; rest of façade's first floor is of terra-cotta; upper floors are of brick laid in stretcher bond, with terra-cotta trim; three bays at the first floor; six bays at the upper stories; metal fire escape at the

second through fourth floors; four basement-level window openings crowned by garlands; stone stoop with newels; main-entrance surround featuring an egg-and-dart molding and pilasters, and foliate decoration on the reveal; splayed, projecting voussoirs over the main entrance and each of the flanking window openings; foliate ornament within the first-floor window reveals; bracketed sills at the first floor; frieze band over the first-floor entrance and windows containing eagles, festoons, and other foliate ornament, below a denticulated and projecting molded cornice; banding, window surrounds, and eared lintels with double keystones at the second floor; two-story moldings at the second and third floors grouping the windows in pairs; garlands and bracketed cornices above the third-floor windows; cartouches and foliate ornament within the spandrel area between the second- and third-floor windows; continuous sill and lintels with double keystones at the fourth floor; cornice with scrolled brackets, rosettes, and festoons. West and North Facades: Brick; segmental-arch-headed openings with header-brick arches; metal fire escape on the rear façade. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement main-entrance door with sidelights and transom window; light fixtures attached to the main entrance pilasters; metal picket areaway fence. Site Features: Concrete pavement; planting bed; stairs to understoop opening.

1447 Pacific Street Brick with terra-cotta banding at the outer first-floor portions of the façade; rest of façade's first floor is of terra-cotta; upper floors are of brick laid in stretcher bond, with terra-cotta trim; three bays at the first floor; six bays at the upper stories; metal fire escape at the second through fourth floors; four basement-level window openings crowned by garlands; tripartite window at the first floor; stone stoop with newels; main-entrance surround featuring an egg-and-dart molding and pilasters, and foliate decoration on the reveal; splayed, projecting voussoirs over the main entrance and each of the flanking window openings; foliate ornament within the first-floor window reveals; bracketed sills at the first floor; frieze band over the first-floor entrance and windows containing eagles, festoons, and other foliate ornament, below a denticulated and projecting molded cornice; banding, window surrounds, and eared lintels with double keystones at the second floor; two-story moldings at the second and third floors grouping the windows in pairs; garlands and bracketed cornices above the third-floor windows; cartouches and foliate ornament within the spandrel area between the second- and third-floor windows; continuous sill and lintels with double keystones at the fourth floor; cornice with scrolled brackets, rosettes, and festoons. Rear Façade: Brick; segmental-arch-headed openings with header-brick arches; metal fire escape.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor metal window grilles; replacement main-entrance door within a wood frame and below a transom window; light fixtures with conduit attached to the main entrance pilasters; metal picket areaway fence. Site Features: Concrete pavement; planting beds; metal railing at stairs to understoop opening.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1451 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1203/60

Building Name: Cecil Court

Date: c.1923 (NB 1268-1923)

Architect: E.M. Adelsohn

Original Owner: Lapidus Bros., Inc.

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Colonial Revival

Materials: Brick façade, laid in Flemish bond
Stories: Four

History

Constructed c.1923, this late flats building has a spare Colonial Revival aesthetic, featuring a main façade of brick laid in Flemish bond, and stone or cast-stone ornament. The modestly detailed main entrance surround features pilasters with Corinthian columns, a wide molding, and a modillioned cornice. Although the building retains nearly all of its historic features, the lions atop the posts of the front areaway wall are not original, and rooftop satellite dishes have been installed.

Description

Pacific Street Façade: Façade is of brick, laid in Flemish bond with header-brick stringcourses and window surrounds at the second, third, and fourth floors; five bays at the first floor; nine bays at the upper stories; basket-handle-arch-headed main entrance opening containing metal-and-glass doors with sidelights and a fanlight; wide, garlanded molding surrounding the main entrance opening, which is crowned by a scrolled keystone with the intertwined letters “I” and “S” and flanked by pilasters with Corinthian capitals; spandrel panels over the entrance opening reading “CECIL COURT”; modillioned cornice crowning the main entryway; three rectangular basement-level windows, each containing two single-pane sliding sashes; paired windows at the first floor, each set within a basket-handle-arch-headed surround with a keystone and sunburst transom panel; continuous, projecting first-floor sill; recessed brick panels and diamond-shaped decorations below each pair of first-floor windows; continuous header-brick band over the first-floor windows, and below a continuous, stepped second-floor sillcourse; continuous header-brick lintel courses at the second and fourth floors; paired windows at the central and outermost second-, third-, and fourth-floor openings; sills at the third and fourth floors; diamond- and square-shaped ornament, including foliate decoration, above the fourth-floor windows; curved brickwork below a segmental-arch-headed parapet, which crowns the central portion of the façade and is flanked by scrolled brackets; small rectangular parapets at each end of the façade. Rear Façade: Brick; painted white; metal fire escapes; square-headed and segmental-arch-headed openings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; tiles flanking the keystone over the main entrance reading “14” and “51”; light fixtures and metal conduit at the main entrance; easternmost basement-level opening sealed with brick; main entrance surround, window surrounds, and other trim painted white; rooftop satellite dishes; benches and metal pipe railing within the areaway; lion figures installed atop the posts of the areaway wall. Site Features: Three steps at entrance to areaway; concrete pavement; brick wall with stone coping and brick posts; planting beds; concrete pavement and walkways.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1203/59, 58, 57, 56, 55

Date: c.1891 (NB 2113-1891)

Architect: Langston & Dahlander

Original Owner: Charles H. Nichols

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival/Romanesque Revival

Materials: Brick and brownstone facades; iron cornices
Stories: Three and basement

History

These five row houses, grouped in an A-B-C-B-A arrangement, are modestly ornamented Renaissance Revival/Romanesque Revival style residences, featuring facades of Roman brick and rough-faced trim, round-arched windows at their top stories, and, at Nos. 1461 and 1465, intricate vine-like carvings on their projecting bays. Built at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area, they are well preserved, retaining nearly all of their significant features and ornament, including their stoops and cornices. In 1896, an advertisement in the *Brooklyn Eagle* for No. 1461 described it as “new” and “modern” with “hardwood throughout; bay front; fancy brick and stone; laundry and library extension” and “porcelain bathroom” with “marble and tiling.” The following year, No. 1463, a “first class” residence with “mosaic vestibules” was for sale. In 1902, No. 1459 housed the Wentworth School, offering coursework in “voice building, literature, physical culture, and dramatic art” by Miss Wentworth, a graduate of the Boston School of Oratory who, according to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, had “a large reputation in the West.”

Description

1459 Pacific Street Three bays; rough-faced brownstone at the basement and first floors; smooth-faced and bush-hammered brownstone between the first and second floors; Roman iron-spot brick at the second and third floors with narrow rough-faced brownstone banding; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar, surrounded by a beaded wood molding and crowned by a plain entablature with a projecting, molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; smooth-faced stone band above the basement windows; continuous, projecting smooth-faced stone windowsills at the basement and first floors; projecting, rough-faced sillcourses at the second and third floors; stone lintels at the first floor with recessed lower portions; rough-faced trim wrapping the heads of the second-floor windows; brownstone voussoirs with keystones at the third floor; machicolated iron cornice. Rear Façade: Brick; segmental-arch-headed openings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; kickplates added to main-entrance doors; stoop resurfaced; portions of stoop and basement portion of façade painted dark brown; metal picket areaway fence and gate; lamp post in front areaway, which is surfaced with octagonal brick pavers. Site Features: Stone areaway fence base.

1461 Pacific Street Four bays at the first and second floors, including a three-window-wide, basement-through-second-floor, angled projecting bay; rough-faced brownstone at the basement; first and second floors of projecting bay are primarily of smooth-faced brownstone; yellow Roman brick at the second and third floors, with brownstone trim; one-over-one, double hung wood sashes at the basement; brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding; splayed, flat arch composed of rough-faced voussoirs crowning the main entrance opening; continuous, projecting molding above the first-floor voussoirs; continuous, rough-faced sillcourse and lintel course at the second floor; projecting bay featuring interlaced foliate carving within the spandrel areas between the basement- and first-, and first- and second-floor windows, and rusticated bush-hammered brownstone and splayed flat arches composed of rough-faced voussoirs at the first floor; projecting molding and metal cresting crowning the projecting bay; narrow rough-faced stone banding at the second and third floors; rough-faced brownstone voussoirs and keystones at the third-floor windows; denticulated iron cornice with foliate ornament. Rear Façade: Brick, painted white; third-floor door leading to metal fire escape; segmental-arch-headed openings. Alterations: Storm sashes at the basement floor; replacement

sashes at the first, second, and third floors; metal stoop railing; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance door frame; satellite dish installed at the third floor; stoop, brownstone portions of façade, and areaway wall painted dark brown; metal gate and metal fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch.

1463 Pacific Street Three bays; three-sided oriel window at the second floor; rough-faced brownstone at the basement and first floors; smooth-faced brownstone between the first and second floors; iron-spot Roman brick at the second and third floors with rough-faced brownstone banding; metal basement window grilles; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; wood main-entrance transom bar with an egg-and-dart molding; wood molding surrounding the main entrance opening; main entrance crowned by a plain entablature with a projecting, molded cornice; stone band above the basement windows; continuous, projecting smooth-faced stone windowsill at the first floor; stone lintels at the first floor with recessed lower portions; oriel window featuring a fluted base, entablature with foliate ornament, and a denticulated and molded projecting cornice; rough-faced stone lintel course at the second floor; rough-faced stone sillcourse at the third floor; brownstone voussoirs with keystones at the third floor; iron cornice with foliate brackets and fretwork. Rear Façade: Brick, painted white; projecting chimney; segmental-arch-headed window openings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; west basement window grille modified for the installation of a window air-conditioning unit; mailbox attached to east basement window grille; metal stoop railing; replacement main entrance door set within a wide wood frame; intercom panel attached to the main-entrance reveal; spherical security camera attached to the façade east of the main entrance; intercom panel at the basement; two light fixtures and conduit installed at the second floor; stoop and brownstone portions of façade painted brown; metal areaway gate and picket fence installed atop the areaway wall; plastic garbage bin in front areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; metal hatch; plastic garbage bin.

1465 Pacific Street Four bays at the first and second floors, including a basement-through-second-floor, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; three bays at the third floor; rough-faced brownstone at the basement; yellow Roman brick at the second and third floors, with brownstone trim; brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; splayed, flat arch composed of rough-faced voussoirs crowning the main-entrance opening; continuous, projecting molding above the first-floor voussoirs; continuous rough-faced sillcourse and lintel course at the second floor; projecting bay featuring a brownstone band above the basement windows, carved interlaced foliate ornament within the spandrel areas between the basement- and first-, and first- and second-floor windows, and rusticated brownstone and splayed flat arches composed of rough-faced voussoirs at the first floor; bush-hammered panel below the easternmost second-floor window; projecting molding and historic metal cresting crowning the projecting bay; narrow rough-faced banding at the second and third floors; rough-faced brownstone voussoirs and keystones at the third-floor windows; denticulated iron cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; metal gate and transom grille at the main entrance; light fixture and doorbell panel attached to the façade west of the main entrance; some missing finials at the cresting on the projecting bay; stoop painted; satellite dish attached to the façade at the third-floor; metal areaway gate and picket fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

1467 Pacific Street Three bays; rough-faced brownstone at the basement and first floors; smooth-faced and bush-hammered brownstone between the first and second floors; iron-spot Roman brick at the second and third floors with narrow rough-faced brownstone banding; metal fire escape at the second and third floors; wood window brickmolds at the basement and first floors; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors below a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding, all surrounded by a wood molding and crowned by a plain entablature with a projecting, molded cornice; metal basement window grilles; stone band above the basement windows; continuous

smooth-faced stone windowsill at the first floor; projecting rough-faced sillcourses at the second and third floors; stone lintels at the first floor with recessed lower portions; rough-faced trim wrapping the heads of the second-floor windows; brownstone voussoirs with keystones at the third floor; machicolated iron cornice. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; metal light fixtures, conduit, and door buzzer attached to the main-entrance reveal; two satellite dishes installed above the basement windows; one satellite dish installed at the third floor; brownstone portions of façade, stoop, and areaway wall painted brown; metal picket fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Stone areaway wall; concrete pavement; planting bed; metal hatch.

Significant References

“For Sale—House” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 31, 1897), 22; “Wentworth School,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 7, 1902), 109; “1,461 Pacific St.” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 16, 1896), 9; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

1469, 1473, 1477 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1203/53, 51, 49

Date: c.1906 (NB 1994-1906)

Architect: A.Y. Pohlman

Original Owner: Not determined

Type: Flats

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Stone and brick facades

Stories: Four and basement

History

Designed by A.Y. Pohlman, these three flats buildings were constructed at a time when multiple dwellings were gaining favor among developers due to increases in the population and property values in greater New York. Each has a brownstone basement and limestone first floor, splayed lintels, a cornice decorated with festoons, and a main entrance surround featuring pilasters, egg-and-dart moldings and anthemion. The spandrel portions of the bowed projections are filled with header-course brick. Although their window sashes and doors have been changed, these buildings retain nearly all of their significant historic features.

Description

1469 Pacific Street Seven bays at the first floor and eight bays at the second, third, and fourth floors, including two three-window-wide, full-height bowed projections; upper portions of façade are of light-gray brick, laid in stretcher bond; metal fire escape at the second, third, and fourth floors; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows at the basement openings west of the stoop; stone stoop; metal-and-glass main-entrance doors and transom; main-entrance surround featuring an egg-and-dart molding and cartouche, flanked by pilasters with Corinthian capitals supporting an entablature filled with festoons and other foliate ornament, and crowned by a projecting, molded cornice, scrolls, and anthemion; small rectangular window openings flanking the main entrance; recessed panels below the first-floor openings on the bowed projection; continuous projecting molded sills at the first floor; continuous projecting moldings above the first-floor windows; cartouches within the spandrel areas between the first- and second-floor windows; plain stone sills at the second, third, and fourth floors, continuous except for those directly above the main entrance at the second floor; stone beltcourses at window-head level at the second, third,

and fourth floors; splayed lintels with foliate keystones at the second and fourth floors; molded lintels at the third floor; modillioned metal cornice decorated with festoons. West Façade: Gray brick laid in common bond. Rear Façade: Brick; segmental-arch-headed openings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; sealed basement openings east of stoop; light fixtures and conduit at the main entrance; metal alarm boxes between the first and second floors on the outermost portions of the façade; basement and first-floor portions of façade, and front steps painted; satellite dish installed at the fourth floor. Site Features: Metal picket fence and gates; planting bed at eastern portion of areaway; stairway to understoop opening.

1473 Pacific Street Seven bays at the first floor and eight bays at the second, third, and fourth floors, including two three-window-wide, full-height bowed projections; stone basement and first floor; upper portions of façade are of brown brick, laid in stretcher bond; metal fire escape at the second, third, and fourth floors; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop; main entrance surround featuring an egg-and-dart molding and cartouche, flanked by pilasters with Corinthian capitals supporting an entablature filled with festoons and other foliate ornament, and crowned by a projecting molded cornice, scrolls, and anthemion; recessed panels below the first-floor openings on the bowed projections; continuous projecting molded sills at the first floor; continuous projecting moldings above the first-floor windows; cartouches within the spandrel areas between the first- and second-floor windows; plain stone sills at the second, third, and fourth floors, continuous except for those directly above the main entrance at the second floor; stone beltcourses at window-head level at the second, third, and fourth floors; splayed lintels with foliate keystones at the second and fourth floors; molded lintels at the third floor; modillioned metal cornice decorated with festoons. Rear Façade: Brick; segmental-arch-headed openings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railing; replacement metal main-entrance door within a wide stucco-covered frame with intercom panel; light fixture and conduit over the main entrance; rectangular louvers flanking the main entrance; sealed, square-headed basement openings; real estate agent's sign installed between the central second-floor windows; satellite dish at the fourth floor; replacement metal areaway fence west of stoop. Site Features: Metal areaway fence east of stoop; concrete pavement; stairs leading to understoop opening.

1477 Pacific Street Seven bays at the first floor and eight bays at the second, third, and fourth floors, including two three-window-wide, full-height bowed projections; upper portions of façade are of gray brick laid in stretcher bond; stone stoop with understoop opening; pair of metal-and-glass main entrance doors below a transom window with metal tracery; main entrance surround featuring an egg-and-dart molding and cartouche, flanked by pilasters with Corinthian capitals supporting an entablature filled with festoons and other foliate ornament, and crowned by a projecting, molded cornice, scrolls, and anthemion; recessed panels below the first-floor openings on the bowed projections; continuous projecting molded sills at the first floor; continuous projecting moldings above the first-floor windows; cartouches within the spandrel areas between the first- and second-floor windows; plain stone sills at the second, third, and fourth floors, continuous except for those directly above the main entrance at the second floor; stone beltcourses at window-head level at the second, third, and fourth floors; splayed lintels with foliate keystones at the second and fourth floors; molded lintels at the third floor; modillioned metal cornice decorated with festoons. East Façade: Rear portion of façade featuring segmental-arch-headed openings with simple projecting stone sills. Rear Façade: Brick; segmental-arch-headed openings. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor metal window grilles; metal stoop railing; metal door within understoop opening; light fixtures flanking the main entrance; basement openings sealed; satellite dish at the second floor; east façade painted; stoop and first-floor portions of main façade painted; basement portion of main façade resurfaced. Site Features: Metal picket fence; concrete pavement; staircase to understoop opening.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and

alterations (ALT) applications files; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

**907 TO 961 PROSPECT PLACE, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AVENUE
AND BROOKLYN AVENUE**

907-933 Prospect Place

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/60

Building Name: The Pierre
Date: 1933-36 (NB 10380-1933)
Architect: Matthew W. Del Gaudio
Original Owner/Developer: Abraham Shapiro
Type: Apartment building
Style/Ornament: Art Deco
Material: Multi-colored patterned brick
Stories: Six and basement

History

The Pierre Apartments, an Art Deco style building, was designed by Matthew W. Del Gaudio and built in 1933-36 by Abraham Shapiro at a time when the opening in 1920 of the IRT Subway along Eastern Parkway spurred the demolition of many freestanding mansions and the construction of middle-class, six-story elevator apartments. The building has three projecting wings with multi-color patterned brick and geometric designs. The building is largely intact.

Description

Six bays at center and side projecting wings; entrance door in center projecting wing; multi-colored patterned brick in spandrels with projecting vertical bands, above first floor windows and at parapet wall; brick parapet wall with an irregular roofline and projecting decorative details in geometric designs; slightly projecting brick piers between bays; fire escape in center bay of all three projecting wings; basement door in eastern-most projecting wing with wrought-iron door; multi-pane steel casement window at each of the recessed bays at the first floor; metal and glass double doors and transom; two light fixture by entrance doors; granite steps and base at entrance door; light fixture at eastern-most recessed bay at first floor; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles at eastern-most bay; recessed bays have multi-color patterned brick in spandrels above the second floor windows and at the parapet

Alterations: red awning at entrance; aluminum sash; entrance doors altered by installing black metal panels; exposed wires; cement infill at basement windows of center and western-most wings; mesh at basement windows in eastern-most wing; several satellite dishes at front façade (one at west wing, two at center wing, five at east wing, and one at recessed east bay) and several antennae on roof

Side Facades: brick walls painted with windows; satellite dish at roof of west side facade

Rear Façade: brick wall painted with windows; skylight at roof

Site Features: areaway fence; planting area; sidewalk in front of entrance and curb of areaway fence painted

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

935, 937, 939, 943, 945, 947 Prospect Place

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54

Date: 1920-22 (NB 2351-1920)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Original Owner/Developer: Thomas H. Fraser

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Arts and Crafts

Material: Stucco, slate roof

Stories: One and one-half

History

This group of Arts and Crafts style row houses was designed by A. White Pierce and built in 1920-22 by Thomas H. Fraser. These are the only Arts and Crafts style houses in the district and are among the last row houses built in this section of the Crown Heights North area. The houses have shared chimneys and driveways with garages set back in the rear yards. The houses at either end of the row are set closer to the street with the four houses in the middle set back. They are constructed of stucco and have slate roofs, and feature intersecting gables and multi-pane windows. Most of the original multi-pane windows have been replaced.

Description

935 Prospect Place

three bays at the first floor and two bays at the second floor; arch-headed entrance door opening; front gable with molded surround and return and two arch-headed window openings at first floor and double (originally tripartite) square-headed window openings at the second floor and a small through-the-wall vent above, all with projecting sills; one arch-headed window at first floor return wall; arch-headed multi-pane transoms above windows at first floor; arch-headed opening with wood gate at right to a shared driveway

Alterations: green metal awning at entrance; aluminum sash; metal and glass entrance door; window grilles at first floor; two satellite dishes at roof

Roof: steep gable slate roof with ragged butt

Site Features: non-historic wood areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; asphalt shared driveway with historic wood gate

Garage: one-story brick garage painted dark green with historic garage door set-back in rear yard

937 Prospect Place

two bays at the first floor; arch-headed entrance door opening with shared shed slate roof on brackets; tripartite window at first floor; low stoop with brick steps and stucco walls; arch-headed opening with wood gate at left to a shared driveway

Alterations: aluminum sash; metal grille entrance door; light fixture by entrance door

Roof: steep gable slate roof with ragged butt; shed dormer with triple window; chimney at right above entrance door

Site Features: planted areaway; historic iron fence at side of areaway facing west; asphalt shared driveway with historic wood gate

Garage: one-story brick garage set-back in rear yard

939 Prospect Place

two bays at the first floor and one bay at second floor; arch-headed entrance door opening with shared shed slate roof on brackets; front gable with molded surround and windows at first and second floors; small square window at second story above driveway; tripartite window at first floor and paired windows at second floor with projecting sills; low stoop with brick steps and

stucco walls; arch-headed opening at right to shared driveway

Alterations: aluminum sash; two metal brackets beneath the second floor windows; metal and glass grille door

Roof: steep gable slate roof with ragged butt

Site Features: non-historic chain-link metal areaway fence and gate; planting area; concrete and granite block at shared driveway with non-historic metal gate

Garage: one-story brick garage set-back in rear yard

943 Prospect Place

two bays at the first floor and one bay at second floor; arch-headed entrance door opening with shared shed slate roof on brackets; front gable with molded surround and windows at first and second floors; small square leaded-glass casement window at second floor above the driveway; tripartite window at first floor and paired windows at second floor with projecting sills; low stoop with brick steps and stucco walls; arch-headed opening at left to shared driveway

Alterations: aluminum sash; metal and glass grille door; two metal brackets beneath the second floor windows

Roof: steep gable slate roof with ragged butt

Site Features: non-historic metal areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway; concrete and granite block at shared driveway with non-historic metal gate

Garage: one-story brick garage set-back in rear yard

945 Prospect Place

two bays at the first floor; arch-headed entrance door opening with shared shed slate roof on brackets; tripartite window at first floor; low stoop with brick steps and stucco walls; arch-headed opening at right to a shared driveway

Alterations: aluminum sash; window grilles at first floor and dormer; metal and glass grille door; light fixture and metal box by door

Roof: steep slate roof with ragged butt; shed dormer with triple window; chimney at left above entrance door;

Site Features: non-historic pipe railing at areaway; planting area; shared concrete and stone driveway with non-historic metal gate.

Garage: one-story brick garage set-back in rear yard

947 Prospect Place

three bays at the first floor and two bays at the second floor; arch-headed entrance door opening; front gable with molded surround and return and two arch-headed window openings at first floor and tripartite square-headed window opening at the second floor and a small through-the-wall vent above, all with projecting sills; one arch-headed window at first floor return wall; arch-headed multi-pane transoms at first floor windows; arch-headed opening at left to a shared driveway

Alterations: stucco has been scored; aluminum sash; window grilles at first and second floors; security camera at the second floor; metal and glass door

Roof: steep gable slate roof with ragged butt

Site Features: non-historic chain link areaway fence and gate; planting area; non-historic lamp post in areaway; shared concrete and stone driveway with non-historic metal gate.

Garage: one-story brick garage set-back in rear yard

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

949 Prospect Place

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/53
See 166-172 Brooklyn Avenue

951-961 Prospect Place, aka 172 Brooklyn Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/51
See 166-172 Brooklyn Avenue

**19-29 ROGERS AVENUE (EAST SIDE)
Southeast Corner of Dean Street**

19-29 Rogers Avenue (a/k/a 19-29 Grant Square, 1353-1363 Bedford Avenue, and 1122 Dean Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1212/6

Building Name: The Union League Club
Date: c.1889 (NB 1655-1889)
Architect: Peter J. Lauritzen
Original Owner/Developer: The Union League Club
Type: Club building
Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival
Material: Brick, brownstone, and terra cotta
Stories: Four and basement

History

This Romanesque Revival style former club building was designed by architect Peter J. Lauritzen and built in c.1889 for the Union League Club at a time when the population of the neighborhood was rapidly increasing, and several religious and institutional buildings were being built. The Union League Club was founded in 1863 by members of the Republican Party to support the Union cause and to maintain a library, an art gallery, and military trophies. The first club house was at 26 East 17th Street in Manhattan. Less than a decade after its founding, the club had a membership of fourteen hundred, the largest in New York City. The Brooklyn chapter of the club, which opened in 1889, donated the statue of Ulysses S. Grant located on nearby Grant Square to the city in 1896. A split in the Republican Party that caused the club to lose members forced it to sell the building in 1913 to the Unity Club, a Jewish organization. The building later became a Yeshiva, and is now a community health center. The building consists of light-colored brick with rough-faced brownstone trim. The main entryway to the clubhouse is the most imposing part of the building with its massive triple-arch brownstone portico with portrait busts of Lincoln and Grant set into spandrel rondels. Other notable features of the building include a four-sided corner bay and two-story swelled oriel resting on a corbel representing an eagle with outstretched wings. The building originally had a Spanish tile roof, octagonal tower, and dormer and eyebrow windows, but these features were removed in the 1970s. Research has not ruled out that this lot may lie within the site of a colonial-era African burial ground.

Description

Rogers Avenue Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; rusticated brownstone base and projecting water table; massive brownstone stoop with rustication, molded banisters, and foliated decoration; broad arches at the main entryway, which incorporates the recessed portico, featuring squat columns with rusticated bases and foliated caps, elaborate architrave, portrait busts of

Lincoln and Grant set into spandrel rondels, and surmounting balustrade; rough-faced brownstone banding at the first story; carved crown molding above the first story; window sills in continuous rough-faced brownstone bands at the upper stories; wide muntins and transoms at the second story fenestration; projecting window hoods at the second story; third story window lintels incorporated into a continuous molding; two-story terra-cotta piers on foliated bases at the third and fourth stories; round-arch fourth-story fenestration with molded architraves, paired half-columns on bases, rondels, and dentils; two-story curved oriel on the south side of the façade with grouped fenestration with elaborate terra-cotta base, architrave, and crown. Alterations: Painted stone; basement windows sealed with masonry; one bay of the portico enclosed with aluminum sash; replacement doors at the main entryway; aluminum sash; sign boards, iron tube railings on the stoop. Dean Street Façade: Five bays; similar to the Rogers Avenue façade. Roof: Prominent terra-cotta cornice with foliated frieze, blocks, and dentils; triangular gable at the east end of the Dean Street side with round-arch window and pinnacle; asphalt shingle-covered mansard (1970s alteration) with sliding aluminum sash; wrought-iron fence. Site Features: Iron tube railing at the areaway; brownstone areaway wall and steel cage on the Dean Street side.

Significant References

James E. Mooney, "Union League Club," *Encyclopedia of New York City*, ed. Kenneth T. Jackson (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 1210.

King's Views of New York and Brooklyn, compiled by Moses King (1915), 1980 reprint edition (New York: Arno Press, 1980), 66.

LPC, *Brooklyn Survey – Crown Heights North Proposed Historic District* (1978)

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (July 27, 1889), 1066.

787 TO 833 ST. MARK'S AVENUE, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AVENUE AND BROOKLYN AVENUE

787-803 St. Mark's Avenue, aka 1188-1204 Bergen Street
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/23

Complex Name: The Excelsior Apartments

Date: c.1928 (NB 682-1928)

Architect: Cohn Brothers

Original Owner/Developer: Hicklow Construction

Type: Apartment buildings

Style/Ornament: Mediterranean Revival

Material: Brick and stone trim

Stories: Six and basement

History

These apartment buildings were designed by Cohn Brothers in the Mediterranean Revival style and built c.1928 by Hicklow Construction at a time when the opening in 1920 of the IRT Subway along Eastern Parkway spurred the demolition of many freestanding mansions and the construction of middle-class, six-story elevator apartments. The Cohn Bros. architectural firm specialized in the design of apartment houses. These buildings replaced the limestone and marble Seamans mansion. This apartment building complex has two buildings with a one-story connector at the rear situated on a through-the-block lot. The entrance door to the complex is on the St. Mark's Avenue façade. The buildings feature stone trim and corbelled brick and originally had tiled roofs. They are largely intact except for the removal of the octagonal pyramid tiled roof at the two roof towers.

Description

787-803 St. Mark's Avenue

H-shaped floor plan; triple-arched brick with stone trim entrance wall on squat piers, with roof and ornamental cartouches, in front of an open courtyard and the recessed four-bay cross piece of the H; eight-bays in the projecting wings; stone door surround with columns and pediment; stone window surrounds at the first floor first and sixth bays; arch-headed window openings at the first floor of all wings; arch-headed window openings at the fifth floor of the recessed wing and at first and sixth floors of the projecting wings at the bays flanking the courtyard with stone and brick balconets supported with brackets at the sixth floor; stone trim and decorative details throughout the facade; stone quoins at the first and second floors; stone window surrounds at the first and second floor bays flanking the courtyard and sixth bays at the first floor of the projecting wings; stone colonettes at the first floor of the projecting wings and running between the fifth and sixth floors at the sixth bay of the projecting wings and the center bays of the recessed cross piece; stone colonettes at the first floor of the recessed wing; corbelled brick at upper floors; blind decorative brick arcades at the roof line, below the sixth floor and at the sixth bay below the fifth floor; tapestry brick at the third through fifth floors flanking the courtyard and the first bays of the courtyard sides; molding with dentils between first and second floors and between the second and third floors; fire escapes at projecting wings; wrought-iron window grilles at basement;

Alterations: aluminum sash; door surround painted; entrance door; canopy above entrance; metal cage with door at four first floor apartment entrances in projecting wings; light fixtures with exposed conduit; satellite dishes (six at west projecting wing and one at east projecting wing); basement windows boarded up

Roof: irregular roof line; pitched roof with non-historic asphalt tiles, brick finials at the end bays of the projecting wings, gable pediments at the center of the projecting bays and recessed cross piece, and octagonal angled towers above the bays flanking the courtyard of the projecting wings; pyramid tiled roofs removed from octagonal towers; non-historic antennae

Site Features: concrete courtyard

1188-1204 Bergen Street

H-shaped floor plan; open courtyard in front of the recessed nine-bay cross piece of the H; seven-bay projecting wings; brick with stone trim; basement windows with wrought-iron grilles; arch-headed windows at the first floor of bays flanking the courtyard; one fire escape at each projecting wing; brick corbelling at upper floors and on sixth bay above the second floor and the seventh bay above the first floor; tapestry brick at the second through fourth floors of the bays flanking the courtyard

Alterations: aluminum sash; plywood at some basement windows; light fixtures with exposed conduit; metal cages at two basement entrances and at the basement alleyway entrance; grilles at first floor western-most paired windows

Roof: irregular roof line; brick finials between the second and third bays, and fourth and fifth bays; gable pediments with brick corbelling at bays flanking the courtyard

Site Features: brick wall with metal gate at center courtyard; concrete courtyard with planting area

Side Facade: parged brick with windows; aluminum sash; fire escape; stucco wall with iron fence at first story between projecting wings

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; "Brooklyn Landmark Sold: Two Flats to Replace Seamans Mansion on St. Mark's Avenue," *New York Times*, May 17, 1928, 44.

805-821 St. Mark's Avenue, aka 1206-1216 Bergen Street
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/53

Complex Name: St. Mark's Garden Apartments
Date: c.1924 (NB 15105-1924)
Architect: William I. Hohausser
Original Owner/Developer:
Type: Apartment buildings
Style/Ornament: Tudor Revival
Material: Red brick, stucco with mock half-timbering, stone trim
Stories: Six and basement

History

These Tudor Revival style apartment buildings were designed by architect William I. Hohausser and built c.1924 at a time when the opening in 1920 of the IRT Subway along Eastern Parkway spurred the demolition of many freestanding mansions and the construction of middle-class, six-story elevator apartments. This apartment building complex has two apartment buildings situated on a through-the-block lot. There are entrance doors at the St. Mark's Avenue and Bergen Street facades. The use of different materials, gable roof and mock half-timbering are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The buildings are largely intact except for the removal of the mock half-timbering at the Bergen Street façade.

Description

805-821 St. Mark's Avenue

H-shaped floor plan; Tudor-arched brick street wall with stone trim, mock half-timbering and a finial in front of an open courtyard and the recessed cross piece of the H; entrance in archway underneath the recessed cross piece, beyond archway is a concrete courtyard with a large oval-shaped brick planter; stucco with brick trim in form of quoining around windows and at edge of projecting section, at the recessed cross piece; brick with stone base and trim and irregular mock half-timbering at the upper floors at the projecting wings with five-bays and brick and stone enclosed fire escapes at the center bays; mock half-timbering stepping up from third to fifth floors at eastern end, second to fourth floors at western end, fifth to sixth floors at eastern end flanking the courtyard and third to fifth floors at the western end flanking the courtyard; stone figures at the roof and the fire escape enclosures; buttress-like stone and brick piers at first and second floors of fire escape in eastern projecting wing; raised diamond brick decoration at sixth floor of the fire escapes and at the brick chimneys at the projecting bays; brick lintels at second floor windows; four ground floor apartment entrances with stone surrounds with shed roofs, metal doors and leaded-glass transoms

Alterations: aluminum sash; grilles at first floor windows; lights with exposed conduit; two security cameras; metal door at western-most ground floor apartment entrance; trim and mock half-timbering painted

Roof: irregular roof line; pitched with non-historic asphalt tiles; gables with mock half-timbering; crenulated brick parapet at fire escape enclosures

Side Façade: brick and stucco wall with windows; fire escape; one-story roof top addition visible from Brooklyn Avenue

Site Features: concrete courtyard with planting areas, metal fences

1206-1216 Bergen Street

H-shaped floor plan; open courtyard in front of the recessed cross piece of the H; triple ogee-arched entrance with quoined stone surround at rear of courtyard in recessed cross piece; stone steps with metal railing at entrance; eight-bay projecting wings with fire escapes at the center

bays; brick projecting wings, which had mock half-timbering at the upper floors that has been removed leaving the stucco façade; stone basement, brick first floor with stucco above at the six-bay recessed cross piece; metal and glass doors with transoms in each of the three bays at the entrance; brick molding above first floor; wrought-iron door at eastern alleyway entrance; wrought-iron door and fence at western alleyway entrance

Alterations: removal of mock half-timbering; aluminum sash; basement windows with concrete infill; door at center entrance bay may be non-historic; lights with exposed conduit; two intercoms; two security cameras; trim at roof painted

Roof: irregular roof line; brick parapet wall with undulations; gables at corners of projecting bays; gable roof with non-historic asphalt tiles

Side Façade: brick and stucco wall with windows

Site Features: concrete walkway; metal areaway fence at planting area

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files; "Participation Loans – Aid for City Housing," *New York Times*, June 3, 1977, 12; "Nonprofit-Housing Producer Criticizes City," *New York Times*, February 17, 1978, B5.

825, 827, 831, 833 St. Mark's Avenue, aka 146 Brooklyn Avenue
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1221/52, 51, 50, 48

Date: c.1884 (NB 288-1884)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner/Developer: Mrs. Eliza J. Smith

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Material: Brownstone, red brick

Stories: Three and basement

History

This group of Renaissance Revival style row houses was designed by George P. Chappell c.1884 for Mrs. Eliza J. Smith at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. George P. Chappell was a prolific architect who designed many rows of houses in the district. These houses were designed in an A-B-B-A pattern and feature decorative brownstone carving, oriel windows and multi-pane glass transoms. All of the stoops have been removed.

Description

825 St. Mark's Avenue

Four-bays; wide brownstone band at each floor, with inset panels below second floor, forming continuous molded sills for all windows; blind segmental-ogee arch with colonettes and carved brownstone panel above original location of entrance door at first floor; projecting angled bay at left; multi-pane transoms at the first, second and third floors; segmental-ogee arch above all windows; projecting arcaded cornice.

Alterations: stoop removed and entrance now located at basement; entrance door; window in altered door opening at first floor; aluminum sash; some panes removed from a first floor transom; two light fixtures with exposed conduit above entrance door; satellite dish; basement window grilles (two may be historic)

Site Features: concrete walkway and planting area; historic iron areaway fence and gate with non-historic metal mesh attached; non-historic fence at eastern side of areaway; part (six slabs) of bluestone sidewalk remains

827 St. Mark's Avenue

Two bays; rough-faced brownstone base; wide brownstone band at each floor forming continuous molded sills for all windows; blind segmental-ogee arch with colonettes and carved brownstone panel above original location of entrance door at first floor; oriel window at second floor with single-pane curved sash and multi-pane curved sash transoms; multi-pane transoms at second and third floor windows above the entrance door; segmental-ogee arch above all windows except first floor; projecting window surround at the first floor; projecting arcaded cornice.

Alterations: stoop removed and entrance now located at basement; entrance door; window in altered door opening at first floor; aluminum sash; two light fixtures with exposed conduit above entrance door; wrought-iron window grilles at basement

Site Features: concrete walkway and planting area; historic iron areaway fence and gate; non-historic fences at sides of areaway; part (4 slabs) of bluestone sidewalk remains

831 St. Mark's Avenue

Two bays; rough-faced brownstone base; wide brownstone band at each floor forming continuous molded sills for all windows; blind segmental-ogee arch with colonettes and carved brownstone panel above original location of entrance door at first floor; oriel window at second floor; multi-pane transoms at second and third floor windows above the entrance door; segmental-ogee arch above all windows except first floor; projecting window surround at first floor; projecting arcaded cornice.

Alterations: stoop removed and entrance now located at basement; entrance door; window in altered door opening at first floor; aluminum sash; basement window grilles; sheet metal at parts of the oriel; two light fixtures with exposed conduit above entrance door

Site Features: concrete walkway and planting area; historic iron areaway fence on bluestone curb, gate has been removed; non-historic fences at sides of areaway; part (one slab) of bluestone sidewalk remains

Side Façade: visible from Brooklyn Avenue; two story and basement, red brick rear yard addition; rounded bay with windows, curved-sash remain in lower sash at top floor; stone lintels and sills; window grilles at first floor; low metal roof top railing; aluminum windows

833 St. Mark's Avenue, aka 146 Brooklyn Avenue

St. Mark's Avenue Façade: Four bays; wide brownstone band at each floor, with inset panels below second floor, forming continuous molded sills for all windows; blind segmental-ogee arch with colonettes and carved brownstone panel above original location of entrance door at first floor; projecting angled bay at right; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; segmental-ogee arch above all windows; projecting arcaded cornice.

Alterations: stoop removed and entrance now located at basement; entrance door; window in altered door opening at first floor; aluminum sash; two light fixtures with exposed conduit above entrance door

Site Features: concrete walkway and planting area; historic iron areaway fence with bluestone curb; non-historic fence and gate at entrance

Brooklyn Avenue Façade: red brick façade with angled bay at the center of the façade; angled bay has two square-headed windows at each floor and two small arch-headed windows with stained-glass at the center, one at the first floor and one at the second floor; one multi-pane double-hung window at second floor of angled bay; last bay has paired windows; stone lintels except at the second bay and arch-headed windows; wrought-iron window grilles at basement; stone banding

between basement and first floor; cornice with dentils

Alterations: aluminum sash; front two basement window grilles not historic; one historic window grille at the last bay altered to accommodate an air conditioner; façade painted; fire escape; cellar entrance beneath angled bay with metal door and two light fixtures; first bay of windows closest to St. Mark's Avenue bricked-in except at basement; second bay of paired windows has fire escape and infill at basement door opening

Site Features: historic side yard fence and gates on bluestone curb; two non-historic metal fences installed perpendicular to the façade at the basement door opening; bluestone paving at basement entrance; stairs leading to cellar entrance

Rear façade: two bays; parged brick with windows; stone lintels and sills; one first floor window moved; cornice with dentils

Alterations: aluminum sash; antennae

Garage: facing on Brooklyn Avenue; one-story three-car red brick garage with stepped parapet and stone coping; red-painted wood garage doors.

Site Features: concrete sidewalk with curb cut

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

828 TO 850 ST. MARK'S AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AVENUE AND BROOKLYN AVENUE

828, 830, 832, 834, 838 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/31, 32, 33, 34, 35

Date: 1919-20 (NB 6228-1919, 8625-1919); garages (NB 11233-1919, 55-1920, 61-1920)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original Owner/Developer: Elizabeth Schultz

Type: Semi-attached houses

Style/Ornament: Georgian Revival

Material: Red brick, slate roof

Stories: Two and one-half and basement

History

These Georgian Revival style semi-attached houses were designed by the architectural firm of Slee & Bryson in 1919-20 for Elizabeth Schultz. These houses are among the last of the single-family houses built in the Crown Heights North area. The houses are set back from the street with substantial front yards and have shared driveways with garages set back in the rear yard. The garages were built with living quarters. Alterations include the removal and replacement of columns at the portico and the removal of leaded-glass sash and a portion of the cornice at 828 St. Mark's, the installation of a metal cage entrance at 834 St. Mark's, and the construction of a basement entrance, the installation of a canopy, and the alteration of stoop steps at 838 St. Mark's

Description

828 St. Mark's Avenue

Three bays; splayed stone window lintels with keystones and projecting stone sills; six-over-six double-hung wood windows at the second floor; center second-floor six-over-one double-hung window with sidelights, pilasters and semi-circular lintel with keystone; wood paneled entrance

door in first floor center bay with pilasters, sidelights and leaded-glass elliptical fanlight; entrance portico with pilasters, columns and stone balustrade above; brick and stone porch with stone steps and iron railing; cornice with dentils wraps around both facades

Alterations: aluminum sash at first floor; light fixture above door; one column removed and three other columns have been replaced at the portico; leaded-glass from sidelights at entrance and second floor window removed.

Roof: pitched slate roof; two gable dormers with arch-headed multi-pane double-hung wood windows

Site Features: low concrete wall with iron fence and gate at front yard; brick walkway and planting area at front yard; shared concrete block and dirt driveway, metal gate at driveway between 828 and 830.

Side façade: red brick; multi-pane double-hung wood windows with stone lintels and sills; cornice with dentils wraps around eastern end; oriel window at second floor; chimney

Garage: red brick garage with wood and glass garage doors, set-back from house visible through driveway and metal gate between 828 and 830 St. Mark's Avenue; non-historic second story addition with asphalt-covered gambrel roof

830 St. Mark's Avenue

Two bays; stone window sill with brackets at second-floor tripartite window; multi-pane double-hung windows at second floor; first floor tripartite window with semi-circular lintel and keystone; entrance portico with two columns and metal railing above; brick and stone porch with stone steps and iron railing; second floor multi-pane casement window above entrance portico; downspout at western end; cornice with dentils;

Alterations: window grilles at first and second floors; metal grille door at entrance; aluminum sash at first floor; stoop railing

Roof: pitched slate roof; two gable dormers with arch-headed window openings; aluminum sash at upper sashes of arch-headed windows in dormers

Site Features: brick walkway, planting area and non-historic chain link fence and gate at front yard; shared concrete block and dirt driveway, metal gate at driveway between 828 and 830.

Side façade: red brick with multi-pane double-hung wood windows; stone lintels and sills; chimney.

Garage: red brick garage with wood and glass garage doors; set-back from house visible through driveway and metal gate between 828 and 830 St. Mark's Avenue; non-historic second story addition with asphalt-covered gambrel roof

832 St. Mark's Avenue

Two bays; stone window sill with brackets at second-floor tripartite window; first floor tripartite window with semi-circular lintel and keystone; wood and glass entrance door; multi-pane-over-one windows at first floor; multi-pane double-hung and casement windows at second floor; entrance portico with two columns and metal railing above; brick and stone porch with stone steps and iron railing; cornice with dentils; downspout at eastern end

Alterations: entrance door altered; satellite dish at roof

Roof: pitched slate roof; two gable dormers with arch-headed multi-pane double-hung wood windows; non-historic storm windows

Site Features: brick walkway, planting area and non-historic brick wall with iron railing and gate at front yard; asphalt-covered shared driveway.

Side façade: red brick with windows; stone lintels and sills; chimney.

Alterations: sash may have been replaced

Garage: one-story red brick garage with stepped parapet and stone coping; wood and glass garage doors; set-back from house visible through driveway between 832 and 834 St. Mark's Avenue.

834 St. Mark's Avenue

Two bays; first floor blind Palladian window with semi-circular stone lintel with keystone; wood entrance door with leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight; brick and stone porch with stone steps and iron railing; multi-pane-over-one double-hung windows at first floor; six-over-one double-hung wood windows with projecting stone sills at second floor; cornice with dentils; downspout at western end

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; metal cage at entrance; stoop steps

Roof: pitched slate roof; two gable dormers with arch-headed multi-pane double-hung wood windows; non-historic storm windows

Site Features: concrete walkway, planting area, and low concrete wall with iron railing and gate at front yard; shared asphalt-covered driveway.

Side façade: red brick with windows; stone lintels and sills; chimney; non-historic window grilles at first floor.

Garage: one-story red brick garage with stepped parapet and stone coping; wood and glass garage doors; set-back from house visible through driveway between 832 and 834 St. Mark's Avenue.

838 St. Mark's Avenue

Two bays; first floor blind Palladian window with semi-circular stone lintel and keystone; wood paneled entrance door with leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight; projecting stone sills at second floor; brick and stone porch with iron railing; cornice with dentils; downspout at eastern end

Alterations: window grilles at first floor; metal canopy at first floor obscuring some architectural details; aluminum sash at first and second floors; stoop steps; light fixture above entrance door; basement entrance door and window underneath porch

Roof: pitched slate roof; two gable dormers with arch-headed window openings; aluminum sash

Site Features: concrete walkway, planting area and iron railing and gate at front yard; non-historic brick walkway and stairs to basement entrance; concrete driveway with non-historic metal gates at lot line and building line.

Side façade: red brick with windows; stone lintels and sills, chimney; one story and basement red brick rear yard addition with windows

Garage: one-story red brick garage with stepped parapet and stone coping and non-historic garage doors; set-back from house visible through driveway

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

840-850 St. Mark's Avenue, aka 148 Brooklyn Avenue
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot: 1228/37

Building Name: Westminster Hall Apartments

Date: 1926 (NB 1717-1926)

Architect: Matthew W. Del Gaudio
Original Owner/Developer: Montfort Realty
Type: Apartment building
Style/Ornament: Tudor Revival
Material: Red brick, stucco with mock half-timbering
Stories: Six and basement

History

This Tudor Revival style apartment building was designed by Matthew W. Del Gaudio and built in 1926 by Montfort Realty at a time when the opening in 1920 of the IRT Subway along Eastern Parkway spurred the demolition of many freestanding mansions and the construction of middle-class, six-story elevator apartments. The gable roof, use of a variety of building materials and mock half-timbering are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The building is largely intact.

Description

St. Mark's Avenue Façade: fifteen-bays with fire escape at the center bay; brick with stone lintels at the paired and triple windows, stone sills, quoins and banding; two intersecting gables at the upper floors with mock half-timbering at the second-fourth bays and the twelfth-fourteenth bays; molded continuous stone sills courses at first, second and sixth floors; all other floors have brick header surrounds at center bays; continuous stone window lintel at sixth floor; metal and glass double doors and arch-headed transom with stone surround; panel with lettering "Westminster Hall" above entrance door with bracketed ledge and fire escape above

Alterations: aluminum sash; first floor window grilles; sidewalk canopy; metal grille at secondary first floor entrance (at east); two light fixtures at entrance door (possibly historic); basement windows bricked-in

Roof: irregular roof line; brick parapet wall with inset panels at center; slate-covered pitched roof with brackets; intersecting gables with molded surrounds; satellite dishes and antenna at the roof

Site Features: low brick wall with brick pillars and metal areaway fence; concrete walkway; planting area

Brooklyn Avenue façade: H-shaped floor plan; open courtyard in front of the two-bay recessed cross piece of the H; brick façade with windows at courtyard; five-bay projecting wings, each with a fire escape; brick with stone lintels at the single windows, stone sills, quoins and banding; molded continuous stone sills courses at first, second and sixth floors and at all floors of recessed wing; continuous stone window lintel at sixth floor; basement window grilles; two paired casement windows with transoms and frosted glass at first floor of the recessed cross piece; one intersecting gable at the upper floors with mock half-timbering at each of the projecting wings flanking the courtyard

Alterations: aluminum sash; window grilles at first floor; some basement windows with infill; light fixtures with exposed conduit; exposed wires and metal boxes

Roof: irregular roof line; stepped brick parapet wall with inset panels at recessed cross piece; slate-covered pitched roof with brackets and intersecting gables with molded surrounds at the projecting wings

Site Features: metal areaway fence and planting area; courtyard in front of recessed cross piece with metal gate and barbed wire and concrete and planting area; metal gate with barbed wire at service driveway entrance at south end of facade

Rear façade: facing south, parged brick with windows; fire escape

Side façade: facing west, red brick

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

839 TO 905 ST. MARK'S AVENUE (NORTH SIDE) Between Brooklyn Avenue and Kingston Avenue

839 St. Mark's Avenue (a/k/a 127, 143 Brooklyn Avenue)
Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1222/1

Building Name: Dean Sage Residence

Date: c.1870, with twentieth-century additions

Architect: Russell Sturgis

Original Owner: Dean Sage

Type: Freestanding House

Style/Ornament: High Victorian Gothic

Materials: Ashlar stone with light-stone trim (Sage Mansion); tan brick addition

History

One of the oldest and most important nineteenth-century mansions remaining in the Crown Heights North district, the Dean Sage residence was probably constructed shortly after Sage acquired the parcel along Brooklyn Avenue from St. Mark's Avenue to Bergen Street in May of 1868. Sage, a wealthy Brooklyn lumber dealer, hired Russell Sturgis, the prominent nineteenth-century architect and critic who had opened his architectural practice in New York City in 1865, to design this house. Sturgis is primarily remembered for his institutional and ecclesiastical buildings in the High Victorian Gothic style; he was considered one of the style's finest practitioners, and this is a rare example of one of Sturgis' High Victorian Gothic houses in New York City. The house is constructed of gray stone laid in random ashlar, set off by light-stone window enframements and segmental window arches. A projecting bay on the house's west façade features pointed-arch windows and is crowned by a steep pitched roof with three dormers. Although some changes have been made to the mansion, including the removal, between 1929 and 1940, of its front porch, and the installation of replacement sashes, window grilles, and an asphalt-shingle roof, it remains remarkably intact. It remained a private residence through the 1930s, when it was the home of Dean Clay Osborne, an prominent executive in the dental-supply industry. After the 1930s, a single-story, brick projecting bay with ashlar stone veneer was constructed at the eastern end of the main façade.

The tan-brick addition that extends from the north façade of the mansion appears to have been added after the property was converted to institutional use. In 1978, the complex was occupied by the St. Louis Senior Citizen Center; today, it is a residence for people with mental and developmental disabilities operated by the not-for-profit Institute for Community Living.

Unless otherwise noted, all window openings on both the Sage Mansion and addition contain replacement sashes.

Description

Sage Mansion

St. Mark's Avenue (Main) Façade: Four bays, including the single-story square projecting bay constructed after c.1940, at the eastern end of the façade; rough-faced ashlar stone, with smooth-faced stone trim; front stoop with tooled cheek walls engaging the areaway wall, which are crowned by a wrought-iron fence with newels and globe light fixtures; main-entrance landing

with rough-faced stone southern and western walls with metal railings; quoined main-entrance surround featuring carved foliate moldings, a stone transom bar, and a cartouche-like metal transom grille and rope-molded transom frame; full-height first-floor window openings; first- and second-floor windows featuring quoined surrounds and segmental arches in light-colored stone; pair of first- and second-floor windows within the bay directly to the west of the main entrance, each within a stone enframing with a columnar mullion; window opening on the eastern face of the façade's projecting western portion; two window openings at the eastern end of the second floor, facing the roof of the projecting bay; stone water table at the second-floor sill level; two metal downspouts. Main Façade Projecting Bay: One story; tooled brownstone base; brick, with ashlar stone veneer; stone coping; no openings on the west face; south face features a paired full-height window opening with a quoined stone surround and a columnar mullion, crowned by a segmental arch of light-colored stone; east face features three stone steps with low cheek walls leading to a full-height window opening within a quoined stone surround, crowned by a segmental arch of light-colored stone. West Façade, Excluding Projecting Bay: Basement opening; buttress at the northern end of the façade; first-floor pointed-arch window opening with a quoined surround and stone transom panel; two second-floor window openings with plain stone surrounds; southernmost second-floor window opening features a quoined stone surround and a segmental arch in light-colored stone; metal downspout at the northern end of the façade. West Façade Projecting Bay: Three-sided; single story, with tall, multiple-sided, pitched roof with metal cap; rough-faced and bush-hammered stone with buttresses; pointed-arch window openings with stone transom panels; stone crown molding below a wood cornice with modillions and dogtoothing; three wood hipped-roof dormers. North Façade: Three pointed-arch openings, two westernmost with square-headed sashes and transom panels; projecting chimney breast. Rear Ell: Segmental arch in light-colored stone on the west face; connection to the twentieth-century addition on the north face. East Façade: Six bays; stone water tables above the basement windows and at the second-floor sill level; three northernmost second-floor openings are lower on the façade than the three southernmost second-floor openings; entrance within a quoined surround, below a light-colored segmental arch; square-headed basement openings; quoined surrounds at all window openings; square-headed sashes and stone transom panels at the two southernmost first-floor openings, which have pointed arches; three northernmost first-floor window openings are square-headed; segmental arches in light-colored stone above all second-floor openings, except for the second-northernmost. Roof: Stone molding below a deep bracketed wood cornice, which wraps the entire house; pitched roof with wood hipped and shed dormers; tall stone chimneys with hoods; short chimney at the northeast corner of the house. Alterations (St. Mark's Avenue Façade): Addition of the single-story projecting bay at the eastern end of façade after c.1940; stoop altered with the removal of the steps, the installation of narrower concrete steps and metal pipe railings, and the installation of an accessibility lift; main entrance landing paved with ceramic tile; replacement wood-and-glass main-entrance door, sidelight, and intercom panel; metal first-floor window grilles; light fixtures and conduit attached to the second-floor water table; metal box attached to the first-floor window surround west of the main entrance; security camera within a metal cage at the western end of the first floor. Alterations (Main Façade Projecting Bay): Portions of ashlar-stone veneer have peeled off, revealing brick underneath; metal window grilles; light fixture attached to parapet; some stone resurfacing. Alterations (West Façade, Excluding Projecting Bay): Metal basement and first-floor window grilles; air-conditioning cage at the first-floor window. Alterations (West Façade Projecting Bay): Metal window grilles; metal louvers within the two basement openings; asphalt shingles; air conditioners at the central first-floor and dormer openings. Alterations (North façade): Easternmost opening sealed. Alterations (East Façade): Concrete entrance stoop; replacement door with stucco transom panel above; basement and first-floor metal window grilles; sealed opening at the second floor; metal conduit; light fixture attached to the second-floor water table; four air conditioning units at each of the first- and second-floor windows. Alterations (Roof):

Dormers faced with asphalt shingles; asphalt roof shingles; metal exhaust ducts.

Twentieth-Century Addition

West Façade South Projecting Bay (West Face): Five bays; stone coping; projecting buttresses with stone coping; metal downspouts; stone water table above the basement openings; four southernmost round-headed openings feature projecting stone sills and brick arches; northernmost first-floor opening is round-headed with stone voussoirs and a projecting stone sill, and contains square-headed sashes and header-brick infill; angular parapet above the northernmost first-floor window. West Façade South Projecting Bay (North Face): Stone stoop with brick cheek walls leading to a round-headed opening to the entrance vestibule, which has a header-brick surround; square-headed, west-facing opening within the vestibule with a projecting stone sill; recessed round-headed entrance opening with a stone surround, containing a wood transom bar and fanlight; copper light fixture next to a square-headed window opening with a projecting stone sill and stone lintel with a recessed lower portion featuring chamfered edges. West Façade (Excluding the South Projecting Bay): Four bays at the first floor; five bays at the second and third floors; flush stone sillcourse at the second floor; round-headed first-floor openings, including two entrances; concrete stoop with metal railings at northern entrance; square-headed openings at the second floor; pair of round-headed window openings at the southernmost third-floor bay, with a columnar mullion; southernmost bay crowned by an angled parapet with blind oculus, which has a header-brick surround. South Façade: Three square-headed third-floor openings; stair bulkhead with a large opening containing a two-pane window. North Façade: Square-headed basement opening with a flush stone sill; large square-headed opening, and round-headed opening with a projecting stone sill at the first floor; flush stone sillcourse at the second floor; one square-headed window at each of the second and third floors; projecting third-floor stone sill; metal downspout. East Façade: Seven bays at the first and second floors, with all windows horizontally aligned, except for those on the stair shaft at the second-southernmost bay; six bays at the third floor; stone water table between the basement and first-floor windows; square-headed basement openings; entrance within a peaked stone surround; five round-headed window openings at the first floor; square-headed window openings at the second and third floors; uppermost window opening on stair shaft crowned by a round arch, with a header-brick transom panel; projecting stone sills at all first- and third-floor windows and the windows on the stair shaft; continuous stone second-floor sillcourse. Garage: Tan brick; hipped roof with slate shingles and a cornice of corbelled and denticulated brickwork; west façade has a large garage opening crowned by a soldier-brick course and containing a paneled wood roll-up door; wood door, oculus with a header-brick surround, and multi-pane sash on the south façade; east façade is of red brick, with a square-headed opening. Alterations (West Façade South Projecting Bay, West Face): Metal window grilles; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit south of the northernmost first-floor window. Alterations (West Façade South Projecting Bay, North Face): Metal stoop pipe railings; metal window grilles; metal panel installed over the opening to the entrance vestibule; intercom box installed east of the entrance; metal louver. Alterations (West Façade, Excluding the South Projecting Bay): Replacement first-floor doors; transom panel over the northern door, and brick infill over the southern door; metal window grilles; accessibility lift with concrete landing, which has a metal pipe railing; metal light fixtures and conduit; northernmost second- and third-floor openings filled with brick; window air-conditioning units at all floors; Alterations (North Façade): Metal first-floor window grille; brick infill within the round-headed first-floor opening; metal conduit. Alterations (East Façade): Replacement entrance door; metal basement and first-floor window grilles; two light fixtures flanking the entrance; large light fixtures with metal conduit between the first- and second-floor windows; air-conditioning units at four first-floor windows, six second-floor windows, and five third-floor windows. Alterations (Garage): Upper portion of wood door on south facade of garage covered with wood; oculus sealed; wood board covering a portion of the multi-pane sash on the south facade.

Site Features

Concrete driveway and parking area at the northernmost portion of the west areaway; grass yard with trees running in front of the south projecting bay of the addition, and the west and north facades of the Sage Mansion; areaway wall with brownstone posts, metal picket fence, and metal gates; areaway wall is of ashlar stone with brownstone coping in front of the main and west facades of the Sage Mansion and the south projecting bay of the addition, and of stone elsewhere; large east yard with brick pavers and planting beds.

Significant References

Charlotte A. Kelly, "Russell Sturgis," in Adolf K. Placzek, Ed., *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*, vol. 4 (New York: The Free Press, 1982), 150; Robert A.M. Stern, Thomas Mellins, and David Fishman, *New York 1880: Architecture and Urbanism in the Gilded Age* (New York: Monacelli Press, 1999), 899; "Dean Clay Osborne is Dead Here at 69," *New York Times* (January 24, 1937), 46; "Suicide Left a Million," *New York Times* (November 4, 1910), 18; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940.

851, 853 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/33, 21

Date: c.1888 (NB 412-1888)

Architect: George P. Chappell

Original Owner: Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Jenkins

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Queen Anne

Materials: Brick and brownstone facades; slate roofs

Stories: Three and basement

History

These two elegant but restrained Queen Anne-style houses were built circa 1886-93 during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. Although they differ slightly in their fenestration, the houses are essentially mirror images of each other. Extremely well-preserved, each house retains its original brownstone stoop, rough-faced stone basement, round-headed main entrance opening with decorative stone keystone and springers, three-story bowed projection with conical roof, slate shingles, and gabled dormers with foliate detailing. The houses are unified by these shared details by the stone sill and lintel courses that extend the widths of both facades. In 1906, No. 851 was home to an early automobile owner, Milton Bagg, who, it was reported, had been chased by police after driving "at a speed much in excess of that allowed by law"; the same house, in 1933, was occupied by Harriet Blackford Colyer, one of the founders of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, a New York Supreme Court Justice.

Description

851 St. Mark's Avenue Philadelphia brick, in stretcher bond on the body of the house and header bond on the tower; rough-faced brownstone basement and machine-tooled brownstone trim at the first, second, and third floors; four bays at the first floor and three bays at the second and third floors; full-height bowed projection with a conical roof; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; round-headed main entrance opening with a metal security gate and transom grille, both with ornate metal tracery; brownstone springers with foliate

ornament at the main entrance; main-entrance door arch featuring molded extrados trim and a stone keystone decorated with foliate ornament; metal basement window grilles; stepped arches composed of large, vertical stone voussoirs at the basement windows; three sets of windows with stone transom bars at the first floor, all set within a machine-tooled brownstone surround; continuous stone sillcourses at the second and third floors, projecting below the easternmost second-floor window and on the bowed projection; continuous stone lintel courses at the second floor and at the third floor of the bowed projection; triangular dormer gable filled with foliate ornament; downspout with leader head shared with No. 853. West Façade: Philadelphia brick in stretcher bond; irregular bay arrangement; full-height angled projecting bay; projecting chimney breast above the first floor; basement openings with flat arches composed of rough-faced voussoirs; semicircular window opening at the first floor with an ornate metal window grille; leaded-glass transoms at the round-headed second-floor windows, which have stone sills and brick arches; continuous corbelled brick moldings at the first and second floors; pitched roof; two wall dormers with one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes; projecting molded sillcourse below the dormers; metal downspout; tall brick chimney. Alterations: Replacement sashes on the main and west facades; metal stoop railing; replacement roof shingles; metal light fixtures at the first and second floors of the west façade; replacement of portions of the areaway fence; chain-link fence at west areaway. Site Features: Metal areaway fence; planting beds; metal lamp post; concrete walkway.

853 St. Mark's Avenue Philadelphia brick, with rough-faced brownstone basement and machine-tooled brownstone trim at the first, second, and third floors; three bays, including a two-window-wide, full-height bowed projection with a conical roof; rough-faced brownstone stoop; understoop opening with metal gate; round-headed main entrance opening with inner wood door, sidelights, and fanlight, and outer metal security gate and transom grille with ornate metal tracery; brownstone springers with foliate ornament at the main entrance; arch over door opening featuring molded extrados trim and a stone keystone decorated with foliate ornament; metal basement window grilles; stepped arches composed of large, vertical stone voussoirs at the basement windows; two sets of windows with stone transom bars at the first floor, below a continuous stone lintel and with a stone belt course at the level of the transom bars; continuous stone sill courses at the second and third floors, which project below the westernmost second-floor window and on the bowed projection; continuous stone lintel courses at the second floor and at the third floor of the bowed projection; triangular dormer gable filled with foliate ornament; slate shingles; downspout with leader head shared with No. 851. Alterations: Replacement sashes; metal stoop railings; first-floor window grilles; light fixture over the main entrance; light fixture and conduit on the bowed projection; rooftop satellite dishes; façade painted; metal areaway gate. Site Features: Metal picket fence; planting beds; metal lamp post; metal railing at eastern border of areaway; concrete walkway.

Significant References

"Go 50 Miles an Hour to Catch Auto Speeder," *New York Times* (July 2, 1906), 18; "Most Candidates Vote in Morning," *New York Times* (November 4, 1931), 10; "Mrs. J.H. Colyer Jr. Dead in Brooklyn," *New York Times* (July 1, 1933), 13; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

855, 857 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/72, 70

Date: c.1892 (NB 195-1892)

Architect: Montrose Morris

Original Owner: Charles Lloyd

Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival
Materials: Limestone and brick facades; slate roofs
Stories: Three and basement

History

This pair of well-preserved houses, designed by one of Brooklyn's finest late-nineteenth-century architects, is one of Crown Heights North's most distinguished Romanesque Revival groupings. Featuring rough-faced limestone at their basements and first floors, the houses' upper stories are primarily of Roman brick, with smooth-faced limestone trim. A single-story bow window at No. 855 is balanced, at No. 857, by a round, full-height tower with a bell roof. Above the paired central entrances is a loggia with two columns, each enhanced by finely carved gougework designs on its upper third, and by Byzantine-style capitals. A panel with carved, interlaced foliate designs is located above the loggia. A finely detailed stable and apartment also designed by Morris in 1892 is located to the rear of the houses. These houses were constructed during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

St. Mark's Avenue Facades of Nos. 855 and 857: Three large bays; rusticated limestone at the basement and first floors; upper stories are primarily of orange Roman brick with smooth-faced limestone trim, except for the second floor of the tower, which is of smooth-faced limestone; rough-faced stone stoop with a stone grille within the opening on the front of the cheek wall; understoop opening with metal gate; paired main entrances with bead-and-reel moldings and with denticulated stone transom bars supported by scrolled brackets, and metal door gates and transom grilles with ornate tracery; single-story bow window west of main entrance with a large, central square-headed opening flanked by smaller square-headed openings; molding with a carved checkerboard motif running the full width of the façade, above the first-floor openings; stone balustrade crowning the bow window; tripartite window with stone transom bar and mullions, single-pane wood sashes, and leaded-glass transoms over the bow window at the second floor; smooth-faced lintelcourse running the full width of the façade above the second-floor openings; stone quoining flanking the second-floor tripartite window; central second-floor loggia with a smooth-faced limestone parapet and two columns with gougework, below a rectangular panel filled with carved, interlaced foliate ornament; recessed Roman brick loggia wall with stone transom bars and leaded-glass transoms at its two openings; wood sashes within the western opening, and metal grille with ornate tracery at the eastern opening of the recessed loggia wall; molding with carved foliate ornament extending the width of the tower near the second-floor window heads; projecting carved sill with foliate ornament at the third floor of the tower; rectangular window openings flanked by tapered columns, with wood window brickmolds and leaded-glass transoms, at the third floor of the tower. Roof: Modillioned copper cornice; slate shingles; wall dormer at western end of roof with a single-pane wood lower sash, leaded-glass transom, and pitched roof crowned by a finial; large central wall gable with five sets of openings, including a blind central window filled with carved interlaced foliate ornament, stone transom bars and mullions, wood window brickmolds, and leaded-glass transoms; large semicircular, stone blind arch above the windows on the central gable; denticulated stone coping and rough-faced ashlar limestone at the peak of the central gable; tower features a denticulated copper cornice and a bell roof; copper crenellation at the roof peak between the central gable and the tower. East Façade: Orange Roman brick; three-sided, full-height projecting bay crowned by a pitched roof with slate shingles; stone lintels and sills; leaded-glass sashes at the first floor of the projecting bay; small round-headed second-floor opening with a brick arch and stone sill; gable

with rough-faced ashlar limestone at its peak; tall brick chimney; modillioned and denticulated copper cornices. Stable: Orange Roman brick with limestone trim; large, shouldered ground-floor opening with a modillioned hood; round-headed first-floor opening; angular gable crowned by a round-headed opening with rough-faced voussoirs; intersecting slate-shingled roofs; brick chimney. Alterations: metal stoop railings; steps in front of No. 855 are covered in ceramic tile; metal window grilles at the first floor of the main façade; metal light fixture and conduit attached above the eastern main entrance opening; replacement sashes on the bow window and tower; alarm box attached to the recessed loggia wall; metal window grilles at the basement and first floors of the east façade; sealed round-headed first-floor and gable openings, and replacement sashes on the stable; metal front areaway gates; metal picket fences at the eastern areaway border and atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; two metal lamp posts; concrete driveway; ornate metal driveway gate.

Significant References:

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (April 16, 1892), 626; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

859, 861, 863, 865, 867 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/69, 68, 67, 66, 65

Date: c.1893-98

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival (Nos. 859, 861, 865, 867); None (No. 863)

Materials: Limestone facades

Stories: Three and basement and attic

History

This row was completed between 1893 and 1898, its impressive scale and elegant detailing contributing to what was becoming one of the district's most luxurious blocks. Although insensitive alterations have been made to this row—including the recent construction of a new, “no-style” building at 863 St. Mark's, and the removal of the broadly overhanging, pitched, clay-tile roof that these houses once shared—the remaining four houses retain most of their historic integrity, below their attic stories. The four remaining historic houses—Nos. 859, 861, 865, and 867—retain their original stoops, and are unified by their smooth limestone facades, two-story bowed and angled projecting bays crowned by balustrades, historic entrance surrounds featuring Ionic columns, foliate detailing, and continuous denticulated moldings. Among the notable features of the two extant inner houses at 861 and 865 St. Mark's are their loggias framed by Ionic columns.

Description

859 St. Mark's Avenue Limestone façade; five bays at the first and second floors, including a four-window-wide, basement-through-second-floor, angled projecting bay; four bays at the third and fourth floors; curved southwestern corner of building; one-over-one, double-hung wood basement sashes; metal basement window grilles; limestone box stoop featuring a round-headed opening with keystone, a swag, foliate ornament, and cartouches, on the front cheek wall; understoop opening with metal gate; main-entrance surround featuring Ionic columns, a stone transom bar, and a transom opening with curved upper corners and a metal grille; carved ornament featuring cartouches and torches at the first floor of the projecting bay; transom

openings with stone transom bars and mullions, and containing leaded-glass sashes, at the first and second floors; continuous denticulated moldings above the first- and second-floor transoms, and continuous molded first- and second-floor sill courses, interrupted by the pilasters on the projecting bay; balustrade with molded top rail crowning the projecting bay; quoining, molded surround, and denticulated cornice at the third floor. West Façade: Orange Roman brick with stone transom bars, sills, lintels, quoining, and beltcourses; copper first-floor window grilles; paneled wood oriel with a molded cornice; basement-through-second-floor angled projecting bay with leaded-glass sashes and transom at the first floor; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes; segmental-arch-headed window opening at the third floor, south of the projecting bay.

Alterations: Replacement sashes at the first through fourth floors of the St. Mark's Avenue façade, and at the fourth floor of the west façade; metal window grilles at the first floor of the St. Mark's Avenue facade; main-entrance door gate; metal light fixture attached to the façade over the main-entrance transom; wood-and-glass French doors within the third-floor door opening on the main façade; window openings at the attic floor of the main façade have been altered from oculi to square-headed; removal of clay-tile roof and parging of main façade above the attic-story windows; replacement of brick at west façade parapet; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall; sign post in the front areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway wall and gate posts; concrete walkway; metal hatch.

861 St. Mark's Avenue Limestone façade; four bays at the first through third floors, including a three-window-wide, basement-through-second-floor bowed projection; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows at the basement through third floors; leaded-glass transom sashes at the first and second floors; straight limestone stoop with a cartouche on the front of its east newel; understoop opening with metal gate; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door with a bracketed sill beneath the door pane, flanked by Ionic columns and pilasters; stone transom bar and transom opening with curved upper corners over the main entrance; metal basement window grilles; carved torch ornament at the first floor of the bowed projection; three-part square transom windows with stone transom bars and mullions at the first floor; continuous denticulated moldings above the first- and second-floor transoms, and continuous first- and second-floor molded sill courses, interrupted by the pilasters on the bowed projection; balustrade with molded top rail and ornate metal railing crowning the bowed projection; Ionic columns at the third-floor loggia; recessed loggia wall containing three round-headed openings; easternmost third-floor window is round-headed, with projecting extrados molding, below a denticulated cornice; square-headed window opening and ovoid window with ornate, decorated surround at the attic story.

Alterations: intercom panel attached to main-entrance reveal; simplification of central and western portions of the third-floor cornice; removal of the pitched, clay-tile roof and parging of the attic portion of the façade; metal areaway gate and picket fence atop the areaway wall; metal picket fence at eastern border of areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway wall and gate posts; metal gate and picket fence atop the areaway wall; metal lamp post; concrete walkway; metal hatch.

863 St. Mark's Avenue No-style building, constructed c.2006; brick façade; four stories; four bays, including a full-height, three-window-wide, angled projecting bay; soldier-course brick lintel courses; cast-stone sills and keystones. Site Features: Concrete parking pad.

865 St. Mark's Avenue Limestone façade; four bays at the first through third floors, including a basement-through-second floor, three-window-wide, bowed projection; wood window brickmolds at the basement through third floors; leaded-glass transoms at the first and second floors of the bowed projection; stone box stoop featuring a semicircular opening with keystone, swags, foliate ornament, and cartouches on its front cheek wall; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door, flanked by Ionic columns and pilasters; stone transom bar and transom opening with curved upper corners, over the main entrance; metal basement window grilles; carved torch ornament at the first floor of the bowed projection; three-part transom windows with stone transom bars and mullions at the first floor; continuous denticulated moldings above the first- and

second-floor transoms, and continuous first- and second-floor molded sill courses, interrupted by the pilasters on the bowed projection; balustrade with molded top rail crowning the bowed projection; metal picket fence attached to the top of the balustrade's top rail; Ionic columns at the third floor loggia; recessed loggia wall containing four round-headed openings; brick chimney.

Alterations: Replacement sashes; sealed opening on front of stoop cheek wall; light fixture installed over understoop opening; metal main-entrance gate; first-floor metal window grilles; changes to roof, including the removal of clay tiles and the installation of dormers with non-historic sashes; asphalt roof shingles; stoop and recessed loggia wall painted. Site Features: Stone areaway wall and gate posts; metal lamp post; concrete walkway; metal hatch.

867 St. Mark's Avenue Limestone façade; four bays at the first and second floors, including a three-window-wide, basement-through-second floor, angled projecting bay; three bays at the third and fourth floors; leaded-glass transom sashes at the first floor and central second-floor opening on the projecting bay; limestone box stoop featuring a round-headed opening containing a metal grille, and a keystone, swags, foliate ornament, and cartouches on its front cheek wall; understoop opening; wood-and-glass paneled main entrance door, with bracketed sill below the door pane, flanked by Ionic columns and pilasters; stone transom bar and transom opening with curved upper corners, over the main entrance; metal basement window grilles; carved ornament at the first floor of the projecting bay composed of cartouches and torches; three-part transom windows with stone transom bars and mullions at the first floor; continuous denticulated moldings above the first- and second-floor transoms, and continuous molded first- and second-floor sill courses, interrupted by the pilasters on the projecting bay; wood-and-glass door within the third-floor door opening; quoining, molded surround, and denticulated cornice at the third floor. Alterations: Replacement sashes; replacement front steps with brick risers and stone treads; opening on front of cheek wall sealed; metal grille on front cheek wall partially altered; metal light fixture attached to the soffit of the transom opening over the main entrance; metal rod installed over the main entrance; replacement balustrade on top of the projecting bay; alterations to the roof and attic-story window openings; asphalt shingles; rooftop satellite dishes and television antennas; replacement lamp post in front areaway; metal picket fence at western border of areaway; metal front areaway gate and picket fence atop the areaway wall; concrete walkway.

Significant References

G. W. Bromley, *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (Philadelphia: Bromley, 1893); Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Co., 1898-99).

869, 871 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/64, 63

Date: c.1893-98

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Materials: Rough-cut brownstone, limestone, and brick facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

This pair of row houses, which together form a unified, symmetrical composition of three large bays, was constructed at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area. It is among the district's finest examples of Romanesque

Revival-style architecture. Exhibiting many hallmarks of the style, including round-arched windows, interlaced foliate ornament, grouped colonettes, and corbelled brickwork, these well-preserved houses also feature rough-faced stone stoops and two-story, round oriel windows. Until his death in 1948, John J. Brady, the president and general manager of the stevedoring firm of Brady & Gioe, lived in 871 St. Mark's. Brady had lived in the house since at least the early 1920s.

869 St. Mark's Avenue Two asymmetrical bays; stone basement, first, and second floors; brick third floor with stone colonettes and trim; two-story round oriel; leaded-glass sash within the shouldered opening at the second floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with interlaced foliate ornament and lion's heads on its cheek walls, and with a rectangular opening on the front of its cheek wall containing a metal grille; understoop opening; pair of wood-and-glass main entrance doors, below a wood transom bar with egg-and-dart molding and a wood transom window; engaged colonettes, and carved urns and foliate ornament surrounding the main entrance; stacked engaged columns between the first-floor windows on the oriel; interlaced foliate ornament at the first and second floors; grouped engaged columns with twisted lower portions at the second floor; molded, projecting sill courses; continuous, projecting molding above the second-floor windows, engaging the cornice of the oriel; brick pilasters and corbelling, and round-headed windows with projecting, molded extrados trim at the third floor; ornate cornice with foliate ornament, medallions, modillions, and denticulation. Alterations: Replacement sashes; front steps replaced with brick risers and granite treads; metal kickplates at the main entrance doors; light fixture attached to soffit of main-entrance recess; stoop, areaway wall, and stone portions of façade painted; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; metal lamp post; planting bed, concrete walkway.

871 St. Mark's Avenue Two asymmetrical bays; stone basement, first, and second floors; brick third floor with stone colonettes and trim; two-story round oriel; one-over-one double-hung wood sashes at the basement; one-over-one, double-hung curved wood sashes at the first floor; leaded-glass sash within the shouldered opening at the second floor; wood window brickmolds at the second floor of the oriel and at the third floor; rough-faced stone box stoop with interlaced foliate ornament and lion's heads on its cheek walls, and with a rectangular opening on the front of its cheek wall containing a metal grille; wood-and-glass main entrance door and transom window, both with metal grilles and within a wide, molded frame; engaged colonettes, and carved urns and foliate ornament surrounding the main entrance; stacked engaged columns between the first-floor windows on the oriel; interlaced foliate ornament at the first and second floors; grouped engaged columns with twisted lower portions at the second floor; molded, projecting sill courses; continuous, projecting molding above the second-floor windows, engaging the cornice of the oriel; brick pilasters and corbelling, and round-headed windows with projecting, molded extrados trim at the third floor; ornate cornice with foliate ornament, medallions, modillions, and denticulation. East Façade: Painted brick; angled projecting bay with leaded-glass sashes at the second floor. Alterations: Replacement sashes at the second and third floors of the St. Mark's Avenue facade; metal lamp hanging from soffit of main-entrance recess; metal window grille at the first floor of the east façade; replacement sashes at the third floor of the east façade; stoop and areaway wall painted; metal areaway gate and fence atop the areaway wall. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; metal lamp post; planting bed; concrete walkway; metal gate at east areaway.

Significant References

G. W. Bromley, *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (Philadelphia: Bromley, 1893); Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Co., 1898-99). "Burglar's Capture Awakens Enright," *New York Times* (August 18, 1921), 8; "John J. Brady"

(Obituary), *New York Times* (May 18, 1948), 23.

873, 875 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/62, 61

Date: c.1891 (NB 1974-1891)

Architect: Langston & Dahlander

Original Owner: John A. Bliss

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Romanesque Revival

Materials: Limestone and iron-spot brick facades; galvanized iron cornices

Stories: Three and basement

History

These two Romanesque Revival-style houses were constructed around 1891 and designed by the firm of Langston & Dahlander at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses in the Crown Heights area. Both remain well-preserved, although they have experienced some alterations, including the removal of their historic clay-tile porch roofs with asphalt shingles. The most striking feature of these houses is the full-height, round tower at No. 875, which is answered by a two-story, three-sided projection at 873 St. Mark's. No. 873 was described in 1948 as a "three-story house containing 15 rooms"; No. 875 was described in an 1897 advertisement as "a very fine, semi-detached house," with "hard wood trim, parquette floors, bay windows front and side, [and] foyer hall." By 1919, 875 St. Mark's was the home of Harry Balfe, the president of Austin, Nichols & Co., which in 1914, had constructed a massive Cass Gilbert-designed warehouse on the Williamsburg waterfront to house the world's largest wholesale grocery business.

Description

873 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays at the first and second floors, including a three-window-wide, basement-through-second-floor, angled projecting bay; rough-faced stone at the basement and first floor; brick upper portions of façade; metal basement window grilles; stone box stoop with recessed square panels, interlaced foliate ornament, and rectangular opening on the front cheek wall containing a metal grille; basement entrance west of the stoop; wood-and-glass main entrance door flanked by engaged columns with cushion capitals, below a three-pane transom with stone mullions and transom bar; pitched porch roof, shared with No. 875; three-pane transoms with leaded-glass sashes and masonry mullions and transom bars over the first-floor windows; smooth-faced stone spandrel area between the first and second floors of the projecting bay, framed by continuous projecting moldings and containing carved foliate ornament; rough-faced blocks and capitals with foliate ornament flanking the second floor openings of the projecting bay; rough-faced voussoirs at the second floor of the projecting bay; molded stone cornice, stone parapet, and metal picket fence crowning the projecting bay; shouldered opening with projecting stone sill and tall rough-faced voussoirs, containing a leaded-glass sash at the easternmost second-floor bay; three round-headed openings at the third floor with molded stone extrados trim; modillioned cornice decorated with interlaced foliate ornament, which wraps around to the west façade. **West Façade:** Parged brick; basement passageway; curved, leaded-glass sashes at the first and second floors. **Alterations:** Replacement sashes; metal window grilles at the first-floor of the St. Mark's Avenue façade; two-pane sliding windows at the basement of the St. Mark's Avenue façade; replacement metal gate at the basement opening; metal gate in front of the main entrance door; metal light hanging from porch-roof ceiling; metal gutter and downspout at the porch roof and front facade; clay-tile roof of front porch replaced with asphalt

shingles; window grille at the first floor of the west façade; metal fence atop the front areaway wall; front metal gate. Site Features: Rough-faced stone areaway wall; metal lamp post; concrete pavement; metal gate at western areaway.

875 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height tower with a conical roof crowned by a finial; rough-faced stone at the basement and first floor; brick upper portions of façade; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes, including curved sashes on the tower; single-pane wood sash at the at the westernmost third-floor opening; stone box stoop with recessed square panels, interlaced foliate ornament, and rectangular opening on the front cheek wall containing a metal grille; basement entrance on the tower, containing a wood-and-glass door within an opening with a wood reveal; wood-and-glass main entrance door flanked by engaged columns with cushion capitals, below a three-pane transom with stone mullions and transom bar; pitched porch roof, shared with No. 873; three-pane transoms with leaded-glass sashes and masonry mullions and transom bars over the first-floor windows; machine-tooled stone spandrel area between the first and second floors of the tower containing carved foliate ornament and framed by continuous projecting moldings; rough-faced blocks and corbels with foliate ornament flanking the second-floor openings on the tower; continuous rough-faced stone lintel at the second floor of the tower, below a foliate molding and projecting, molded third-floor sill; rough-faced lintels and continuous molding at the third floor of the tower; projecting sills and masonry transom bar at the second and third floors of the main body of the house; tall, rough-faced stone voussoirs over the second-floor shouldered opening, which contains a leaded-glass sash; round-headed opening at the westernmost third-floor bay, crowned by four courses of header brick and molded extrados trim; modillioned iron cornice decorated with foliate ornament. East Façade: Brick; full-height brick projecting bay with rounded edges and round- and square-headed openings; one three-story projecting bay with pilasters, curved sashes at the first floor, a decorative panel and one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes at the second floor, a leaded-glass sash at the third floor, and imbrication within the spandrel areas between the first and second, and second and third floors; two-story projecting bay with one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and a projecting cornice; modillioned cornice similar to that of the St. Mark's Avenue façade. Alterations: Replacement of clay-tile porch roof with asphalt shingles, and installation of metal gutter; transom panel at westernmost third-floor window on the St. Mark's Avenue façade; light fixture attached to soffit of basement entrance recess; stoop, basement, and main entrance door surround painted; metal picket areaway fence; chain-link fence installed at east areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway wall.

Significant References

"For Sale: 875 St. Mark's Avenue" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 12, 1897), 9; "New Yorkers Buy Great Canneries," *New York Times* (July 21, 1919), 16; "Two Taxpayers Figure in Brooklyn Trading," *New York Times* (September 1, 1948), 40. *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (October 31, 1891), 565; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

887 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/58

Date: c.1960 (NB 629-1960)

Architect: William A. Lacerenza

Original Owner: Greater Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church

Type: Church

Style/Ornament: None

Materials: Brick façade

Stories: One and basement

History

This church, constructed circa 1960 and designed by William A. Lacerenza, was constructed on the former site of two houses designed by Albert E. White and built around 1894.

Description

St. Mark's Avenue Façade: Concrete foundation; façade is of brick, laid in common bond; basement-level window opening with metal grille; brick front steps with stone treads and metal railings; large main entrance opening containing wood doors and a transom, and with a metal roll gate with housing, motor box, and conduit; two pointed-arch window openings with metal window grilles and header-brick voussoirs; metal-and-glass sign box; metal and glass light fixtures flanking the main entrance opening; oculus with a header-brick border over the main entrance; white cross in painted header brick near the parapet apex; stone cornerstone. West Façade: Parged; projecting brick chimney breast; brick chimney; basement and first-floor window openings with metal grilles; air-conditioning condenser units on raised metal platforms; metal air-conditioning ductwork. East Façade: Parged; stairs to basement entrance; window openings with metal grilles. Site Features: Chain-link fences at east and west areaways; air-conditioning condensers in west areaway; front areaway with planting beds, metal lamp posts, and large box sign.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

889 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lot 1222/56

Date: c.1898-1903 (NB 1591-1890)

Architect: P.J. Lauritzen

Original Owner: Nicholas Toerge

Type: Townhouse

Style/Ornament: Beaux-Arts

Materials: Limestone main façade; brick secondary west façade

Stories: Four

History

This residence, completed at a time when improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area, was designed by P.J. Lauritzen. Although the house appears to have been designed in 1890—the year in which its Buildings Department application was filed—its construction may have been delayed by the Panic of 1893, as it appears not to have been constructed before 1898. With its symmetrical, limestone façade, columns, balustrades, cartouches, Palladian opening, low entrance, and mansard roof with dormers, the house is an excellent example of Beaux Arts-style architecture. Among its residents was Dr. William Linder, a native of Hungary who served as chief surgeon of two Brooklyn hospitals and, during the 1930s, as the president of the Kings County Medical Society. Upon his death in 1945, Dr. Linder left an estate of nearly \$2.5 million. Although the house remains well-preserved, it has experienced some alterations, including the removal of a historic projecting sill at the fourth floor of the main façade, and the removal of a balustraded parapet that once sat atop the cornice.

Description

St. Mark's Avenue Façade: Four stories; three bays; bush-hammered, rusticated ground floor, with smooth-faced stone on the upper façade; low stone balustrades extending from the front of the house into the areaway; low stone stoop with understoop opening; carved ornament on the main-entrance reveal; main-entrance surround with rope and egg-and-dart moldings; main-entrance portico featuring freestanding and engaged columns with ornate capitals supporting an entablature with foliate ornament; basement entrance east of the portico; metal basement and first-floor window grilles; first-floor window surrounds featuring egg-and-dart moldings and projecting sills; second-floor balcony supported by scrolled brackets, with a balustrade and parapet decorated with foliate ornament; Palladian opening at the second floor, featuring a round-headed central opening separated from the flanking square-headed openings by engaged columns, all beneath a denticulated molding and crowned by a large central cartouche; incised spandrel panels between the second- and third-floor windows; tripartite window with molded surrounds, projecting sills, and a central double keystone at the third floor; three fourth-floor window openings, each with a splayed lintel and keystone; denticulated and molded cornice; mansard roof with three dormers, each crowned by an angular pediment; brick chimney with clay pot. **West Façade:** Brown rusticated brick; irregular bay arrangement; stone quoining at the southern end of the façade; stone sills and lintels at the square-headed openings; bullseye window with a header-brick surround at the first floor; Palladian window with stone arch and keystone at second floor; gambrelled parapet. **Alterations:** Replacement sashes on the Bergen Street and west facades; metal stoop railings; replacement main-entrance door, with light fixtures and intercom panel attached to its frame; metal gate at the basement entrance; removal of continuous projecting sill at the fourth floor of the main façade; removal of balustraded parapet above the cornice; rooftop television antenna and satellite dishes; non-matching brick at the southern end of the west façade's first floor; areaway posts parged; basement, stoop, areaway posts, and first-floor portion of façade painted. **Site Features:** Brick posts with finials at the front areaway border; metal picket fence; planting beds; concrete pavement.

Significant References

E.B. Hyde & Company, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903); Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Co., 1898-99); "Dr. Linder is Dead; Brooklyn Surgeon," *New York Times* (August 13, 1945), 19; "Left \$2,468,258 Estate," *New York Times* (August 30, 1950), 38; *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (August 2, 1890), 169; New York City Division of Taxation photographs c.1940; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901 St. Mark's Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48

Date: c.1910 (NB 1803-1910)

Architect: Axel S. Hedman

Original Owner: Edward J. Maguire

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Limestone facades; galvanized iron cornices

Stories: Three and basement

These six remarkably well-preserved Renaissance Revival-style houses retain nearly all of their

historic features, including their stoops with balustrades, cornices, and ornament. Designed by prolific Brooklyn architect Axel Hedman and built around 1910, the houses also feature full-height, three-window-wide projecting bays, which are bowed at the central houses. Although the main façade of the easternmost house mirrors the westernmost house in the location of its entrance and bay window, all of the other houses have their entrances at the western end of their facades. This row has had many distinguished residents: in the 1920s, No. 897 was home to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright; the City's Assistant Corporation Counsel, Joseph P. Reilly, lived at No. 895 in the 1930s, and Dr. S. J. Bernstein, a noted otolaryngologist, occupied 893 St. Mark's Avenue at the time of his death, in 1935.

891 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, angled projecting bay; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop with wide landing and balustrade; basement entrance east of the stoop; metal-and-glass main-entrance gate and transom grille with ornate metal tracery; main entrance surround with an egg-and-dart molding and foliate ornament within its entablature; main-entrance overdoor featuring a carved cartouche and foliate ornament; egg-and-dart molding surrounding the central first-floor window on the projecting bay; foliate and scallop ornament within panels over the first-floor windows; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and third floors of the projecting bay; projecting molded sill at the central second-floor opening of the projecting bay; projecting molding above the second-floor windows on the projecting bay; window surround with molded lintel crowned by foliate ornament at the westernmost second-floor opening; paneled, denticulated, and modillioned cornice with consoles. **Alterations:** Replacement sashes; storm windows at the first, second, and third floors; first-floor window grilles; replacement door and light fixture at the basement entrance; light fixture attached to the soffit of the main entrance recess; areaway wall and stoop painted. **Site Features:** Stone areaway wall with posts and a metal picket fence and gate; metal lamp post; planting bed; concrete pavement.

893 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, angled projecting bay; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop with wide landing and balustrade; basement entrance east of the stoop; metal-and-glass main-entrance gate and transom grille with ornate metal tracery; main entrance surround composed of paneled pilasters beneath an elaborate overdoor with a swan's-neck pediment, cartouche, and foliate ornament; elaborate window surround at the central first-floor window opening on the projecting bay, composed of paneled pilasters, foliate ornament, and a swan's-neck pediment; foliate ornament over the other two first-floor windows; incised spandrel panels beneath the two outer second-floor window openings on the projecting bay; continuous projecting molding above the second-floor openings on the projecting bay; continuous projecting, molded sill at the third floor of the projecting bay; projecting, molded sill at the central second-floor opening of the projecting bay; window surround at the westernmost second-floor opening with a projecting, molded sill and projecting lintel crowned by foliate ornament; modillioned and denticulated cornice with cartouches and consoles. **Alterations:** Replacement sashes; storm sashes at the first, second, and third floors; first-floor window grilles; replacement door and light fixture at the basement entrance; light fixture attached to the façade east of the main entrance; stoop painted. **Site Features:** Metal picket fence and gate; stone gate posts; concrete pavement; metal lamp post; planting bed.

895 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, bowed projection; stone stoop with wide landing and balustrade; basement entrance east of the stoop; metal-and-glass main-entrance gate and transom grille with ornate metal tracery; molded main entrance surround crowned by foliate ornament within a round-headed panel, beneath a projecting, molded second-floor sill; carved shields and foliate ornament over the first-floor windows; molded window surrounds at the first-floor, including a bead-and-reel molding at the central window; incised panels below the second-floor openings on the bowed projection; projecting moldings over the first- and second-floor openings on the bowed projection;

projecting, molded sill below the central second-floor opening on the bowed projection; continuous, projecting molded sill at the third floor of the bowed projection; molded window surround and lintel, crowned by a carved cartouche and foliate ornament, at the westernmost second-floor window; modillioned and denticulated cornice with consoles. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor metal window grilles; replacement wood-and-glass door and light fixture at the basement entrance; light fixture attached to the central panel at the second floor of the bowed projection; stoop painted. Site Features: Stone areaway wall with posts and metal picket fence; metal gate; metal lamp post; concrete pavement; planting bed.

897 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, bowed projection; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop with wide landing and balustrade; basement entrance east of the stoop; metal-and-glass main-entrance gate and transom grille with ornate metal tracery; molded main entrance surround crowned by foliate ornament within a round-headed panel, beneath a projecting, molded second-floor sill; molded first-floor window surrounds, including a bead-and-reel molding at the central first-floor window; carved cartouches and foliate ornament over the first-floor windows; incised spandrel panels below the second-floor openings on the bowed projection; projecting moldings over the first- and second-floor openings on the bowed projection; projecting, molded sill below the central second-floor opening on the bowed projection; continuous, projecting molded sill below the third-floor openings on the bowed projection; molded window surround and lintel crowned by a carved cartouche at the westernmost second-floor window; modillioned and denticulated cornice with cartouches and consoles. Alterations: Replacement sashes; two light fixtures attached to the main-entrance reveal; front steps painted. Site Features: Stone areaway wall with posts and metal picket fence; metal gate; concrete walkway; planting bed.

899 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height angled projecting bay; wood window brickmolds; stone stoop with wide landing and balustrade; basement entrance east of the stoop; metal-and-glass main-entrance gate and transom grille with ornate metal tracery; main-entrance surround composed of paneled pilasters beneath an elaborate overdoor with a swan's-neck pediment and foliate ornament; elaborate surround at the central first-floor window on the projecting bay composed of paneled pilasters, foliate ornament, and a swan's-neck pediment; carved foliate ornament over the outer first-floor windows; incised spandrel panels beneath the two outer second-floor windows on the projecting bay; continuous projecting molding above the second-floor windows on the projecting bay; continuous projecting, molded sill at the third floor of the projecting bay; projecting, molded sill at the central second-floor window on the projecting bay; shouldered window surround at the westernmost second-floor window opening with a projecting, molded sill and a cartouche crowning the projecting lintel; modillioned and denticulated cornice with consoles, and with panels filled with foliate ornament. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor window grilles; replacement door and light fixture at basement entrance; front steps replaced with brick risers and granite treads. Site Features: Metal picket fence and gate; stone gate posts; metal lamp post; concrete walkway; planting bed.

901 St. Mark's Avenue Four bays, including a three-window-wide, full-height, angled projecting bay; stone stoop with wide landing and balustrade; basement entrance west of the stoop; metal-and-glass main-entrance gate and transom grille with ornate metal tracery; main entrance surround with an egg-and-dart molding, and with foliate ornament within its entablature, below an overdoor with a carved cartouche and foliate ornament; cartouches and foliate ornament within panels over the first-floor windows; bead-and-reel molded surround at the central first-floor window; carved cartouche within the spandrel area between the central first-floor and second-floor windows on the projecting bay; continuous, projecting molded sills at the first and third floors of the projecting bay; projecting molded sill at the central second-floor window on the projecting bay; projecting molding above the second-floor windows on the projecting bay; molded window surround and lintel crowned by foliate ornament at the easternmost second-floor window; modillioned and denticulated cornice with cartouches and consoles. East Façade:

Common-bond brick; square-headed openings in an irregular bay arrangement. Alterations: Replacement sashes; first-floor window grilles; replacement door and gate, and light fixture at the basement entrance; front steps replaced with brick risers and granite treads; front landing resurfaced with granite; brick wall with granite coping at eastern border of areaway. Site Features: Stone areaway wall with posts and a metal picket fence; metal gate; metal lamp post; planting bed; tile and brick pavers.

Significant References

“Dr. Max Erdheim” (Obituary), *New York Times* (December 10, 1939), 71; “Dr. S.J. Bernstein” (Obituary), *New York Times* (April 3, 1935), 23; “Enright, Ill, Ordered Home by Physician,” *New York Times* (March 26, 1925), 1; “Joseph P. Reilly, City Official, Dead,” *New York Times* (February 23, 1933), 17; “M’Laughlin Breaks with Enright over Missing Records,” *New York Times* (January 13, 1926), 1; “Mrs. Enright Loses \$3,000 in Jewelry,” *New York Times* (November 16, 1921), 1; “New \$20,000 Home Gift to Enright?” *New York Times* (August 25, 1919), 4; “Secret Crime Lists Taken by Enright,” *New York Times* (January 6, 1926), 1; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.

903, 905 (a/k/a 144 Kingston Avenue) St. Mark’s Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block/Lots 1222/47, 46

Date: c.1901 (NB 1505-1901)

Architect: Johnson & Helmler

Original Owner: B. Gallagher

Type: Row houses

Style/Ornament: Renaissance Revival

Materials: Brick and limestone facades

Stories: Three and basement

History

These two classically inspired houses are mirror images of each other and retain nearly all of their original elements. Among their most noteworthy features are their shared limestone portico with paired entrances and stoops, Ionic columns, and roof balustrade. The houses appear to have been constructed by Bernard J. Gallagher, “a prominent figure in Brooklyn Democratic politics during the Nineties,” according to the *New York Times*. Later, No. 903 was occupied by Bernard’s son, George Gallagher, who was on the board of the Brooklyn Edison Company and was a director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The houses were constructed during the period in which improvements in transportation hastened the construction of hundreds of exceptionally fine brick and stone row houses, as well as some freestanding mansions, in the Crown Heights area.

Description

903 St. Mark’s Avenue Three-window-wide, full-height, bowed projection at the building’s southwestern corner; easternmost second- and third-floor portion of façade is of Philadelphia brick, while remainder of the façade is of limestone; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes at the first, second, and third floors; curved sashes on the bowed projection; limestone stoop with granite steps, shared with No. 905; understoop opening with metal gate; round-headed opening on front of stoop cheek wall with a keystone and molded extrados trim; limestone entrance portico, shared with No. 905, featuring freestanding Ionic columns, pilasters, and a roof with a molded cornice and balustrade; pair of wood-and-glass paneled main entrance doors, below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; rusticated basement on bowed projection; metal

basement window grilles; projecting stone window surrounds with molded lintels, denticulated at the first floor; modillioned and denticulated metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding, which wraps around to the west and rear facades, and engages that of No. 905. West Façade: Philadelphia brick; two bays at the first floor; three bays at the second and third floors; stone lintels and projecting sills. Rear Façade: Philadelphia brick; wood window brickmolds; stone lintels and projecting stone sills; metal downspout. Alterations: Replacement window sashes at the basement; doorbell panel attached to façade next to understoop opening; metal light fixture attached to main-entrance transom bar; storm sashes on the rear façade; metal fence installed atop areaway wall. Site Features: Brick areaway wall with stone coping and posts; metal gate; metal lamp post; planting beds; metal gate at west areaway; concrete pavement.

905 St. Mark's Avenue Three-window-wide, full-height, bowed projection at the building's southeastern corner; westernmost second- and third-floor portion of façade is of Philadelphia brick, while remainder of façade is of limestone; one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes; curved sashes on the bowed projection; limestone stoop with granite steps, shared with No. 903; understoop opening with metal gate; round-headed opening on front of stoop cheek wall with a keystone and molded extrados trim; limestone entrance portico, shared with No. 903, featuring freestanding Ionic columns, pilasters, and a roof with a molded cornice and balustrade; pair of wood-and-glass paneled main entrance doors, below a denticulated wood transom bar and wood transom window; rusticated basement on bowed projection; metal basement window grilles; projecting stone window surrounds with molded lintels, denticulated at the first floor; modillioned and denticulated metal cornice with egg-and-dart molding, which wraps to the east and rear facades and engages that of No. 903. East Façade: Three bays; Philadelphia brick, with rusticated stone basement and stone trim; metal window grille at the basement floor; projecting central bay with stone quoining and projecting stone window surrounds; bracketed segmental pediment over the first-floor window; molded lintel over the second-floor window; three-window-wide bowed projection at the northeast corner of the house, featuring metal basement window grilles, and wood brickmolds at the first-, second-, and third-floor windows. Rear Façade: Philadelphia brick; wood window brickmolds; stone lintels and projecting stone sills; metal downspout; single-story brick ell with stone lintels and sills, and metal window grilles. Alterations: Metal storm sashes at the westernmost second- and third-floor windows on the St. Mark's Avenue façade, and on the east and rear facades; doorbell panel attached to main façade next to the understoop opening; metal front gate; addition to rear ell covered with siding; chain-link fence in the rear yard. Site Features: Brick wall with stone coping and posts, metal lamp post, planting beds, and concrete pavement at the front areaway; metal picket fence with gate at east areaway.

Significant Reference

"George Gallagher Dead in Brooklyn," *New York Times* (January 15, 1935), 19; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) applications files.



Figure 1
George B. and Susan Elkins House
1375 Dean Street
Architect not determined, c.1855-69
Photo: Michael Caratzas



Figure 2
Dean Sage House
839 St. Mark's Avenue, a/k/a 127 - 143 Brooklyn Avenue
Russell Sturgis, c.1870, with twentieth-century additions
Photo: Michael Caratzas



Figure 3
1208 Dean Street
Architect not determined, c. 1869-1880
Door surround detail
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 4
1386-1394 Dean Street
Architect not determined, c.1876
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 5
1218-1228 Dean Street
William Rofs, c.1877
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 6
98-104 Brooklyn Avenue
Amzi Hill, c.1885
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 7
1450-52 Pacific Street
George Damen, c.1882
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 8
855 and 857 St. Mark's Avenue
Montrose Morris, c.1892
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 9
869 and 871 St. Mark's Avenue
Architect not determined, c.1893-98
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 10
Union United Methodist Church (former New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church)
101 New York Avenue, a/k/a 1270-1276 Dean Street
J.C. Cady & Company, 1889-91
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 11

Bedford Central Presbyterian Church (former Bedford Presbyterian Church)

1198-1200 Dean Street, a/k/a 593-607 Nostrand Avenue

Arthur Bates Jennings, c.1897; addition attrib. Dodge & Morrison with Kenneth Murchison, c. 1906

Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 12
The Union League Club
19-29 Rogers Avenue, a/k/a 19-29 Grant Square, 1353-1363 Bedford Avenue, 1122 Dean Street
Peter J. Lauritzen, c.1889
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 13
John and Elizabeth Truslow House
96 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1331-1343 Dean Street
Parfitt Brothers, 1887-88
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 14
118-120 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1235 Bergen Street
Henry B. Hill, c.1893
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 15
1164-1182 Dean Street
George P. Chappell, c.1889
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 16
889 St. Mark's Avenue
Peter J. Lauritzen, c.1898-1903
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 17
1374-1384 Dean Street
Axel Hedman, c.1909
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 18
1146-1150 Dean Street
George P. Chappell, c.1891
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 19
1227-1235 Dean Street
Albert E. White, c.1891
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 20
1257-1265 Dean Street
Albert E. White, c. 1892
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 21
1459-1467 Pacific Street
Langston & Dahlander, c.1891
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 22
1395 Dean Street
Waid & Cranford, c.1901
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 23
Hebron French-Speaking Seventh-Day Adventist Church (former First Church of Christ Scientist)
100 New York Avenue, a/k/a 1256-1268 Dean Street
Henry Ives Cobb, c. 1909-10
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 24
The Imperial Apartments
1327-1339 Bedford Avenue, a/k/a 1182-1198 Pacific Street, 1327-1339 Grant Square
Montrose W. Morris, 1892
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 25
The Bedfordshire Apartments
1200 Pacific Street
Montrose W. Morris, c.1891
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 26
1341 Bedford Avenue, a/k/a 1341 Grant Square
George P. Chappell, c.1888
Photo: Michael Caratzas



Figure 27
95 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1345 Dean Street
Albert E. White and George F. Roosen, c.1902
Photo: Michael Caratzas



Figure 28
1353 Dean Street
Albert E. White and George F. Roosen, c.1902
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 29
The Granleden Apartments
1149-1153 and 1155-1157 Dean Street
Axel Hedman, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 30
71-75 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1392-1394 Pacific Street and 1402-1404 Pacific Street
Parfitt Brothers, c.1905
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 31
1278-1282 Bergen Street
Michael D. McLaughlin, c.1896
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 32
1422-1430 Pacific Street
Robert C. Gillen, Jr., c.1897
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 33
1259 - 1259A and 1261 - 1261A Bergen Street
Louis Berger & Company, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 34
St. Marks Garden Apartments
805-821 St. Mark's Avenue aka 1206-1216 Bergen Street
William I. Hohaus, c.1924
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 35
Westminster Hall Apartments
840-850 St. Mark's Avenue, a/k/a 148 Brooklyn Avenue
Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 1926
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 36
97-105 Brooklyn Avenue, a/k/a 1346 Dean Street
Seelig & Finkelstein, c.1931
Photo: Michael Caratzas



Figure 37
1292-96 Pacific Street
Maxwell A. Cantor, 1927-28
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 38
The Excelsior Apartments
787-803 St. Mark's Avenue, a/k/a 1188-1204 Bergen Street
Cohn Brothers, c.1928
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 39
The Pierre Apartments
907-933 Prospect Place
Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 1933-36
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 40
1406-10 Pacific Street
Springsteen & Goldhammer, c.1921
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 41
Cecil Court
1451 Pacific Street
Edward M. Adelson, c.1923
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 42
122-134 Brooklyn Avenue
Eric O. Holmgren, c.1918
Photo: Donald Presa



Figure 43
828 St. Mark's Avenue
Slee & Bryson, 1919-20
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 44
935-947 Prospect Place
A. White Pierce, 1920-22
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 45
1230 Dean Street
Adolph Goldberg, 1923-24
Photo: Donald Presa