

DESIGNATION REPORT

# Central Sunset Park Historic District



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## DESIGNATION REPORT

# Central Sunset Park Historic District

## LOCATION

Borough of Brooklyn

## LANDMARK TYPE

Historic District

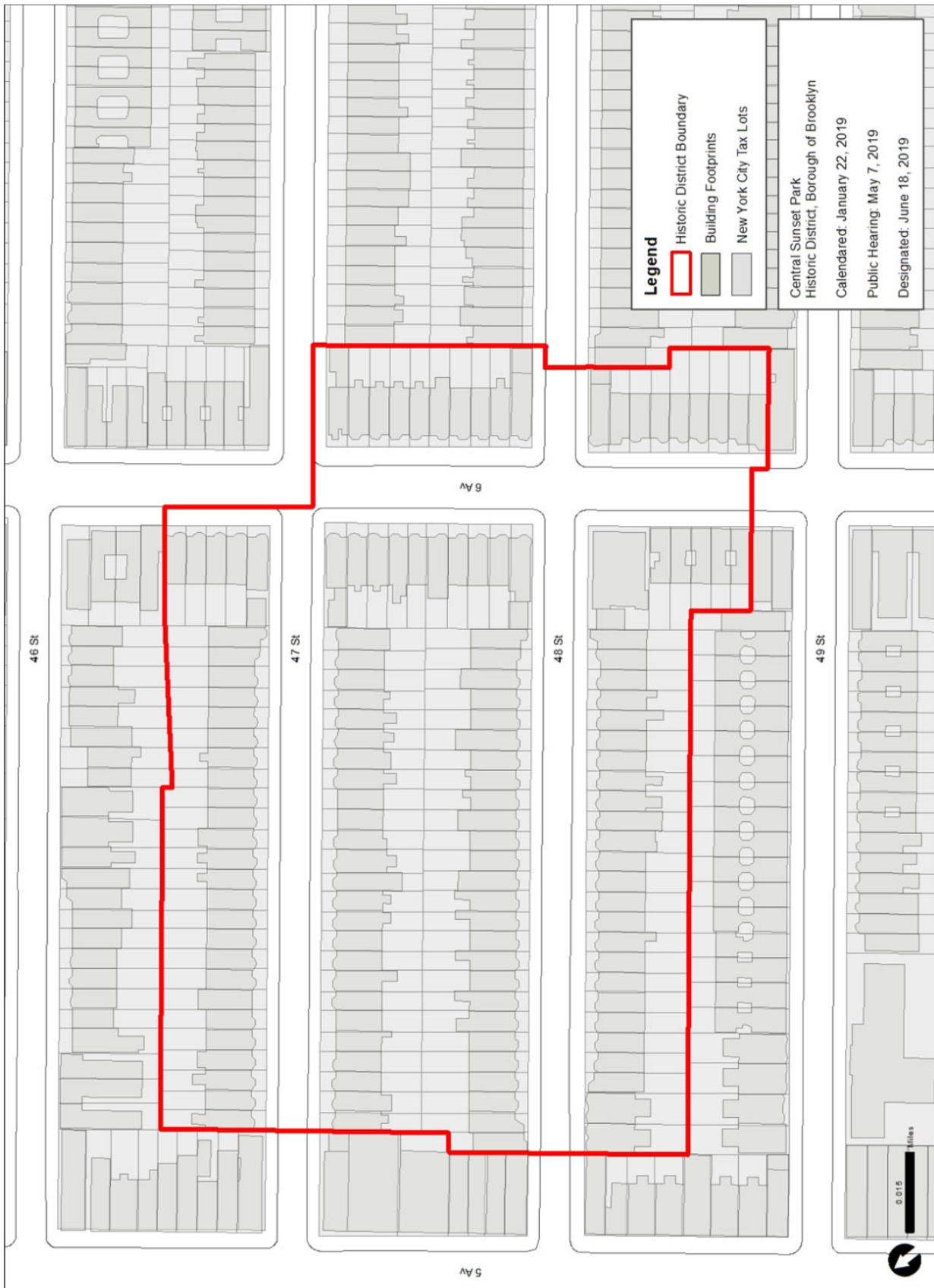
## SIGNIFICANCE

Consisting almost entirely of two-story row houses built between 1897 and 1907 in the Renaissance Revival style, the Central Sunset Park Historic District is a remarkably cohesive and well-preserved collection of more than 140 buildings representing Sunset Park's transformation into a working- and middle-class community at the turn of the 20th century.

# Table of Contents

## Central Sunset Park Historic District

<b>5</b>	<b>Central Sunset Park Historic District Map</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Testimony at the Public Hearing</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Boundary Description</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>The Historical and Architectural Development of Central Sunset Park Historic District</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Findings and Designation</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Illustrations</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Building Descriptions</b>
	47th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
35	North Side (odd numbers)
59	South Side (even numbers)
	47th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues
85	South Side (even numbers)
	48th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
86	North Side (odd numbers)
111	South Side (even numbers)
	48th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues
136	North Side (odd numbers)
136	South Side (even numbers)
	Sixth Avenue between 46th and 47th Streets
137	West Side (even numbers)
	Sixth Avenue between 47th and 48th Streets
143	West Side (even numbers)
153	East Side (odd numbers)
	Sixth Avenue between 48th and 49th Streets
165	West Side (even numbers)
172	East Side (odd numbers)
<b>182</b>	<b>Architects' Appendix</b>



## Central Sunset Park Historic District

## Boundary Description and Sidewalk Materials

### Designation List 513 LP-2624

**Calendared:** January 22, 2019

**Public Hearing:** May 7, 2019

On May 7, 2019, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Central Sunset Park Historic District (Item No. 3). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Twenty-seven people spoke in favor of the proposed designation, including Councilmember Carlos Menchaca and representatives from the Historic Districts Council, the New York Landmarks Conservancy, the Society for the Architecture of the City, and the Sunset Park Business Improvement District. There were no speakers in opposition to the proposed designation. The Commission also received 46 written submissions in favor of the proposed designation, including from Assemblymember Felix Ortiz, and two written submissions in opposition to the proposed designation.

The Central Sunset Park Historic District consists of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and 47th Street and extending easterly across Sixth Avenue and along the southern curblineline of 47th Street to a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 4701 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 47th Street), southerly along said line and the eastern property lines of 4701 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 47th Street) to 4721 Sixth Avenue (aka 601 48th Street) to the northern curblineline of 48th Street, westerly along the northern curblineline of 48th Street to a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 4801 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 48th Street), southerly along said line and the eastern property lines of 4801 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 48th Street) to 4807 Sixth Avenue, easterly along part of the northern property line of 4809 Sixth Avenue, southerly along the eastern property lines of 4809 to 4817 Sixth Avenue; westerly along the southern property line of 4817 Sixth Avenue to the eastern curblineline of Sixth Avenue; northerly along the eastern curblineline of Sixth Avenue to a point on a line extending easterly from the southern property line of 4818 Sixth Avenue, westerly across Sixth Avenue along said line and the southern property line of 4818 Sixth Avenue, northerly along the western property lines of 4818 to 4814 Sixth Avenue, westerly along part of the southern property line of 4812 Sixth Avenue and the southern property lines of 572 to 512 48th Street, northerly along the western property line of 512 48th Street continuing across 48th Street and along the western property line of 511 48th Street, easterly along the northern property

line of 511 48th Street, northerly along part of the western property line of 513 48th Street and the western property line of 514 47th Street continuing across 47th Street and along the western property line of 515 47th Street, easterly along the northern property lines of 515 to 551 47th Street, southerly along part of the eastern property line of 551 47th Street, easterly along the northern property lines of 553 to 571 47th Street and 4614 Sixth Avenue to the western curbline of Sixth Avenue, and southerly along the western curbline of Sixth Avenue and across 47th Street to the place of beginning.

The historic district is not characterized by the presence of historic sidewalk materials.

## Summary

### Central Sunset Park Historic District

The Central Sunset Park Historic District is a well-preserved collection of more than 140 buildings representing Sunset Park's transformation into a working- and middle-class community at the turn of the 20th century. It is remarkably cohesive, consisting almost entirely of two-story row houses and small flats buildings built between 1897 and 1907 in the Renaissance Revival style.

Extending along portions of 47th and 48th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, as well as adjacent portions of Sixth Avenue, the district was formerly farmland belonging to the Van Pelt and Bergen families. Although ferry, steam, and horsecar lines had opened nearby by the mid-1880s, the district remained entirely undeveloped at that time, with little infrastructure and daunting topography. At the behest of several large local landowners, funding was approved in 1889 for infrastructure improvements in the area, and by 1892, the City of Brooklyn was taking steps to open streets in the historic district. Transportation improvements, especially the extension of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad along Third Avenue in 1893, were additional catalysts for development. Most of the land for the large recreational grounds called Sunset Park was purchased by the City of Brooklyn in 1891, and although it would remain unfinished for many years, it was already an important neighborhood amenity by the mid-1890s. The growth of shipping and manufacturing along the Sunset Park waterfront starting in the 1890s was another factor in the district's development and its early population.

Unlike elite residential districts being

constructed elsewhere in Brooklyn at the time, Central Sunset Park was solidly middle class from its start. Most of its dwellings were constructed as two-family houses, which enabled owners to easily rent out their second floors to help cover expenses. These houses were joined, starting in 1905, by a small number of flats buildings, which catered to families who could not afford, or did not want, a house of their own. Although all of the district's row houses and flats buildings were executed in the classically inspired Renaissance Revival style, there is considerable variety among them, with some faced in limestone, others brownstone, and one row in brick. Uniting these houses is their shared classical vocabulary, fine craftsmanship, and excellent state of preservation.

Most workers residing in the historic district during its early years were engaged in skilled labor or office work, or had small businesses. They included Eastern European Jewish families, as well as immigrants from Italy, Germany, England, Scandinavia, and Syria. Families of Scottish background likely worshipped in the neo-Gothic-style Park Presbyterian Church, built in 1921 on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and 48th Street. Between 1910 and 1940, Norwegians became the district's major ethnic group, with many employed in building construction or along the waterfront, as Sunset Park grew into the city's largest Scandinavian community. Syrians would also become one of the district's largest ethnic groups, with many involved in the importing and retailing of lace, linens, kimonos, and rugs.

Although Sunset Park was negatively impacted by redlining, suburbanization, and the decline of waterfront industry following World War II, new residents revitalized the community as it evolved from majority white to majority Latino and Asian. These included Puerto Ricans who settled in Sunset Park starting in the 1950s as well as Chinese, Mexican, Ecuadorian, and Dominican immigrants



who began arriving in large numbers in the 1980s. Today, the Central Sunset Park Historic District appears much as it did in the early 20th century, representing one of the largest collections of well-preserved historic row houses in Sunset Park, containing some of the neighborhood's most distinctive streetscapes, and recalling its origins and history as a middle-class community.

# Historical and Architectural Development

## Central Sunset Park Historic District

### Early History of the Area<sup>1</sup>

The Central Sunset Park Historic District lies in the central portion of the Sunset Park neighborhood, which stretches from Green-Wood Cemetery southward to Bay Ridge, and from the Brooklyn shoreline eastward to Ninth Avenue and the neighborhood of Borough Park. Formerly known simply as the Eighth Ward or as part of South Brooklyn or Bay Ridge, Sunset Park adopted its present name by the 1960s.<sup>2</sup> Until the early 2000s, the neighborhood extended past Green-Wood Cemetery to Prospect Avenue, but in recent years, the area north of the cemetery has come to be known as South Slope and the neighborhood west of the cemetery, approximately between 25th and 36th Streets, as Greenwood Heights.<sup>3</sup>

Before Europeans' arrival in New York City, the Sunset Park area was occupied by Canarsee Native Americans. They were among several Algonquin-speaking groups comprising the Lenape people, whose territory extended from the Upper Hudson Valley to Delaware Bay. The Canarsee lived in loosely organized, relatively autonomous groups in seasonal campsites and farming communities, moving with the seasons to obtain their food supply of seafood in the spring, bean and maize crops in the fall, and small game in the winter. They developed an extensive network of trails throughout Brooklyn, with their main pathway beginning at Fulton Ferry on the East River waterfront. From there, it followed the approximate routes of present-day Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue to Atlantic Avenue, where a branch headed

southwesterly toward Gowanus Bay, the Sunset Park waterfront, and ultimately, Bay Ridge. There were at least two Canarsee settlements in Sunset Park: one along this waterfront pathway, near Third Avenue and 37th Street; and the other four blocks to the east, along a separate Canarsee route that extended northward to the main trail and southward to the Fort Hamilton area.

The earliest-known European to visit the area was the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, who sailed into New York Bay in 1524. In 1609, Englishman Henry Hudson, backed by the Dutch East India Company, explored the river that now bears his name and opened the region to Dutch colonization. The Canarsee had developed an extensive trading network with other native groups, and they initially traded with Dutch and English settlers as well. But by the 1640s, the colonists were overtaking and displacing them. Never large in number, the Canarsee were devastated by the introduction of European diseases and armed conflict—including Kieft's War of 1643-46, which began with a massacre instigated by the Dutch director-general of the New Netherland colony—as well as land agreements based on European concepts of property ownership that were completely foreign to them.<sup>4</sup> Although some Canarsee remained at their settlement near Third Avenue into the 1670s, their few remaining members left Brooklyn by the 1700s.

Under the Dutch, present-day Brooklyn consisted of six separate towns, including Brooklyn (founded in 1646) and New Utrecht (1657) to its south. The Sunset Park neighborhood sat at the far southern end of the town of Brooklyn near the New Utrecht border, which was located around 60th Street. New Utrecht also adjoined southern Brooklyn on its east, along a border extending northward from around Seventh Avenue and 60th Street to Ninth Avenue and 37th Street.<sup>5</sup> Under the Dutch, long narrow farms were laid out rising

steeply from the Sunset Park waterfront eastward toward the New Utrecht border.

Although the 1664 surrender of New Netherland colony to England had little impact on daily life in the area, the English did improve the former Canarsee pathway along the Sunset Park waterfront starting in 1704. Following much the same route as the Canarsee trail from Atlantic Avenue through Park Slope, the new Gowanus or “Coast” Road ran a crooked course toward Fourth Avenue and 36th Street, where it met an east-west route called Martense’s Lane. From there it continued southward, running between Second and Third Avenues from 39th Street to the New Utrecht line.<sup>6</sup> Both Gowanus Road and Martense’s Lane played crucial roles in the Battle of Long Island, the first major battle of the Revolutionary War.<sup>7</sup>

Most of the historic district was part of the Van Pelt farm, which was of irregular width of about one to three blocks stretching eastward from the waterfront to the New Utrecht line. The Van Pelt family arrived in New Amsterdam in 1663 and were primarily associated with New Utrecht, where they built a “manor house” that stood in present-day Bensonhurst until the early 1950s.<sup>8</sup> The district’s northern and southern edges were held by members of the Bergen family, who owned most of Sunset Park by the time of the Revolution. Tracing their origins to Hans Hansen Bergen, a Norwegian ship carpenter who emigrated through Holland to New Netherland in 1663, they owned two large homesteads (both demolished) along the Sunset Park waterfront: the DeHart-Bergen House near 37th Street, which was occupied by British officers during the Revolution, and the Johannes Bergen House near 55th Street.<sup>9</sup> As was typical of Brooklyn’s large landowners of the time, both the Van Pelts and Bergens owned slaves.<sup>10</sup> Following full emancipation in New York State in 1827, about 55 African Americans lived in the Sunset Park area.

## Prelude to Development<sup>11</sup>

Although the Sunset Park area was isolated from Manhattan and from Brooklyn’s more populated areas around Fulton Ferry and Brooklyn Heights, changes were occurring by the mid-1800s that would help lay the groundwork for its future development. Brooklyn was chartered as a city in 1834, and five years later, a panel of commissioners charged with laying out its streets, squares, and avenues extended the city’s street grid to its outermost areas, including Sunset Park. Although the streets themselves would not be opened for several decades, the grid would be crucial in guiding future development by facilitating the division of farms into blocks and building lots.

Many visitors were drawn to the area by Green-Wood Cemetery, which opened between Fifth and Ninth Avenues and 21st and 37th Streets in 1840. Envisioned by prominent Brooklynites as an idyllic park-like alternative to gloomy urban graveyards, Green-Wood was a recreational destination as well as a burial ground. New transportation lines were soon created to serve the cemetery: by 1844, daily stage runs had begun between Green-Wood and the East River crossings at Fulton Ferry and Atlantic Avenue, and by 1846, ferry service was initiated between Lower Manhattan and the foot of Hamilton Avenue, where a stagecoach carried visitors to Green-Wood’s entrance.

The formation of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company in 1853 initiated a shift from stagecoaches to streetcars and the dawn of mass transit service in Brooklyn. By the following year, the firm was operating several lines fanning outward from Fulton Ferry, including one traveling down Court Street and Third Avenue, along the Sunset Park waterfront, to Bay Ridge.<sup>12</sup> Early steam railroads in the area functioned primarily as excursion lines, linking the area with popular waterfront resorts to the east starting in the 1860s.<sup>13</sup>

The old Sunset Park farms started being sold off by the mid-19th century. In 1846, a large portion of the Van Pelt farm, including most of the block between 47th and 48th Streets within the historic district, was purchased by Thomas Hunt, a millionaire who was closely involved with the Brooklyn City Railroad.<sup>14</sup> He continued to own this property until his 1878 death, and it was sold off starting in the late 1880s.<sup>15</sup> Around the same time Hunt purchased his property, John F. Delaplaine, described as “a large real estate owner of our city,” bought a parcel encompassing the eastern portion of the block between 47th and 48th Streets and extending eastward across Sixth Avenue. Delaplaine family members sold the property in the early 1890s.<sup>16</sup>

### **Transportation and Infrastructure Improvements, 1887-1893**

In the mid-1880s, what is now the Sunset Park neighborhood was part of Brooklyn’s Eighth Ward, which extended from Prospect Avenue southward to the New Utrecht town line. At that time, practically none of the infrastructure needed to support a dense residential community had been installed, and few streets had been opened or paved. The nearest firehouse was on 19th Street, and the closest bank was on 9th Street, almost 40 blocks north of the historic district.<sup>17</sup>

The area’s first direct link to Lower Manhattan was the 39th Street Ferry, which began running between the Sunset Park waterfront and Whitehall Street in 1887.<sup>18</sup> Two years later, the Fifth Avenue elevated line started operating between the Brooklyn Bridge and 36th Street via Fifth Avenue in Park Slope. At 36th Street, passengers were able to transfer to excursion trains operated by the Brooklyn, Bath & West End and Prospect Park & Coney Island Railroads to the Atlantic seashore.<sup>19</sup>

By this time, property owners in the Sunset

Park area had started demanding infrastructure improvements. In early 1888, a group of large landowners in the Eighth Ward’s southern portion personally delivered to Brooklyn’s mayor “a petition for local improvements. It set forth that there are some 7,500 lots between Third and Ninth Avenues, and 39th and 65th Streets, assessed at over \$1 million, which were unimproved. Pavements, sewers, etc. were wanted,” the *Brooklyn Eagle* reported.<sup>20</sup> The petition asked the government to float \$750,000 in bonds to fund infrastructure and park construction in the area, which would be reimbursed by local property owners through a special assessment levied over a 20-year period. This plan, with few changes, was passed by the state in 1889 as the Eighth Ward Improvement Bill.

Although surveying and preliminary engineering began soon afterward, work was slowed by the almost immediate realization that the amount budgeted for improvements was too small. Even so, by the end of 1890, funding was provided to extend the city’s water mains south of 39th Street.<sup>21</sup>

Transportation upgrades helped lay the groundwork for the area’s development. By 1890, the Brooklyn City Railroad was looking into changing its Third Avenue line to electric power, a technology then in its infancy. One of Brooklyn’s original horsecar lines, it had been converted in 1877 to a steam line powered by “dummy” locomotives, which were small steam engines disguised to look like streetcars in an effort to make them less threatening to horses.<sup>22</sup> Although local residents were concerned that an electrified Third Avenue line would be “even more dangerous to life and limb than the steam dummies,” it was converted by 1892.<sup>23</sup> “The trolley won,” the *Eagle* reported in October of that year, “and the people who opposed it are now nearly all glad that it is there and would not part with it for anything.”<sup>24</sup>

One of the key challenges to installing infrastructure and opening streets in Sunset Park

was its highly irregular topography. This and the primitive condition of area streets were especially thorny issues for the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railway, which was exploring ways to extend the Fifth Avenue Elevated past 38th Street southward to Bay Ridge. In January of 1890, company representative George W. Wingate called the idea of extending the railroad along Fifth Avenue in its unimproved state as “sheer nonsense.... We would be glad to do it if it were an engineering possibility, or feasibility.... [T]here is a knoll at one point 40 feet high and a declivity at another 50 feet deep, making it an expensive feat to build the elevated structure and when completed expensive to operate because of the steep grades.”<sup>25</sup>

Ultimately, the Fifth Avenue line was extended, but by routing it westward along 38th Street to Third Avenue, which it followed to 65th Street in Bay Ridge. The first train on the “Sea Side Elevated Road,” as the Third Avenue extension was called, ran on September 30, 1893. Providing the first rapid transit service south of 38th Street, the elevated was a major catalyst for Sunset Park’s development. Even after the Panic of 1893 slowed building in other parts of Brooklyn to a crawl, the *Eagle* reported that “in the lower sections of the Eighth Ward and in Bay Ridge many fine dwellings for one and two families are being erected.”<sup>26</sup> One recent neighborhood arrival told the *Eagle* in December of 1894:

Until last summer I did not think that I could live outside of New York City and keep in touch with business affairs, and much less find a place where I could reach my business in anything like reasonable time. But on representations of friends I decided to come to Brooklyn and give it a trial. My experience has been far beyond my expectations.... I can make better time with greater comfort than I ever could

when living uptown in New York. I think it will be only a question of a very short time before many other New Yorkers who desire to live in comparative privacy, and who are tired of apartment life, will come to the conclusion that Brooklyn is the place for them to live in.<sup>27</sup>

### **Sunset Park<sup>28</sup>**

Located three blocks north of the historic district, Sunset Park figured prominently in the neighborhood’s development as its major public amenity. It was initially smaller than it is now, consisting of only the four blocks between Fifth and Seventh Avenues and 41st and 43rd Streets, which the City of Brooklyn acquired in 1891. Sunset Park was one of several Brooklyn parks begun at that time, including Winthrop (now Monsignor McGolrick), Bedford (now Brower), and Bushwick Parks. The site was conveyed to the city under mysterious circumstances by Patrick H. Flynn, a contractor and large Brooklyn landowner who, “it is generally understood, sold the park department the site.... [w]ithout consulting the owners. Then he went around and bought up the property at a low figure and is said to have made a good thing out of it,” the *Eagle* reported at the time.<sup>29</sup>

Although the city decided, by 1893, to expand the park southward by buying the blocks between 43rd and 44th Streets, this purchase would not occur until 1904, after Brooklyn joined Manhattan and the other three boroughs to form the consolidated City of New York. In the meantime, the park’s development languished. Construction was also delayed and complicated by the site’s forbidding topography. A *New York Times* reporter visiting the park in 1893 noted that it was “situated on high bluffs, and is only accessible from the rear or from Fifth Avenue and the cross streets by means of 60-foot ladders. It will cost half a million dollars to grade this park and build retaining walls to keep

it from tumbling into the streets.”<sup>30</sup>

Despite its lack of standard amenities, Sunset Park was popular gathering place for local residents. In 1894, another *Times* reporter visited and was enthralled by its vantage point providing “magnificent views of earth and sky and water” stretching from the Rockaways, Coney Island, and the Narrows to “the blue shores of Staten Island and the hills of New Jersey.”<sup>31</sup> By this time, the ladders had been replaced by “rude wooden steps” and it was overseen by a beneficent keeper who perambulated the park dispensing lemonade to its children. Sunset Park was home to a few old horses, who grazed there and occasionally bathed in a pond that no longer exists.<sup>32</sup>

The City of New York undertook some work in Sunset Park in 1899, when it built a six-hole golf course there. This course was heavily used by local golfers, and the park continued to serve as “a popular resort in its unfinished state.”<sup>33</sup> Work accelerated following the acquisition of the blocks between 43rd and 44th Streets, and by 1910, Sunset Park’s grand staircase facing Fifth Avenue, and the rest of the park, were nearing completion. In 1936, the Sunset Play Center (a designated New York City Individual and Interior Landmark), which was largely funded by the Depression-era Works Progress Administration, opened in the park’s eastern half.

### **The Industrial Waterfront**<sup>34</sup>

Another factor in the district’s development and early residential population was the expansion of shipping and manufacturing along the Sunset Park waterfront. In the mid-1880s, the waterfront remained almost completely undeveloped, its only structures standing within a couple of blocks of the 39th Street Ferry. These included the oil refinery of Rufus T. Bush, whose son Irving T. Bush would transform Sunset Park’s waterfront into one of the premier shipping, manufacturing, and warehousing

centers of New York Harbor and the United States.

By the time of Rufus’ death in 1890, his refinery had been acquired by the petroleum conglomerate Standard Oil. Irving, then 21, inherited his father’s position at the company as well as two waterfront lots next to the Bush refinery site, which then lay in ruins. The lots straddled an unfinished pier at the foot of 42nd Street. Soon afterward, Bush quit Standard Oil, and between 1895 and 1897 began improving the pier and constructing six warehouses next to it.

These warehouses formed the seed of a much grander project inspired by Manhattan’s overcrowded piers and Bush’s observation of their inefficiencies: “The ships were on one shore, the railroads on another, and the factories were scattered about the city on any old street without any relation to either kind of transportation. I thought: ‘Why not bring them to one place, and tie the ship, the railroad, the warehouse, and the factory together with ties of railroad tracks?’”<sup>35</sup> Bush’s concept, realized as Bush Terminal, would ultimately constitute the largest complex of its type in New York City, occupying the entire Sunset Park waterfront between 32nd and 51st Streets.

Construction began in 1902 in the area between 42nd and 50th Streets, then described by the *New York Times* as “a wilderness of grassy hills, used chiefly as a dumping ground for refuse.”<sup>36</sup>

Under Bush’s direction, steam shovels leveled these hills and work began on a series of “monster piers”—the largest in New York Harbor—capable of serving oceangoing freighters.<sup>37</sup> Bush Terminal also included state-of-the-art manufacturing lofts, warehouses, refrigerated buildings, power plants, a connecting railroad, and an enormous rail yard stretching from 43rd to 51st Streets, as well as medical, foodservice, banking, and recreational facilities for its workers. By 1920, it had 18 piers and contained more than 5 million square feet of manufacturing space, and it and its

tenants employed more than 30,000 people, many from the surrounding area. As Bush Terminal’s vice president told the *Times*,

South Brooklyn furnishes a fine labor market for skilled and unskilled labor, and both the manufacturer and the employed from abundant experience prefer the conditions of the big city to those of the country.... The housing facilities for the working people are better than they are elsewhere, and Coney Island, the greatest playground in the world, is just behind them.<sup>38</sup>

Bush Terminal was especially busy during the two World Wars, and it would continue to serve as a major manufacturing center into the 1960s. In 1919, it was joined on the waterfront by the massive Brooklyn Army Terminal, which stretches from 58th to 65th Streets and was at its peak during World War II, when more than 3 million troops and 37 million tons of supplies passed through the complex.

### **Development of the Historic District<sup>39</sup>**

The Central Sunset Park Historic District comprises a remarkably cohesive collection of more than 140 buildings, nearly all two-story row houses with basements and stoops constructed between 1897 and 1907 in the Renaissance Revival style.

By 1892, the infrastructure and transportation improvements begun in the area five years earlier were spurring the construction of row houses south of 54th Street within what is now the Sunset Park South Historic District. Row house construction accelerated following the opening of the Fifth Avenue Elevated extension along Third Avenue in the fall of 1893, and two years later, the *Eagle* observed that

Probably no ward in the city has been built up as rapidly as the Eighth Ward. It is only a few years ago that the lower or southern section, bordering on Bay Ridge, was scantily built up and had little population. Now it is different. Large factories have been erected, which give employment to hundreds of men. Fine business blocks now dot the entire region and many fine and homelike buildings adorn every block. The section is singularly favored with railroad facilities.... The lower end of the ward ... has taken on a decidedly metropolitan look.<sup>40</sup>

Recognizing the area’s increasing urbanization and the fire risk that came with it, the City of Brooklyn prohibited the construction of wood-framed buildings in the area south of 39th Street and east of Fifth Avenue in 1895.<sup>41</sup> Construction of the historic district began on the south side of 47th Street in 1897 and jumped to the north side of the street three years later. It expanded to 48th Street in 1901 and Sixth Avenue in 1902.

Nearly all of the district’s houses were built by speculative developers who focused almost exclusively on Sunset Park during this period of rapid growth. Many of them, like Samuel Tate, were immigrants who started out as carpenters or masons. Tate was born in Ireland, served a carpenter’s apprenticeship there, and worked in that trade after coming to the U.S. in his 20s. He began developing row houses in the southern section of Sunset Park in 1899 before building four rows on 48th Street between 1902 and 1906.<sup>42</sup> Munroe Stiner, who developed two rows on Sixth Avenue, was born in New York, learned carpentry with the firm of John H. French & Brother—which also constructed houses in the district—“and throughout much of his life,” according to a 1905 profile, “has been identified with building operations, either in

practical construction or as a speculator.”<sup>43</sup> By contrast, Morris Green, an Austrian immigrant whose company developed 30 houses in the historic district from 1905 to 1907, appears to have been a builder for only a few years. Census records described him as a skirt manufacturer in 1900 and as a maker of silk petticoats in 1910. Like many Sunset Park developers, Green chose to settle in the neighborhood, moving his family from Williamsburg to 552 48th Street, one of the houses he developed in the historic district.

Before the advent of architects’ licensing in the early 20th century, the term “architect” was more ambiguous than it is today. Few of the men credited as architects in the historic district received formal training, either in an academic setting or in the office of an established architect; most probably began their careers as apprentices to carpenters or masons. Although professionally trained architects were practicing in Brooklyn by the 1880s, they tended to work in more exclusive areas than Sunset Park. Most of the historic district’s architects were working within what historian Andrew S. Dolkart calls Brooklyn’s “builder tradition” established earlier in the 19th century, in which masons and carpenters, working with stonecutters and craftsmen, created fine residential blocks in neighborhoods like Boerum Hill, Cobble Hill, Clinton Hill, and Fort Greene.<sup>44</sup>

In Sunset Park, “it is unclear just how much of the facade design and detail can be attributed” to those credited as its architects, according to Dolkart, who notes that they were probably primarily responsible for interior layout and structural work.<sup>45</sup> Henry L. Spicer, named as architect of five houses built on the north side of 47th Street in 1900, identified himself early in his career as a master carpenter. The career of William Rexer, developer and architect of nine houses built on Sixth Avenue in 1902, is illustrative of the blurred boundaries between architects, developers, and builders at that

time, as well as the key role played by craftsmen in the creation of row house facades. Rexer was born in Germany, where he took courses in architecture and design, then apprenticed and worked as a stonecutter before settling in Brooklyn in his 20s. With a partner, he founded a stonecutting business near the Gowanus Canal, which “contracted for the stone work for many buildings, also fronts and stoops of houses.”<sup>46</sup> Following the dissolution of this business in his late 30s, Rexer decided to become a developer, and soon began building in Sunset Park.

Central Sunset Park is unusual among the city’s historic row house districts, which are dominated by single-family homes, in that its most common building type is the two-family house. Two-story, two-family row houses were recognized as a distinct building type by the late 1880s, and they were constructed throughout the district from its earliest years of development.<sup>47</sup> Marketed to less-affluent buyers than the single-family homes of other districts, the ubiquity of two-family row houses in Central Sunset Park underscore both the district’s, and the wider neighborhood’s, origins as a middle-class community.

Two-family houses were popular for several reasons.<sup>48</sup> Their main appeal to homebuyers was their affordability: owners and their families could occupy the first floor of the house while renting out its second floor, which contained its own parlor, bedrooms, dining room, and kitchen, to help cover their mortgage and other expenses. Generally appearing indistinguishable from single-family row houses of the time, two-family houses also shielded their owners and renters from contemporary taboos against apartment living.<sup>49</sup> In 1901, the *Eagle* observed that two-family houses 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.”<sup>50</sup>



Developers liked them because they could be built quickly and easily, differing little in their construction from single-family houses.

More than 70 houses in the Central Sunset Park Historic District were credited to Thomas Bennett, one of Brooklyn's most prolific designers of two-family houses, who both lived and worked in the area. A promotional profile of Bennett (probably written by him) from the early 1900s stated that he "has been identified with the architectural development of the city for 20 years, and has designed a large number of fine apartment houses, two-story and basement dwellings, cottages, factories, public halls, etc.... He has ... finely fitted offices at Third Avenue and 52nd Street, where a full staff of draftsmen assist him."<sup>51</sup> Bennett was appointed Brooklyn's deputy superintendent of buildings in 1902. His experience with two-family houses was recognized with the inclusion of one of his designs in the 1908 book *Two-Family and Twin Houses*.<sup>52</sup> Also included in the book was a design by Henry Pohlmann, who was credited with 20 row houses in the historic district.<sup>53</sup>

About half of the district was built in the three years starting in 1905, the year in which New York City's Rapid Transit Commission formally approved the route of the new Fourth Avenue Subway, which promised to dramatically cut travel times to Downtown Brooklyn and Manhattan.<sup>54</sup> Although the start of construction would be delayed until 1909 by bureaucratic issues, legal disputes, and financial uncertainty, and would not open through Sunset Park until 1915, anticipation of the new line—one of the first subway lines approved for Brooklyn—increased development pressure throughout the southern portion of the borough. Most of the houses built in the historic district after 1905 were two-story row houses similar to those built earlier, but a handful of small flats buildings were also constructed.

A popular residential type throughout

Brooklyn at that time, flats buildings were generally walkups housing one or more families per floor, depending on the size of the building and its apartments. Like the second floors of two-family houses, flats filled a need for families who could not afford, or did not want, a house of their own, including young couples and small families. Harmonizing with the district's new row houses, its flats buildings were designed by the same architects in the same styles. They include the four-story 512 and 514 48th Street (Henry Pohlmann, 1905) and the three-story 4810 to 4818 Sixth Avenue (Thomas Bennett, 1906), both executed in the Renaissance Revival style.<sup>55</sup>

### Architectural Styles

All of the district's row houses and flats buildings were executed in vernacular adaptations of the classically inspired Renaissance Revival style. Loosely based on the residential architecture of the Italian Renaissance, the Renaissance Revival became fashionable in the 1880s as a reaction to picturesque styles like the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne.<sup>56</sup> The revival of Renaissance forms in America was spurred by the construction of McKim, Mead & White's Villard Houses (a designated New York City Landmark) on Madison Avenue between 1882 and 1885; Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition, with its widely publicized and classically inspired "White City," played a major role in popularizing Renaissance architecture and planning. Typical Renaissance Revival-style row houses feature full-height angled or rounded bays and classical ornament including cartouches, urns, festoons, garlands, and wreaths. Often, they were faced with limestone recalling the white marble of classical architecture, but brownstone and brick were used as well, as they were in the Central Sunset Park Historic District.

Although they share the same style, there is considerable variation among the district's row

houses. This is vividly apparent in the 24 houses at 514 to 570 47th Street credited to Thomas Bennett and developed by Albert French between 1897 and 1899 (Figure 1). These houses are of more than a dozen different types, some with rounded or angled bays, some flat-fronted, and all with elaborate cornices with an anthemion motif. Some types repeat themselves two or three times, and others are unique. Entrance surrounds include full enframements with delicate moldings crowned by buttressed overdoors, foliated friezes, angular pediments recalling classical temples, or, at No. 526 (Figure 2), a dramatically projecting arch supported by consoles and shallow pilasters; the surround of No. 564 (Figure 3) is especially expressive, with cartouches, foliate reliefs, and an egg-and-dart molding enveloping its round-arched entrance. Square- and round-headed openings are combined on the same facades, and at No. 524 (Figure 4), with a broad baskethandle arch; scallop shells, rosettes, masks, discs, and paired colonnettes repeat across the rows. Some of these houses are faced with limestone, others with brownstone, but all are united by their shared classical vocabulary, the richness of their carvings, and their exemplary state of preservation.

Forty-seventh Street is exceptional in that all of its houses, on both sides of the street, retain their historic stone stoops and wrought-iron railings. Facing Bennett's houses on the north side of 47th Street, five houses developed by John H. French near Fifth Avenue in 1900 (Figures 5 and 6) blend seamlessly into other limestone- and brownstone-fronted row houses built in 1906 and 1907 (Figure 7). Those closest to Sixth Avenue (Figure 8), credited to Thomas Bennett and developed by Morris Green, strongly resemble the pair's other houses at 550 to 572 48th Street as well as some of Bennett's houses in the Sunset Park 50th Street Historic District. The district's only brick row houses are those on the east side of Sixth Avenue

south of 48th Street. Developed, surprisingly, by the former stonecutter William Rexer, who was also credited as their architect, these houses were faced with the increasingly fashionable material of light-colored brick, trimmed with limestone, and crowned by classical cornices. One block to the north, two rows of houses—one primarily limestone, the other brownstone—developed by Munroe Stiner and credited to Henry Pohlmann, face each other across Sixth Avenue (Figures 9 and 10). Both feature full-height projecting bays and classical cornices, as well as full main-entrance surrounds with pilasters and carved friezes.

Among the few buildings executed in a style other than the Renaissance Revival is Park Presbyterian Church on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and 48th Street (Figure 11). Completed in 1921 in the neo-Gothic style, its architect was Pittsburgh's John Lewis Beatty, the designer of several Presbyterian churches in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The church was created in 1916 through the merger of two other Brooklyn churches, Knox United Presbyterian and South Presbyterian; congregants worshipped in a small, apparently metal structure on the site before building this church.<sup>57</sup> Clad in red brick with limestone trim, a crenellated corner tower, and lancet-arch windows, the church served the area's many residents of Scottish descent.<sup>58</sup>

### **Early Residents of the District<sup>59</sup>**

Central Sunset Park's accessibility to Downtown Brooklyn and Lower Manhattan via the elevated railroad, trolley, and ferry systems, as well as industrial activity along the developing Sunset Park waterfront and elsewhere nearby, provided a range of occupational opportunities for its residents. By 1910, the historic district was essentially complete, and most of its families were headed by men working in middle-class professional fields or as skilled laborers. There were distinct differences

between 47th and 48th Streets, with the former having very few immigrants, as well as fewer residents working in industry or on the waterfront. At that time, Central Sunset Park was an all-white area, as it would continue to be into the 1940s.

Immigrants living in the district in 1910 included a carpenter, boat captain, and real estate broker from Scotland; Russian Jewish residents, including a hairdresser and jeweler; a steamship broker, importer, and cigar factory clerk from Italy; and a German-born contractor. Residents born in England included a marine engineer as well as Harry A. Hanbury, the prosperous manager of an ironworks, who built the house for himself and his family at 4700 Sixth Avenue. Also in the district were a small number of families representing the district's nascent Scandinavian community, including a Swedish stonecutter, Norwegian ship caulker, and Danish immigrant employed as a New York City police officer.

Over the next 30 years, Norwegian Americans would grow to become the district's largest ethnic group. Many left their home country in the 19th century after the small shipyards they worked in were rendered obsolete by steamships. Like other Scandinavian immigrants, most only passed through New York on their way to other parts of the country. Many Norwegian men worked in maritime occupations, leading them to initially settle in Red Hook, but as they prospered, they and their families began seeking better, more modern housing, which was available in Sunset Park. At its peak around World War II, the city's largest Norwegian American community would extend from 45th Street southward to Bay Ridge, and from Fourth to Eighth Avenues.

By 1910, Sunset Park was developing into one of the city's largest Syrian American communities, and several Syrian families had settled within the historic district.<sup>60</sup> Syrians came to the U.S. from a region within the Ottoman Empire

much larger than the present-day country of that name; most would gradually come to identify as Lebanese. They generally emigrated due to financial hardship following the collapse of the Syrian silk industry, and were drawn to the U.S., like other immigrant groups, by the dream of economic prosperity. Syrians initially settled in the old tenement district around Washington Street in Lower Manhattan before branching out in the 1890s to the area around Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn and later, Sunset Park, the most modern and desirable residential area of the three. Many Syrian men worked as merchants of Middle Eastern specialty goods, with residents of the district in 1910 including a lace salesman and a merchant of embroidered shirtwaists.

The opening of the Fourth Avenue Subway in 1915, as well as continuing commercial and industrial growth along the waterfront—especially in Bush Terminal during World War I, and following the completion of Brooklyn Army Terminal in 1919—attracted additional residents. As Central Sunset Park's Norwegian American community continued to grow, several houses, including 525, 529, and 533 47th Street, were converted to rooming houses by 1930. All three were headed by Norwegian immigrants, including a house carpenter (No. 525) and a lighter captain (No. 533), and their tenants included a house painter, floor layer, ship carpenter, boat cook, and sailors. The rooming house at 529 47th Street was run by a widow, Anna Nielsen, who lived there with seven immigrant Norwegian lodgers and her two sons including Christopher, who worked in a gold leaf factory. Dozens of Syrian families had settled in the district by this time; they continued to be heavily involved in the importing and retailing of lace, linens, kimonos, and rugs. Small numbers of immigrants from Poland, Hungary, Greece, Belgium, Spain, and Latvia had come to the district by 1940, but its major ethnic groups, the importance

of industry and the waterfront to the work its residents performed, and their living patterns within single- and two-family homes remained largely similar to those of earlier in the century.

### **Recent History<sup>61</sup>**

Although the Sunset Park neighborhood boomed with economic activity during World War II, the neighborhood was facing economic challenges by that time, including the impact of redlining, which affected lending in the area. Redlining resulted from the work of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a federal agency founded in 1933 with the goal of stemming housing foreclosures. In the late 1930s, the HOLC began issuing maps color-coded on a scale from A to D that were intended to help lenders determine which neighborhoods were "desirable" places for investments and which were not. Sunset Park received a "C" rating, the second-lowest, which indicated an area, in the agency's view, that was "definitely declining." As historian Craig Steven Wilder has observed, the HOLC's criteria were "far from scientific" and influenced by bigotry.<sup>62</sup> In the agency's 1938 assessment, the neighborhood's "well-maintained rows of brownstone front [and] brick houses" and Sunset Park's new pool complex worked in its favor, but its proximity to railroads and industry and an immigrant Italian neighborhood east of Seventh Avenue lowered its score.<sup>63</sup> This rating not only made it difficult for homeowners to improve their properties for decades to come, but encouraged their flight from the neighborhood by devaluing their houses.

Sunset Park was also affected by the replacement, in 1941, of the Third Avenue elevated train with the elevated Gowanus Parkway. Unlike the railroad, which generated foot traffic along the avenue and reinforced its standing as one of the neighborhood's major shopping streets, the parkway brought little to the community. Although 500 local

residents protested against the project in 1940 along Third Avenue between 54th and 65th Streets with signs reading "Do Not Take the Sunshine and Light Away from Us" and "This Is Not a Slum," city planning czar Robert Moses, then at the height of his power, prevailed.<sup>64</sup> Expansion of the parkway into the Gowanus Expressway in the late 1950s resulted in the demolition of buildings along the east side of Third Avenue from 39th to around 60th Streets, magnifying its impact on the community. Highway projects like this contributed to the rapid suburbanization of the Metropolitan Area following World War II, which took a significant toll on older neighborhoods throughout Brooklyn. Many residents left the area following the 1964 opening of the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, which provided easy passage between family and friends in Sunset Park and new suburban developments on Staten Island.

As urban historian Tarry Hum has noted, "Sunset Park is frequently lauded as an exemplar of immigrant-driven neighborhood revitalization."<sup>65</sup> In the 1950s, the neighborhood began its transformation from one that was 90% white to one that is nearly half Latino and 40% Asian. Although South Brooklyn had a small Puerto Rican community dating back to the 1920s, urban renewal projects in the 1950s and 1960s in the historic Puerto Rican centers of the Lower East Side and East Harlem led many to move to Sunset Park, where industrial jobs were still plentiful. Men typically found work in manufacturing, on the waterfront, or in restaurant or other service-sector jobs, or founded bodegas or other small businesses, while Puerto Rican women often worked in apparel factories. With its high levels of manufacturing and waterfront employment, Sunset Park's Puerto Rican community was disproportionately affected by the closure of Brooklyn Army Terminal and the Bush Terminal piers in the 1960s.

After the National Origins Act of 1924

severely restricted immigration into America, the Hart-Celler Act of 1965 opened it up to people from around the world, including Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The area's changing ethnic makeup was reflected in the acquisition of the former Park Presbyterian Church from the New York Presbytery by the Spanish-speaking Sion Presbyterian Church in 1976.<sup>66</sup> Starting in the 1980s, Latino immigrants, including Dominicans, Ecuadorians, and Sunset Park's largest Latino group, Mexican Americans, began settling in large numbers in Sunset Park. They were joined by Asian immigrants, most prominently those from China's Fujian province. Many worked in the neighborhood's garment factories or in restaurant or other service jobs, started businesses, or purchased homes with the assistance of newly formed ethnic banks. In 1994, community organizations held Sunset Park's first annual Parade of Flags, in which more than 300 residents representing 60 ethnic backgrounds including those of Puerto Rico, Italy, China, Poland, and Scandinavian countries, marched down Fifth Avenue from 44th to 60th Street.<sup>67</sup>

Sunset Park's most difficult times were in the 1970s, when the neighborhood suffered from the fallout of a housing scandal that left many homes essentially abandoned. Despite the loss of 30,000 waterfront and industrial jobs in the neighborhood, a *New York Times* reporter visiting the neighborhood in 1978 found that "Young Hispanic families ... busy renovating abandoned houses, see their prospects there as brighter than they have been in the last few years. There has been an effort to ... save a neighborhood where it is still possible to buy a sound brownstone for \$25,000."<sup>68</sup> Their work was representative of a growing interest in the neighborhood's historic row houses, which Hum calls "an important neighborhood amenity that ... helped stem the area's decline."<sup>69</sup> Active in this work has been the Sunset Park Restoration

Committee, which was formed in the mid-1970s within the broader context of Brooklyn's "brownstone revival." By 1976, the Committee was organizing annual row house tours that attracted hundreds of participants within just a few years. By 2013, the Sunset Park Landmarks Committee had been formed and was organizing walking tours between 43rd and 60th Streets and advocating for the neighborhood's preservation.<sup>70</sup>

## Conclusion

Today, the Central Sunset Park Historic District appears much as it did in the early 20th century. One of Brooklyn's foremost row house districts, its houses owe the survival of their historic facades to the dedication of countless homeowners who have safeguarded their neighborhood's architectural heritage, guaranteeing its survival for future generations. Its excellent state of preservation is a testament to the meticulous care homeowners have taken in maintaining their houses' historic character and, in turn, preserving some of Sunset Park's most significant historic streetscapes.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Portions of this section are adapted from Jessica Baldwin and Margaret Herman, “Historical and Architectural Development of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension,” in Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Boerum Hill Historic District Extension Designation Report* (LP-2599) (New York: City of New York, 2018), 6-8. Other sources include David Ment and Mary S. Donovan, *The People of Brooklyn: A History of Two Neighborhoods* (Brooklyn: Brooklyn Educational and Cultural Alliance, 1980), 49-86; Andrew S. Dolkart, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Sunset Park Historic District* (Albany: New York State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, 1988), 8-1 to 8-2; James Lee, Patrick Harshbarger, and Richard Hunter, *Archeological Sensitivity Study: Gowanus Canal* (Trenton, New Jersey: Hunter Research, 2011), 2-1 to 2-12; and Reginald Pelham Bolton, *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis* (New York: Heye Foundation, 1922), 129-146.

<sup>2</sup> Ment and Donovan quote a longtime local resident as stating, “The name ‘Sunset Park’ was created in the ’60s. Because it had been called ‘South Brooklyn’ or ‘Bay Ridge’ for so long, it never had a recognizable identity of its own until then” (77). Nevertheless, scattered references to the neighborhood as “Sunset Park” go back much earlier. A 1909 *Brooklyn Eagle* article referred to the area around the park as “Sunset Park Slope” (“On Sunset Park Slope,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, April 4, 1909, 48). A 1922 article referred to “the Sunset Park section of Bay Ridge” (“Co-Operative Housing Proves Success in Bay Ridge,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, May 21, 1922, 12. And the 1939 WPA Guide to New York City referred to “The Sunset Park neighborhood, south of Fifth Avenue and 36th Street.” See *American Guide Series: New York City Guide* (Guilds’ Committee for Federal Writers Publications, 1939; reprinted Octagon Books, 1970), 468.

<sup>3</sup> For example, see “South Slope Clapboard House,” *New York Times*, June 18, 2006, J3; and “The Sweet Smell of, Well, Sweets,” *New York Times*, August 28, 2011, RE7.

<sup>4</sup> Although European settlers considered their “purchases” of property from Native Americans to be outright acquisitions, the European concept of holding title to land was foreign to the Lenape, who considered

these transactions as customary exchanges of gifts smoothing the way for settlers’ temporary use of the land for camping, hunting, fishing, and the cultivation of crops. Among these agreements was a 1645 “sale” in which Native Americans signed away their rights to land fronting New York Bay.

<sup>5</sup> These boundaries are shown on historic maps predating the 1894 annexation of New Utrecht by the City of Brooklyn, including Henry Fulton, *Farm Line Map of the City of Brooklyn* (New York: J. B. Beers & Company, 1874), 6.

<sup>6</sup> The route of the Gowanus Road is visible on the above-referenced 1874 Beers map. See also “The Old Gowanus Road,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 4, 1887, 7; and “The Old Gowanus Road,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 11, 1887, 6.

<sup>7</sup> The Battle of Long Island is also known as the Battle of Brooklyn.

<sup>8</sup> The old farm lines are shown on a map in Teunis G. Bergen, *The Bergen Family; or the Descendants of Hans Hansen Bergen, one of the Early Settlers of New York and Brooklyn, L.I.* (Albany: Joel Munsell, 1876), 286. On the Van Pelts’ origins in the New York City region, see Effie M. Smith, *A Genealogy of the Van Pelt Family* (Chicago: Rajput Press, 1913), 10-19. The Van Pelt house stood in Milestone Park, on 18th Avenue and 81st Street. Toward the end of its existence, it was unsecured and was being destroyed by vandals before the city razed it. See “Historic Van Pelt Manor House Fast Being Ruined by Vandals,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, July 25, 1952; and “City Defends Razing of Van Pelt Manor,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, November 17, 1952, 4.

<sup>9</sup> Bergen, 230-277; Linda Banwarth, “History of the Simon DeHart Home, Brooklyn, New York,” Rootsweb (homepages.rootsweb.com/~am1/deharthome\_brooklyn.html), accessed April 25, 2019; “The Bergen Homestead: It Stood Directly in the British Line of Battle,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 19, 1890, 17.

<sup>10</sup> According to the 1800 U.S. Census, the households of the two Bergen houses’ owners, Simon and Michael Bergen, included 19 slaves and eight non-white free persons, likely freed former slaves of African descent. Christopher and Wynant Van Pelt, who appeared next to the Bergens in the census, owned a combined 17 slaves. United States Census (Brooklyn, Kings County, New York), 1800.

<sup>11</sup> Sources for this section include Ment and Donovan; 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); and LPC, *Fort Hamilton Parkway Entrance and Green-Wood Cemetery Chapel Designation Report (LP-1233)* (New York: City of New York, 2016), prepared by Marianne Hurley.

<sup>12</sup> Cudahy, 26.

<sup>13</sup> In 1864, service began on the Brooklyn, Bath Beach & Coney Island Railroad, which originated at Fifth Avenue and 25th Street, skirted the western and southern boundaries of Green-Wood Cemetery, and continued eastward along 36th Street into New Utrecht, where it turned toward Bath Beach. Originally a horsecar line, it was upgraded to a steam railroad and extended to Coney Island by the end of the decade (Cudahy, 67-73). By 1876, the New York, Bay Ridge & Jamaica Railroad was operating steam trains from the 64th Street Bay Ridge ferry landing to Bath Beach, where riders could transfer to Coney Island bound trains. This line was soon acquired by the banker and railroad tycoon Austin Corbin, who extended it to a new resort he constructed east of Coney Island called Manhattan Beach (Cudahy, 79-87). Another railroad, the New York & Sea Beach, had also begun operating by that time between the 64th Street ferry landing and Coney Island, where a large resort hotel called the Sea Beach Palace had been built (Cudahy, 92-96).

<sup>14</sup> Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 117, 398 (March 19, 1844). Hunt was a member of the Brooklyn City Railroad's Construction Committee: "Cast Iron Work" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 8, 1855, 3. In 1860, Hunt had a contract to grade and pave Fifth Avenue from 27th Street to the New Utrecht line: "The Proceedings," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 15, 1860, 2. See also *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 20, 1878, 2.

<sup>15</sup> These sales were occurring by 1887. See Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1778, 150 (December 6, 1887).

<sup>16</sup> "City News and Gossip," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 4, 1853, 3; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 154, 216 (October 19, 1846); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 2100, 44 (March 1, 1892).

<sup>17</sup> E. Robinson and R.H. Pidgeon, *Robinson's Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (New York: E. Robinson, 1886); "Doings of the Aldermen," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 23, 1889, 6; "A Bank for the Eighth Ward," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 17, 1892, 10.

<sup>18</sup> Cudahy, 71.

<sup>19</sup> Mark S. Feinman, "Early Rapid Transit in Brooklyn, 1878-1913," accessed online on May 22, 2019 at [www.nycsubway.org/wiki/Early\\_Rapid\\_Transit\\_in\\_Brooklyn,\\_1878-1913](http://www.nycsubway.org/wiki/Early_Rapid_Transit_in_Brooklyn,_1878-1913).

<sup>20</sup> "Eighth Ward Improvements," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, February 28, 1888, 1. On this issue, see also the following *Eagle* articles: "Bills Passed in the House," April 26, 1889, 4; "Longley Stayed Away," May 18, 1889, 4; "For the Auxiliary Sewers," October 31, 1889, 8; "Brooklyn's Prosperity," January 7, 1890, 9; "Eighth Ward Improvements," February 1, 1890, 6; "Eighth Ward Improvements," February 27, 1890; "To Get Square," March 12, 1890, 6; "Engineer Ingram Back," July 16, 1890, 6; "No Loans of City Credit," November 14, 1890, 4; and "Sale of City Bonds," December 9, 1890, 6.

<sup>21</sup> "The Aldermen," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, October 21, 1890, 4.

<sup>22</sup> Cudahy, 31.

<sup>23</sup> "Anti Trolley," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 15, 1892, 6.

<sup>24</sup> "Walks About the City," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, October 2, 1892, 18.

<sup>25</sup> "The Third Avenue Elevated," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 14, 1890, 6.

<sup>26</sup> "Real Estate Market: A Boom in Suburban Property Expected," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, July 23, 1894, 7.

<sup>27</sup> "Real Estate Market," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 6, 1894, 9.

<sup>28</sup> Sources for this section include LPC, *Sunset Play Center Designation Report (LP-2242)* (New York: City of New York, 2007), prepared by Amanda B. Davis; *Annual Report of the Department of Parks of the City of Brooklyn* (Brooklyn) for 1893 through 1898; and *Department of Parks, City of New York, Annual Report for 1899 through 1910* (New York).

<sup>29</sup> "A Finger in Many Pies," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, February 21, 1892, 2. A few months later, Flynn founded the Coney Island, Fort Hamilton & Brooklyn Railroad, an electric trolley line running past the park along Fifth Avenue on its way from the 39th Street Ferry to the Atlantic seaside. See "The Financial World," *Brooklyn Life* (April 30, 1892), 23.

<sup>30</sup> "Just One of the Scandals: Outrageous Price Paid for Alderman Coffey's Park," *New York Times*, October 22, 1893, 12.

<sup>31</sup> "Brooklyn's Sunset Park, Where Magnificent Views of Earth and Sea May Be Had," *New York Times*, August 5,

1894, 16.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> *Department of Parks, City of New York* 1901, 32.

<sup>34</sup> Sources for this section include Historic American Engineering Record, *Bush Terminal Company, Between Second & Third Avenues from Thirty-Ninth to Fiftieth Streets, Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y.* (Philadelphia: National Park Service, after 1968); Ment and Donovan; Joseph F. Meany, Jr., “Brooklyn Army Terminal,” and John J. Gallagher, “Bush Terminal,” in Kenneth T. Jackson, ed., *The Encyclopedia of New York City Second Edition* (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 2010), 174, 193-4; Thomas E. Rush, *The Port of New York* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1920), 290-301; *Robinson’s Atlas of the City of Brooklyn*; George W. and Walter S. Bromley, *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn* (Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley & Company, 1893); and Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Company, 1898).

<sup>35</sup> Irving T. Bush, *Working with the World* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1928), 12.

<sup>36</sup> “Leveling Bay Ridge Hills,” *New York Times*, August 24, 1902, 22.

<sup>37</sup> “Great Pier Is Completed: Largest Vessels Can Be Comfortably Docked in a Big Structure on the Brooklyn Waterfront,” *New York Times*, May 24, 1903, 18.

<sup>38</sup> Frank Gallagher, “South Brooklyn Is Port of the Future,” *New York Times*, May 3, 1908, B3.

<sup>39</sup> Sources for this section include “Significance,” in Andrew S. Dolkart, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, Sunset Park Historic District* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988); LPC, *Crown Heights North III Historic District Designation Report (LP-2489)* (New York: City of New York, 2015), 23-24; *Robinson’s Atlas of the City of Brooklyn*; Bromley *Atlas of the City of Brooklyn*; and Ullitz *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Company, 1898).

<sup>40</sup> “Walks About the City,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, November 17, 1895, 14.

<sup>41</sup> The “fire limits” within which only masonry structures could be constructed had been extended to the area between Fourth and Fifth Avenues two years earlier. See “Fire Limits: Should They be Still Further Extended?” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 4, 1892, 1; “Corporation notices,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, February 24, 1893, 6; and “Corporation Notices,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*

February 7, 1895, 10.

<sup>42</sup> William S. Pelletreau, *A History of Long Island from its Settlement to the Present Time, Volume III* (New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1905), 414.

<sup>43</sup> Pelletreau, 372.

<sup>44</sup> Dolkart, 6.

<sup>45</sup> Dolkart, 5-6.

<sup>46</sup> Pelletreau, 415.

<sup>47</sup> An 1888 *Brooklyn Eagle* advertisement referring to “those new two-story brownstone, two-family houses” on Douglass Street indicates that these houses were already being built and that they were something of a known quantity to the public by that time. “To Let—Flats—of 5 and 6 Rooms,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, April 24, 1888, 4.

<sup>48</sup> LPC, *Crown Heights North II Historic District Designation Report (LP-2361)* (New York: City of New York, 2011), 22.

<sup>49</sup> In the early 1890s, apartment living was a new concept in Brooklyn; it was only in the late 1880s that luxury flats buildings like the Alhambra (Montrose W. Morris, 1889-90, a designated New York City Landmark) began to be built there. In 1893, the *Brooklyn Eagle* wrote that “Brooklyn has grown so rapidly and its business interests increased so prodigiously that many of its million of human beings are fain to seek relief in flats from long rides to somewhere. As a result we find some improved tenements, long rows of flat houses and a few high toned apartment houses have invaded the crowded sections, and Brooklyn is a city of isolated houses no longer.” See LPC, *Bedford Historic District Designation Report (LP-2514)* (New York: City of New York, 2015), 24-25.

<sup>50</sup> “Realty Market in a More Hopeful Condition,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 21, 1901, 15.

<sup>51</sup> “Industrial Number, Descriptive of and Illustrating South Brooklyn of To-day,” *American Journal of Commerce* (July 1906).

<sup>52</sup> *Two-Family and Twin Houses* (New York: William T. Comstock, 1908), 59.

<sup>53</sup> *Two-Family and Twin Houses* (New York: William T. Comstock, 1908), 61.

<sup>54</sup> Text on the Fourth Avenue Subway is adapted from text written by MaryNell Nolan-Wheatley for LPC, *Bay Ridge Parkway-Doctors’ Row Historic District Designation Report (LP-2631)* (New York: City of New York, 2019).

<sup>55</sup> Three-story flats buildings were also known as three-



family houses. They are classified here as flats buildings because they tended to resemble larger flats more than single- or two-family row houses. They also tended to function more as flats than as owner-occupied houses with tenants. According to the 1910 Census, of the five three-story flats buildings at 4810 to 4818 Sixth Avenue, two were owner-occupied with additional tenants, and three were occupied solely by renters.

<sup>56</sup> LPC, *Bedford Historic District Designation Report*, 22.

<sup>57</sup> This church is visible on Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1916).

<sup>58</sup> “South and Knox Churches in Merger,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, October 12, 1916, 24; “Park U.P. Church to Cost \$60,000,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 2, 1920, 8.

<sup>59</sup> Sources for this section include Ment and Donovan; LPC, *Boerum Hill Historic District Extension Designation Report (LP-2599)* (New York: City of New York, 2018), 12-13; Chad Ludington, “Danes”; Erica Judge, “Finns”; Erik J. Friis, “Norwegians”; and Alana Erickson Coble, “Swedes,” in Jackson, ed., 349, 446, 945-6, and 1268-9; and United States Census (Brooklyn, Kings County, New York), 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940.

<sup>60</sup> On Syrian Americans in New York and Brooklyn, see Linda K. Jacobs, *Strangers in the West: The Syrian Colony of New York City, 1880-1900* (New York: Kalimah Press, 2015); and LPC, *(Former) St. George’s Syrian Catholic Church Designation Report (LP-2167)* (New York: City of New York, 2009), prepared by Michael Caratzas.

<sup>61</sup> Sources for this section include LPC, *Boerum Hill Historic District Extension Designation Report*, 14-15; and Tarry Hum, *Making a Global Immigrant Neighborhood: Brooklyn’s Sunset Park* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2014), 53-72.

<sup>62</sup> Craig Steven Wilder, *A Covenant with Color: Race and Social Power in Brooklyn* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000), 187.

<sup>63</sup> This information, accessed online on June 5, 2019, is available through the University of Richmond’s “Mapping Inequality” website at <https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=12/40.6540/-73.9490&opacity=0.8&sort=99&city=brooklyn-ny&area=C10>.

<sup>64</sup> “500 in Bay Ridge Protest Belt Link at 5th Ave. ‘L’ Rites,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 1, 1940, 3.

<sup>65</sup> Hum, 73.

<sup>66</sup> Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Reel 856, 1357 (June 23, 1976).

<sup>67</sup> Merle English, “Sun Rises on Sunset Park,” *New York Newsday*, November 6, 1994.

<sup>68</sup> Leslie Maitland, “Despair in Sunset Park and Hope, Too,” *New York Times*, December 8, 1978, B3.

<sup>69</sup> Hum, 58.

<sup>70</sup> “Local Preservationist Group Builds Support for Neighborhood Designation,” *CityLand*, accessed online on June 11, 2019 at [www.citylandnyc.org/category/sunset-park-landmarks-committee/](http://www.citylandnyc.org/category/sunset-park-landmarks-committee/).

## Findings and Designation

### Central Sunset Park Historic District

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and the other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Central Sunset Park 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 in the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city. Further, this historic district is part of the development, heritage, and culture of the city, state and nation, as set forth in this designation report.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 47, 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 Central Sunset Park Historic District containing the property bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and 47th Street and extending easterly across Sixth Avenue and along the southern curblines of 47th Street to a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 4701 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 47th Street), southerly along said line and the eastern property lines of 4701 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 47th Street) to 4721 Sixth Avenue (aka 601 48th Street) to the northern curblines of 48th Street, westerly along the northern curblines of 48th Street to a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 4801 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 48th Street), southerly along said line and the eastern property lines of 4801

Sixth Avenue (aka 602 48th Street) to 4807 Sixth Avenue, easterly along part of the northern property line of 4809 Sixth Avenue, southerly along the eastern property lines of 4809 to 4817 Sixth Avenue; westerly along the southern property line of 4817 Sixth Avenue to the eastern curblines of Sixth Avenue; northerly along the eastern curblines of Sixth Avenue to a point on a line extending easterly from the southern property line of 4818 Sixth Avenue, westerly across Sixth Avenue along said line and the southern property line of 4818 Sixth Avenue, northerly along the western property lines of 4818 to 4814 Sixth Avenue, westerly along part of the southern property line of 4812 Sixth Avenue and the southern property lines of 572 to 512 48th Street, northerly along the western property line of 512 48th Street continuing across 48th Street and along the western property line of 511 48th Street, easterly along the northern property line of 511 48th Street, northerly along part of the western property line of 513 48th Street and the western property line of 514 47th Street continuing across 47th Street and along the western property line of 515 47th Street, easterly along the northern property lines of 515 to 551 47th Street, southerly along part of the eastern property line of 551 47th Street, easterly along the northern property lines of 553 to 571 47th Street and 4614 Sixth Avenue to the western curblines of Sixth Avenue, and southerly along the western curblines of Sixth Avenue and across 47th Street to the place of beginning, as shown in the attached map.

# Central Sunset Park Historic District: Illustrations





**(Above) Figure 1**  
**Portion of row at 514 to 570 47th Street**  
**(Thomas Bennett, 1897-99)**  
LPC, 2019



**(Left) Figure 2**  
**526 47th Street**  
LPC, 2019



**Figure 3**  
**564 47th Street**  
LPC, 2019



**Figure 4**  
**526 47th Street**  
LPC, 2019



(Above) Figure 5  
515 to 523 47th Street  
(Thomas Bennett, 1900)  
LPC, 2019



(Left) Figure 6  
517 47th Street  
LPC, 2019



**(Above) Figure 7**  
**531 to 541 47th Street**  
**(Architect not determined, 1907)**  
LPC, 2019



**(Left) Figure 8**  
**561 47th Street**  
**(Thomas Bennett, 1906)**  
LPC, 2019



**Figure 9**  
**4701 to 4721 Sixth Avenue**  
**(Henry Pohlmann, 1904)**  
LPC, 2019



**Figure 10**  
**4700 to 4718 Sixth Avenue**  
**(Henry Pohlmann, 1905)**  
LPC, 2019





**Park Presbyterian Church, 4802 Sixth Avenue**  
**(John Lewis Beatty, 1921)**  
LPC, 2019

# Central Sunset Park Historic District: Building Descriptions



# 47th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

Central Sunset Park Historic District

## North Side of 47th Street

### 515 47th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 71

**Date(s):** 1900 (NB 328 - 1900)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry L. Spicer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** J. H. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (515 - 523 47th Street) designed by Henry L. Spicer for J. H. French in 1900. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. This row alternates between brownstone facades and limestone facades with brownstone bases. No. 515 47th Street has a brownstone facade and basement. Each house in the row features a full-height, three-sided angled bay, a high rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, rough-faced string courses at the basement, decorative carved spandrel panels at the first and second stories, and a Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with end brackets, dentils, and palmette patterning. The houses retain their historic iron stoop railings and cast-iron decorative newel posts. First-story windows of each house in the row feature a decorative chamfer detail at the lintels. Each row house is differentiated by the design of its spandrel panels, entry surrounds and upper-story window lintels. No. 515 47th Street has intricately carved spandrel panels on the first story, simplified floral medallion spandrel panels on the second story, and a rough-faced, continuous rectangular lintel on the second-story windows. The entry surround features engaged Tuscan columns on pedestals with two oversized fluted console brackets, and a cap-molded rectangular lintel with carvings similar to the first -story spandrel panels.

### Alterations

Metal security grilles modified on westernmost basement window; metal security grilles

installed at first story windows; awning installed at entry; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf door partially replaced (western leaf removed); electric light fixture installed on western edge of entry surround; under-stoop entry gate replaced; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic lamp post; non-historic metal fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (March, 24 1900), 531

**517 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 70

**Date(s):** 1900 (NB 328 - 1900)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry L. Spicer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** J. H. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (515 - 523 47th Street) designed by Henry L. Spicer for J. H. French in 1900. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. This row alternates between brownstone facades and limestone facades with brownstone bases. No. 517 47th Street has a limestone facade with a brownstone basement. Each house in the row features a full-height, three-sided angled bay, a high rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, rough-faced string courses at the basement, decorative carved spandrel panels at the first and second stories, and a Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with end brackets, dentils, and palmette patterning. The houses retain their historic iron stoop railings and cast-iron decorative newel posts. First-story windows of each house in the row feature a decorative chamfer detail at the lintels. Each row house is differentiated by the design of its spandrel panels, entry surrounds and upper-story window lintels. No. 517 47th Street has intricately carved spandrel panels on the first story and second story. The upper-story windows of the bay have cap-molded, rectangular lintels, while the eastern most window of the same story has a lintel matching the first story windows. The

entry surround features, rectangular pilasters that flank the door opening. These pilasters support two oversized fluted console brackets and a pedimented lintel with a carved tympanum.

#### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; electric light fixture installed at under-stoop entry; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; basement story and stoop painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic lamp post; non-historic metal fence and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives; "Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (March, 24 1900), 531

### **519 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 69

**Date(s):** 1900 (NB 328 - 1900)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry L. Spicer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** J. H. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (515 - 523 47th Street) designed by Henry L. Spicer for J. H. French in 1900. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. This row alternates between brownstone facades and limestone facades with brownstone bases. No. 519 47th Street has a brownstone facade and basement. Each house in the row features a full-height, three-sided angled bay, a high rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, rough-faced string courses at the basement, decorative carved spandrel panels at the first and second stories, and a Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with end brackets, dentils, and palmette patterning. The houses retain their historic iron stoop railings and cast-iron decorative newel posts. First-story windows of each house in the row feature a decorative chamfer detail at the lintels. Each row house is differentiated by the design of its spandrel panels, entry surrounds and upper-story window lintels. No. 519 47th Street has intricately carved spandrel panels on the first story and simple

rosettes on second story spandrel panels. The upper-story windows of the bay have cap-molded rectangular lintels, while the easternmost window of the upper story has a drip molding lintel. The entry surround features, engaged columns with carved capitals on top of pedestals flanking the door opening. These columns support two oversized fluted console brackets, and a cap-molded rectangular carved lintel.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; electric light installed at center of entry; signage installed at basement belt course; basement story and stoop painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal fence, gate, and lamp post

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (March, 24 1900), 531

### **521 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 68

**Date(s):** 1900 (NB 328 - 1900)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry L. Spicer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** J. H. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice; limestone  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (515 - 523 47th Street) designed by Henry L. Spicer for J. H. French in 1900. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. This row alternates between brownstone facades and limestone facades with brownstone bases. No. 521 47th Street has a limestone facade with a brownstone basement. Each house in the row features a full-height, three-sided angled bay, a high rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, rough-faced string courses at the basement, decorative carved spandrel panels at the first and second stories, and a Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with end brackets, dentils, and palmette patterning. The houses retain their historic iron stoop railings and cast-iron decorative newel posts. First-story windows of each house in the row feature a decorative chamfer detail at the lintels. Each row house is

differentiated by the design of its spandrel panels, entry surrounds and upper-story window lintels. No. 521 47th Street has intricately carved spandrel panels on the first and second stories. The upper-story windows have cap-molded rectangular lintels while the easternmost window of the same story has a rectangular molding capped lintel with two fluted brackets flanking the window opening. The entry has a stone molding surround with a rectangular lintel that features a carved urn, and scrolled floral details and is capped with a stone molding.

#### **Alterations**

Awning installed at entry; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; under-stoop entry replaced; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; security lights installed at under-stoop entry

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal fence, gate and lamp post

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (March, 24 1900), 531

### **523 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 67

**Date(s):** 1900 (NB 328 - 1900)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry L. Spicer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** J. H. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (515 - 523 47th Street) designed by Henry L. Spicer for J. H. French in 1900. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. This row alternates between brownstone facades and limestone facades with brownstone bases. No. 515 47th Street has a brownstone facade and basement. Each house in the row features a full-height, three-sided angled bay, a high rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, rough-faced string courses at the basement, decorative carved spandrel panels at the first and second stories, and a Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with end brackets, dentils, and palmette patterning. The houses retain their historic iron stoop railings and cast-iron decorative newel posts. First-story windows of each

house in the row feature a decorative chamfer detail at the lintels. Each row house is differentiated by the design of its spandrel panels, entry surrounds and upper-story window lintels. No. 523 47th Street has intricately carved spandrel panels on the first story, simplified floral medallion spandrel panels on the second story, and a rough-faced, continuous rectangular lintel on the second-story windows, similar to the other end of the row 515 47th Street. The entry surround features, engaged Tuscan order columns on pedestals flanking the door opening. The columns support two oversized fluted console brackets, and a cap-molded rectangular lintel with carvings similar to the first-story spandrel panels.

#### **Alterations**

Awning installed at entry; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; central, second-story spandrel panel simplified; basement story and stoop painted; facade resurfaced

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic fence, gate and lamp post

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (March, 24 1900), 531

### **525 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 66

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided, angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts, under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with swag-patterned friezes and foliated brackets. Angled-bay houses such as 525 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The



entrance surrounds of the angled-bay houses feature engaged columns with carved capitals and cap-molded carved rectangular lintels. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 525 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage and shells.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; basement story resurfaced with veneer; awning installed at entry; awning installed at under-stoop entry; under-stoop entry door replaced; historic metal security grilles on basement windows modified; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; electric light fixture installed at center of entry; stoop resurfaced; facade painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal railing installed on knee wall; non-historic fence, gate and lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **527 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 65

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brick; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with a swag-patterned frieze and foliated brackets cap each house. Rounded-bay houses such as 527 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels, cap-molded lintels, and a decorative carved stringcourse between window openings of the bay. The entrance surrounds of the rounded bay houses feature pilasters with carved capitals and a cap-molded carved rectangular lintel. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings

of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 527 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage and shields.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; electric light fixtures installed flanking entry door; under-stoop entry replaced; basement story painted; cornice painted; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal railing on knee wall; non-historic fence, gate and lamppost

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **529 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 64

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brick; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided, angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts, under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with swag-patterned friezes and foliated brackets. Angled-bay houses such as 529 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The entrance surrounds of the angled-bay houses feature engaged columns with carved capitals and cap-molded carved rectangular lintels. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 529 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, and floral garlands.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door

replaced; electric light fixture installed at center of entry; historic metal security grilles on basement windows modified; mail box installed at under-stoop entry; under-stoop entry door replaced

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal railing on knee wall; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**531 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 63

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with a swag-patterned frieze and foliated brackets cap each house. Rounded-bay houses such as 531 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels, cap-molded lintels, and a decorative carved stringcourse between window openings of the bay. The entrance surrounds of the rounded bay houses feature pilasters with carved capitals and a cap-molded carved rectangular lintel. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 531 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage and retain its historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door.

**Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; entry door painted; cornice painted; stoop and basement story painted; electric light fixture installed at under-stoop entry

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall; non-historic metal railing on knee wall; non-historic gate and fence

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**533 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 62

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brick; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided, angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts, under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with swag-patterned friezes and foliated brackets. Angled-bay houses such as 533 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The entrance surrounds of the angled-bay houses feature engaged columns with carved capitals and cap-molded carved rectangular lintels. The diff 533 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, shields, and plaques and retains its historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf door.

**Alterations**

Stoop and basement story resurfaced; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; historic metal security grilles at basement windows replaced; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal railing on knee wall; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

## References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### 535 47th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 61

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brick; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with a swag-patterned frieze and foliated brackets cap each house. Rounded-bay houses such as 535 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels, cap-molded lintels, and a decorative carved stringcourse between window openings of the bay. The entrance surrounds of the rounded bay houses feature pilasters with carved capitals and a cap-molded carved rectangular lintel. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No.535 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, floral garlands and shields.

### Alterations

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic metal security grilles on basement windows replaced; metal security grilles installed on first floor windows; basement story and stoop painted; electric light fixture installed at center of entry opening; electric light fixture installed at under-stoop entry

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal railing installed on knee wall; non-historic fence, gate and lamppost

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

## References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 537 47th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 60

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brick; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided, angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts, under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with swag-patterned friezes and foliated brackets. Angled-bay houses such as 537 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The entrance surrounds of the angled-bay houses feature engaged columns with carved capitals and cap-molded carved rectangular lintels. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 537 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, shells, and urns.

### Alterations

Facade, stoop, basement and entry surround resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; historic metal security grilles at basement replaced; metal security grilles installed at first floor windows; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal railing on knee wall; non-historic fence and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 539 47th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 59

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined

**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with a swag-patterned frieze and foliated brackets cap each house. Rounded-bay houses such as 539 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels, cap-molded lintels, and a decorative carved stringcourse between window openings of the bay. The entrance surrounds of the rounded bay houses feature pilasters with carved capitals and a cap-molded carved rectangular lintel. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 539 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, vases and plaques.

**Alterations**

Facade resurfaced; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; historic metal security grilles at basement windows replaced; stoop and basement story painted; under-stoop entry door replaced; electric light fixture installed at under-stoop entry

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal railing on knee wall; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**541 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 58

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival

**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided, angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts, under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with swag-patterned friezes and foliated brackets. Angled-bay houses such as 541 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The entrance surrounds of the angled-bay houses feature engaged columns with carved capitals and cap-molded carved rectangular lintels. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 541 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, shells, shields and fruit filled urns.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; facade and stoop painted; historic metal security grilles removed on basement windows; mailboxes installed at under-stoop entry; electric lights installed at entry; awning installed at entry

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with cellar hatch; historic knee wall removed; non-historic metal fence and gate

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **543 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 57

**Date(s):** c. 1907  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not Determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not Determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing



### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (525 - 543 47th Street) in c. 1907. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. The row alternates between full-height rounded bays and full-height, three-sided angled bays. All of the houses feature rough-faced stone stoops with historic metal railings, cast-iron decorative newel posts under-stoop entries and matching Renaissance Revival-style cornices with a swag-patterned frieze and foliated brackets cap each house. Rounded-bay houses such as 543 47th Street feature carved spandrel panels, cap-molded lintels, and a decorative carved stringcourse between window openings of the bay. The entrance surrounds of the rounded bay houses feature pilasters with carved capitals and a cap-molded carved rectangular lintel. The differentiation of each house occurs in the carvings of the spandrel panels and entry lintel. No. 543 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, urns and shields.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; metal security grilles at basement replaced; facade painted; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; electric light fixture installed at under-stoop entry; under-stoop entry gate replaced; basement story facade and stoop resurfaced

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic railing on top of knee wall; non-historic fence and gate

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **549 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 56

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co.

in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 549 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 549 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, dragons and shields.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced with historically sensitive wood-and-glass, double-leaf door; cornice painted; under-stoop entry replaced; western newel post removed

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and metal railing

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

## **551 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 55

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational

resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 551 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 551 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, shells, dragons and shields.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; newel posts removed

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall, metal railing and cellar hatch

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

## **553 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 54

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 553 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement

and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 553 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, shells and dragons.

#### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; basement story painted; stoop resurfaced; central basement window security grille modified; eastern newel post removed

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic fence on top of knee wall and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives; "Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

### **557 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 53

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 557 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the

row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 557 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, unusual shield-like shapes, and stylized

#### **Alterations**

Awning installed at entry; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; under-stoop entry replaced; metal security grille on central basement window modified; basement story painted; mailbox installed at basement

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall with metal railing and cellar hatch; non-historic metal fence, gate and lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

### **559 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 52

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 559 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and

bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 559 47th Street's elements designs feature scrolled foliage, shields and shells.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; stoop resurfaced; electric light fixture installed at under-stoop entry; signage installed at under-stoop entry

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall with metal railing and cellar hatch; non-historic fence and gate

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

## **561 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 51

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 561 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No.561 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, shields and harps.

**Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; signage installed at under-stoop entry; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; stoop resurfaced

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall with metal railing and cellar hatch; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

**563 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 50

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 563 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 563 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, dragons, and palmettes.

**Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-

leaf entry door replaced; under-stoop entry door replaced; mailbox installed at basement; electric light installed at basement; stoop resurfaced

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall with metal railing and cellar hatch; non-historic metal fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives; "Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

**565 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 49

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 565 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that matches part of the row from 549-565 47th Street. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 565 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, shields and mythical creatures.

**Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf door replaced; vent installed at eastern edge of entry surround; metal security grilles installed on first story windows; under-stoop entry replaced



**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall, metal railing, gate, fence and cellar hatch

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

**569 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 48

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 569 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay that varies from the row with a flat outer side. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. A stone cheek wall and metal railing divide the stoop of 569 and 571 47th Street. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 569 47th Street's carved elements feature scrolled foliage, and shields.

**Alterations**

Basement painted; stoop resurfaced; metal security grilles installed at entry and upper-story windows; under-stoop entry replaced; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories;

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall, metal railing and cellar hatch; non-historic gates and lamp post

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

**571 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 47

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 183 - 1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (549 - 571 47th Street) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1906. These houses were constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. No. 549 47th Street features a full-height, rounded bay which projects further than other bays in the row and terminates the row. Each house features a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry, basement window iron, security grilles, historic stoop railings and decorative cast-iron newel posts. A stone cheek wall and metal railing divide the stoop of 569 and 571 47th Street. All the houses in the row have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement and rough-faced lintels on the upper stories. The entry surround of each house includes fluted pilasters with carved capitals and cap-molded rectangular carved lintels. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. Individual houses in the row are differentiated by the design of their spandrel panels and bands and their entry lintel carvings. No. 571 47th Street's carved elements feature dragons, scrolled foliage, and shields.

**Alterations**

Facade resurfaced; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; metal security grilles installed at first story windows; electric light fixtures installed at center of entry door and at under-stoop entry; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; easternmost basement window security grille modified

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and railing on top of knee wall; non-historic metal gate and cresting added to railing

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives;  
"Buildings Projected," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (February 3, 1906), 123

**573 47th Street (aka 4624 Sixth Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 40

**See entry for 4624 Sixth Avenue**

**South Side of 47th Street****514 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 10

**Date(s):** 1898 (NB 184-1898)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (514-524 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses containing carved foliated panels with shields and urns. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's thin bands of rough-faced stone and historic window grilles; the first story's profiled entrance enframingent with a delicate bead-and-reel molding and an atypical stylized pediment; transom window at entry; a lintel course over the first-story windows with rope-like molding, incised curls, and

dropped panels with acanthus leaves and volutes; the second-story's arched window opening accented with a thin arched molding set apart from the window edge. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

West facade: resurfaced and painted brick; two one-over-one windows visible

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; glass- and iron-grille door added; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; square-topped window sash at arched-window opening; painted and resurfaced basement and stoop; under-stoop gate replaced with a door; security camera; visible rooftop antenna

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee wall topped with historic ornamental iron railing similar to historic stoop railing; non-historic metal fence and gate at remainder of areaway

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **516 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 11

**Date(s):** 1898 (NB 184-1898)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (514-524 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the three-sided angled bay that feature Romanesque-like foliated panels at the first story and incised neo-Grec floral designs at the second story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced lintel and stringcourses; first story's classically inspired entrance surround that includes engaged columns, foliate capitals, a foliate frieze panel flanked by console brackets, and

projecting hood; wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; chamfered detail at the lintels of the first-story windows; the second story's rough-faced sill course and lintel course with incised voussoirs. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; security strips on front door glass; facade painted; aluminum awning at entrance and another above stoop doorway; under-stoop gate replaced with door and security gate

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a masonry knee-wall topped with historic ornamental iron railing similar to stoop railing; historic fence and newel posts; non-historic metal gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **518 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 12

**Date(s):** 1898 (NB 184-1898)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with full-height angled bay and brownstone basement was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (514-524 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the three-sided angled bay, with carved foliated panels with shells and shields at the first story and incised neo-Grec floral designs at the second story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's horizontal stringcourses and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround that includes engaged columns, foliate capitals, a foliate frieze panel flanked by console brackets,

and projecting hood; entry transom window; chamfered detail at the lintel of the first-story windows; the second story's rough-faced lintel course with incised voussoirs and a rough-faced sill course. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; basement's rough-faced stone stringcourses resurfaced; basement and stoop painted; under-stoop gate replaced with door and security gate; visible (solar) rooftop structure

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee-wall; non-historic iron railing and fence; non-historic lamppost; planting bed

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **522 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 13

**Date(s):** 1898 (NB 184-1898)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (514-524 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the rounded bay that feature carved Romanesque-like foliated panels at both stories. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; a profiled entrance enframingent with a delicate bead-and-reel molding and stylized pediment; transom window over entrance door; a lintel course over the first-story windows with rope-like molding, incised curls, and dropped panels with acanthus leaves and volutes; and the second story's single arched window marked with a thin

arched molding set apart from the window edge. Consistent with the row, this building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; square-topped window installed within arched-window opening; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; at basement level, painted brownstone, under-stoop gate replaced and aluminum awning added; light fixture

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate; historic masonry knee wall removed

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **524 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 14

**Date(s):** 1898 (NB 184-1898)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with a flat-front facade and brownstone basement was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (514-524 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses with decorative panels that feature a foliate pattern flanking an oval shield at the first story and an incised geometric pattern at the second story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include basement's historic window grilles; first story's arched openings with chamfered side edges and trimmed with a bead-and-reel molding that connects to a decorative stringcourse; leaded-glass decorative transom window above paired window; a historic wood double-leaf glazed entrance door with carved scrolls, an arched transom window with wood brick molding and molded transom bar; the second story's

square-headed window enframements with a bead-and-reel pattern are topped with a flat frieze and profiled cornice. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings and at mullion at paired window; protective panel over transom window; metal security strips on front door glazing and transom; security camera at doorway soffit; basement and stoop painted; under-stoop gate replaced

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **526 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 15

**Date(s):** 1898  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with a flat-front facade and brownstone basement was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade features round-arched openings at the first and second stories and is organized with sill and string courses. Decorative panels below the windows feature a foliate pattern flanking an oval shield at the first story and simple grid panels at the second story. All window openings retain their wood brick mold and transom windows are wood sash. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; the first story's entrance surround with paneled pilasters and foliated consoles that support a profiled arch with bead-and-reel molding; double-leaf wood door beneath a molded transom bar and an arched window transom; two double-hung windows beneath a transom bar



with dentil molding and arched leaded-glass transoms in a sunburst pattern; a course of molding with "buttons" at the windows' shoulders; and rough-faced voussoirs and a stylized foliate keystone above each window; the second story's arched window openings with profiled brick molding and accented with a thin arched molding set apart from the window edge. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced with aluminum; arched window sash at the second story replaced with square-headed sash; protective panels cover the leaded-glass transom windows; light fixture at doorway soffit; basement and stoop painted; flush-mounted metal mailboxes at basement; security camera; stained glass added to entrance transom window

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **528 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 16

**Date(s):** 1898  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the three-sided angled bay that feature Romanesque-like foliated panels below the first and second-story windows. A similar carved frieze panel that includes a face sits above the entrance door. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade

features also include the basement's rough-faced lintel course, narrow stringcourses, and two historic window grilles; a classically inspired surround at the entrance with engaged columns on a decorative base, foliate capitals, a frieze panel flanked by console brackets, and projecting hood; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with beveled glass panels and carved scrolls; chamfered detail at the windows openings; and the second story's a rough-faced window hood with console brackets in line with the rough-faced lintel course that extends to the angled-bay's second-story windows. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; kick plates on entrance doors; entrance door surround and basement story painted; one replacement basement window grille with projecting cage, under-stoop door and light fixture added

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **530 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 17

**Date(s):** 1898  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the three-sided angled bay that feature carved foliated panels, some with urns and shells, below the windows at the first and second stories. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork

railing and newel posts. Facade features include the basement's rough-faced lintel course, narrow stringcourses; and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with engaged columns on a decorative base, foliate capitals, a frieze panel flanked by console brackets, and projecting hood; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels and carved scrolls; chamfered detail at window openings; and the second story's rough-faced window hood with console brackets in line with the rough-faced lintel course that extends to the angled-bay's second-story windows. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; entrance surround, wood doors, and basement story painted; numerals on transom window; under-stoop gate replaced with door; security camera at first-floor window

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry wall; planting bed; non-historic iron railing and gate

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **534 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 18

**Date(s):** 1898  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style stone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the three-sided angled bay that feature Romanesque-like foliated panels below the first- and second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced lintel course, narrow stringcourses,

and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with engaged columns on a decorative base, foliate capitals, a frieze panel with a carved face flanked by console brackets, and projecting hood; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels and carved scrolls; chamfered detail at the first-story windows; and the second story's rough-faced window hood with console brackets in line with the rough-faced lintel course that extends to the angled-bay's second-story windows. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; painted facade; under-stoop gate replaced with door; entry soffit light fixture

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry wall; non-historic iron railing and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **536 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 19

**Date(s):** 1898

**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French

**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice

**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style stone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1898. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the three-sided angled bay that feature carved foliated panels set below the windows at the first and second stories. A similar carved frieze panel sits above the entrance door. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced lintel course and narrow stringcourses; a

classically inspired entrance surround with engaged columns, foliate capitals, a frieze panel flanked by console brackets, decorative molding, and projecting hood; transom window above the wood double-leaf entrance door; chamfered detail at the window openings; and the second story's rough-faced window hood with console brackets in line with the rough-faced lintel course that extends to the angled-bay's second-story windows. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced with one-light window sash; aluminum panning added at window openings; replacement double-leaf entrance doors and transom; painted facade; entrance sconce light fixture added; mailbox at basement

#### **Site**

Stone flags at areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic lamppost; non-historic iron railing and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **538 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 20

**Date(s):** 1897 (NB 587-1897)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of three single-family houses with varied facade configurations (538-542 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1897. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with profiled and rough-faced stringcourses and carved foliate panels below the first- and second-story windows, one of which features a carved face. Profiled wood brick molding remains at the window openings. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the brownstone basement's rough-faced stringcourses, a

lintel course over the basement window openings with incised curls and rope molding, and historic window grilles; a profiled entrance enframingent with a delicate beaded spiral molding and topped with a carved foliate pediment; molded and paneled reveal; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; chamfered edges and rope-like molding over window openings; and the second story's single arched window in line with the entrance; foliated keystones above the windows; and splayed lintels above the angled bay's windows. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced with aluminum; facade painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a historic masonry knee wall topped with non-historic railing; non-historic gate; non-historic lamppost and planting bed

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **540 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 21

**Date(s):** 1897 (NB 587-1897)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style stone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of three single-family houses with varied facade configurations (538-542 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1897. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The facade is organized with profiled stringcourses and carved foliate panels. Framed window lintels with pairs of dropped engaged colonettes at the window shoulders are distinctive features at the first-story bay. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's lintels with molded chamfer and incised curls, rough-faced stringcourses, and historic window grilles; the first story's profiled entrance enframingent with a delicate molding and an

entablature, foliate carved frieze panel, and transom window above double-leaf entrance doors; and the second story's molded lintel course at the angled bay, an expressed molded lintel hood with console brackets at the single window, and a circular carved relief inset in the center of the angled bay. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; facade painted; double-leaf entrance doors replaced with period-appropriate doors; under-stoop gate replaced; visible metal railing on rooftop

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic lamppost; non-historic iron railing and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **542 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 22

**Date(s):** 1897 (NB 587-1897)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of three single-family houses with varied facade configurations (538-542 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1897. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with profiled stringcourses and carved foliate panels below the first and second-story windows, one featuring a shell. There is a distinctive lintel course with egg-and-dart molding and incised curls over the basement and first-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the brownstone basement's rough-faced stringcourses, and historic window grilles; the first story's profiled entrance enframingent with a delicate foliate spiral molding and an atypical stylized pediment with an urn flanked by

scrolls; molded and paneled reveal; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with beveled glass panels and a carved scroll pattern; chamfered side edges at window openings; and the second story's single arched window opening in line with the entrance; foliated keystones above the windows; and splayed lintels above the angled bay's windows. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; square-headed window sash within arched window; painted basement level and entrance surround; under-stoop gate replaced with door; basement security box; visible antenna at

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost; historic masonry knee wall removed

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **546 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 23

**Date(s):** 1897 (NB 588-1897)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone two-family row house with full-height angled bay was designed by architect Thomas Bennett in 1897. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with profiled stringcourses and carved foliate panels. Framed window lintels with pairs of dropped engaged colonettes at the window shoulders are distinctive features at the first-story bay. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features include the brownstone basement's lintels with molded chamfer and incised curls, rough-faced stringcourses, and historic window grilles; a profiled entrance enframingent with a delicate



foliate spiral molding, entablature with foliate panel; transom window above the entrance door; molded and paneled reveal; and the second story's circular carved relief inset below the bay windows; molded lintel course at the angled bay, and an expressed molded lintel hood with console brackets at the single window. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; a transom window added above each of the angled bay's first story window sash; fabric awning at entrance; fixture mounted at first-story angled bay; basement brownstone painted; under-stoop gate replaced with door; light fixture and numerals at basement; antenna at rooftop

#### **Site**

Areaway with brick-like paving and concrete; historic masonry knee wall; planting bed; non-historic iron railing and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **548 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 24

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the rounded bay that feature carved Romanesque-like foliated panels that include intertwined patterns. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features include the basement's rough-faced stringcourses and

historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance hood with attenuated console brackets, frieze with rope-like molding, and a foliated triangular pediment; molded and paneled reveal; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with beveled glazed panels and molded trim; a lintel course over the first-story windows with egg-and-dart molding and dropped panels with acanthus leaves; and the second story's single arched window marked with a thin arched molding set apart from the window edge. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; square-topped window installed within arched-window opening; entrance soffit light fixture; light fixture above under-stoop gate; basement security box/bell

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; raised planter bordered by salvaged historic railing

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **550 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 25

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with a flat-front facade and brownstone basement was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features include the basement's rough-faced stringcourses and historic window grilles; the first story's square-headed fully enframed door and window openings with bead-and-reel molding and flat frieze; a shallow triangular carved

pediment at the entrance and a profiled cornice at each window; transom window above a wood double-leaf door with beveled glazed panels; molded and paneled reveal; carved foliate panel below each profiled window sill; and the second story's round-arched window openings connected by a profiled stringcourse with "buttons" at the spring line; and thin arched moldings set apart from the window edge. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; square-topped window installed within arched-window opening; basement painted; added numerals and kick plates on entrance door; soffit light fixture

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; planting bed

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **552 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 26

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with a flat-front facade and brownstone basement was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features include the basement's rough-faced stringcourses and historic window grilles; the first story's square-headed fully enframed door and window openings with bead-and-reel molding and flat frieze; a shallow triangular carved pediment at the entrance and a profiled cornice at each window; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with beveled glass panels; molded and paneled reveal; carved foliate panel

below each profiled window sill; and the second story's round-arched window openings connected by a profiled stringcourse with "buttons" at the spring line; and thin arched moldings set apart from the window edge. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; square-topped window installed within arched-window opening; painted facade; soffit light fixture at entrance; numerals and kick plates on entrance door; under-stoop gate replaced with door; basement light fixture

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; planting bed

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **554 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 27

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with profiled stringcourses and carved foliate panels. Framed window lintels with pairs of dropped engaged colonettes at the window shoulders are distinctive features at the first-story bay. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features include the basement's lintels with molded chamfer and incised curls, rough-faced stringcourses, and historic window grilles; the first story's profiled entrance enframement with egg-and-dart molding, entablature with foliate panel; and transom window above the entrance door; and the

second story's circular carved relief inset below the bay windows; molded lintel course at the angled bay, and an expressed molded lintel hood with console brackets at the single window. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; aluminum awning over entrance; fixture mounted at first-story angled bay; facade painted; visible satellite dish on roof

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a historic masonry knee wall; non-historic lamppost; non-historic iron railing and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **558 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 28

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the rounded bay that feature carved Romanesque-like foliated panels at both stories. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing. Facade features include the basement's rough-faced stringcourses and historic window grilles; the first story's classically inspired entrance hood with attenuated console brackets, frieze with egg-and-dart molding, and a foliated triangular pediment; molded and paneled reveal; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with beveled glass panels and molded trim; a lintel course over the

first-story windows with egg-and-dart molding and dropped foliate panels; and the second story's single arched window marked with a thin arched molding set apart from the window edge. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; square-topped window installed within arched-window opening; at basement level, under-stoop gate replaced with door; stoop railing newel posts replaced with dragon-like figures; light fixture near basement door; louvered vent in stoop wall

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **560 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 29

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style stone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the first and second stories of the angled bay that feature carved Romanesque-like foliated panels. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Façade features include the basement's lintel course with chamfered edges and incised curls and rough-faced stringcourses; historic window grilles; the first story's round-arched entrance enframingent with carvings of leaves and disks in the spandrels along with a foliate keystone that extends into the frieze; molded and paneled reveal; arched wood double-leaf entrance

door with beveled glass and molded trim; lintel course similar to the basement; and the second story's flat lintel course with profiled molding at the angle bay and a flat-arch lintel with a foliated keystone above the single window. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added; facade painted; kick plates on entrance doors; cage at basement window grille; basement mailbox

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**562 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 30

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with profiled belt courses with carved foliate panels below the first-story windows at the first story windows and with circular incised carvings below the second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features include the basement's lintel course with chamfered edges, incised curls and historic window grilles; the first story's round-arched entry topped with a profiled stone trim held in place by a key console; bead-and-reel trim around the window openings; and the second story's single round-arched window with bracketed sill, foliated keystone, and decorative rough-faced stone radiating from the arch.

Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced and aluminum panning added at window openings; painted facade; historic full-height double-leaf entrance door replaced with single metal door and transom; square-topped window installed within arched-window opening at second story; under-stoop gate replaced; light fixture above gate

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **564 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 31

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the first and second stories of the angled bay that feature carved Romanesque-like foliated panels. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features include the basement's decorative window grilles (present in 1943 tax photo); the first story's round-arched entrance enframingent with carvings of leaves and disks in the spandrels along with a foliate keystone that extends into the frieze; molded and paneled reveal; lintel course with a chamfered edge and two incised curls over each window; and the second story's s flat-arch lintel with a foliated keystone above the single window. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.



**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced and aluminum panning; painted facade; basement resurfaced; glass- and metal-grille door and transom at entrance; under-stoop gate replaced; visible antenna on roof

**Site**

Stone and concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; planting bed

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**566 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 32

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the angled bay that feature carved foliated panels below the first floor windows and inset circular floral disks below the second story windows. Wood brick molding remains at the window openings. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's lintel course with a chamfered edge and incised curls over each window rough-faced ashlar and historic window grilles; the first story's classically inspired entrance hood with attenuated console brackets, chamfered frieze, and a foliated design with a shell within the triangular pediment; molded and paneled reveal; wood double-leaf entrance door with beveled-glass panels and molded trim; pilaster-like features between the bays' windows with profiled bases and "button" capitals; and the second story's flat lintel course with molded cornice; and above the single square-headed window, a profiled molding set apart from the window edge. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; painted and resurfaced facade; under-stoop gate replaced with door; vent in stoop wall; basement light fixture

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**570 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 33

**Date(s):** 1899 (NB 804-1899)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Albert L. French  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with varied facade configurations (548-570 47 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1899. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the rounded bay that feature carved Romanesque-like foliated panels. A similar design appears in the pediment atop the entrance. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features include the basement's rough-faced ashlar, chamfered window openings, and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance enframing with a shouldered pediment filled with curvilinear designs; molded and paneled reveal; transom with beaded trim; wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; chamfered window openings; the second story's single window with molded lintel hood, shallow-arched pediment and console brackets. Like the rest of the row, the building features a classically inspired building cornice with dentils, foliate designs, and a coved palmette course.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced and aluminum panning added; at basement

level, under-stoop gate replaced with door; basement light fixture; areas of facade painted; visible antenna on roof

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**572 47th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 34

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 2927-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** C. J. Vofrei  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style limestone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house ends the row at 548-570 47 Street. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The stone facade is organized with belt courses at the rounded bay that feature carved foliated relief ornamentation at the first and second stories. Lintels at all stories have rope molding and incised curls at the top of the window openings. A tall stone “L”-shaped stoop with rough-faced ashlar retains its ornamental ironwork railing, under-stoop gate, and stone newel posts. Front facade features include the basement’s historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with engaged columns on a decorative base, foliate capitals with volutes, foliate console brackets, egg-and-dart molding and incised curls, and a scrolled pediment above a molded cornice; transom window above wood double-leaf entrance door with beveled-glass panels and carved scrolls; molded and paneled reveal; the second story’s profiled stringcourse at the rounded bay and above the single window; and the classically inspired building cornice with swags, dentils, foliate designs, and foliated modillions.

East facade: resurfaced and painted brick; three one-over-one windows visible; side wall with tile coping at the parapet.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced and aluminum panning added at window

openings; painted facade; light fixtures at basement and on stoop side wall; basement mailbox; visible satellite dish on roof

**Site**

Concrete areaway with a short masonry knee wall and masonry fence posts; historic iron fence and gate; non-historic lamppost

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**584 47th Street (aka 4700 Sixth Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 36

**See entry for 4700 Sixth Avenue**

## **47th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues**

Central Sunset Park Historic District

### **South Side of 47th Street**

**602 47th Street (aka 4701 Sixth Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 10

**See entry for 4701 Sixth Avenue**

# 48th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

Central Sunset Park Historic District

## North Side 48th Street

### 511 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 71

**Date(s):** c. 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Probably Michael McDonald  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 3 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; limestone trim; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This three-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building with full-height angled bay was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The primary (South) buff brick facade faces south and features a water table, stringcourses, smooth limestone lintel courses, rough-faced narrow sill courses, and fire escape. Four stone stoop steps lead to the first-story entrance with decorative hood with console brackets, smooth frieze, profiled molding and a scrolled pediment with an incised neo-Grec-like pattern; double-leaf glazed wood door below a transom window. A profiled and molded building cornice features a foliate pattern on the frieze and modillions.

West facade: partially visible from the street with two single windows at the third story.

#### Alterations

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; painted brick at first story and basement; entrance soffit light fixture; metal hand railings; under-stoop door; basement window louvers; satellite visible on roof

#### Site

Shallow concrete areaway with non-historic brick and concrete-block wall with non-historic railing and two iron gates

#### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

## References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### 513 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 70

**Date(s):** 1902 (NB 1775-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Pohlmann and Patrick  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height two-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (513-523 48 Street) by architects Pohlmann and Patrick in 1902. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. The facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround with pilasters, carved capitals and console brackets, frieze with incised flower medallions alternating with incised triglyphs, and a projecting cornice; entry transom window; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows, and the second story's profiled stringcourse. Crowning the building is a profiled and molded building cornice with a wave-patterned frieze and foliate modillions.

#### Alterations

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted; one entrance pilaster's capital smoothed and resurfaced; aluminum awning at entrance; stoop steps reclad with polished granite; under-stoop gate; at basement, security cameras, utility boxes, small roof over gate, security lights, and call box; air conditioning cage at basement window grille

#### Site

Concrete areaway retains its historic gate, gateposts, and fence

#### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

## References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### 515 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 69

**Date(s):** 1902 (NB 1775-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Pohlmann and Patrick  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height two-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (513-523 48 Street) by architects Pohlmann and Patrick in 1902. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround with pilasters, console brackets, foliate-patterned frieze, projecting cornice; glazed, paneled and molded wood double-leaf entrance door below a transom window; and molded and paneled reveal; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs; rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a wave pattern along the frieze.

### Alterations

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings and at mullions of paired windows; basement facade painted

### Site

Concrete areaway retains its historic iron railing atop the masonry knee-wall (matches stoop railing) that are present in 1943 tax photograph; additional non-historic fencing and gate, planting area

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives



## 517 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 68

**Date(s):** 1902 (NB 1775-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Pohlmann and Patrick  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (513-523 48 Street) by architects Pohlmann and Patrick in 1902. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround of pilasters, carved capitals and console brackets, frieze with incised flower medallions and triglyphs, and a projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with wood panels; entrance transom window; molded and paneled reveal; the bay's rough-faced lintel course with flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a wave pattern along the frieze.

### Alterations

Historic wood one-over-one wood window sash replaced; facade resurfaced and painted; doorbell added at entrance; light added at under-stoop gate

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic stone wall; non-historic lamppost, fencing and areaway gate added; planting area

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 521 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 67

**Date(s):** 1902 (NB 1775-1902)

**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Pohlmann and Patrick  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 plus basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (513-523 48 Street) by architects Pohlmann and Patrick in 1902. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround with pilasters, console brackets, foliate-patterned frieze, projecting cornice; glazed, paneled and molded wood double-leaf entrance door below a transom window; and molded and paneled door jambs; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs; rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a wave pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; facade and stoop painted and resurfaced; aluminum awning at entrance; awning at basement under-stoop gate; air conditioning unit case in basement window grille; satellite dish on roof

**Site**

Concrete areaway; iron fence and gate replaced; non-historic lamppost; planting area

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**523 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 66

**Date(s):** 1902 (NB 1775-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Pohlmann and Patrick  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival

**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (513-523 48 Street) by architects Pohlmann and Patrick in 1902. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround of pilasters, carved capitals and console brackets, frieze with incised flower medallions and triglyphs, and a projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; a molded and paneled entrance reveal; the bay's rough-faced lintel course with flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a wave pattern along the frieze.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; basement facade and stoop painted; kick plates on entrance doors; soffit light at entrance and wall sconce at under-stoop gate; basement window grille cut for air conditioning unit

### **Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic stone knee-wall; iron fence and gate replaced; non-historic lamppost

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **525 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 65

**Date(s):** 1901 (NB 1544-1901)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** George F. Roosen  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Sigrid E. Gelston  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as one of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (525-537 48 Street) by architect George Roosen in 1901. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include first story's entrance surround of paneled pilasters, neo-Grec-like brackets, frieze with Romanesque-like foliated panel, and a projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window, molded and paneled reveal; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added; security gate and soffit light added at entrance; basement facade and stoop painted and resurfaced; replacement basement window grilles, one with air conditioner cage; under-stoop gate replaced and door added; aluminum awning at two basement windows and at under-stoop gate; numerals at basement

### **Site**

Clay tile areaway; historic areaway knee-wall with non-historic fence and gate; non-historic lamppost

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **527 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 64

**Date(s):** 1901 (NB 1544-1901)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** George F. Roosen  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Sigrid E. Gelston  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (525-537 48 Street) by architect George Roosen in 1901. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround of paneled pilasters, neo-Grec-like brackets, frieze with foliated panel, and a projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels and molding; entrance transom window (with script numerals on the glass), and molded and paneled reveal; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; facade and stoop painted

### **Site**

Concrete areaway; iron fence and gate replaced; planting area; non-historic lamppost

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **529 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 63

**Date(s):** 1901 (NB 1544-1901)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** George F. Roosen  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Sigrid E. Gelston  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (525-537 48

Street) by architect George Roosen in 1901. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include an entrance surround of paneled pilasters, neo-Grec-like brackets, frieze with foliated panel, and a projecting cornice; entry transom window; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; basement window grilles; brownstone resurfaced and painted; under-stoop gate replaced with door; aluminum awning at entrance and at under-stoop door; large numerals attached to stringcourse above basement windows; added mailboxes

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway; historic stone knee wall topped with historic iron fence; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **533 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 62

**Date(s):** 1901 (NB 1544-1901)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** George F. Roosen  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Sigrid E. Gelston  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (525-537 48 Street) by architect George Roosen in 1901. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the

adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include an entrance surround of paneled pilasters, neo-Grec-like brackets, frieze with foliated panel, and a projecting cornice; entry transom window; the bay's rough-faced lintel course with flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; metal-framed awning at entrance; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted; stoop steps faced with polished granite; under-stoop gate replaced with door; basement window grille

#### **Site**

Areaway paved with tile; historic stone knee wall topped with historic iron fence; replacement iron gate; historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance and protected by metal fencing; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **535 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 61

**Date(s):** 1901 (NB 1544-1901)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** George F. Roosen  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Sigrid E. Gelston  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (525-537 48 Street) by architect George Roosen in 1901. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the

adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include an entrance surround of paneled pilasters, neo-Grec-like brackets, frieze, and a projecting cornice; entry transom window; the bay's rough-faced lintel course with flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; metal-framed awning at main entrance and at under-stoop entrance; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; window grilles at the basement and first story; brownstone and stoop painted; under-stoop gate replaced with door; mailbox at basement

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway; replacement iron fence and gate; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **537 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 60

**Date(s):** 1901 (NB 1544-1901)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** George F. Roosen  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Sigrid E. Gelston  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 plus basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (525-537 48 Street) by architect George Roosen in 1901. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Both the entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at the



side walls retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include first story's entrance surround of paneled pilasters, neo-Grec-like brackets, frieze with Romanesque-like foliated panel, and a projecting cornice; molded and paneled reveal; entry transom window; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs; and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; basement grilles replaced; facade painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall; historic railing; non-historic gate; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **539 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 59

**Date(s):** 1904  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Joseph Heinlein  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as one of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (539-549 48 Street) and built in 1904. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with sill courses and belt courses on its three-sided angled bay that feature carved foliated panels below the first-story windows and rough-faced panels below the second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include a classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, foliated capitals,

foliated frieze panel with shell; projecting cornice, and molded and paneled reveal; entry transom window; and the second story's rough-faced lintel course with profiled stringcourse above the second story windows. Crowning the building is a classically inspired molded cornice with foliate modillions, rope molding, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; basement window grilles; brownstone painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **541 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 58

**Date(s):** 1904  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Joseph Heinlein  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (539-549 48 Street) and built in 1904. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with sill courses and belt courses at the rounded bay that feature carved foliated panels below the first-story windows and rough-faced panels below the second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include a classically inspired entrance architrave surround with profiled cornice hood and topped with an incised scrolled pediment with neo-Grec-like design; and chamfered edges at window lintels; and the second story's rough-faced lintel course above the second story windows. Crowning the

building is a classically inspired molded cornice with foliate modillions, rope molding, and a wave-like pattern along the frieze.

### **Alterations**

Double-leaf metal and glass gates added at entrance; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; fabric awning added at entrance; under-stoop gate replaced; iron window grilles at basement windows; brownstone appears painted; numerals above basement window

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate; planting bed

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **545 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 57

**Date(s):** 1904  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Joseph Heinlein  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (539-549 48 Street) and built in 1904. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with sill courses and belt courses at the three-sided angled bay that feature carved foliated panels below the first-story windows and rough-faced panels below the second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; first story's classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, foliated capitals, foliated frieze panel with urn; projecting cornice, and molded and paneled reveal; chamfered edges at window lintels; and the second story's rough-faced lintel course with profiled stringcourse above the second story windows. Crowning the building is a classically inspired molded cornice with foliate modillions, rope molding, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Ornamental metal grille glazed outer doors added at entrance in front of wood doors; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; fabric awning added at entrance; awning at under-stoop gate; under-stoop gate replaced; basement brownstone painted

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic iron railing and gate; planting bed

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**547 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 56

**Date(s):** 1904  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Joseph Heinlein  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (539-549 48 Street) and built in 1904. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with sill courses and belt courses at the rounded bay that feature carved foliated panels below the first-story windows and rough-faced panels below the second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; a classically-inspired entrance architrave surround with profiled cornice hood and topped with an incised scrolled pediment with neo-Grec-like design, molded and paneled jambs; and chamfered edges at window lintels; and the second story's rough-faced lintel course above the second story windows. Crowning the building is a classically-inspired molded cornice with foliate modillions, rope molding, and a wave-like pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single metal door with

side panels and iron grille; fabric awning added at entrance; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; basement window grille slightly altered for air conditioner; metal grilles added to first story windows; under-stoop gate replaced; brownstone resurfaced and painted; security lights at stoop;

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate; planting bed; historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance, protected with railing and covered with metal and acrylic canopy; security camera over cellar door

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **549 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 55

**Date(s):** 1904  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Joseph Heinlein  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (539-549 48 Street) and built in 1904. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with sill courses and belt courses at the three-sided angled bay that feature carved foliated panels below the first-story windows and rough-faced panels below the second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railing and newel posts. Facade features also include a classically-inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, foliated capitals, frieze panel with urn and swags; projecting cornice; chamfered edges at window lintels; and the second story's rough-faced lintel course with profiled string course above the second story windows. Crowning the building is a classically-inspired molded cornice with foliate modillions, rope-like molding, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side

panels to fit; intercom at front and basement entries; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; under-stoop gate replaced with door; non-historic window grilles on basement windows, one with AC cage; security lights above entrances; numerals on basement string course; brownstone resurfaced and painted; utility boxes at basement

**Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**551 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 54

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 636-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (551-561 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district’s initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with rough-faced narrow stringcourses, rough-faced lintel courses, and belt courses with carved foliate panels below the bay’s windows. A tall stone stoop with cheek walls and rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement’s lintels with chamfer and incised curls; an entrance surround of flat trim, console brackets, a rough-faced frieze with incised circles, rope molding, and a projecting cornice; lintels with chamfer and curls; and the second story’s single window above the entrance with an expressed rough-faced lintel hood with console brackets at the single window. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, dentil molding, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; redesigned transom window; numerals at entry; historic wood one-over-one

window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; aluminum awning at under-stoop gate; replacement basement window grilles; brownstone painted

**Site**

Concrete areaway with stone wall with non-historic iron railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**553 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 53

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 636-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (551-561 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district’s initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The entrance surround, carved panels, and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with a rough-faced ashlar basement, a belt course with flat panels at the first story, and narrow profiled sill courses above. A tall stone stoop with cheek walls continues the basement’s rough-faced ashlar at its outside side walls and retains the iron under-stoop gate. Facade features also include an entrance surround of an architrave with bead-and-reel molding, swag at the frieze, a profiled cornice, and an incised and profiled top-panel; entry transom window; the bay’s center window with a similar surround as the entrance, topped by a carved panel; and two panels, each with a carved fleur-de-lys, separating the first and second stories. The second story’s windows have profiled sills, incised keystones in the lintel course, and a simple profiled cornice above the single window. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, dentil molding, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window

openings; basement brownstone and stoop painted; historic iron railing removed from stoop side walls

**Site**

Concrete areaway with stone knee-wall with non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**555 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 52

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 636-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (551-561 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district’s initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The entrance surround, carved panels, and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with rough-faced stone stringcourses and sill and lintel belt courses with carved foliate panels below the first- and second-story windows. The tall stone stoop is with cheek walls. Facade features also include the basement’s smooth lintel course with chamfered edges above the windows; an entrance surround of an architrave with egg-and-dart molding, foliate keystone at the frieze, a profiled cornice, and molded and paneled jambs; entry transom window; chamfered edge above the first story lintel course; and at the second story, the single window’s flat arch and carved scrolled keystone flush with the facade. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, dentils, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at openings; soffit light at entrance; basement brownstone painted; under-stoop gate replaced;



aluminum awning, mailboxes, and light fixture near under-stoop gate; window grilles on basement and first-story windows

**Site**

Concrete areaway with stone wall with non-historic iron railing and gate; planting bed

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**557 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 51

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 636-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (551-561 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district’s initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The entrance surround, carved panels, and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with narrow rough-faced stringcourses, profiled sill courses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and rough-faced lintels. A tall stone stoop with cheek walls has rough-faced ashlar courses at each side. Facade features also include an entrance surround of flat trim, console brackets, a rough-faced frieze with rope molding, a projecting cornice, and entry transom window. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, dentil molding, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; aluminum awning added at entrance; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; single-light windows at basement; window grilles added at two windows at first story; brownstone painted; under-stoop gate replaced with door; a protective ledge added above under-stoop door; security lights and sconce at entrance;

**Site**

Concrete patterned paving at areaway with stone knee-wall with non-historic iron railing and gate; patterned paving added; historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance, protected with knee walls and railings; non-historic lamppost; planting beds

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**559 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 50

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 636-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (551-561 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The entrance surround, carved panels, and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with narrow string courses and belt courses with carved foliate panels below the first-story windows. A tall stone stoop is with cheek walls. Facade features also include the basement's chamfered lintels; an entrance surround with engaged colonnettes, foliate capitals, a carved foliate frieze, and a profiled cornice; entry transom window; the expressed pedimented lintel with brackets and with incised pattern at the center window; chamfered lintels; the second story's single window topped with a lintel with a profiled cornice. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, rope molding, and a garland and wreath pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; security lights at entry soffit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; under-stoop gate replaced with door; brownstone painted; antenna and two satellite dishes on roof

**Site**

Clay tile paving at areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate; historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs with concrete block side walls to new cellar entrance; raised planting bed

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**561 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 49

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 636-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of six houses with varied facade configurations (551-561 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The entrance surround, carved panels, and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with narrow stringcourses and belt courses with carved foliate panels below the first-story windows and incised panels below the second-story windows. A tall stone stoop with cheek walls continues the rough-faced ashlar of the basement. Facade features also include basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround with engaged colonnettes, foliate capitals, a carved foliate frieze with shell, and a profiled cornice; entry transom window; window lintels with swags; and the second-story's lintels with profiled cornice. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, dentil molding, and a garland pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; sconce on entry reveal; wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; iron railing on stoop cheek walls; under-stoop gate replaced with door; brownstone painted and resurfaced; numerals added at basement; ledge at under-stoop door; security camera, mailboxes, utility boxes added to basement facade; cellar hatch altered

**Site**

Concrete areaway with patterned pavers and polished granite trim; historic stone knee wall with railing removed; non-historic railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**563 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 48

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 2689-1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Irving Oslegreen  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of three houses with varied facade configurations (563-567 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1906. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The entrance surround, carved panels, and building cornice incorporate both classically inspired and Romanesque-like details. The stone facade is organized with belt courses with carved Romanesque-like panels below the bay's first- and second-story windows, and narrow profiled sill courses. A tall stone stoop with cheek walls has rough-faced ashlar at its side walls. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced ashlar and smooth lintel course and historic window grilles; an entrance surround consisting of an architrave with egg-and-dart molding and topped with a Romanesque-like carved frieze and profiled cornice; wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels, dentil-molded transom bar, and transom window; chamfered edges and incised curls at the bay-window lintels; and the second story's rough-faced lintel course at the bay; rough-faced stringcourse, and the single window's architrave surround, bracketed profiled sill, and flat frieze with a profiled cornice. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with fluted modillions, rope and dentil molding, and a frieze with triglyphs and decorated cartouches.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; brownstone painted; stoop side wall resurfaced (east); non-historic iron railing

added to stoop cheek wall; under-stoop gate replaced with door with light added above ; AC cage at basement window grille; mailbox on stoop wall;

**Site**

Concrete areaway with stone wall with non-historic iron railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 18, 1906; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, Brooklyn and Long Island Edition, (September 8, 1906); New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**565 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 47

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 2689-1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Irving Oslegreen or Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height two-sided rounded bay was designed as part of row of three houses with varied facade configurations (563-567 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1906. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The former first story entrance surround (former), carved foliate panels, and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with narrow stringcourses of rough-faced stone at the basement level and belt courses with carved foliate panels below the first- and second story windows. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced stone string and lintel courses; the first story's former entrance surround of flat trim, fluted console brackets, a molded frieze with incised floral designs, and a profiled cornice; and the second story's rough-faced stringcourse and lintels. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, dentil molding, and a swag and wreath pattern along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Stoop, double-leaf door, and transom window removed and window installed in their place, retaining surround; entrance door with awning added to basement story; historic wood one-

over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; window grilles on basement windows, basement brownstone painted

**Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 18, 1906; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, Brooklyn and Long Island Edition, (September 8, 1906); New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**567 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 46

**Date(s):** 1906 (NB 2689-1906)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Irving Oslegreen or Elizabeth Lyons  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of three houses, (563-567 48 Street), by architect Thomas Bennett in 1906. The extended bay terminates the street's row. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The entrance surround, carved panels, and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with narrow stringcourses and belt courses with carved foliate panels. A tall stone stoop with cheek walls exhibits rough-faced ashlar stringcourses on the outer walls. Facade features also include the basement's chamfered lintel course; an entrance surround with engaged colonnettes, capitals, a chamfered molded frieze with incised floral design, and a profiled cornice; and the second story's chamfered window lintels; and the single window's lintel with brackets and a profiled cornice. Crowning the building is a molded cornice with foliate modillions, dentil molding, and a swag and wreath pattern along the frieze.

East Facade: resurfaced and painted brick; two one-over-one windows punched into the flat wall

**Alterations**

Entrance metal and glass storm doors and transom; wood one-over-one window sash replaced;

aluminum panning added at window openings; iron railing added to stoop cheek walls; grilles on basement and first story windows; light fixture near under-stoop door

**Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 18, 1906; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, Brooklyn and Long Island Edition, (September 8, 1906); New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**583 48th Street (aka 4718 Sixth Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 45

**See entry for 4718 Sixth Avenue**

## South Side 48th Street

**512 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 11

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Louis Levy  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 4  
**Material(s):** Brick; limestone trim; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This four-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building has two full-height shallow curved bays of two windows each. It was designed as one of two identical flats buildings by Henry Pohlmann in 1905, each with eight units. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The primary (north) buff-colored brick facade with limestone trim features a water table and

symmetrical arrangement on each floor of a central bay of a door at the first story or a single window above flanked by a shallow curved bay of two windows on each side. Facade features also include a partially below-grade basement; first story entry with flat stone trim and transom window above the door; stone stoop with cheek walls and rough-faced ashlar at each side; brick trim in an Art-Deco-like geometric pattern (zigzag at second and fourth story and small squares at third story) under flat stone window sills; second story flat window arches with keystones; third story's window lintels with profiled cornices; and top story round-arched window openings with stone trim and expressed keystones. Crowning the building is a classically inspired molded cornice with modillions, dentil molding, and swags along the frieze.

West facade (partially visible): clad in the buff-colored brick; three window openings visible from the street.

#### **Alterations**

Decorative entry enframing removed; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; light fixtures at entry; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced and aluminum panning added; plywood covers basement window openings

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic railing and iron gates

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

"New Buildings," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 12, 1905, 10; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **514 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 13

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Louis Levy  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 4  
**Material(s):** Brick; limestone trim; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This four-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building has two full-height shallow curved bays of two windows each. It was designed as one of two identical flats buildings by Henry Pohlmann in 1905, each with eight units. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4 Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset



Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The primary (north) buff-colored brick facade with limestone trim features a water table and symmetrical arrangement on each floor of a central bay of a door at the first story or a single window above flanked by a shallow curved bay of two windows on each side. Facade features also include a partially below-grade basement; first story entry with flat stone trim and transom window above the door; stone stoop with cheek walls and rough-faced ashlar at each side; brick trim in an Art-Deco-like geometric pattern (zigzag at second and fourth story and small squares at third story) under flat stone window sills; second story flat window arches with keystones; third story's window lintels with profiled cornices; and top story round-arched window openings with stone trim and expressed keystones. Crowning the building is a classically inspired molded cornice with modillions, dentil molding, and swags along the frieze.

East facade (partially visible): clad in the buff-colored brick.

### **Alterations**

Decorative entry enframing removed; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; soffit light fixtures at entry; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; awning at front entry; metal stoop railing; grilles at basement windows

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with sections of historic railing, gate posts, and replacement gates

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

### **References**

"New Buildings," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 12, 1905, 10; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **518 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 14

**Date(s):** 1905-1906 (NB 4011-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height two-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of three houses with varied facade configurations (518-524 48

Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. The facade also features an entrance surround with molded trim, neo-Grec-like attenuated fluted console brackets, foliate-patterned frieze, and projecting cornice; a glazed wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; main entrance security gate; window grilles at basement and at lower sash at upper stories; stoop gate added at base of stairs; brownstone resurfaced and painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic gate, gateposts, and fence atop a low curb; non-historic lamppost.

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, Brooklyn and Long Island Edition, (December 23, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **522 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 15

**Date(s):** 1905-1906 (NB 4011-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height two-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of three houses with varied facade configurations (518-524 48

Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features an entrance surround with pilasters, capitals, ornamental console brackets, frieze with triglyphs and incised pattern, and projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; the bay's rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; a second-story profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced and aluminum panning added at window openings and at mullions of paired windows on projecting bay; window grilles at basement and at first story; kick plates added on main entrance doors; brownstone resurfaced and painted; under-stoop gate replaced

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence and gateposts; non-historic lamppost.

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, Brooklyn and Long Island Edition, (December 23, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **524 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 16

**Date(s):** 1905-1906 (NB 4011-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of three houses with varied facade configurations (518-524 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along

the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's decorative iron historic grilles; an entrance surround with molded trim, neo-Grec-like attenuated fluted console brackets, foliate-patterned frieze, and projecting cornice; entry transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; light fixture at entry jamb; brownstone resurfaced and painted; under-stoop gate replaced with door

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence and gateposts; historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance and protected with railing; added non-historic lamppost.

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, Brooklyn and Long Island Edition, (December 23, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **526 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 17

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 903-1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1904-05. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along

the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, console brackets, frieze with triglyphs and incised pattern, and projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; entry grille assembly added; soffit light at entrance; brownstone resurfaced and painted; window grille with added cage; under-stoop gate replaced; security camera

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence and gateposts

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **528 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 18

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 903-1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1904-05. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features an entrance surround with pilaster-like trim at sides with neo-Grec-like console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and projecting cornice; carved swag panels beneath the bay's windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; main entrance security gate; brownstone resurfaced and painted; window grilles at basement and first story; under-stoop gate replaced; awning over under-stoop gate; satellite dish visible on roof

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence and gateposts; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **530 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 19

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 903-1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1904-05. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also

features the basement's historic window grilles; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, console brackets, frieze with triglyphs and incised pattern, and projecting cornice; entry transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted; under-stoop gate replaced

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence, gate, and gateposts; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **534 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 20

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 903-1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1904-05. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features an entrance surround with paneled pilasters, console brackets, foliated frieze, and projecting cornice; wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's two side windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows;

the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; painted facade; grilles on basement windows; replaced under-stoop gate and gate

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic iron railing and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**536 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 21

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 903-1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (526-536 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1904-05. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, console brackets, frieze with triglyphs and incised pattern, and projecting cornice; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's two side windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; aluminum awning and security gate at entry; basement and first-story window



grilles; brownstone resurfaced and painted; under-stoop gate replaced; awning at under-stoop gate; visible satellite dish on roof

**Site**

Areaway with non-historic tile paving; historic fence, gate, and gateposts

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**538 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 22

**Date(s):** 1905-1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone, metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (538-548 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district’s initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building’s entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. The facade also features the basement’s two side historic window grilles; the first story's entrance surround with pilaster-like trim at sides with neo-Grec-like console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay’s windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story’s profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at first- and second-story window openings; soffit light fixture at entry soffit; brownstone resurfaced and painted; utility meters and boxes adjacent to basement windows; satellite dish visible on roof

**Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence and gate; one non-historic gatepost; non-historic lamppost

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

"New Buildings," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 29, 1905, 13; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**540 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 23

**Date(s):** 1905-1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (538-548 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. Although the stoop has been replaced, it retains the original newel posts. The facade also features an entrance surround with pilasters, capitals, console brackets, frieze with triglyphs and incised pattern, and projecting cornice; carved swag panels beneath the bay's two side windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; polished metal entrance door; security light over entry door; stone stoop clad with polished granite at steps and one side wall; railings added; under-stoop gate replaced with door; awning over under-stoop gate; window grilles at basement and first story; grilles over lower sash at second story; brownstone resurfaced and painted; satellite dish visible on roof

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic stone knee-wall; non-historic fence and gate; cellar stairs with metal railing

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

"New Buildings," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 29, 1905, 13; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**542 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 24

**Date(s):** 1905-1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (538-548 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. The facade also features an entrance surround with pilaster-like trim at sides with neo-Grec-like console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and projecting cornice; molded and paneled entry jambs; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; iron and glass entry assembly added; window grilles added at basement; sconces added at entry surround with exposed conduit; basement brownstone resurfaced and painted; utility meters and boxes adjacent to basement windows; security cameras

**Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence, and gateposts; gate, planting bed, and non-historic lamppost

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

"New Buildings," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 29, 1905, 13; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**546 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 25

**Date(s):** 1905-1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (538-548 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's two side historic window grilles; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, console brackets, frieze with triglyphs and incised pattern, and projecting cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled stringcourse; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; sconces added at entry surround; brownstone resurfaced and painted; replacement under-stoop gate; light adjacent to basement windows; mailbox on stoop; numerals added at

**Site**

Concrete areaway retains its historic fence, gate and gateposts

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

"New Buildings," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 29, 1905, 13; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**548 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 26

**Date(s):** 1905-1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Samuel Tate  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-sided angled bay was designed as part of a row of five houses with varied facade configurations (538-548 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905-06. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, string, and sill courses. A tall stoop retains its historic iron newel posts. The facade also features an entrance surround with pilaster-like trim at sides with neo-Grec-like console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and projecting cornice; carved foliate panels beneath the bay's windows; rough-faced lintel course that includes flat-arch voussoirs and rough-faced stone at the shoulder level of the windows; the second story's profiled string course; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate patterns at the modillions and along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; metal and glass entry assembly added; fixture added at entry surround; stone stoop clad with polished granite steps and railing added; window grilles added at basement; brownstone resurfaced and painted; utility meters and boxes adjacent to basement windows; under-stoop gate replaced with door; awning over under-stoop door; utility boxes

**Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic fence and gate, historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance and protected with gate and railing

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

"New Buildings," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 29, 1905, 13; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**550 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 28

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; a wood double-leaf entrance door with glazed panels; entrance transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs; rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted; metal gate and aluminum awning added at entry; stoop steps reclad with polished granite; under-stoop gate replaced; awning at under-stoop opening; window grilles at basement and first story; mailbox on stoop wall visible roof antenna

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee-wall; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**552 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 29

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course; an entrance surround with pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; entry transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; fabric awning at entrance; brownstone resurfaced and painted at basement and first story; under-stoop gate replaced with door; awning at under-stoop door; basement window grilles; mailbox on facade;

**Site**

Concrete areaway retains its stone knee-wall; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**554 48th Street**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 30

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice

**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; entry transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

**Alterations**

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted at basement; under-stoop gate replaced; window grilles at basement, one with cage

**Site**

Concrete areaway with squares of inset stone; historic knee wall; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Concrete curb

**References**



### 558 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 31

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; entry transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

#### Alterations

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door

#### Site

Concrete areaway with non-historic fence and gate; mailboxes mounted on pole; historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance, protected with railing and short wall

#### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

#### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 560 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 32

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

### Alterations

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; iron and glass door assembly added at entrance; brownstone resurfaced and painted at basement and first story; window grilles at first story; light fixture at under-stoop gate

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic stone knee-wall; non-historic fence and gate; non-historic lamppost

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 562 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 33

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved swag frieze, and profiled cornice; entry transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

### Alterations

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; soffit light fixture at entrance; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted at basement; under-stoop gate replaced; ledge, light fixture and doorbell plate near under-stoop gate; mailbox mounted on stoop side wall

### Site

Multi-color stamped brick areaway with stone knee-wall; added fence and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 564 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 34

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; entry transom window; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

### Alterations

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; metal-framed awning at entrance; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; brownstone resurfaced and painted at basement and first story; under-stoop gate replaced; aluminum awning at under-stoop gate; mailbox on stoop wall; large numerals above center basement window

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic stone knee-wall; non-historic fence and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 566 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 35

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height three-windowed rounded bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the rounded bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its cheek wall that is shared with its neighbor, and ornamental ironwork railings and one newel post. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

### Alterations

Historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and iron and glass door assembly added; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; soffit light fixture added at entrance; under-stoop gate replaced; mailbox on stoop wall

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic fence atop stone knee-wall; historic gateposts and gate; planting bed

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 570 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 36

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height two-windowed curved bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the curved bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its cheek wall that is shared with its neighbor, and ornamental ironwork railings and newel post. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course and one historic window grille; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

### Alterations

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; decorative iron and glass door assembly added at entrance; brownstone painted; aluminum awning added at entrance; window grilles added to first-story window; under-stoop gate replaced and small awning installed above

### Site

Concrete areaway with non-historic fence and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 572 48th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 38

**Date(s):** 1905  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height two-windowed curved bay was designed as part of a row of ten houses with similar facade configurations (550-572 48 Street) by architect Thomas Bennett in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The building's entrance surround and building cornice are classically inspired. The stone facade is organized with belt, sill and cornice courses. Each story at the curved bay has a rough-faced lintel course. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings. The facade also features the basement's rough-faced sill course; an entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; carved foliate panels beneath the windows' profiled sill course; the second story's belt course with carved foliate designs, rough-faced lintel and cornice above the second-story window; and crowning the building, a molded cornice with foliate modillions and swags along the frieze.

East facade: resurfaced and painted brick

### Alterations

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning at window openings; double-leaf wood glazed doors removed and new doors added; metal-framed awning added at entrance; under-stoop gate replaced; painted basement facade

### Site

Concrete areaway with non-historic fence and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Concrete curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**584 48th Street (aka 4802 Sixth Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 36

**See entry for 4802 Sixth Avenue**



## **48th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues**

Central Sunset Park Historic District

### **North Side of 48th Street**

**601 48th Street (aka 4721 Sixth Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 10

**See entry for 4721 Sixth Avenue**

### **South Side of 48th Street**

**602 48th Street (aka 4801 Sixth Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 9

**See entry for 4801 Sixth Avenue**

# Sixth Avenue between 46th Street and 47th Street

Central Sunset Park Historic District

## West Side of Sixth Avenue

### 4614 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 40

**Date(s):** 1907 (NB 172 - 1907)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (4614 - 4624 Sixth Avenue) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1907. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. Each house in the row features a full-height rounded bay and a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry and historic stoop railings. All the houses in the row also have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement, rough-faced lintel courses and molded sill courses on the upper stories, and historic basement window metal security grilles. The entry surrounds of each house also have matching features that include fluted pilasters and rectangular lintels with decorative carvings capped with egg-and-dart molding. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. The individual row houses each have design variations in their spandrel panels, spandrel band carvings and entry lintel carvings. The overall Renaissance Revival style of this row is accented by varying carvings of each house that related to the Romanesque Revival style. No. 4614 Sixth Avenue's carvings feature cornucopias, dragons and scrolled foliated designs and retains its historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door with transom.

### Alterations

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; mailboxes installed at under-stoop entry; doorbells installed at entry and under-stoop entry; electric light fixture installed at under-stoop entry; under-stoop entry gate replaced

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall, iron railing on top of knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic metal fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**4616 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 41

**Date(s):** 1907 (NB 172 - 1907)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (4614 - 4624 Sixth Avenue) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1907. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. Each house in the row features a full-height rounded bay and a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry and historic stoop railings. All the houses in the row also have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement, rough-faced lintel courses and molded sill courses on the upper stories, and historic basement window metal security grilles. The entry surrounds of each house also have matching features that include fluted pilasters and rectangular lintels with decorative carvings capped with egg-and-dart molding. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. The individual row houses each have design variations in their spandrel panels, spandrel band carvings and entry lintel carvings. The overall Renaissance Revival style of this row is accented by varying carvings of each house that related to the Romanesque Revival style. No. 4616 Sixth Avenue's carvings feature palmettes, scrolled foliage, shields and dragon designs.

**Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; awning installed at entry door; intercom installed at under-stoop entry; facade painted

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall, iron railing on top of knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**4618 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 42

**Date(s):** 1907 (NB 172 - 1907)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (4614 - 4624 Sixth Avenue) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1907. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. Each house in the row features a full-height rounded bay and a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry and historic stoop railings. All the houses in the row also have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement, rough-faced lintel courses and molded sill courses on the upper stories, and historic basement window metal security grilles. The entry surrounds of each house also have matching features that include fluted pilasters and rectangular lintels with decorative carvings capped with egg-and-dart molding. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. The individual row houses each have design variations in their spandrel panels, spandrel band carvings and entry lintel carvings. The overall Renaissance Revival style of this row is accented by varying carvings of each house that related to the Romanesque Revival style. No. 4618 Sixth Avenue's carvings feature fruit filled urns and scrolled foliage designs.

**Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; awning installed at entry; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; facade painted; doorbell installed at under-stoop

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall, iron railing on top of knee wall and cellar hatch; non-historic fence and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**4622 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 43

**Date(s):** 1907 (NB 172 - 1907)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (4614 - 4624 Sixth Avenue) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1907. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. Each house in the row features a full-height rounded bay and a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry and historic stoop railings. All the houses in the row also have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement, rough-faced lintel courses and molded sill courses on the upper stories, and historic basement window metal security grilles. The entry surrounds of each house also have matching features that include fluted pilasters and rectangular lintels with decorative carvings capped with egg-and-dart molding. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. The individual row houses each have design variations in their spandrel panels, spandrel band carvings and entry lintel carvings. The overall Renaissance Revival style of this row is accented by varying carvings of each house that related to the Romanesque Revival style. No. 4622 Sixth Avenue's carvings feature shields with fleur-de-lis and scrolled foliage designs.

**Alterations**

Awning added to entry; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; metal security door installed at entry either covering or replacing historic wood-and-glass, double leaf entry doors; electric meters installed at basement; facade painted

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall and cellar hatch; non historic railing on top of knee wall; non-historic metal fence and gate; knee wall painted

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**4624 Sixth Avenue (aka 573 Avenue)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 757, Lot 44

**Date(s):** 1907 (NB 173 - 1907)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** M. Green and Co.  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of five houses (4614 - 4624 Sixth Avenue) designed by Thomas Bennett and built by M. Green and Co. in 1907. This house was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working-and middle-class neighborhood. Each house in the row features a full-height rounded bay and a rough-faced stone stoop with an under-stoop entry and historic stoop railings. All the houses in the row also have rough-faced stone sill and lintel courses at the basement, rough-faced lintel courses and molded sill courses on the upper stories, and historic basement window metal security grilles. The entry surrounds of each house also have matching features that include fluted pilasters and rectangular lintels with decorative carvings capped with egg-and-dart molding. Renaissance Revival-style cornices with foliated brackets, dentils and floral banding remain throughout the row. The individual row houses each have design variations in their spandrel panels, spandrel band carvings and entry lintel carvings. The overall Renaissance Revival style of this row is accented by varying carvings of each house that related to the Romanesque Revival style. No. 4624 Sixth Avenue carvings' feature scrolled foliage, dragon and dragon face designs. No. 4624 features an L-shaped stoop, historic double-leaf, and metal security doors at entry. An altered one story garage was added to the property pre-1940.

47th Street Facade (South): A secondary brick facade with a shallow two-window wide full height, shallow-projecting bay faces 47th Street. All windows features rough-faced stone sills and cap-molded lintels; two small basement openings have rough faced lintels and sills.

Secondary Rear Facade (West): The rear facade is visible from 47th Street and features segmental-arched windows and a simple dog-tooth brick cornice.

**Alterations**

Sixth Avenue Facade (East): Awning installed at entry; awning installed at under-stoop entry; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; metal railing installed on cheek wall of stoop; cheek walls resurfaced; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; facade and stoop painted

47th Street Facade (South): Fire escape added; windows replaced on all stories; metal security grilles installed on basement windows in bay

Secondary Rear Facade (West): Facade resurfaced; windows replaced on all stories; awning installed at basement level; deck installed at basement level; gutter installed at cornice; downpipe installed at northernmost edge

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic knee wall, iron railing on knee wall; non-historic gate; knee wall resurfaced and painted; brick, altered Utilitarian-style garage building at eastern end of site (pre-1940)

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

# Sixth Avenue between 47th Street and 48th Street

Central Sunset Park Historic District

## West Side of Sixth Avenue

### 4700 Sixth Avenue (aka 584 47th Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 36

<b>Date(s):</b>	1897 (NB 400-1897)
<b>Architect(s) / Builder(s):</b>	Henry Spicer
<b>Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):</b>	Harry A. Hanbury
<b>Type:</b>	Row House
<b>Style(s):</b>	Renaissance Revival
<b>Stories:</b>	2 and basement
<b>Material(s):</b>	Brownstone; brick; metal cornice
<b>Status:</b>	Contributing

#### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with prominent full-height rounded corner bay was designed by architect Henry Spicer in 1897. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The front facade faces east and is notable for its classically inspired entrance surround and building cornice and is organized with a flat water table, profiled sill, lintel, and stringcourses. A tall stone "L"-shaped stoop has cheek walls at the steps that are topped with flat caps with rounded edges. The stoop has rough-faced ashlar at the exterior walls, has an arched opening with voussoirs, keystone, and decorative grille at the base, and retains its under-stoop gate. Front facade features include the basement's rough-faced stringcourses that alternate with smooth courses; an entrance surround with engaged polished granite columns on a base, Ionic capitals, profiled entablature, and scrolled pediment; a lintel course with a volute-like detail between the window openings and atop a striated course at the shoulders; the second story's profiled stringcourse at the rounded bay and above the single window; and the classically inspired molded building cornice with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and along the frieze course.

North facade: clad in orange brick with stone lintel course at the basement; sill and lintel course at the first story, and stone lintels at the second story. The cornice is a continuation of the front facade. Two chimneys are visible above the building cornice and are expressed at the two upper stories.



West facade (rear): top two stories visible; resurfaced and painted brick; slightly arched window openings with stone sills and slightly arched; square-headed one-over-one windows; saw-toothed brick frieze

Building Extension along 47 Street: This is a one-story yellow brick residence that was built in 1935 and enlarged after 1943. There is a basket weave pattern at the parapet of the 1935 section and a pipe-railing assembly atop the flat roof.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; double-leaf door with metal grille added at entry; fabric awning at entrance; painted and resurfaced front stoop and facade; iron railings added at landing and lower stoop steps; basement window grilles; security camera at first story rounded bay

North facade: added basement window grilles; awning added to side cellar entrance with replaced door; makeshift awnings connect the lower section of basement to the areaway fencing; security cameras; two satellite dishes visible on roof

West facade: large piping apparatus connected to rear facade wall; window grilles

### **Site**

Tiled areaway at corner has historic resurfaced masonry knee wall topped by historic decorative railing; non-historic gate

North facade: non-historic railing in front of north facade; corrugated plastic over railing

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **4702 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 37

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not determined  
**Type:** Row House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height curved bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity

spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with sill, belt, and lintel courses. A tall stone “L”-shaped stoop has cheek walls at the steps that are topped with flat caps with rounded edges featuring acanthus leaves. The stoop has rough-faced ashlar at the exterior walls and has a rectangular opening at the base. Facade features also include the basement’s historic window grilles; an classically inspired entrance surround with engaged columns, capitals with carved faces, foliate frieze, and profiled cornice; foliate panels below window openings; a lintel course with rope molding, incised edge curls, and a low relief carved “capital” with a face between the window openings at the shoulders; and the second story’s carved foliate belt course under the windows, the rough-faced lintel course with rope molding and profiled cornice, and similar lintel details above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; metal door assembly at entrance with metal-framed awning above; stained glass transom windows removed in the first story of the curved bay; brownstone painted; metal stoop railings added; grille in stoop wall opening replaced; under-stoop gate replaced with door and small awning above; metal grilles added to first story window openings; mailbox on stoop wall; light fixture added at entrance and basement; security cameras at second story; utility boxes on facade

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4704 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 38

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height curved bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the

district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each curved-bay story. A tall stone "L"-shaped stoop has cheek walls at the steps that are topped with flat caps with curved edges featuring acanthus leaves. The stoop has rough-faced ashlar at the exterior walls and a rectangular opening with ornamental iron grille. Facade features also include the basement's historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, paneled jambs; carved foliate frieze with a face, and profiled cornice; a glazed wood double-leaf entrance door with glass panels and transom window above; decorative stained-glass transom windows at curved bay; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel course. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; one capital of entrance surround smoothed over, removing details; metal grilles added to first story windows; metal stoop railings added; under-stoop gate replaced with door; kick plates added to entrance doors; mailbox added to stoop wall

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic masonry knee wall; non-historic iron railing and gate; non-historic lamppost

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4706 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 39

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the

district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each angled-bay story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze; and profiled cornice; entry transom window; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; aluminum awning added at entrance; painted facade; at the first story, the center panel's carved foliate design removed; security camera; mailbox added at basement facade; satellite

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic iron railing, gate, and gate posts; sloping metal cellar hatch added

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4708 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 40

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity

spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each angled-bay story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its cheek wall that is shared with its neighbor, its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze; and profiled cornice; entry transom window; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; at the first story, the center panel's carved foliate design removed; under-stoop gate removed and door added; light fixture at basement

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic iron railing, gate, and gate posts

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4710 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 41

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each angled-bay story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar

on its sides retains its cheek wall that is shared with its neighbor, its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced sill course and decorative window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze; and profiled cornice; entry transom window; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; painted facade; aluminum awning at entry; at the first story, the center panel's carved foliate design removed; under-stoop gate replaced; awning added; security camera; utility boxes at basement

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4712 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 42

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each angled-bay story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; a

classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze; profiled cornice, entry transom window; and molded and paneled jambs; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; soffit light fixture added; at the first story, the center panel's carved foliate design removed and window grilles added to windows; facade resurfaced and painted; antenna on roof

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic iron railing, gate posts, and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4714 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 43

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each angled-bay story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings, newel posts, and under-stoop gate. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze; and

profiled cornice; entry transom window; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze course.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; facade painted; soffit light fixture added; light fixture and exposed conduit at basement

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic iron railing, gate posts, and gate

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4716 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 44

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone row house with full-height angled bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The stone facade is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each angled-bay story. A tall stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar on its sides retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced sill course and historic window grilles; a classically inspired entrance surround with fluted pilasters, capitals, carved foliate frieze; and profiled cornice; entry transom window; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze course.



### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; at the first story, the center panel's carved foliate design removed; under-stoop-gate replaced; light fixtures added at basement and first story; metal-framed awning at entrance; mailbox and utility meters and box attached to basement; utility light fixture and exposed conduit at

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic iron railing, gate posts, and gate; historic cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance, protected with railing

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **4718 Sixth Avenue (aka 583 48th Street)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 766, Lot 45

**Date(s):** 1905 (NB 505-1905)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Munroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival with alterations  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style brownstone-and brick row house with prominent full-height rounded bay was designed as part of a row of nine houses with varied facade configurations (4702-4718 6 Avenue) by architect Henry Pohlmann in 1905. This house was constructed during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

The front facade faces east and is organized with stringcourses, belt courses with carved foliate panels, and a rough-faced lintel course at each rounded-bay story. Facade features also include the basement's rough-faced base, sill course and historic window grilles; the first story's flat-trim stringcourse; and the second story's rough-faced sill course and rough-faced lintel above the single window. The molded building cornice is classically inspired with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze.

South facade (facing 48th Street): clad in orange brick; two one-over-one windows per story in the slightly projecting section of the facade; rough-faced stone sill and lintel and profiled cornice; building cornice continues front facade; basement's decorative window grilles same

design as those at the front facade

West facade (rear): one-story rear extension and upper stories are partially visible from the street, slightly arched window openings with square-headed windows; dog-toothed brick frieze

Adjacent Building (BIN 3324382): one-story brick garage (built between 1920 and 1943) with a section of stepped parapet

### **Alterations**

At all visible facades, historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; first story entry and stoop removed and window with grilles installed in its place between 1943 and 1983; entry door and metal gate with metal-framed awning at basement; mailbox at basement; two security cameras with exposed wiring at first story curved bay

South facade: security camera, dryer vents; satellite dish on roof

West (rear) facade: painted brick; window grilles; window opening infilled at first floor; metal awning and wall connects to garage at southwest corner of house

Adjacent building: sections of parapet missing; garage doors replaced; barbed wire at parapet

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; non-historic fence along 48 Street

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **East Side of Sixth Avenue**

### **4701 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 47th Street)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 10

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1920 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brownstone; Brick; Iron cornice

**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4071 - 4709 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents.

**Primary (Sixth Avenue, West) Facade:** The two-story and a basement row house is clad in brownstone and has a full-height, three-sided angled bay and a high, rough-faced brownstone stoop. The stoop features historic iron railings and newel posts and a historic under-stoop gate. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters with carved capitals and rectangular stone lintel with foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first and second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels, and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice features a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matching the row.

**47th Street (North) Facade:** This secondary brick facade features a full-height, shallow, projecting, two-window wide, flat bay at the center of the facade, brownstone quoins at the Sixth Avenue corner and is capped with the same cornice and frieze as the Sixth Avenue facade. First-and-second-story windows have molded stone lintels and rectangular stone sills, while the basement story windows share a soldier course brick lintel. A single-story, Arts and Crafts-style, three-car garage was added to the lot by 1940.

**Rear (East) Facade:** The rear brick facade features two bays of windows (paired in the north bay, single in the south bay) in segmental-arched openings with stone sills, and is capped with a sawtooth-pattern brick cornice.

### **Alterations**

**Primary (Sixth Avenue, West) Facade:** Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; metal security grilles altered on basement windows; awning installed at entry; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf door replaced

**47th Street (North) Facade:** Fire escape installed at central bay on first and second stories (pre-1940); garage doors replaced

**Secondary (East) Facade:** Windows replaced on all stories; metal security grilles installed on first story; brick resurfaced

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic fence and gate with historic cellar hatch; non-historic fence and gate installed at garage on 47th Street; One-story brick, altered Arts and Crafts-style garage added to property pre-1940; garage doors replaced

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with stone curb at Sixth Avenue and concrete with concrete curb at 47th Street

## References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4703 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 9

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House **Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4701 - 4709 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row.

### Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; awning installed at main and under-stoop entry; stone treads added to stoop; stoop railing replaced; light fixture installed at entry surround; metal security grilles installed at first story windows; metal security grille installed at northernmost, second-story window; historic one-over one sash windows replaced on all stories; metal security grilles at basement window replaced

### Site

Concrete areaway with non-historic fence and gate with cellar hatch; non-historic lamppost installed

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

## References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### 4705 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 8

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4701 - 4709 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row.

### Alterations

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; Historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; under construction at time of report

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic iron fence and gate with cellar hatch: non-historic lamppost installed; under construction at time of report

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4707 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 7

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and Basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4701 - 4709 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row. No. 4707 Sixth Avenue retains is historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door.

### Alterations

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; cornice painted; security camera installed at entry

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic iron fence and gate with cellar hatch; non-historic lamppost installed

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4709 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 6

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4701 - 4709 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row.

### Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; metal security grilles installed at first-story windows; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; electric light fixture installed at center of entry

### Site

Concrete areaway with historic iron fence and gate with cellar hatch; non-historic lamppost installed

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4711 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 5

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4711 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row.

### Alterations

Metal security door installed at entry; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; metal security grille on southernmost window modified; awning installed at under-stoop entry; under-stoop entry gate replaced

### Site

Historic iron fence and gate with cellar hatch; areaway repaved; non-historic lamp post installed

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk with stone curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives



## 4715 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 4

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4711 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row.

### Alterations

Awning installed at entry; historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door replaced; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories

### Site

Historic iron fence and gate with cellar hatch; non-historic lamppost installed

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk with stone curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4717 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 3

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann

**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4711 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row.

### **Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; awning with metal support columns added at entry and metal security door installed at main entry door; under-stoop entry replaced

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic metal fence and gate; historic cellar hatch replaced with non-historic below-grade stairs and metal railing

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete sidewalk with stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **4719 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 2

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1919 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House

**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Limestone; brownstone; iron cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4711 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents. The two-story-and-basement row house is clad in limestone above a brownstone basement and has a full-height, three-sided, angled bay and high stone stoop. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters capped by carved capitals and a rectangular stone lintel featuring foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first-and-second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice, with a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matches the row. No. 4719 Sixth Avenue retains its historic wood-and-glass, double-leaf entry door.

**Alterations**

Historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; historic security grille altered at southern-most basement window; mailbox installed at under-stoop entry

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic iron fence and gate with cellar hatch

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete sidewalk with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**4721 Sixth Avenue (aka 601 48th Street)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 767, Lot 1

**Date(s):** 1904 (NB 1920 - 1904)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Henry Pohlmann  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Monroe Stiner  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement

**Material(s):** Brownstone; brick; iron cornice

**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This Renaissance Revival-style two-family row house was built as part of a consistent row of ten houses (4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue) designed by Henry Pohlmann for Monroe Stiner in 1904. The row house is part of a group of five (4071 - 4709 Sixth Avenue) within the row of ten, that have an identical facade configuration which is mirrored along the center line of the row. The entire row has similar features with slight differences in the carved spandrel panels and entry lintels. This house and row represent the district's early-20th-century development when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred the construction of speculative row houses for working-and middle-class residents.

**Primary (Sixth Avenue, West) Facade:** The two-story and a basement row house is clad in brownstone and has a full-height, three-sided angled bay and a high, rough-faced brownstone stoop. The stoop features historic iron railings and newel posts and a historic under-stoop gate. The first-story entry is framed with fluted pilasters with carved capitals and rectangular stone lintel with foliated carvings consistent with the Renaissance Revival style. The basement story is articulated with rough-faced lintel and belt courses. The first and second-stories feature sill courses, foliated carved spandrel panels, and cap-molded lintels. The building's Renaissance Revival-style cornice features a foliated frieze, dentils and brackets, matching the row.

**48th Street (North) Facade:** This secondary brick facade features a full-height, shallow, projecting, two-window wide, flat bay at the center of the facade, brownstone quoins at the Sixth Avenue corner and is capped with the same cornice and frieze as the Sixth Avenue facade. First-and-second-story windows have molded stone lintels and rectangular stone sills, while the basement story windows share a soldier course brick lintel. A single-story, building extension including an altered Utilitarian-style garage was added to the lot by 1940 and extended to attach the row house post 1940.

**Rear (East) Facade:** The rear brick facade features two bays of windows (paired in the north bay, single in the south bay) in segmental-arched openings with stone sills, and is capped with a sawtooth-pattern brick cornice.

**Alterations**

**Primary (Sixth Avenue, West) Facade:** Mailbox installed at under-stoop entry; metal security grilles installed at basement windows; historic wood one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories; cornice painted

**48th Street (South) Facade:** Vents installed at basement near western and edge of facade; vent installed at basement on western edge of projecting bay; garage expanded to attach to eastern facade of building including door and bay window; garage resurfaced; historic wood garage doors replaced; window installed at eastern edge of basement story; historic one-over-one sash windows replaced on all stories;

**Secondary (East) Facade:** Windows replaced on all stories; brick painted

**Site**

Concrete areaway with historic fence and gate, with cellar hatch at center of bay; non-historic

fence installed at garage along 48th Street; garage and extension added to site; garage doors altered; garage roofline altered

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete sidewalk with stone curb

**References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

# Sixth Avenue between 48th and 49th Streets

Sunset Park Central Historic District

## West Side of Sixth Avenue

### 4802 Sixth Avenue (aka 584 48th Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 44

<b>Date(s):</b>	1921	
<b>Architect(s) / Builder(s):</b>		John Lewis Beatty
<b>Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):</b>		Park United Presbyterian Church
<b>Type:</b>	Religious	
<b>Style(s):</b>	Neo-Gothic	
<b>Stories:</b>	1 and basement	
<b>Material(s):</b>	Brick; limestone	
<b>Status:</b>	Contributing	

#### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This neo-Gothic church building with a prominent crenellated tower sits at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and 48th Street. Clad with red brick and trimmed with limestone, it was built for Park United Presbyterian Church which was formed in 1916 by the merger of Knox United Presbyterian Church and the 24th Street South United Presbyterian Church. From 1918 to his retirement in 1948, the congregation was led by Reverend J. Howard Tate who contributed to the planning of the 1921 church building that replaced a smaller sanctuary on the lot. The church was designed by Pittsburgh architect John Lewis Beatty, a Presbyterian who also designed many of the denomination's churches in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Park United Presbyterian Church's larger sanctuary, with additional space for Sunday school and other activities, was a response to the growth and expansion of the residential neighborhood following the construction of the 4th Avenue Subway and increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront.

The building with a rectangular footprint is organized with a three-stage corner tower, shallow projecting gabled sections, and a steep hipped roof. There is an above-ground concrete basement, a main sanctuary story, and gallery level. The openings at the entrance porticos and the major windows are each topped with an ogee arch edged with rowlock bricks, stone keystone and impost blocks. Wood tracery holds stained glass in the major window openings. Sills and stringcourses are stone. Corbelled red bricks in a triangular pattern create a frieze under the edge of the hipped roof overhang at both facades.

**Tower:** The corners of the tower are each edged with a diagonally placed buttress that steps back with each stage and is capped with stone. The recessed main entrance faces Sixth Avenue. Over the double-leaf wood door is a stone tympanum inscribed with "Park United Presbyterian Church). The second stage has short arched windows with stained glass. The top

stage has large arched openings (now infilled), profiled stringcourses and a course of inlaid Greek-cross designs below a crenellated parapet with stone coping.

East Facade (Sixth Avenue): A shallow-projecting section with a front-facing shaped-gable extends above the main roof eaves. Like the tower's buttresses, it is edged with stone. A tall ogee-arched window is filled with wood tracery holding stained glass. The impost blocks continue with a stringcourse to the edge stones. Within the gable end is a small inlaid Greek cross. Near the southeast corner of the building is a secondary entrance within a shallow portico topped with a shaped gable similar to the projecting section of the main body of the building.

North Facade (48th Street): There are two projecting sections, each with a shaped-gable, one is the same size and design as the East Facade, and the second toward the west end of the building is narrower. Flanking the wider projecting section are two tall narrow stained-glass windows. There is another secondary entrance between the two sections, smaller than the Sixth Avenue entrance, but with a similarly designed portico.

A separate building (574 48 Street), is associated with the church, constructed c. 1952, and is immediately west of the church along 48th Street. It is a two-story brick residence with a raised basement. Built with common bond red brick, notable features include the same frieze and parapet design as the associated church building, i.e. slightly corbelled bricks in a triangular pattern just below the crenellated parapet. An L-shaped stairway with stone steps and metal railing leads to the first-story entrance with a wood-paneled door. Window sills are brick and a row of brick soldiers delineate the first and second stories. There is a garage opening at the basement level.

### **Alterations**

Brick infill within ogee-arched openings at top stage of tower; screened window protectors added to main-story windows; historic double-leaf entrance doors removed and replaced; main entrance steps with thin stone strips; light fixtures above the three entry doors; security cameras mounted on the facade; steps to tower entry clad with stone strips; basement window grilles;

574 48 Street: Aluminum windows; roll-down garage door; aluminum awning at entrance; grilles added to door and windows

### **Site**

There is a narrow planting strip between the building and the sidewalk; non-historic metal perimeter picket fence and gate; non-historic signboard at corner of 48 Street and Sixth Avenue

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

"Dr. MacDonald Goes to Richmond Hill," The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, December 23, 1918;  
"Park U. P. Church to Cost \$60,000," The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, December 2, 1920;  
"Brooklyn, N. Y." The American Contractor, March 5, 1921, 66; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4802 Sixth Avenue (aka 584 48th Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 44

**Date(s):** Not determined  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Not determined  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Not determined  
**Type:** Religious  
**Style(s):** Not determined  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Not determined  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This separate building (574 48 Street), built as a parsonage, is attached to the rear of the church building at 4802 Sixth Avenue.

### Alterations

N/A

### Site

N/A

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete/Stone curb

### References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4810 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 48

**Date(s):** 1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 3 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This three-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building with a full-height shallow curved bay at the corner with two windows at each story was designed as part of a row of five flats buildings (4810-4818 6 Avenue) with nearly identical facade configurations by architect Thomas Bennett in 1906. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.



The front facade faces east and is clad with buff-colored brick with stone and brick trim. The smooth stone sill courses with brick geometric designs contrasts with the rough-faced lintels and lintel courses over the windows. Its facade also features the basement's (partially above ground) flat trim window lintel course; the first story's five-step stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side; entry with a classically inspired ornamental hood with foliate console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and molded cornice with egg-and-dart molding; sill course with row of small squares pattern; the second story's sill course with saw-tooth pattern; and the third story's sill course with small squares, the same as the first story's design. Crowning the building is a classically inspired building cornice with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze.

North facade: visible from the street with a chimney at the parapet.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit, retaining transom window; stoop railings, newel posts, and under-stoop-gate replaced; light fixtures at entry; security cameras attached to first story window sash; stone stoop painted

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic railing and gates; steps to basement with added railing on basement facade

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4812 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 49

**Date(s):** 1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 3 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This three-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building with a full-height shallow curved bay with two windows at each story was designed as part of a row of five flats buildings (4810-4818 6 Avenue) with nearly identical facade configurations by architect Thomas Bennett in 1906. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic

activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The front facade is clad with buff-colored brick with stone and brick trim. The smooth stone sill courses with brick geometric designs contrasts with the rough-faced lintels and lintel courses over the windows. Its facade also features the basement's (partially above ground) flat trim window lintel course; the first story's five-step stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side; entry with a classically inspired ornamental hood with foliate console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and molded cornice with egg-and-dart molding; entry transom window; sill course with row of small squares pattern; the second story's sill course with saw-tooth pattern; and the third story's sill course design with small squares, the same as the first story's design. Crowning the building is a classically inspired building cornice with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; decorative stoop railings and newel posts replaced; light fixtures at entry; mailbox attached adjacent to entry; window grilles at basement

#### **Site**

Clay tile areaway with non-historic railing and gates; steps to basement under stoop; railing

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4814 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 50

**Date(s):** 1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 3 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This three-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building with a full-height shallow curved bay with two windows at each story was designed as part of a row of five flats buildings (4810-4818 6 Avenue) with nearly identical facade configurations by architect Thomas Bennett in 1906. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational

resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The front facade is clad with buff-colored brick with stone and brick trim. The smooth stone sill courses with brick geometric designs contrasts with the rough-faced lintels and lintel courses over the windows. Its facade also features the basement's (partially above ground) flat trim window lintel course; the first story's five-step stoop; entry with a classically inspired ornamental hood with foliate console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and molded cornice with egg-and-dart molding; sill course with row of small squares pattern; the second story's sill course with saw-tooth pattern; and the third story's sill course design with small squares, the same as the first story's design. Crowning the building is a classically inspired building cornice with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze. This flats building is the only one in the five-house row that has a metal fire escape on the front facade, installed before 1943.

#### **Alterations**

First-story window openings reduced in size and polished granite sills installed at first story and basement; historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single metal door, side panels to fit; transom grille; iron stoop railings and newel posts removed and replaced with polished metal railings and newel; metal-framed awning and light fixture at entry; mailbox at entry; window grilles at basement and first stories; half grilles at upper stories; four utility meters below first story window; replacement stone at stoop treads, risers and stairs to basement; security cameras; security light; under-stoop-gate removed

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic railing and gates; steps to basement

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

### **4816 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 51

**Date(s):** 1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 3 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

#### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This three-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building with a full-height shallow curved bay with two windows at each story was designed as part of a row of five flats

buildings (4810-4818 6 Avenue) with nearly identical facade configurations by architect Thomas Bennett in 1906. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The front facade is clad with buff-colored brick with stone and brick trim. The smooth stone sill courses with brick geometric designs contrasts with the rough-faced lintels and lintel courses over the windows. Its facade also features the basement's (partially above ground) flat trim window lintel course; the first story's five-step brownstone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its ornamental ironwork railings and newel posts; entry with a classically inspired ornamental hood with foliate console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and molded cornice with egg-and-dart molding; sill course with row of small squares pattern; the second story's sill course with saw-tooth pattern; and the third story's sill course design with small squares, the same as the first story's design. Crowning the building is a classically inspired building cornice with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and the frieze.

### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single metal door, side panels to fit, and transom grille; metal-framed awning; light fixture and mailbox at entry; window grilles at basement and first story; four utility meters below first-story window

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with historic gate posts and non-historic railing; clay tile steps

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **4818 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 775, Lot 52

**Date(s):** 1906  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** Thomas Bennett  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** Green & Company  
**Type:** Flats building  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 3 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

This three-story Renaissance Revival-style walk-up flats building with a full-height shallow curved bay with two windows at each story was designed as part of a row of five flats buildings (4810-4818 6 Avenue) with nearly identical facade configurations by architect

Thomas Bennett in 1906. It was constructed following the 1905 announcement of the planned 4th Avenue Subway, which in addition to existing transportation links, increased economic activity along the adjacent waterfront, and the attraction of Sunset Park as a recreational resource, intensified development of the district as a working- and middle-class neighborhood.

The front facade is clad with buff-colored brick with stone and brick trim. The smooth stone sill courses with brick geometric designs contrasts with the rough-faced lintels and lintel courses over the windows. Its facade also features the basement's (partially above ground) flat trim window lintel course; the first story's five-step stone stoop with rough-faced ashlar at each side retains its decorative newel posts; entry with a classically inspired ornamental hood with foliate console brackets, carved foliate frieze, and molded cornice with egg-and-dart molding; entry transom window; sill course with row of small squares pattern; the second story's sill course with saw-tooth pattern; and the third story's sill course design with small squares, the same as the first story's design. Crowning the building is a classically inspired building cornice with dentils and foliate designs for the modillions and along the frieze.

#### **Alterations**

Historic wood one-over-one window sash replaced; aluminum panning added at window openings; historic double-leaf wood entrance door removed and replaced with single door and side panels to fit; stoop railings replaced; soffit light fixtures at entry; under-stoop gate replaced; painted stoop; four utility meters at basement story

#### **Site**

Concrete areaway with non-historic railing and gates; steps to basement

#### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete/Stone curb

#### **References**

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **East Side of Sixth Avenue**

### **4801 Sixth Avenue (aka 602 48th Street)**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 9

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

No. 4801 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row's houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house features a light-colored orange-brick facade with brownstone trim at the basement and limestone trim at the stories above, classical door hood with foliated brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice. Its brownstone stoop with iron railings and newel posts is historic. The cornice wraps around to, and extends the full length of, the 48th Street facade. This north facade has a two-bay-wide central pavilion and is faced in the same brick and stone as the main Sixth Avenue facade. The basement window grilles are historic.

Partially visible from 48th Street, the rear facade has segmental-arched window and door openings and is crowned by a simple denticulated brick cornice. The single-story brick garage facing 48th Street at the rear of the lot was constructed either with the house or soon afterward (by 1907).

### **Alterations**

Stone trim and stoop painted; historic one-over-one windows replaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door and transom sash replaced with single door within wide frame and transom panel; camera, awning, and security gate at main entrance; water meter reader, doorbell, and mailbox at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; awning over under-stoop opening

Primary North Facade: Stone trim painted; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced

Secondary East Facade: Facade painted; historic two-over-two wood windows replaced; electrical boxes at basement; first- and second-story window grilles; garage roof extension connecting to first story; second-story fire escape with stairs leading to garage roof

Garage: Painted; historic wood doors replaced with metal doors; decorative parapet, including central pediment, removed, and former parapet location covered with metal sheeting; non-historic rooftop railing

### **Site**

Concrete west, north, and east areaways with metal hatch (west areaway) and metal cellar access

doors (north areaway); non-historic iron areaway fence and gates

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with concrete curb

### **References**

"Projected Buildings," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4803 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 8

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 4803 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row's houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house features a light-colored buff-brick facade with brownstone trim at the basement and limestone trim at the stories above, classical door hood with foliated brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice. Its brownstone stoop with iron railings and newel posts is also historic, as are its basement window grilles and iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate.

Partially visible from 48th Street, the rear facade has segmental-arched window openings and is crowned by a simple denticulated brick cornice.

### Alterations

Stone trim painted; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door and transom sash replaced with metal-and-glass doors; intercom and metal canopy at main entrance; metal canopy over two northernmost basement window openings; mailboxes, intercom, and light fixture at basement; electrical meters south of stoop; replacement under-stoop gate; metal awning over under-stoop opening

Secondary East Facade: Facade painted; historic two-over-two wood windows replaced; first-story vent

### Site

Concrete areaway with non-historic tile pavers in front of under-stoop entrance; cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs, surrounded by iron railing, to new cellar entrance; historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with bluestone curb

### References

"Projected Buildings," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4805 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 7

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 4805 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row's houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house features a light-colored buff-brick facade with brownstone trim at the basement and limestone trim at the stories above, classical door hood with foliated brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice.

Partially visible from 48th Street, the rear facade has segmental-arched window openings and is crowned by a simple denticulated brick cornice.

### Alterations

Stone trim painted; stoop resurfaced with stucco and granite veneer; stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced with metal-and-glass door; address numerals, light fixture, and metal awning at main entrance; historic basement window grilles replaced; light fixture and electrical box at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; mailboxes on north stoop face; awning over under-stoop opening; first-story window openings shortened; first-story window grilles; second-story window guards

Secondary East Facade: Facade painted; historic two-over-two wood windows replaced; second-story window guards

### Site

Concrete areaway; cellar hatch replaced with below-grade stairs to new cellar entrance; non-historic railing surrounding cellar stairs; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate replacing historic fence, gateposts, and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with bluestone curb

### References

"Projected Buildings," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives



## 4807 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 6

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 4807 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row's houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house features a light-colored buff-brick facade with brownstone trim at the basement and limestone trim at the stories above, classical door hood with foliated brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice. The main entrance retains its historic transom sash and a portion of its paneled reveal. The brownstone stoop with iron railings and newel posts is historic, as are the basement window grilles.

Partially visible from 48th Street, the rear facade has segmental-arched window openings and is crowned by a simple denticulated brick cornice.

### Alterations

Basement stone trim painted; stoop resurfaced; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced with single door with sidelight; metal awning at main entrance; water meter reader and mailboxes at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door

Secondary East Facade: Historic two-over-two wood windows replaced

### Site

Concrete areaway with metal hatch; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate replacing historic fence, gateposts, and gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with bluestone curb

### References

"Projected Buildings," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4809 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 105

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice

**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 4809 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row's houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house features a light-colored buff-brick facade with brownstone trim at the basement and limestone trim at the stories above, classical door hood with foliated brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice. The brownstone stoop with iron railings and newel posts is historic, as are the iron areaway fence and gateposts.

Partially visible from 48th Street, the rear facade has segmental-arched window openings and is crowned by a simple denticulated brick cornice.

### Alterations

Basement painted; stoop resurfaced; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced with metal-and-glass door within wood frame; light fixture and metal awning at main entrance; historic basement window grilles replaced; water meter reader and mailboxes at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door; first-story window grilles

Secondary East Facade: Facade painted; historic two-over-two wood windows replaced; satellite dishes on chimney

### Site

Concrete areaway with metal hatch; historic iron areaway fence and gateposts with replacement gate

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with bluestone curb

### References

"Projected Buildings," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4811 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 5

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice  
  
**Status:** Contributing

### History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 4811 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row's houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house features a light-colored orange-brick facade with brownstone trim at the basement and limestone trim at the stories above, classical door hood with fluted brackets, full-height angled projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice. The main entrance retains its historic double-leaf main-entrance door, denticulated transom bar, transom sash, and paneled reveal. The brownstone stoop with iron railings and newel posts, basement window grilles, and iron areaway fence, gate, and one gatepost are all historic.

### Alterations

Basement painted; stoop resurfaced; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; light fixture and camera at main entrance; water meter reader and light fixture at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door; mailboxes on south stoop face; rooftop satellite dish

### Site

Concrete areaway with hatch; historic iron areaway fence, gate, and one gatepost (other historic gatepost removed)

### Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with bluestone curb

### References

"Projected Buildings," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## 4813 Sixth Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 4

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer

**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

### **History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

No. 4813 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district's initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row's houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house has a brick facade with stone trim. The basement is faced with red brick and brownstone, while the upper stories are of buff-colored brick with limestone trim. Other features consistent with the style include the house's classical door hood with fluted brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice. The main entrance retains its historic transom sash and paneled reveal framed by an egg-and-dart molding. The brownstone stoop with iron railings and newel posts is historic, as are the iron areaway fence and gateposts and basement window grilles.

### **Alterations**

Stone trim painted; stoop resurfaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced with double-leaf metal-and-glass door; light fixture and awning at main entrance; central basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner; water meter reader, mailbox, and doorbell at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; awning over under-stoop opening

### **Site**

Concrete areaway with hatch; historic iron areaway fence and gateposts with replacement gate

### **Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with bluestone curb

### **References**

"Projected Buildings," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

## **4815 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 3

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival

**Stories:** 2 and basement  
**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice  
**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

No. 4815 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district’s initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row’s houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house has a brick facade with stone trim. The basement is faced with red brick and brownstone, while the upper stories are of buff-colored brick with limestone trim. Other features consistent with the style include the house’s classical door hood with fluted brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice. The brownstone stoop, its iron railings, one stoop newel post, and one basement window grille are historic.

**Alterations**

Stone trim and stoop painted; one stoop newel post removed; historic one-over-one wood window at northernmost basement opening replaced; other windows removed and openings covered with plywood; historic double-leaf main-entrance door removed; historic main-entrance transom replaced; water meter reader at basement; under-stoop gate removed and opening covered with plywood

**Site**

Concrete areaway with hatch; non-historic iron areaway fence replacing historic fence, gateposts, and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with bluestone curb

**References**

“Projected Buildings,” Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

**4817 Sixth Avenue**

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 776, Lot 2

**Date(s):** 1902-1903 (NB 1770-1902)  
**Architect(s) / Builder(s):** William Rexer  
**Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):** William Rexer  
**Type:** Two-Family House  
**Style(s):** Renaissance Revival  
**Stories:** 2 and basement

**Material(s):** Brick; brownstone; metal cornice

**Status:** Contributing

**History, Significance and Notable Characteristics**

No. 4817 Sixth Avenue is one of nine Two-Family Houses (4801-4817 Sixth Avenue) designed by William Rexer, who also developed the site. They were constructed in 1902-03 during the district’s initial phase of development, when new transportation links, industrial growth along the adjacent waterfront, and the development of Sunset Park as a neighborhood amenity spurred construction of speculative row houses for working- and middle-class residents.

Executed like all of the row’s houses in the Renaissance Revival style, this house has a brick facade with stone trim. The basement is faced with red brick and brownstone, while the upper stories are of buff-colored brick with limestone trim. Other features consistent with the style include the house’s classical door hood with fluted brackets, full-height rounded projecting bay, and egg-and-dart molding and foliated frieze and modillions within its cornice.

**Alterations**

Stone trim painted; stoop resurfaced; stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced with metal-and-glass door and transom; light fixture, camera, and awning at main entrance; historic basement window grilles replaced; doorbell and light fixture with conduit at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door

**Site**

Concrete areaway with hatch; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate replacing historic fence, gateposts, and gate

**Sidewalk / Curb Materials**

Concrete with bluestone curb

**References**

“Projected Buildings,” Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide (November 15, 1902), X; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

# Central Sunset Park Historic District: Architects' Appendix



# Architects' Appendix

## Central Sunset Park Historic District

### **J. L. Beatty (1863 – 1942)**

Park United Presbyterian Church, 4802 6th Avenue (1921)

John Lewis Beatty was born and raised in Pittsburgh. After attending the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), he entered into architectural practice in Pittsburgh in 1890. A member of the United Presbyterian Church, he designed many of the denomination's churches in Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as a school in Egypt and hospital in Ethiopia for the Church's mission. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, Western Pennsylvania chapter. In the Central Sunset Park Historic District, Beatty was responsible for the design of the former Park United Presbyterian Church.

"For Foreign Lands," Pittsburgh Daily Post, Oct. 17, 1922, 14; "John Lewis Beatty," New York Times, April 20, 1942, 21; U.S. Census Records, 1900-1930; Who's Who in Pennsylvania: A Biographic Dictionary of Contemporaries, v.1 (New York: L. P. Hamersly Co., 1904), 39; Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (1956; reprinted Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970), 45.

### **Thomas Bennett (1860 - not determined)**

549 - 571 47th Street (1906)  
514 - 524 47th Street (1898)  
526 - 536 47th Street (1898)  
538 - 546 47th Street (1897)  
548 - 570 47th Street (1899)  
551 - 561 48th Street (1905)  
563 - 567 48th Street (1906)  
518 - 548 48th Street (1905)  
550 - 572 48th Street (1905)  
4614 - 4624 Sixth Avenue (1907)  
4810 - 4818 Sixth Avenue (1906)



New Jersey-born architect Thomas Bennett was one of the most active architects in the Sunset Park Historic Districts. He had established a practice in Brooklyn as early as 1887 and continued practicing into the 20th century. In 1902 he was named to the position of Deputy Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn. In addition to the houses in the Sunset Park North, Central Sunset Park, Sunset Park 50th Street, and Sunset Park South Historic Districts, his work is found in the Park Slope Historic District and Extension and Cobble Hill Historic District.

Brooklyn Public Library Digital Collections, Digital City Directories, 1856-1967 [database on-line]; “Calder Practices Economy,” Brooklyn Daily Eagle, January 2, 1902, 2; Dennis Stedman Francis, Architects in Practice 1840-1900 (New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1980), 85; New York Public Library Digital Collections, New York City Directories, 1786-1934 [database on-line] (New York: New York Public Library, 2016); U.S. Census Records, 1900-1920

### **Henry Pohlmann (not determined)**

572 47th Street (1905)  
513 - 523 48th Street (Pohlmann & Patrick) (1902)  
512 - 514 48th Street (1905)  
4702 - 4718 Sixth Avenue (1905)  
4701 - 4721 Sixth Avenue (1904)

According to city directories, Henry Pohlmann (or Pohlman) was a Brooklyn resident working as a draftsman from 1887 until he opened an architectural office in Brooklyn in 1897. For a time, he was a partner in the firm Pohlman & Patrick. Pohlman remained active until about 1910. In addition to the residences in the Central Sunset Park Historic District and Sunset Park South Historic District, his work can be found in the Crown Heights North Historic District, the Prospect Heights Historic District, and the Park Slope Historic District Extension.

Brooklyn Public Library Digital Collections, Digital City Directories, 1856-1967 [database on-line]; Francis, 94; Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) architects files and indexes; LPC, “Architects’ Appendix,” Park Slope Historic District Extension Designation Report (LP-2443) (New York City of New York, 2012) prepared by Michael Caratzas, Cynthia Danza, Olivia Klose, and Donald G. Presa.

### **William Rexer (1855 – 1937)**

4801 - 4817 Sixth Avenue (1902-1903)

William Rexer was a German-born stone cutter who immigrated to the United States in 1881. First settling in Manhattan he moved to Brooklyn around 1883 where he went to work in the stone works of Andrew Baird. He

formed a partnership in 1888 with John Heinlein known as Heinlein & Rexer providing the stone for many buildings under construction in Brooklyn. Following the company's dissolution in 1894 Rexer, who had also studied architecture and design in his native Germany, became a builder/developer often serving as his own architect. In the Central Sunset Park Historic District, Rexer is responsible for the row of residences on the east side of 6th Avenue.

Ancestry.com, New York, New York, Extracted Death Index, 1862-1948 [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, 2014); New York State Census, 1892, 1905, 1925; William S. Pelletreau, A History of Long Island: From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time (New York: Lewis Publishing, 1905), v. 3, 414-415; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, various issues; U.S. Census Records, 1900, 1920, 1930.

### **George Roosen (1876-1909)**

525 – 537 48th Street (1901)

Little is known about architect George F. Roosen, who was active from about 1896 to 1909. In addition to the row of houses on 48th Street in the Central Sunset Park Historic District, Roosen's work can be found in the Brooklyn Heights, Park Slope, Clinton Hill, Crown Heights North, Prospect Heights, and Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic Districts. He was associated at various times with Albert E. White and that firm's work is represented in the Crown Heights North Historic District.

Ancestry.com, U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 [database on-line] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, 2007); Brooklyn Public Library Digital Collections, Digital City Directories, 1856-1967 [database on-line]; "Cheaper Mortgage Money Starts Buying Movement in Brooklyn," New York Herald, March 28, 1909, sect 4, p. 8; LPC, Guide to New York City Landmarks (New York: J. Wiley, 2009), 230; LPC, "Architects' Appendix," Prospect Heights Historic District Designation Report (LP-2314) (New York: City of New York, 2009) prepared by Michael D. Caratzas, Cynthia Danza, Theresa C. Noonan, Marianne S. Percival, and Donald G. Presa; Obituary, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, October 3, 1909; U.S. Census Records, 1900-1910.

### **Henry L. Spicer (1842 – not determined)**

515 - 523 47th Street (1900)

4700 Sixth Avenue (1897)

Henry L. Spicer practiced architecture in Brooklyn from 1890 until at least 1904, variously under his own name, or as H. L. Spicer & Son, Spicer & Son, H. L. Spicer & Sons, or Spicer & Wing. According to the 1880 U.S. Census, he was also a master carpenter who was born to German immigrants. In addition to his work in the Sunset Park 50th Street, Sunset Park South, and Central Sunset Park Historic Districts and other parts of

the Sunset Park neighborhood, Spicer designed a row of residences in the Crown Heights North III Historic District.

Brooklyn Public Library Digital Collections, Digital City Directories, 1856-1967 [database on-line]; Francis, 96; LPC files; U.S. Census Records, 1880, 1900.