

FISKE TERRACE – MIDWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT Designation Report



**New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
March 18, 2008**

Cover Photographs (clockwise from top left): 799 East 18th Street (Robert T. Schaefer, c. 1905), 54 Wellington Court (Benjamin Driesler, c. 1911), 765 East 17th Street (A. White Pierce, c. 1906) and 665 East 17th Street (Benjamin Driesler, c. 1903). Carl Forster, 2007

Fiske Terrace – Midwood Park Historic District Designation Report

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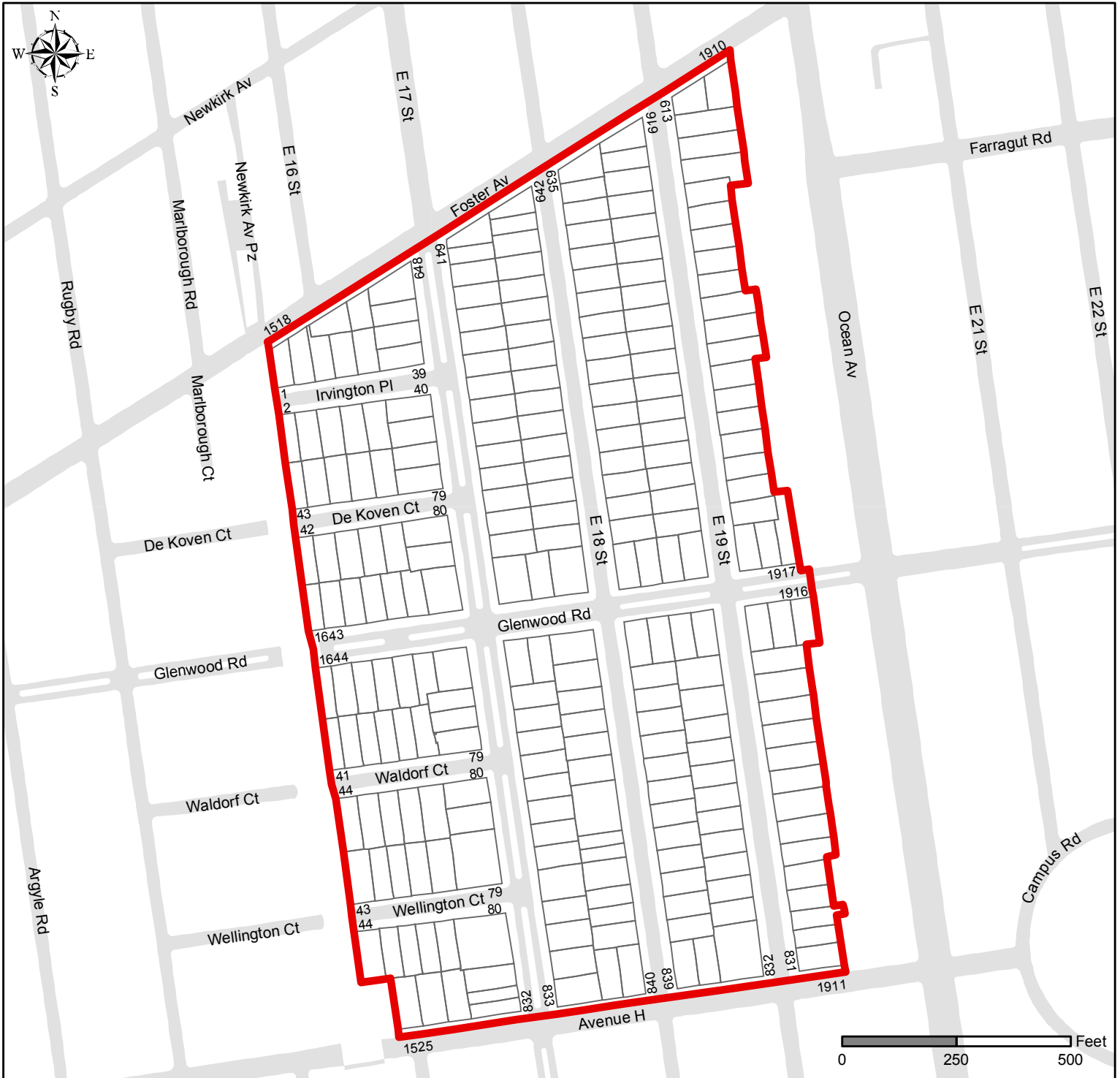
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Fiske Terrace - Midwood Park Historic District



Graphic Source: New York City Department of City Planning, MapPLUTO, Edition 06C, December 2006.

Fiske Terrace - Midwood Park
Historic District
Borough of Brooklyn, NY
Landmarks Preservation Commission

Calendared: September 19, 2006
Public Hearing: October 16, 2007
Designated: March 18, 2008

 Historic District Boundary
 Taxlots within Historic District

The street numbers indicate the last building in the district on each street.

Date: March 18, 2008
Author: Landmarks Preservation Commission (KLK, JM)



Testimony at the Public Hearing

On October 16, 2007, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District (Item No. 2). The hearing was duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. Fifty-four people spoke in favor of the proposed designation, including Brooklyn Borough President Marty Markowitz, New York City Councilmember Dr. Mathieu Eugene, New York State Assemblymember James F. Brennan, and representatives of the Fiske Terrace Association, Flatbush Development Corporation, Historic Districts Council, Midwood Park Homeowners Association, Municipal Art Society, New York Landmarks Conservancy, and Society for the Architecture of the City. Two people spoke in opposition to the proposed designation. The Commission also received several letters and e-mails in support of the proposed designation.

Boundary Description

The Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District consists of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the southeast corner of Foster Avenue and the New York City Transit System B.M.T. Division (Brighton Beach Line) right-of-way, extending southerly along the eastern boundary line of the right-of-way, then easterly along the northern property line of 1517 Avenue H, then southerly along the western property line of 1525 Avenue H to the northern curb line of Avenue H, then easterly along the northern curb line of Avenue H across East 17th Street, East 18th Street, and East 19th Street to a point in said curb line formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 827-831 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1901-1911 Avenue H), then northerly along the eastern property lines of 827-831 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1901-1911 Avenue H), 819 East 19th Street (Block 6694, Lot 10), and a portion of 815 East 19th Street (Block 6694, Lot 12), then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 815 East 19th Street, northerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 815 East 19th Street, and westerly along a portion of the northern property line of 815 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 811, 807, and a portion of 801 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southerly property line of 801 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 801 to 751 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 1916 Glenwood Road, then northerly along the eastern property line of 1916 Glenwood Road and across Glenwood Road to the northern curb line of Glenwood Road, then westerly along said curb line to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 1917 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1913-1917 Glenwood Road), then northerly along the eastern property line and westerly along the northern property line of 1917 Glenwood Road, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 715 to 685 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 677 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 677, 671, and 665 East 19th Street, then westerly along a portion of the northerly property line of 665 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 659 to 635 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion the southern property line of 633 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 633 to 621 East 19th Street and 1910 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 1910-1918 Foster Avenue) to the southern curb line of Foster Avenue, then westerly along said curb line across East 19th Street, East 18th Street, and East 17th Street to the point of the beginning.

Summary

Featuring generous lawns, tree-shaded streets, and landscaped street malls, the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District comprises two early-twentieth-century suburbs distinguished by their large, freestanding houses constructed in the popular styles of the time and exhibiting an array of eclectic ornament. Bounded on the north and south by Foster Avenue and Avenue H, and extending from the Brighton subway line on the west to East 19th Street on the east, this district of approximately 250 houses is largely the work of two locally prominent builders and developers, who constructed most of its houses in the twentieth century's first decade. The primary developer of Fiske Terrace, which lies generally south of Glenwood Road, was the T.B. Ackerson Company; recognized for its efficiency, Ackerson boasted of transforming Fiske Terrace "from woods into city in eighteen months." About three-quarters of the houses in the Midwood Park portion of the district, generally north of Glenwood Road, were constructed by the John R. Corbin Company, which was an innovator in applying industrial-production techniques to housing construction. Many of Midwood Park's houses are standard but attractively designed Corbin models that were "planned and practically made" in Corbin's factory, and shipped to Midwood Park for onsite assembly.

Suburbs like Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park were made possible by new transportation technologies that expanded America's old "walking cities" over the course of the nineteenth century. By the mid-1800s, writer Catherine Beecher and architects Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux were promoting the construction of suburban villas and cottages, and in the 1850s and 1860s, the development of cloistered, romantic suburbs began. The conversion of urban horsecar lines to faster, cleaner, and cheaper electric trolley lines in the late 1880s and 1890s revolutionized the American city, opening vast rings of farmland on the nation's urban peripheries for suburban development. By the turn of the twentieth century, suburban form was frequently guided by property restrictions, put in place by developers, that encouraged the creation of orderly streetscapes of substantial homes. The houses themselves were often the products of architects' plan books and improved industrial techniques that enabled the mass-production of a much broader range of their components.

Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park is located in Brooklyn's Flatbush neighborhood, which developed, over the last half of the nineteenth century, from an agricultural village into one of Greater New York's major suburban areas. Fueling Flatbush's transformation were transportation improvements, including the 1878 opening of the Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island Railroad—the forerunner of today's Brighton subway line—and the 1890s opening of the Ocean Avenue trolley line, both of which served Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. Flatbush's era of suburban development came to a close by the 1920s, when apartment houses began to replace its freestanding residences.

Fiske Terrace takes its name from George P. Fiske, an oil merchant, who acquired several large parcels of land there in the early 1890s. In 1905, Fiske, his wife, and his brother sold Fiske Terrace to the T.B. Ackerson Company, which paved its streets, installed sidewalks, utilities, and landscaping, and built approximately 50 houses within a matter of months. Midwood Park was originally part of a much-larger development known as South Midwood, which was the former farm of John A. Lott. The Lott farm was acquired in 1898 by the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company, which subdivided the land, instituted property restrictions, and sold off nearly all of South Midwood's central section—later renamed Midwood Park—for development by the John R. Corbin Company. Founded in 1902, Corbin appears to have been among the first American manufacturers to offer complete, precut houses for onsite assembly; by 1908, it employed a team of architects, engineers, and sales and marketing personnel in its Jamaica Bay

factory, which was able to produce the components for 1,000 houses per year in various standard models. By 1910, Corbin claimed to “operate the largest factory of its kind,” and to be “the largest builders of detached houses in the world.”

Most of the houses in the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District are characteristic of suburban residences erected by builders, or from catalogs or plan-books, across the country between 1890 and 1930. These “builder houses” were often constructed in one of three forms: the box-like foursquare, crowned by a hipped or pyramidal roof; the temple-house, featuring a prominent front-facing gable; and the bungalow, with its low profile, deep porch with thick tapered columns, and broadly overhanging eaves. All three forms are strongly represented in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, often exhibiting a whimsical eclecticism, but adhering primarily to the popular architectural styles of the time, particularly the Arts and Crafts, Colonial Revival, and gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial Revival. Many of the architects and builders involved in the development of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park were Flatbush or Brooklyn men who worked extensively in the local suburban market; the most prominent architectural firm was Slee & Bryson, which is credited with 30 houses in the district. The overwhelming majority of houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park were constructed and occupied by 1914.

Today, the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District—sharply set off from the surrounding city by Foster and Ocean avenues, the Brighton subway line, and the old Manhattan Beach Railroad tracks south of Avenue H—is a quiet oasis in Flatbush. Exhibiting the adaptation of romantic principles to the urban grid, dependent on the railroad and the electric trolley for their development, shaped by property restrictions, and constructed largely with builder houses, Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park are representative developments of their time that recall Flatbush’s suburban blossoming in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. More than a century after the construction of their first residences, the two neighborhoods of the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District remain distinguished by their many large and well-maintained freestanding houses with large porches set behind generous lawns, and are a showcase for the work of the innovative John R. Corbin and Ackerson companies, and for the suburban architecture of their era.

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISKE TERRACE-MIDWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

*Introduction: America's Early Suburbs*¹

In the words of historian Kenneth T. Jackson, “Suburbia has become the quintessential achievement of the United States; it is perhaps more representative of its culture than big cars, tall buildings, or professional football.”² But while the word “suburbia” tends to conjure up images of Levittown, ranch homes, expressways, urban sprawl, and other features of the post-World War II landscape, American suburbanization is as old as the country itself. Philadelphia, Boston, and New York City all had suburbs before the Revolutionary War; on the eve of the war, New York’s Greenwich Village was a “pastoral suburb” set two miles outside the city, which was then located below Wall Street.³ As a “residential place ... the site of scattered dwellings and businesses outside city walls,” the Village was part of a suburban tradition that was “as old as civilization and an important part of the ancient, medieval, and early modern traditions,” according to Jackson.⁴

Even so, at the turn of the nineteenth century, the American city—New York included—was a “walking city,” a congested mixture of homes, workshops, and other businesses that was sharply delineated from its surrounding countryside. Because residents of the walking city had to live close to their jobs, the most fashionable and desirable residences tended to be near its center. By the middle of the nineteenth century, however, a new kind of suburbanization characterized by rapid growth on the urban periphery and daily commuting to the city’s center emerged as revolutionary forms of transportation broke open the walking city. Able to move large numbers of passengers at unprecedented speeds, these technologies would transform American cities during an era in which “New York, Philadelphia, and Boston exhibited the most extensive changes on their residential peripheries yet witnessed in the world.”⁵

America’s first commuter suburb may have been Brooklyn Heights, which grew rapidly following the inauguration of scheduled steam-ferry service to the then-separate city of New York in 1814. Walt Whitman was pleased that in Brooklyn Heights, “men of moderate means may find homes at a moderate rent, whereas in New York City there is no median between a palatial mansion and a dilapidated hovel”; the rush-hour scene he described, of “one incessant

¹ Sources for this section include Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 3-156; Delores Hayden, *Building Suburbia: Green Fields and Urban Growth, 1820-2000* (New York: Pantheon Books, 2003), 71-127; Gwendolyn Wright, *Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1981), 73-113; and Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1986). Portions of this section are adapted from the introductory essays, prepared by Virginia Kurshan, to LPC, *Fieldston Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2138) (New York: City of New York, 2006).

² *Crabgrass Frontier*, 4.

³ Jan Seidler Ramirez, “Greenwich Village,” in Kenneth T. Jackson, Ed., *The Encyclopedia of New York City* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1995), 506.

⁴ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 13.

⁵ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 13.

stream of people—employed in New York on business—tending toward the ferry” is familiar today to any New Yorker who uses a ferry, subway, bus, or commuter railroad to get to work.⁶

While ferries played a key, early role in encouraging suburbanization, a larger boost came from steam railroads and street railways. These were preceded, however, by the omnibus, a kind of improved stagecoach that saw its first service in North America in New York, along Broadway, in 1829. Although omnibuses expanded the residential bounds of the city—allowing, according to one 1844 account, “persons to reside at a distance from their places of business in more healthy locations without loss of time and fatigue in walking”—they had serious shortcomings, including their rough ride along the city’s cobblestone streets. Despite these problems, they “encouraged an influential minority of urban citizens to develop ... the ‘riding habit.’”⁷ Steam railroads in New York were offering basic commuter services by 1832; by 1837, the New York and Harlem Railroad had inaugurated regular service to 125th Street, and in the 1850s, the population of Westchester County (including what is now the Bronx) skyrocketed following the railroad’s extension.⁸ Although railroads had many nuisance qualities, boosters emphasized their “moral influence,” which was rooted in their provision of services that allowed families to escape the congested city. “We hope yet to see every part of our city penetrated by railroads,” the *New York Tribune* wrote in 1849, “so that nearly every citizen may take a car within two blocks of his store or shop, and be swiftly carried out to his residence amid green fields and waving forests for a trifle, and the unhealthy packing of 10,000 human beings into three or four blocks of buildings will be gradually overcome.”⁹

Steam railroads largely catered to the well-to-do, but horsecars served the broader public. The horsecar, which spread rapidly throughout the New York area beginning in the 1850s, was almost twice as fast as the omnibus and provided a smoother ride along grooved rails. By 1860, Manhattan’s 142 miles of horsecar track had expanded the city’s commuting bounds to the southern edge of Central Park.

Of course, new transportation technologies would have had little—or at least, very different—impact had the desire not existed among Americans of some means for their own suburban homes. In the middle of the nineteenth century, three individuals were particularly important in constructing the philosophical foundation for American suburbanization and establishing its appeal, including the author Catherine Beecher. Daughter of the well-known Evangelical preacher Lyman Beecher, and sister of the prominent minister Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn’s Plymouth Church, Catherine published her *Treatise on Domestic Economy* in 1841, at a time when American home life was being transformed. Following the dawn of the Industrial Revolution at the turn of the nineteenth century, men began leaving home during the day, domestic privacy increased, and “the family came to be a personal bastion against society, a place of refuge, free from outside control.”¹⁰ Women, who were viewed as being insulated from the corrupting influences and harsh realities of the working world, became the overseers of the

⁶ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 28. Other New York-area ferry suburbs included Hoboken and Jersey City, as “by 1870, daily commuting to Gotham had become an established feature of middle-class life in Hudson County, with the Jersey City ferry alone bringing in more than 3,000 passengers per day into the city” (*Crabgrass Frontier*, 33).

⁷ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 35.

⁸ In what is now the Bronx, the old towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge west of the Bronx River were annexed by New York City in 1874; New York annexed areas east of the Bronx River in 1895. See Gary D. Hermaly and Lloyd Ultan, “Bronx,” in the *Encyclopedia of New York City*, 144.

⁹ Cited in *Crabgrass Frontier*, 38-39.

¹⁰ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 47.

“woman’s sphere” of home and family, which were deemed superior to society’s other institutions. Drawing upon the Evangelical themes that “the most secure path to salvation was the beneficent influence of a truly Christian family,” and that “the home was the best source of Christian morality,” Beecher focused, in her *Treatise*, on the idea of the residence as refuge, with women in a position to improve society by creating a well-run home.¹¹ Significantly, Beecher’s book promoted homeownership and fused religion and morality with house design, offering plans for picturesque one- and two-story model cottages and “populariz[ing] the desirability of a bucolic and quiet family life” in a semi-rural setting.¹² Her philosophy was reinforced by the popular women’s fashion magazine *Godey’s Lady’s Book*, which led an “own-your-own-home” campaign in its pages. Between 1846 and 1898, *Godey’s* published about 450 model villa and cottage designs, and the journal’s “marriage ... of sentimental poetry and prose, delicate feminine fashions, and idealized American homes brought together several kinds of specialized literature into a new course on domesticity,” according to Gwendolyn Wright.¹³

Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux also played large roles in encouraging suburbanization. Both were romantics with strong connections to New York’s Hudson Valley, which was concurrently inspiring Thomas Cole, Frederic Edwin Church, and other great American romantic painters.¹⁴ Through numerous lively and entertaining articles and his 1850 book *The Architecture of Country Houses*, Downing promoted the picturesque in architecture and landscape design and helped popularize the simple, functional suburban house. Hailing the way in which railroads had opened up the countryside for suburban development—“allowing the city worker to go home to a country cottage”—he vested these homes, as Beecher had, with social significance.¹⁵ Vaux, who collaborated in 1856 with Frederick Law Olmsted on the plan for New York’s Central Park, and would go on to plan 16 suburbs with him, published his influential pattern book of house designs, *Villas and Cottages*, in 1857. While many of the designs in *Villas and Cottages* were relatively modest, all were depicted in picturesque surroundings.

The writings of Beecher, Vaux, and Downing contributed to a broad change in thinking, among Americans of means, in the nature of the desirable home. In the early nineteenth century, the rowhouse was the preferred type of residence for wealthy urban Americans; even in small towns, houses tended to be closely spaced and stand directly on the street. By 1870, however, “the ideal house came to be viewed as resting in the middle of a manicured lawn or picturesque garden.”¹⁶ “Separateness” was a key component of the new suburban house, which featured a broad front lawn buffering the family from the street and acting as “a kind of verdant moat separating the household from the threats and temptations of the city.”¹⁷ This was important to

¹¹ Robert Fishman, *Bourgeois Utopias: The Rise and Fall of Suburbia* (New York: Basic Books, 1987), 35, 122.

¹² *Crabgrass Frontier*, 62.

¹³ *Building the Dream*, 82.

¹⁴ Downing was a native of the Hudson River city of Newburgh, N.Y.; Springside, the villa he designed for Matthew Vassar in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., is a National Historic Landmark. While Vaux was English by birth, his wife, Mary, was the sister of the Hudson River School painter Jervis McEntee. Vaux is buried not far from the Hudson in a fittingly picturesque small rural cemetery in Kingston, N.Y.

¹⁵ “The love of country is inseparably connected to love of home,” Downing wrote in 1859; “whatever ... leads man to assemble the comforts and elegancies of life around his habitations, tends to increase local attachments, and render domestic life more delightful; thus not only augmenting his own enjoyment but strengthening his patriotism, and making him a better citizen.” Cited in *Crabgrass Frontier*, 65.

¹⁶ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 55.

¹⁷ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 58.

the professional and upper classes, who increasingly saw the city—a source of security and protection since the earliest days of urban life—as a threat. Epidemics stoked near-constant fear; cholera outbreaks killed thousands of New Yorkers in 1832, 1849, 1854, and 1866.¹⁸ Many wealthy urbanites feared the poor and immigrants, whom they viewed as spreading crime and disease. “As cities became larger, noisier, and more fearsome, the specter of danger replaced the earlier notion of the city as refuge,” according to Jackson. “Suburbia, pure and unfettered and bathed by sunlight and air offered the exciting prospect that disorder, prostitution, and mayhem could be kept at a distance, far away in the festering metropolis.”¹⁹

The earliest planned suburbs drew strongly upon these sentiments. In 1852, work began on Llewellyn Park, America’s first picturesque, planned suburb. Located twelve miles west of New York City in West Orange, N.J., Llewellyn Park was developed by drug merchant Llewellyn Haskell and designed by Alexander Jackson Davis, a prolific architect, close friend of Downing, and author of the 1837 pattern book *Rural Residences*. Although the 400 acres upon which Llewellyn Park was constructed were too wild and hilly for farming, the property was perfect for creating a “natural” environment for city dwellers eager to experience picturesque suburban life. Forsaking what Vaux called the “intense monotony” of the urban grid, Davis created a central communally owned park and laid out winding roads and building sites that followed the existing contours of the land.²⁰ A completely private development, Llewellyn Park was populated primarily by wealthy merchants who commuted to New York by steam-train.²¹ Following Llewellyn Park, Olmsted and Vaux created a romantic suburb for investor Emery E. Childs at Riverside, Ill., outside of Chicago. Begun in 1869, Riverside had a picturesque layout with numerous parks, large lots, a river, and a railroad stop, as well as unique amenities, including a limited-access road into Chicago to ease residents’ commutes. No commercial structures were included in the plans, and like Llewellyn Park, the tree-lined, gently curving roadways of Riverside were intended to contrast with the businesslike directness of city streets. Although Riverside was not financially successful, it and Llewellyn Park were widely publicized, and they were significant in offering a residential alternative to “the choice ... between dense development or a rural environment.”²²

While exclusive developments like Llewellyn Park and Riverside represented the suburban ideal, they remained the exceptions rather than the rule. Small contractors and individual homeowners were responsible for much of the nation’s suburban construction, and while large developers existed, few “total” developers controlled an entire project from purchasing and subdividing land, to laying out streets, to constructing houses and financing their sales to new owners. Most suburbanization, in fact, was occurring not along the winding roads of cloistered romantic suburbs but on the outlying streets and avenues of expanding cities, including Brooklyn. Although most of Brooklyn’s suburban villas from this period would later be demolished, several remain, including the c.1854 James W. and Lucy S. Elwell House in the Clinton Hill South neighborhood, and the c.1855-69 George B. and Susan Elkins House in Crown

¹⁸ Howard Markel, “Cholera,” in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, 219.

¹⁹ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 69-70.

²⁰ Cited in *Crabgrass Frontier*, 67.

²¹ A few years later, Stewart Hartshorn followed Haskell’s lead with the development of Short Hills, N.J., another romantic suburb for wealthy individuals, following many of the same ideas, and located at a farther stop along the same commuter railroad line into New York.

²² *Crabgrass Frontier*, 85-86.

Heights North (both designated New York City Landmarks).²³ Suburbanization, moreover, was a nationwide phenomenon that was economically diverse: according to Wright, the suburbs became “the preferred living environment for a majority of middle-income families and for many workers as well” during this period.²⁴ Despite this, African-Americans, who were subjected to racial discrimination that hampered their educational and employment opportunities and severely limited their housing choices, “did not share in the homeownership boom” to the degree that white Americans, including white ethnics, did.²⁵

While the ferry, steam-train, and horsecar were crucial to promoting nineteenth-century suburbanization, they were surpassed in importance by the electric trolley, which first appeared on American streets in the late 1880s. Attractive to a public that had seen service erode on the horsecar lines, trolleys offered transportation that was free of the horse manure, foul odors, and diseased and abused animals that characterized horsecar travel.²⁶ Trolleys were much faster than the old animal-powered vehicles; typically larger than horsecars, they were also more efficient, permitting operators to institute a nickel fare that was half of what horsecar operators generally charged. As a result, electricity rapidly supplanted horses on America’s street railways.²⁷ By extending their lines into open country, trolley-line operators played a crucial role in “creat[ing] residential neighborhoods where none had existed before.”²⁸ The electric trolley’s impact on the city was unprecedented, according to Jackson:

In the period between 1888 and 1918, when the automobile was still a novelty and a toy, the electric streetcar represented a revolutionary advance in transportation technology. Radiating outward from the central business districts, the tracks opened up a vast suburban ring.... By the turn of the century, a ‘new city,’ segregated by class and economic function and encompassing an area triple the territory of the older walking city, had clearly emerged as the center of the American urban society. The electric streetcar was the key to the shift.²⁹

Many developers of trolley suburbs sold their parcels with restrictive covenants. Imposing limits similar to those that would later be instituted through zoning laws, covenants guided new home construction by individual lot purchasers and limited their potential for using their property in “undesirable” ways, assuring buyers of the long-term desirability of

²³ LPC, *George B. and Susan Elkins House Designation Report* (LP-2207) (New York: City of New York, 2006), prepared by Michael D. Caratzas; LPC, *James W. and Lucy S. Elwell House Designation Report* (LP-2215) (New York: City of New York, 2006), prepared by Kathryn E. Horak.

²⁴ *Building the Dream*, 94. Among those developing working-class suburbs was Samuel Eberly Gross, who subdivided 40,000 lots and constructed and sold more than 7,000 houses—some for less than \$1,000—in Chicago between 1880 and 1882. A master of marketing, Gross advertised his homes in a variety of newspapers, including foreign-language papers, and had employees hand out pamphlets at the city’s factory gates. For more on Gross, see *Building Suburbia*, 79-88.

²⁵ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 133.

²⁶ “For filth, dilapidation, and a general appearance of squalor and slovenliness, some of the streetcar lines of this city cannot be surpassed in the civilized world,” the *New York World* wrote in 1886. “Ladies and gentlemen are compelled to sit down on seats sticky with nastiness, breathe loathsome air, and look out of cracked windows that are splashed with dirt from one end to the other.” Cited in *Crabgrass Frontier*, 106.

²⁷ By 1893, 60% of the country’s street railway track was electrified, and by 1903, nearly all of it was.

²⁸ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 119.

²⁹ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 114-15.

developments and attracting, developers hoped, a more selective, wealthier clientele.³⁰ These restrictions had a long history: in 1847, property deeds in Manhattan's Murray Hill required that builders construct brick or stone houses of two or more stories, disallowed businesses such as tanneries, slaughterhouses, and blacksmiths' shops, and separated stables from residences. They sometimes were used to exclude members of specific ethnic and racial groups, as in Brookline, Mass., where deeds forbade the sale of properties to "any Negro or native of Ireland."³¹ In the late nineteenth century, covenants in suburban developments continued to exclude commercial and industrial uses, and they often dictated the siting, form, and minimum costs of new houses to ensure the creation of orderly streetscapes of substantial homes.

One of the keys to America's rapid suburbanization between the Civil War and World War I was the rise of architects' publications that marketed detailed plans and specifications to prospective homeowners. Among these was *Model Homes for the People*, a catalog of home designs published by George Palliser of Bridgeport, Conn. Palliser sold *Model Homes* for only 25 cents as a means of enticing the public to order construction drawings of the houses contained therein. Architect D.S. Hopkins of Grand Rapids, Mich. published a series of plan books, including an 1893 publication that contained designs for 56 freestanding houses, showing oblique renderings of their exteriors along with basic floor plans, room dimensions, materials used, and estimated costs. Full plans from Hopkins cost between 25 and 40 dollars. These books tended to offer houses in what Delores Hayden has called "a sentimental Victorian hodgepodge" of a variety of revival styles; they also encouraged the "development of a specifically suburban type of architecture that combined the requirements for servantless domesticity with the ideal of independence and privacy," and undermined the primacy of local architects, starting "the American tradition by which most residential structures were put up by builders who took plans out of a portfolio."³²

The application of mass-production techniques to housing construction was another crucial factor in spreading suburbanization across the country. These techniques predated the Civil War, with the most important being the balloon frame. First used in 1833, the balloon frame played a key role in transforming "home building ... from a specialized craft into an industry."³³ Proving much faster and cheaper than mortise-and-tenon construction, the balloon frame used lighter, precut pieces of lumber joined by machine-made nails. Construction was "reduced ... to a few basic hand and tool techniques," and a "new structure could be erected more quickly by two men than the heavy timber frame by twenty."³⁴ Following the Civil War, industrial processes came to permeate all areas of house construction, with factory production of a wide range of interior and exterior components including shingles, moldings, venetian blinds, decorative panels, window frames, stairs, and even entire porches. As Wright explains:

In many ways, the Victorian dwelling embodied both an ideal and its antithesis. These supposedly individualized and expressive homes depended on industry for their naturalistic effect and their wide availability. New machinery accelerated and systematized the production of construction materials....

³⁰ Zoning laws were first instituted in New York City in 1916. For more on zoning, see *Fieldston Historic District Designation Report*, 17.

³¹ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 76.

³² D.S. Hopkins, *Houses and Cottages, Book No. 7* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: D. S. Hopkins, 1893), reprinted as D.S. Hopkins, *Late Victorian House Designs* (Mineola, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 2004); *Building Suburbia*, 78; *Crabgrass Frontier*, 128.

³³ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 127.

³⁴ *Crabgrass Frontier*, 126.

A façade of different materials, abundant detailing, and many colors was not necessarily an expensive undertaking. By the late 1870s, most of the supposedly individualized craftsmanship on a Victorian house consisted of ornament that had been made in a factory, shipped to the site along railroad routes, and then tacked or glued into place by a carpenter.³⁵

Mass-production techniques reached their apotheosis in the housing industry with the introduction, around the turn of the twentieth century, of the mail-order home. Made feasible by the passage of the 1896 Rural Free Delivery Act, which facilitated the distribution of large, illustrated catalogs, many of these structures were modular dwellings, including small cottages, that were shipped largely complete or in fully constructed sections. Most mail-order houses, however, were larger “precut” residences, meaning that after the customer placed an order, every individual piece of the house—“every board, shingle, nail, and doorknob”—was shipped to him or her for on-site assembly.³⁶ According to historian Alan Gowans, the Aladdin Company, founded in 1904 in Bay City, Mich., was the first company to offer complete, precut houses. The firm’s designs were the work of its anonymous “Board of Seven”; like other mail-order companies, Aladdin steered clear of the avant-garde, producing houses that were conservative in design and easy to manufacture.³⁷ Another early-twentieth-century manufacturer of precut houses was the John R. Corbin Company, which constructed most of the houses in the Midwood Park section of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. Around 1908, Corbin was promoting its large factory on Jamaica Bay, where “frames and beams, interior trim, [and] mortise and tenon work of Corbin Houses are accurately cut to scale ... then conveyed to the site of building, ready to go into place, without readjustment or alteration.”³⁸

Today, the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District constitutes an early-twentieth-century suburban landscape of substantial freestanding houses set behind generous front lawns on tree-shaded streets. Although the district may appear, at first glance, to be architecturally monolithic, it is the product of a diverse group of independent actors, including land companies, large builders, speculators, individual homeowners, and local architects. Adapting romantic principles to city streets, relying on mass-transit lines, erecting houses that, in many cases, were largely factory-made, and using restrictive covenants, these people and companies built a place that is representative of one of the major trends in American architecture and planning of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: the development of landscaped suburban areas on the fringes of cities, laid out on street grids in the urban manner, and built up with single-family houses that reflect an eclectic use of design forms and stylistic details made possible by industrial production techniques.

³⁵ *Building the Dream*, 100-102.

³⁶ *Building Suburbia*, 102.

³⁷ The most famous mail-order homes were those sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co. Sears first started selling precut houses through the mail in 1908, and by the time it quit the business in 1940, about 50,000 had been sold. Other major retailers included Sears’ chief catalog rival, Montgomery Ward, and Pacific Ready-Cut Homes of Los Angeles. A number of smaller manufacturers also existed, including Harris Brothers of Chicago; Minter Homes, which focused on houses for company towns; and Bennett Lumber Company of Tonawanda, N.Y. The statistic of 50,000 Sears houses comes from *Building Suburbia*, 105; according to Hayden, Sears claimed to have sold 110,000.

³⁸ Untitled Promotional Booklet (John R. Corbin Company, c.1908), LPC files.

*The Suburbanization of Flatbush*³⁹

Located in Brooklyn's Flatbush neighborhood, the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District is bounded by Foster Avenue and Avenue H on the north and south, and stretches from the Brighton Line of the New York City Subway on the west, to the east side of East 19th Street on the east. Although Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park may appear, given their similar architecture and landscape features, to be a single large development, the two have separate histories; the east-and-west-running Glenwood Road roughly divides the two, with Midwood Park generally lying north of Glenwood, and Fiske Terrace generally lying to its south.

As is true of the rest of Brooklyn, Flatbush was once occupied by the Lenape, or Delaware, Indians. No known evidence indicates that a large Lenape settlement existed within the boundaries of the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District, but the Lenape did frequent the area nearby, as both Flatbush and Church Avenues—whose intersection marks the center of the old town of Flatbush, about ten blocks north of Foster Avenue—closely follow former Native American pathways. The Lenape's first encounters with Europeans may have come in 1609, when contact likely occurred with the crew of Henry Hudson's *Half Moon*. Around 1635, the Dutch West India Company began settling present-day Brooklyn as part of the New Netherland colony, and the earliest-recorded land "purchases" were made there in 1636 by a colony director. (The Lenape likely viewed these transactions as little more than customary exchanges of gifts smoothing the way for settlers' temporary use of the land.) Between 1646 and 1661, the Dutch chartered five towns, Brooklyn, Flatlands, Flatbush, New Utrecht, and Bushwick; along with Gravesend—an English town founded in 1645 by Lady Deborah Moody and her Anabaptist followers—these towns made up present-day Brooklyn and Kings County.

While Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park have long been considered part of Flatbush, the land they occupy originally spanned four of the six old Kings County towns, all of which would be annexed to Brooklyn before the district's development began.⁴⁰ Nevertheless, since development of the district began, the overwhelming majority of written references to Fiske Terrace, Midwood Park, and South Midwood—a large subdivision that originally contained

³⁹ Portions of this section are adapted from the introductory essay to LPC, *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1236) (New York: City of New York, 1981); LPC, *Flatbush District No. 1 School Designation Report* (LP-2285) (New York: City of New York, 2007), prepared by Michael D. Caratzas; and LPC, *Prospect Park South Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0979) (New York: City of New York, 1979). Other sources include "Flatbush," in John B. Manbeck, Consulting Ed., *The Neighborhoods of Brooklyn* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1998), 116-122; *Flatbush: Architecture and Urban Development from Dutch Settlement to Commercial Strip* (New York: Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, 1990); Margaret Latimer, "Brooklyn," in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, 148-153; and Marc Linder and Lawrence S. Zacharias, *Of Cabbages and Kings County: Agriculture and the Formation of Modern Brooklyn* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999), 19-51 and 79-88.

⁴⁰ Flatbush, Gravesend and New Utrecht were annexed in 1894, and Flatlands was annexed in 1896. See Elizabeth Reich Rawson, "Flatbush"; Stephen Weinstein, "Flatlands"; Stephen Weinstein, "Gravesend"; and Stephen Weinstein, "New Utrecht" in the *Encyclopedia of New York City*, 416, 417, 501, and 821, respectively. A wedge at the northwestern corner of the district sat within New Utrecht; the area south of this, and roughly west of East 17th Street, was in Gravesend. Most of the district east of East 17th Street lay within the town of Flatlands, and a wedge of the district located just south of Foster Avenue between East 17th and East 19th Streets was within the old town of Flatbush. These boundaries are shown on M. Dripps, *Atlas of the Townships of New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands, and New Lots, Kings County, N.Y.* (New York: Dripps, 1877); and on Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Company, 1898-99).

Midwood Park—have placed them within the Flatbush neighborhood.⁴¹ Strengthening this affiliation is Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park’s shared history with Flatbush’s similar turn-of-the-century suburbs such as Prospect Park South and Ditmas Park, both designated New York City Historic Districts.

Up to, and for most of the nineteenth century, Flatbush, like New Utrecht, Flatlands, and Gravesend, was largely rural, with a predominately agricultural economy. Slave labor—which became entrenched in Kings County soon after 1660, when slaves were first brought there—was a crucial component of this economy, and it was particularly widespread among Kings County’s old Dutch families. By 1749, there were 783 slaves in Flatbush, and in 1790, the town’s 390 slaves may have outnumbered its white males.⁴² Two-thirds of white households in Flatbush, and three-quarters of those in New Utrecht, owned slaves at the end of the nineteenth century, a percentage exceeding even that of South Carolina. John A. Lott, who would come to own much of what would become Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park through an “extensive inherited wealth . . . in part created by agricultural slave labor,” was born in Flatlands in 1806, the same year in which one of his father’s slaves gave birth.⁴³ In 1827, just seven years before Emancipation occurred in New York State, slaves still made up one-fifth of Flatbush’s total population.

Agriculture remained the backbone of Kings County’s economy well after Emancipation. The 1825 opening of the Erie Canal not only launched New York City’s growth into the country’s greatest port and commercial center, but transformed the nature of its agriculture as well. Before the canal, farming in and around the city centered on grains and livestock, but with the availability of inexpensive grains from Upstate New York and the Old Northwest—and with fewer New Yorkers growing their own food—Kings County farmers shifted to vegetable production, which remained profitable into the late nineteenth century.⁴⁴ In 1850, Flatbush still had 19 farms of more than 100 acres each, owned primarily by members of old Dutch families including the Lotts and the Ditmases.

⁴¹ Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park adjoins the southern boundary of the old town of Flatbush, and this, together with its relative proximity to Flatbush’s historic center, likely accounts for the district’s historic and continuing association with Flatbush. For example, the following newspaper articles contemporary to the development of Fiske Terrace refer to it as being within Flatbush: “In the Real Estate Field,” *New York Times* (March 19, 1905), 20; and “Views of Leading Men,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 12, 1897), 21. See also “Flatbush as a Residential Section Offers a Variety of Attractive Homes,” *New York Times* (October 9, 1910), RE2, which includes Fiske Terrace among the neighborhoods considered to be within “the heart of Flatbush.” South Midwood was described as being “ideally situated in the very heart of Flatbush” in “South Midwood: A Section of Old Flatbush Which Is Fast Coming to the Front as a Home Center,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 21, 1902), 11; a 1902 advertisement described it as “the garden spot of Flatbush.” See “A Word to the Wise” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (May 21, 1902), 15. (“Midwood” itself is a corruption of *Midwout*, the original Dutch name for Flatbush.) In addition, profiles of both South Midwood and Fiske Terrace were included in the 1908 book edited by Herbert F. Gunnison, *Flatbush of Today* (Brooklyn, N.Y., 1908). Recent works placing Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park (which acquired its present name as a separate entity from South Midwood around 1909) within Flatbush include Flatbush Development Corporation, *Guide to Victorian Flatbush* (Brooklyn, N.Y.: Flatbush Development Corporation, 2005); and *The Neighborhoods of Brooklyn*. “Flatbush” in the *Encyclopedia of New York City* considers the southern boundary of Flatbush to be Avenue H, which is the southern border of the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District.

⁴² By 1738, New Utrecht had 282 residents, 119 of whom were slaves; slaves once accounted for 20% of Flatlands’ population.

⁴³ *Of Cabbages and Kings County*, 80.

⁴⁴ In 1879, Kings County was the second-leading county in market garden production in the United States, behind only Queens County (*Of Cabbages and Kings County*, 306).

Over the last half of the nineteenth century, however, Flatbush was gradually transformed from an agricultural village into one of the major areas of suburban development in Greater New York. This change was largely spurred by transportation enhancements that facilitated travel to Brooklyn and New York, which were separate cities from Flatbush, and from each other, until the 1890s. Among the earliest of these improvements was the opening of Flatbush Avenue between Brooklyn and downtown Flatbush in 1858, followed by the extension of the Flatbush Avenue horsecar line into the town's center two years later. An additional spur to development occurred in 1866, when construction began on Prospect Park (a designated New York City Scenic Landmark), the southern portion of which lies within the boundaries of Flatbush. The years 1867 to 1869 saw the opening of a large number of streets near the park, and during the late 1860s and 1870s, particularly as construction of Prospect Park advanced, Flatbush became a popular spot for weekend outings. Increasingly, Kings County's old Dutch farmers were selling their farms for residential construction, not because farming had become unprofitable—agricultural historians Marc Linder and Lawrence S. Zacharias call their market gardening “the most advanced and profitable of its kind in the United States”—but because suburbanization was even more lucrative.⁴⁵ Between 1850 and 1880, when other Kings County towns, such as New Utrecht, remained rural, Flatbush lost about half of its agricultural acreage.

The year 1878 saw the opening of the Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island Railroad, the forerunner of today's Brighton (Q and B) Line of the New York City Subway, which forms the western boundary of the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District.⁴⁶ Although the railroad hit hard times in the mid-1880s after its northern terminus was cut back from the Long Island Rail Road's Flatbush Avenue terminal to the intersection of Atlantic and Franklin Avenues, it was reorganized in 1887 as the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad. The line became much more convenient to Flatbush commuters in 1896 when a link was constructed to the Fulton Street Elevated, permitting through service to the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge. Three years later, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company acquired the Brighton Beach Railroad; service was soon electrified and extended over the Brooklyn Bridge, and by 1901, advertisements for South Midwood were extolling its location “only 35 minutes from Park Row, without change, in commodious cars, running on a four-minute headway.”⁴⁷ Beginning in 1905, the Brighton Beach Railroad through Flatbush was considerably upgraded, as the line was expanded from two to four tracks, grade-crossings were removed, and the line's overhead trolley line was replaced with a third rail. Complementing the railroad was the Ocean Avenue electric trolley line, which was completed soon after the 1893 chartering of its operator, the Nassau Electric Railroad.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ *Of Cabbages and Kings County*, 263.

⁴⁶ The railroad, whose southern terminus was a grand hotel constructed by the railroad company at Brighton Beach, traveled through Flatbush to the approximate location of today's Prospect Park subway station, at the intersection of Flatbush Avenue and Empire Boulevard. From there, it headed northeast over the route of today's Franklin Avenue Shuttle, before swinging west at Atlantic Avenue to travel along trackage leased from the Long Island Rail Road. For more on the Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island Railroad, see 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), 87-92.

⁴⁷ “South of Prospect Park” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 3, 1901), 38. As the East River ferries were somewhat unreliable—they were often delayed due to high winds, storms, and ice jams—the 1883 completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, and of rail lines over the bridge, made Brooklyn an increasingly attractive residential location for commuters requiring dependable, day-in-and-day-out transit service to Manhattan. For more on this topic, see LPC, *Crown Heights North Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2204) (New York: City of New York, 2007), 15-16 and 19-20.

⁴⁸ On the Nassau Electric Railroad, see *How We Got to Coney Island*, 129-40.

These improvements accelerated the suburbanization of Flatbush. Scattered development of suburban houses was occurring there by the late 1870s, but the first major construction of freestanding, frame suburban-type houses began in 1886 when Richard Ficken, a local entrepreneur, purchased land in the center of Flatbush and began the development known as Tennis Court. Tennis Court marked the beginning of the movement by real estate developers in Flatbush to build in areas within specific boundaries in which the construction and sale of houses could be carefully controlled. Ficken divided his land into 50-foot-wide lots, with the stipulation that houses built had to have a minimum cost of \$6,000 and be set behind deep lawns. He laid down pipes, paved the streets and installed sidewalks, planted trees along the lot lines, built brick gate posts at the development's entrance, and designed a garden mall at the junction of East 19th Street and Tennis Court.

Tennis Court was followed by several other developments, including Beverly Square East and Beverly Square West, constructed by the T.B. Ackerson Company—the primary developer of Fiske Terrace—between 1898 and 1903. Roughly bounded by Beverly and Cortelyou Roads on the north and south, and by East 13th Street (now Argyle Road) on the west and Ocean Avenue on the east, both were composed of “high-class, one-family detached dwellings.”⁴⁹ Among the most influential of the new suburbs was Prospect Park South, which was constructed, beginning in 1899, on approximately 50 acres bounded by Church Avenue, Beverly Road, Coney Island Avenue, and the Brighton Beach Railroad by developer Dean Alvord.⁵⁰ Alvord recognized the challenges of working with the urban street grid, which had been imposed throughout Kings County in 1869, but he sought, he said, “to create a rural park within the limitations of the conventional city block and city street.”⁵¹ He graded the land, paved the streets, installed utility lines and sidewalks, and planted trees; following the lead of Tennis Court, brick gate posts were erected at the entrances to Prospect Park South. Giving particular attention to the landscaping of the development, Alvord hired the Scottish landscape gardener John Aitkin to design its plantings, including those of its park malls. Among his ideas was the planting of trees on the building lines as opposed to the curb lines, with eight-foot-wide curb plantings separating them from the street. This was seen as an innovation that was to become popular in later Flatbush developments, including Fiske Terrace. Like other developers, Alvord placed a number of restrictions on lot buyers with the goal of preserving the unity of Prospect Park South: fences were prohibited, building lots had to have a minimum street frontage of 50 feet, and houses had to cost no less than \$5,000.

Over the next decade, suburban Flatbush rapidly expanded to the south. Three years after work on Prospect Park South began, and just north of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, Lewis H. Pounds started the Ditmas Park development of freestanding houses, bounded by Dorchester Road and Newkirk Avenue on the north and south, and by the Brighton Beach Railroad and Ocean Avenue on the west and east. As in Prospect Park South, attention was given to softening the urban grid with foliage; all of the houses were set behind wide lawns, and small sidewalk malls were planted with a variety of trees. Many of the architects associated with Ditmas Park would be involved in the development of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park.

⁴⁹ *Flatbush of Today*, 101.

⁵⁰ Prospect Park South is described as “the most notable Flatbush development, and the model for the many others that have come after it” in *Flatbush of Today*, 112.

⁵¹ Cited in *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report*, 5.

Flatbush's suburbanization remained intense through the first decade of the twentieth century.⁵² In 1909, the *New York Times* remarked that "Flatbush has experienced a development as great as any section in or near the city. Visitors to the district agree with the residents that it is the 'garden spot of Brooklyn.' There is a park-like effect everywhere in Flatbush."⁵³ This period of suburban development, however, was short-lived; in the following year, the *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* reported that "while there are many fine sections in Flatbush ... restricted to private detached dwellings there is no enlargement of the area for such houses taking place.... Gradually, but surely, the suburban area is being shifted further from the metropolis."⁵⁴

In the 1920s, Flatbush began to change as apartment houses replaced freestanding homes. Many privately built houses, as well as entire developments such as Tennis Court, were replaced by large elevator apartment buildings. Today, Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park remain significant early-twentieth-century developments recalling Flatbush's blossoming, at that time, into one of the city's most important suburbs.

*Fiske Terrace*⁵⁵

Prior to its acquisition by George P. Fiske, much of the property that would become Fiske Terrace was owned by members of Kings County's old Dutch families. Fiske appears to have made his first purchases there in 1892, when he bought the western portion of the development, extending from the Brighton Beach Railroad to just east of East 17th Street, from members of the Van Pelt family.⁵⁶ At the same time, he purchased another large parcel east of this, extending to Ocean Avenue, in the southern portion of Fiske Terrace from members of the Ditmas family.⁵⁷ Within a month, Fiske would put together another major piece of Fiske Terrace when he acquired a huge parcel adjoining the Ditmas property on the north.⁵⁸ As assembled by George P. Fiske, Fiske Terrace came to encompass almost the entire area bounded by Glenwood Road (then known as Avenue G) on the north, the old Manhattan Beach Railroad tracks just south of Avenue H on the south, the Brighton Beach Railroad on the west, and Ocean Avenue on the east. The northwestern portion of this area—the block between Glenwood Road and Waldorf Court and

⁵² In 1906, the *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* reported that "the central zone of Flatbush is thickly built from the Ocean Parkway on the west to Nostrand Avenue on the east, from the Park to Fiske Terrace. Beyond these boundaries, on all sides except the park side, building construction is being carried vigorously, under much the same general scheme of architecture that has prevailed hereto." See "Best Villas in Most Demand," *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide Brooklyn and Long Island Edition* (May 5, 1906), 487.

⁵³ "Opening of New Era for Brooklyn Realty," *New York Times* (November 7, 1909), XX2.

⁵⁴ Cited in *Prospect Park South Historic District Designation Report*, 10.

⁵⁵ Portions of this section are adapted from LPC, *Avenue H Station House Designation Report* (LP-2158) (New York: City of New York, 2004), prepared by Eve M. Kahn. Other sources include T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Woods Into City in Eighteen Months* (New York: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907); and *Flatbush of Today*, 100-01.

⁵⁶ The cost of this purchase was \$21,667.30 (Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 2156, page 536). On the Van Pelts, see "Van Pelts Fishers, Farmers, and Fighters," *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 8, 1930).

⁵⁷ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 2156, page 447. Originally the Van Ditmarsen family, the Ditmases would later lend their name to the Ditmas Park development, which was constructed on the eastern portion of a large farm they had owned since the late seventeenth century. See *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report*, 6.

⁵⁸ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 2157, page 187.

two lots at the southeast corner of Glenwood and East 17th Street—however, was not owned by Fiske, and is historically part of Midwood Park (Figure 1).⁵⁹

Despite Fiske’s apparent wealth, little seems to have been written about him, and only the barest outlines of his life’s story are known. Born around 1856, he lived in Brooklyn as a boy and was the son of John A. Fiske, a stockbroker, and his wife Georgiana.⁶⁰ Among George’s siblings was his younger brother Frederick. By the early 1890s, George was in the oil business on Maiden Lane in New York, and was living in Brooklyn’s Hotel St. George; Frederick was a merchant living in Brooklyn Heights.⁶¹ In 1896, George and his wife, Elizabeth, moved from Montague Street in Brooklyn Heights to Tennis Court in Flatbush, but they did not expect to stay there for long, according to the *Brooklyn Eagle*:

Mr. Fiske is now having plans prepared for a house in Fiske Terrace, of which he is the owner. This is a plot of ground comprising about 30 acres, situated on Ocean Avenue, near the Manhattan Beach railroad crossing. The entire piece is covered with fine trees.... Mr. Fiske takes great pride in this property and his aim is to make it a model section.... The location is excellent, the property being within 25 minutes’ ride from the [Brooklyn] bridge via the Brighton Beach Railroad.⁶²

Work was already underway at Fiske Terrace by this point; on the day of the article, Fiske ran an advertisement promoting the development as “one of Brooklyn’s most delightful suburbs.” Mentioning that the property was “carefully restricted” and “but a short distance from Prospect Park,” Fiske added that the streets had been graded and bluestone sidewalks laid. A map included in the advertisement showed the property subdivided into narrow lots, each of which was being offered for as little as \$325; Waldorf and Wellington courts were not present on the map, which showed the later-demapped East 16th Street running north to south through the development.⁶³

In the following year, George and Elizabeth became partners with Frederick in Fiske Terrace, transferring to him a half-share in the property.⁶⁴ The Fiskes continued to promote the development in the pages of the *Eagle*; asked to comment by the paper in 1897 for an article called “Views of Leading Men,” George said that “Flatbush, now one of the most beautiful of

⁵⁹ The railroad tracks south of Avenue H were part of railroad magnate Austin Corbin’s New York & Manhattan Beach Railroad, which extended from Bay Ridge, through East New York, to the East River waterfront at Greenpoint. Near East 18th Street, at a location called Manhattan Junction, trains were able to turn southward to travel to Corbin’s Manhattan Beach Hotel, which opened in 1878. Today part of the freight-only Bay Ridge Line of the Long Island Railroad, the tracks just south of Fiske Terrace stopped carrying passengers in 1924. As an excursion rather than commuter railway, the line had little impact on the development of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. For more on the Manhattan Beach Railroad, see *How We Got to Coney Island*, 79-87; and Ron Ziel and George Foster, *Steel Rails to the Sunrise: The Long Island Rail Road* (New York: Hawthorn Books, 1965), 38-39. The lots on the north side of Glenwood Road between East 19th Street and Ocean Avenue are historically part of Fiske Terrace, although buildings fronting Ocean Avenue and between Avenue H and the Manhattan Beach tracks are not included in this designation because of widespread demolition and alteration of historic houses in those areas.

⁶⁰ United States Census (1870).

⁶¹ Brooklyn city directories (various publishers, on microfilm at the New York Public Library).

⁶² “To Build in Fiske Terrace,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 4, 1896), 10.

⁶³ “Fiske Terrace: One of Brooklyn’s Most Delightful Suburbs” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 4, 1896), 10.

⁶⁴ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 1, page 524.

Brooklyn's suburban districts, is rapidly growing and promises to be the finest residential section of the city.... While it is not as yet very thickly settled, the people who are there are of the best about the city, and the residences are of a very fine order."⁶⁵ An advertisement running on the same page as the article showed a sketch of George and Elizabeth's large Colonial Revival-style house on Ocean Avenue, noting that it was "one of the houses recently erected at the Terrace," and implying, presumably, that it was characteristic of the type of development to come.⁶⁶

Despite the Fiskes' efforts, they would sell only a handful of lots at the Terrace. In 1898, they sold the property with the current address of 808 East 18th Street to Emma E. Donnelly, whose husband, William, soon constructed a fine, freestanding Colonial Revival-style house there designed by Edward B. Chestresmith (Figure 2).⁶⁷ In 1899, the Fiskes sold the lot at 790 East 18th Street to Arthur J. DeBerard, who also chose Chestresmith to design a freestanding Colonial Revival-style house (since altered) in the same year.⁶⁸ Both of these parcels were sold with restrictive covenants limiting construction to "a dwelling house of not less than two stories in height with a cellar" costing not less than \$3,500; a greenhouse and one stable could also be constructed, at the back of each property. The covenants limited the construction of fences and prohibited the manufacture or sale, on premises, of "any ardent or intoxicating sprits, liquors, or drinks to be used as a beverage or otherwise." These restrictions variously expired in 1901, 1910, and 1915.

In April of 1905, the Fiskes, having agreed to sell their property to the T.B. Ackerson Company, first sold it to the newly formed Fiske Terrace Company, of which George was named president.⁶⁹ The sale of Fiske Terrace to Ackerson for "nearly half a million dollars" was completed two months later.⁷⁰ Property restrictions remained similar to those under the Fiskes' ownership, although their expiration dates were uniformly extended to 1915, and the minimum construction costs for new houses were raised to \$5,000 on Ocean Avenue, \$4,500 on Glenwood Road and Avenue H, and \$4,000 on the side streets and courts.⁷¹

Formerly a worker at the Knickerbocker Ice Company, T.B. Ackerson partnered with his three brothers—all of whom went by their initials, P.T., C.W., and H.W.—in 1898 to found the Ackerson company. Although Ackerson had completed, by 1903, the Beverly Square East and Beverly Square West developments closer to Prospect Park, they were barely profitable. As a result, according to *Flatbush of Today*,

Mr. Ackerson changed the whole policy of his company. Prior to that time it had devoted its time to building houses to order. Under his new policy, houses in series from ten to 20 were built, from carefully selected plans, all containing general features, and a uniform standard was adopted in quality, work, and finish.

⁶⁵ "Views of Leading Men."

⁶⁶ "Fiske Terrace, Flatbush Is Becoming One of Brooklyn's Most Delightful Residential Sections" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 12, 1897), 21. The rendering in the advertisement appears to have been signed by John J. Petit, a locally prominent architect who would go on to be the chief architect of Prospect Park South. For a photograph of the Fiske House on Ocean Avenue, which was later demolished, see *Brooklyn Life* (February 25, 1899), 17.

⁶⁷ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 3, page 158 (section 20).

⁶⁸ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 4, page 298 (section 20).

⁶⁹ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 14, page 410 (section 20).

⁷⁰ This sales figure comes from "In the Suburbs: Sale of Fiske Terrace," *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 18, 1905). The property conveyance record states a transaction amount of one dollar.

⁷¹ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 18, page 79 (section 20).

By this method the company was able to erect and dispose of as many of 60 of its high-class houses in a year.⁷²

The Ackerson company got to work on Fiske Terrace even before its deal with the Fiskes was official. In March of 1905, Ackerson announced the purchase, stating that it “would proceed immediately with the development,” and that it would “begin at once the erection of 50 dwellings on the Fiske property.”⁷³ By June of that year, the company had drawn up plans for a new, rustic wood-framed sales office on Avenue H, which survives today as the Avenue H subway station (a designated New York City Landmark). The Ackerson company sought to distinguish itself from the “land boomer, or lot exploiter” who did “little, if anything, in the way of improvements” and created subdivisions that “gradually settled into a state of apathy.”⁷⁴ The serious suburban developer, according to Ackerson, would

first ... establish proper grades, lay sewer, water and gas mains, electric and telephone conduits in the streets and into the lots up to the house line, and lay curb and pave sidewalks, plant trees, lawns, shrubs and flowers.

This ... should be done by the developer, as it is his duty to provide purchasers with these improvements and then protect them with proper restrictions as to the buildings, and be able also to furnish to the purchaser, who has not the time nor the inclination to build his own home, an honestly built house.... [N]o one can do this work of building better than the developer; he knows his restrictions, has a natural pride in the character of his section, can buy materials at wholesale, and sell a house at less cost for which the purchaser could produce a single house.

The purchaser in turn has the benefit of a variety of finished houses from which to select and knows at the outset what the cost would be, as against the inconvenience and uncertainty of selecting from plans or attempting to explain to the architect what kind of a house he thinks he would like—later finding that the house does not work out like the plan, as is generally the case.⁷⁵

Work proceeded rapidly in Fiske Terrace, with the company retaining many of the old trees on the heavily wooded property. In March of 1907, *Brooklyn Life* reported that

Fiske Terrace, the Flatbush development ... is one of the most attractive tracts in a section to which operators, architects, builders, and landscape gardeners of the first order have given the benefits of their highest conceptions and broad experience.... The feature of the operations of the Ackerson company ... was the rapidity with which its improvement was effected. Less than four months after title was taken to the land, the underground improvements ... had been installed.... Sidewalks curb, gutter, and asphalt street pavements had been laid, lawns made, and hardy plants and shrubs planted. Two months later 40 houses were completed and several of them occupied by the purchasers. During the course of the next six months, the number of dwellings was considerably augmented and the permanent population comprised more than 50 families.⁷⁶

⁷² *Flatbush of Today*, 101.

⁷³ “In the Real Estate Field,” *New York Times* (March 19, 1905), 20.

⁷⁴ *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Woods Into City in Eighteen Months*, 8-9.

⁷⁵ *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Woods Into City in Eighteen Months*, 12.

⁷⁶ *Brooklyn Life* (March 2, 1907), 28.

The Ackersons, apparently, were highly pleased with Fiske Terrace: by the summer of 1906, T.B. Ackerson had moved into the former Fiske mansion on Ocean Avenue, and several other Ackerson family members lived in the development in its early years.⁷⁷

Although the Ackerson company was the primary developer of Fiske Terrace, it did not build all the houses there. From the start, the company planned Fiske Terrace's development "in a manner that [would] attract other builders and operators."⁷⁸ Ackerson's houses were built primarily along the courts, East 17th Street, Glenwood Road, and the east side of East 19th Street; ten houses were constructed on both sides of East 18th Street between 1905 and 1907 by the locally prominent developer Charles F. Bond. A Brooklyn native, Bond worked as a young man for several railroads, including the New York Central; "in this capacity he had immediate charge of the entire construction of buildings for twelve years, personally directing operations aggregating millions of dollars." Bond opened his own office in New York City in 1890 and founded the C.F. Bond Company in 1901, constructing "structures of almost every description, from the plain and speedily erected factory to the finer line of commercial office buildings and stately private residences."⁷⁹

*Midwood Park*⁸⁰

Midwood Park was originally part of the much-larger subdivision known as South Midwood, which was the former farm of John A. Lott, extending from Coney Island Avenue on the west to Flatbush Avenue on the east, and roughly bounded by Foster Avenue on the north and Avenues G and H on the south.⁸¹ Around 1909, residents of what is now the northern half of the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District distinguished themselves from the rest of South Midwood by adopting the Midwood Park name for their neighborhood. Generally, Midwood Park encompasses the area bounded by Foster Avenue on the north, Glenwood Road on the south, the Brighton Line subway on the west, and Ocean Avenue on the east, but because the old farm lines ran diagonally across the local street grid, the east-and-west-running Glenwood Road is not a clean dividing line between Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park; the block between Glenwood and Waldorf Court, and the two parcels at 1704 and 1710 Glenwood Road are historically part of Midwood Park, despite being south of Glenwood Road (Figure 3).⁸²

⁷⁷ "Fiske Terrace Leads in Fast Development," *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 17, 1906). Among Ackerson family members living in the district were Charles F. Ackerson, who resided at 803 East 17th Street; Harry W. Ackerson, the vice president of the Ackerson company, at 776 East 17th Street; and T.B. Ackerson's daughter, Ella A. Ackerson, who lived with her husband at 44 Waldorf Court. For more information, see the individual building entries for these houses.

⁷⁸ "In the Suburbs: Sale of Fiske Terrace," *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 18, 1905).

⁷⁹ *Flatbush of Today*, 106.

⁸⁰ Sources for this section include "South Midwood" in *Flatbush of Today*.

⁸¹ For a map of the western half of South Midwood, see Fred C. Dennington, *Map of Part Two of South Midwood, Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company* (June 1903), LPC files. Dennington was Brooklyn's city surveyor.

⁸² The general boundaries of Midwood Park are confirmed by *The Neighborhoods of Brooklyn*, 117. Apparently, Midwood Park was previously the name of a neighborhood north of the present Midwood Park, near Caton Avenue. See "They Now Live in 'Midwood Park,'" *New York Tribune* (May 12, 1900), available at the Brooklyn Historical Society.

With the area close to the Lott farm rapidly suburbanizing, its owners decided to sell the farm for nearly \$420,000 in 1898 to the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company.⁸³ The *Brooklyn Eagle* described the farm as a “finely located suburban property” with “frontage on Flatbush, Ocean, Foster, and Coney Island Avenues”; Germania, according to the newspaper, planned to “improve the land according to the most modern ideas and plans and with high restrictions.”⁸⁴ The president of Germania, Henry A. Meyer, who had dealt extensively in Kings County real estate in the 1890s, would later describe the Lott farm purchase as “the largest in area and financial consideration ever consummated in Kings County.”⁸⁵ Germania, at that time, was one of the most experienced developers in the area, its best-known project being Vanderveer Park; opened in 1892 on 43 acres north of Avenue D, and bounded by Rogers and Brooklyn avenues on the west and east, Vanderveer Park comprised 641 highly restricted building lots which sold quickly, leading Germania to expand the development over the following years.⁸⁶

Unlike the Ackerson company, Germania, as its full name implied, was concerned primarily with real estate improvement and not with construction. “Germania,” the *Eagle* reported soon after the development of South Midwood began, “is probably the only real estate firm doing business that does not do any building. All that one sees in South Midwood ... has been accomplished by the individual home builder or speculative builders.”⁸⁷ Although the firm did construct several “model cottages” in South Midwood, it was primarily in the business of installing infrastructure and landscaping, instituting property restrictions, and subsequently selling off lots.⁸⁸ One of its advertisements for South Midwood promoted the development as “beautiful for situation—perfect in preparation—ideal in everything conceivable for the location of a refined and lovely home. In fact, everything already done that will ever be necessary to do—except to build the houses.”⁸⁹

While housing construction proceeded east of Ocean Avenue, no homes were being built in the portion of South Midwood that was to become Midwood Park; construction in Midwood Park would not begin until 1903, when the John R. Corbin Company started erecting houses there. One of the most innovative figures among Flatbush developers and builders, Corbin was a carpenter by trade, had studied architecture, and became a contractor in Brooklyn in 1895.

⁸³ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 14, page 317.

⁸⁴ “Big Land Deal in Flatbush: Germania Real Estate Company to Purchase the Lott Farm During the Present Week,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (December 12, 1898), 1.

⁸⁵ Henry A. Meyer, *Vanderveer Park: Reminiscences of Its Growth* (Brooklyn, 1901), 49.

⁸⁶ *Flatbush of Today*, 96.

⁸⁷ “Opening a New Section: South Midwood Spreading Over the Remainder of the Lott Farm—Many Houses Building,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 9, 1901).

⁸⁸ “New Residence Section: South Midwood to be a Suburb of the First Class,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 26, 1900), 17. See also “Exclusive Home Colony,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 29, 1900).

⁸⁹ “South Midwood: Brooklyn’s Latest, Altogether Most Charming, and in Every Way Delightful, Detached, and Restricted Residence Section” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (August 26, 1900). See also “Beautiful South Midwood” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 9, 1900), 42; “A Good Place to Live in: South Midwood” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 30, 1900), 39; and “South Midwood: Flatbush, a Short Mile South of Prospect Park” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 14, 1900), 38. In its advertisements, Germania offered escape from the city, asking prospective buyers, “have you a family? Then you want to bring up your children properly, of course,” and offering an environment “away from the riff raff and rabble of the city, in a clean, healthy, quiet section, where there are trees, shrubs, and flowers to purify the air and where the streets are macadamized, sidewalked, and sewerred.” See “South of Prospect Park” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 10, 1901), 15.

Concluding that “the overflow of the increasing population of New York ... would naturally trend towards Flatbush,” he decided to move there and enter the business of constructing “model cottages.”⁹⁰ By 1899, Corbin had formed a partnership with another builder, Christian Baur, who, on his own, would later construct about ten houses in Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park. In one advertisement from that year, the firm of Baur & Corbin, whose office was on Flatbush Avenue, was offering “Queen Anne cottages” in Vanderveer Park.⁹¹ In the following year, Baur & Corbin was reported to be constructing five houses on East 24th Street, and to have purchased a block of land in South Midwood, apparently in its eastern portion.⁹²

Baur & Corbin appear to have dissolved their partnership by 1902, the year in which the *Brooklyn Eagle* reported the incorporation of the John R. Corbin Company. The firm, which apparently planned to construct house components in a new mill located just east of Midwood Park, was surrounded by an air of mystery, according to the *Eagle*:

Behind Mr. Corbin are several wealthy and influential real estate men, and the new company is said to have a half million dollars of backing. In reality, the new organization seems to be a trust, and while none of the backers or big incorporators are named, it is generally assumed that among them are several of the better known Flatbush real estate dealers. The new company holds an option on nearly 1,000 lots south of Prospect Park, and proposes to erect its own lumber yard and planing mill on a big plot of ground, recently purchased, near the Vanderveer Park station, on the Manhattan Beach branch of the Long Island Railroad.⁹³

Whether or not Midwood Park was among the areas that Corbin held an option on, the company, unlike Ackerson, did not acquire the area in one fell swoop. In the western portion of Midwood Park, Corbin began constructing houses in 1903; among these are 57 DeKoven Court, 665 East 17th Street (Figure 4), and 677 East 17th Street (all Benjamin Driesler, c.1903). Over the next two years, the firm took possession of properties west of East 18th Street in bits and pieces, acquiring lots in six documented transactions.⁹⁴

In constructing houses in Midwood Park, Corbin was required to adhere to strict covenants instituted by the Germania company. These went beyond those of Fiske Terrace, prohibiting any buildings except for single-family houses of two stories or more, costing not less than \$5,000, and with “a roof of the character known as a peak roof such as is used in the construction of Queen Anne or Colonial cottages.” Lawns were mandated by rules setting minimum lot sizes at 50 feet by 100 feet, and requiring houses to be less than 30 feet in width “exclusive of the eaves of the roof, bay windows, and piazzas.” The restrictions, which remained in force until 1940, also prohibited front fences, as well as closed-board fences and fences of

⁹⁰ *Flatbush of Today*, 103.

⁹¹ “For Sale—Queen Anne Cottages” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 16, 1899).

⁹² “Flatbush Real Estate in Constant Demand,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 5, 1900); “New Suburb Very Popular,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 24, 1900), 24. In 1902, before construction began in the area that was to become Midwood Park, Corbin was reported to be “at work on a \$12,000 residence in South Midwood.” See “Out Flatbush Way,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 12, 1902), 11.

⁹³ “New Real Estate Company: Will Erect Fine Residences and Develop Property South of Prospect Park,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 3, 1902), 10.

⁹⁴ Brooklyn property conveyances, liber 34, page 137 (section 16); liber 35, page 248 (section 16); liber 36, page 120 (section 16); liber 38, page 76 (section 16); liber 40, page 420 (section 16); and liber 40, page 423 (section 16).

higher than four feet at the parcels' sides and rears.⁹⁵ Although the company tended to build quickly on its lots once it had acquired them, Corbin's work in Midwood Park stretched out over several years; large portions of East 19th Street were constructed in 1908 and 1909, and the houses at 659 and 701 East 19th Street, among others, were not completed until approximately 1910. In all, Corbin would build about three-quarters of the houses standing today in the Midwood Park section of the historic district.

By the time the Corbin company had completed its work in Midwood Park, it had become Brooklyn's largest builder, according to the book *Flatbush of Today*. In 1908, its factory, then apparently located on Jamaica Bay at East 56th Street and covering seventeen acres, was described as being "a major factor in the firm's success":

Some idea of its vastness may be gained, when it is understood that the capacity of the plant is 1,000 houses a year; this is made possible by the use of special machinery and tools, many of the appliances being the invention of Mr. Corbin, which in addition to the facilities usually employed by a large and well-organized lumber yard and mill, enables them to produce a more finished article of woodwork than is usually made by the hand method. The plant also supports its own corps of engineers and architects, each an expert in the art of modern house construction; in fact, the houses are planned and practically made at the shops, carried to the building sites and erected by skilled mechanics, rendering by the process a saving of fifteen percent in material and labor. The parts and sections thus 'manufactured' when erected fit their respective positions. The management have recently added a department of advertising and sales, independent of the manufacturing end, where all the publicity and sales are handled by trained and experienced men.⁹⁶

Rather than hide the mass-produced nature of its houses, the Corbin company promoted it, telling potential buyers that its method was the modern way of building houses, enabling the firm to build higher-quality homes and sell them at lower prices. "The Corbin plan secures raw materials at first cost, effects a revolution in construction methods, doing entirely away with waste, and avoiding carrying charges, which add so much to the selling price of houses built in the old-time way," one 1908 advertisement read.⁹⁷ By 1910, Corbin claimed to "operate the largest factory of its kind," and to be "the largest builders of detached houses in the world."⁹⁸

The Corbin company played a major role in other suburban developments in Brooklyn, including Midwood Manor and Slocum Park.⁹⁹ Although the Corbin firm appears to have been in business past 1913, two years earlier, the *Times* reported that John R. Corbin, "famous for years as the originator and builder of 'Corbin houses,'" was elected president of a new company that

⁹⁵ See, for example, Brooklyn property conveyances liber 34, page 137 (Section 16).

⁹⁶ *Flatbush of Today*, 104. Although this 1908 book called the factory "the only one of its kind in the United States," it sounds like the operations of the Aladdin Company, begun four years earlier. Directories are inconclusive on location of the factory. The factory is also mentioned in "Buyers in East Midwood," *New York Times* (July 11, 1909), 8.

⁹⁷ "John R. Corbin Houses" (Advertisement), *New York Times* (November 18, 1908), 14.

⁹⁸ "John R. Corbin Houses" (Advertisement), *New York Times* (June 16, 1910), 16.

⁹⁹ On the company's work in Midwood Manor and Slocum Park, see Corbin Promotional Booklet; and "Midwood Manor" (Advertisement), *New York Times* (September 20, 1908), 12.

would be constructing bungalows near Fire Island.¹⁰⁰ Two years later, he purchased a large parcel in Kew Gardens, Queens with the intention of constructing 50 to 100 houses there.¹⁰¹ The Kew Gardens project appears to have created financial strains, forcing his filing for bankruptcy in 1917.¹⁰²

While it is impossible to know whether the Corbin company's claim of being the world's largest home builder was true—particularly given the presence in the industry, by 1908, of both the Aladdin Company and Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Corbin's manufacturing and marketing of precut houses may have predated the similar operations of Aladdin, which was founded in 1904 and is believed to be the oldest American maker of complete, precut homes. At the very least, Corbin was a prominent New York City firm and one of the most innovative builders in Brooklyn. Filled with original Corbin-built houses, Midwood Park remains an outstanding example of an early-twentieth-century suburb whose architecture is the product of then-recent advances in industrial production techniques.

*The Architecture of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park*¹⁰³

Most of the houses of the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District are characteristic of suburban residences erected by builders, or from catalogs or plan-books, across the country between 1890 and 1930. During this period, home construction boomed, fueled by a generally strong economy, expanding urban transit networks, and the introduction of new marketing and mass-production techniques into housing sales and manufacturing. At the same time, stylistic fragmentation took hold; for the speculative builder or house manufacturer, or for the architect publishing a catalog of plans, designing and constructing suburban architecture during this period was largely a matter of “embellishing simple forms” with ornament drawing upon a variety of styles, including the Colonial Revival, Arts and Crafts, and the fading Queen Anne.¹⁰⁴ Their work often exhibited a whimsical eclecticism, with multiple styles freely mixed on the same house in a decidedly non-Academic way, and in a romantic manner inspired by the picturesque architecture of the previous era. Frequently defying traditional style classifications, the residences created by these architects and companies have been termed “Builder style” houses by historians James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell. While not all of the houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park fit this description, many do, particularly those constructed by the John R. Corbin Company.

Before the turn of the century, three new house types developed that were especially popular among builders: the foursquare, the homestead temple-house, and the bungalow. Together, houses of these types make up the majority of homes in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. The foursquare, as its name implies, is typically cubical in form, two or more stories in height, and crowned by a hipped or pyramidal roof, often containing a dormer. Relatively plain or highly decorated with a variety of eclectic ornament, the foursquare generally has a substantial

¹⁰⁰ Brooklyn city directories (various publishers, on microfilm at the New York Public Library); “The Real Estate Field,” *New York Times* (April 30, 1911), XX4.

¹⁰¹ “Suburban Communities on Long Island Jumping Into Activity for Summer Season,” *New York Times* (May 19, 1912), XX2.

¹⁰² “John R. Corbin, Builder, Bankrupt,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 29, 1907).

¹⁰³ Sources for this section include *The Comfortable House*; James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America* (New York: Penguin Studio, 1996), 211-17; and Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006), as well as the *Ditmas Park Historic District* and *Prospect Park Historic District* designation reports.

¹⁰⁴ *House Styles in America*, 212.

appearance conveying “massiveness and strength.”¹⁰⁵ Contributing to these qualities are prominent horizontal elements, including long, deep, straight full-width eaves, and verandas that extend beyond the house’s edges. These porches were particularly important in conveying a feeling of domesticity; in 1908, the *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* observed that “in Brooklyn, the borough of homes, and throughout Long Island, where detached houses are the rule, the porch has become one of the most important centers of home life, the place to rest and read and have one’s tea, and coffee, too. To live out of doors and benefit by the pure air has become an important part of summer life.”¹⁰⁶

Although porches on foursquares are often asymmetrical, and irregular fenestration is not uncommon on these houses, the foursquare’s “fundamental effect is balanced and symmetrical.”¹⁰⁷ Gowans sees the foursquare’s roots in the box-like Georgian mansion, whose form became the core of the picturesque Victorian house; by the 1880s, “slowly the square form began to resurface, and the American foursquare of post-Victorian suburbs emerged from its picturesque chrysalis.”¹⁰⁸ Several outstanding and well-preserved examples of foursquares stand in the district, including 799 East 18th Street (Robert T. Schaefer, c.1905) and 776 East 18th Street (Benjamin Driesler, 1906-07), both erected in Fiske Terrace by developer Charles F. Bond; 825 East 17th Street (c.1906), which is credited to Jacob H. Daverman & Son, a Michigan-based architectural firm whose plans were distributed nationwide through catalogs and periodicals; and 636 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-09) in Midwood Park (Figures 5 through 8).

Generally two-and-one-half stories in height, the homestead temple-house is typically narrower than the foursquare. The temple-house’s chief defining characteristics are its pitched roof and front-facing gable, which is usually triangular in form, recalling the pediments often seen on Greek Revival-style houses and echoing the temple-fronts of mansions in wealthier suburban developments such as Prospect Park South.¹⁰⁹ Although all of the temple-houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park are substantial examples of this type, smaller, one-and-one-half-story versions were also constructed across the United States, often in company towns. Notable temple-houses in the district include 804 East 19th Street (c.1905) in Fiske Terrace, which was designed by architect and developer Ernest Greene, and features Stick-style ornament at its gable peak; 10 Irvington Place (Benjamin Driesler, c.1906), featuring Colonial Revival-style ornament, including paired windows crowned by a broken pediment set within a deeply recessed triangular gable; 648 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-09), which features a three-sided second-floor bay window in addition to its generous porch; and 677 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-09), with two small triangular gables set side-by-side beneath a diamond-shaped shingled motif, within the large triangular gable that crowns the house (Figures 9 through 12).

Although many of the houses in the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District exhibit an eclecticism that was typical of catalog and builder houses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, they do adhere primarily to particular styles. The bungalow type was strongly associated with the Arts and Crafts style, which grew out of the movement of the same

¹⁰⁵ *The Comfortable House*, 84.

¹⁰⁶ “Porches, the Center of Home Life,” *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide Brooklyn and Long Island Edition* (July 25, 1908), 77.

¹⁰⁷ *The Comfortable House*, 84.

¹⁰⁸ *The Comfortable House*, 87.

¹⁰⁹ See, for example, the house at 125 Buckingham Road in the Prospect Park South Historic District.

name that arose in Great Britain, in the late nineteenth century, in response to industrialization.¹¹⁰ One of the central figures of the movement was the prominent art and architecture critic John Ruskin (1819-1900), who promoted the ideal of the individually made product over its mass-produced, machine-made imitation. In the United States, Gustav Stickley played a major role in spreading the Arts and Crafts movement's tenet of rustic domesticity through his publications *The Craftsman* and *Craftsman Homes*. The bungalow—its name derived from a Bengali word meaning “low house with galleries or porches all around”—generally came to refer to a small, low-profile house, one or one-and-one-half stories in height, with a front veranda featuring thick, tapered columns. This porch, like the rest of the house, was covered by a roof with broadly overhanging eaves, often with exposed purlins. Although the bungalow's frequent use of rustic materials identified it with the Arts and Crafts movement, its rise in popularity between 1900 and 1920 was largely—and ironically—the result of its mass-production by Sears Roebuck and other builders. None of the Arts and Crafts-style houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park are small enough to be considered true bungalows, but the district contains several examples of a larger, popular variant called the bungalow cottage, which typically had a full second story and basement. Among these are the beautifully preserved example at 54 Wellington Court (Benjamin Driesler, c.1911); 646 East 18th Street (Benjamin Hudson, c.1911); 633 East 19th Street (Arthur H. Strong, c.1911), which features massive, tapered front columns; and 796 East 19th Street (Charles B. White, c.1915), which has a picturesque jerkinhead roof and oversized porch columns and window-hood brackets (Figures 13 through 16).

Other excellent examples of Arts and Crafts-style houses in the district, though not bungalows, include 1661 Glenwood Road (Louis Winkler, c.1909), with its wood-shingle façade and picturesque overhanging eaves; and 807 East 18th Street (1909-10), which was designed by William Dewsnap, an architect who authored a long-running series of plan books (Figures 17 and 18).¹¹¹

The most common style in the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District is the Colonial Revival, which suggested an association with the earliest years of the nation's history. The public's interest in colonial architecture was stimulated by the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, where several examples of early American buildings were constructed and displayed. Following this, architects increasingly studied surviving colonial buildings so that they could better recreate their historic details. The Colonial Revival was gaining in popularity by the time of Chicago's 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, which featured several pavilions in the style, including a reconstructed model of John Hancock's house that served as the Massachusetts Pavilion. These buildings recalled the patriotism of the American Revolution; they also stirred up strong feelings of national pride that became especially pronounced among native-born white Americans as large waves of immigrants, largely from Southern and Eastern Europe, arrived en masse in the late nineteenth century. Perhaps the Colonial Revival was the most natural choice for the turn-of-the-century suburban house, which, to many, represented escape from the cities in which these immigrants settled, as well as the classic American ideal of independence through homeownership.¹¹² Typical features of Colonial Revival-style buildings include clapboard or

¹¹⁰ On Arts and Crafts, see LPC, *8200 Narrows Avenue House Designation Report* (LP-1623) (New York: City of New York, 1988), prepared by James T. Dillon; and LPC, *Mark W. Allen House Designation Report* (LP-2190) (New York: City of New York, 2006), prepared by Virginia Kurshan.

¹¹¹ The eighth edition of Dewsnap's book was published in 1915. See William Dewsnap, *Country and Suburban Houses* (New York: William Dewsnap, 1915).

¹¹² On immigration and the Colonial Revival, see note 46 of LPC, *Gillett-Tyler House Designation Report* (LP-2231) (New York: City of New York, 2007), prepared by Tara Harrison. On the American homeownership ideal, see especially *The Comfortable House*, 11-13.

brick walls; entrance surrounds featuring pilasters, sidelights, and fanlights; double-hung sashes and Palladian windows; hipped and gable roofs with denticulated or boxed cornices; and a variety of details derived from Classical architecture including pediments, swags, wreaths, and Classical columns.

Among the district's many Colonial Revival houses is its oldest. Constructed in 1898, before the Ackerson company's acquisition of Fiske Terrace, the previously mentioned house at 808 East 18th Street was designed by Edward B. Chestresmith. Among its features are clapboarded facades framed, at their corners, by fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals; a main entrance with sidelights and a fanlight; Tuscan porch columns; decorative wreaths over the second-floor windows; and a hipped roof punctuated by dormers featuring pedimented gables and, on the main façade, a Palladian window. The temple-house at 52 Waldorf Court (architect undetermined, c.1906-10), is perhaps the district's most exquisite example of the style: fronted by a bowed porch with Tuscan square and round columns, this beautifully preserved home features fluted Ionic pilasters and eared window surrounds at its second floor, and a triangular third-floor gable containing a Palladian window and framed by a denticulated cornice with returns (Figure 19). As shown by the previously mentioned houses at 10 Irvington Place and 799 East 18th Street—which retains its Ionic porch columns, angular pediments decorating its porch and dormer, and denticulated cornices—the Colonial Revival was equally adaptable to the temple-house and foursquare forms.

Also present in the district are several well-preserved examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, a subset of the Colonial Revival that was especially popular in New York, given the city's and state's Dutch heritage. Featuring gambrel roofs, often with flared eaves, houses in this style were meant to recall picturesque old Dutch homesteads; with its gambrel end—traditionally turned to the side of the house—rotated to the front, the Dutch Colonial Revival was eminently adaptable to the temple-house form. Among the most distinguished Dutch Colonial Revival houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park are 57 DeKoven Court (Benjamin Driesler, c.1903), which features a front-facing gambrel roof as well as a wide front veranda with Colonial Revival-style square columns and a denticulated cornice; 759 East 17th Street (A. White Pierce, c.1906), its imposing roof composed of intersecting gambrels; and 65 Wellington Court (Benjamin Driesler, c.1906), which retains its gambrel roof and historic third-floor window sashes with quarrels (Figures 20 through 22).

Joining these houses are several gambrel-roofed homes that are identifiable as residences built in standard models by the John R. Corbin Company largely in its factory. The house at 706 East 18th Street (Benjamin Driesler, c.1907), for example, is identifiable as Corbin House Model "A" in a circa-1908 booklet produced by the firm promoting its work in South Midwood and in the other Brooklyn developments of Midwood Manor and Slocum Park.¹¹³ Featuring a generous wraparound porch with grouped Tuscan columns, it is also notable for the vaguely Tudor Revival-style grouped window set within its gambreled front gable (Figure 23). Numerous examples of Corbin House Model "B," a more modest Dutch Colonial Revival temple-house, were also constructed in Midwood Park. Among these are the circa-1907 residence at 51 Waldorf Court, which retains its historic porch, three-sided second-floor bay window, and historic third-floor sashes with quarrels (Figure 24). Similar to this house is another gambrel-roofed model erected by Corbin throughout the district; featuring a wider wraparound front porch and an additional, single second-floor window, this model is well-represented by the example at 678 East 19th Street (Benjamin Driesler, 1908-09) (Figure 25).

¹¹³ Corbin Promotional Booklet.

Other well-preserved Corbin models stand throughout the historic district. Outstanding examples of Corbin Model “D,” a Colonial Revival-style foursquare featuring Tuscan porch columns, an off-center entrance set within a pilastered surround, and dormers crowned by pedimented gables, stand at 1654 Glenwood Road (Benjamin Driesler, c.1906), 654 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-09), and 673 East 18th Street (attributed to Benjamin Driesler, c.1906-10) (Figure 26). The previously mentioned house at 677 East 19th Street is an example of Corbin Model “E”; other outstanding examples of this model stand at 670 East 18th Street (Benjamin Driesler, c.1907) and 689 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin, c.1908). Corbin Model “I,” a closely related but more modest temple-house featuring a two-bay, boxed-out second-floor window bay and diamond-shaped novelty shingling within the off-center gable at its third floor, is represented by 695 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-10) (Figure 27). And Corbin Model “C,” crowned by a triangular gable that contains a smaller, off-center gable heading a second-floor three-sided bay window, is exemplified by the carefully maintained residences at 667 East 18th Street (Benjamin Driesler, 1907-08) and 65 Waldorf Court (Benjamin Driesler, c.1906-07) (Figure 28). Closely related to Model C, although not included in the Corbin booklet, is a model with a simpler gable containing a pair of windows grouped beneath a molded projecting lintel. Multiple copies of this type exist throughout Midwood Park; one example is the previously mentioned temple-house at 648 East 19th Street.

Many of the houses in the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District exhibit a stylistic mixing that is frequently seen on builder houses of their era. This eclecticism is exhibited by Corbin House Model “G,” represented by 679 East 18th Street (Benjamin Driesler, c.1907) and 701 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-10). Although drawing primarily upon the Dutch Colonial Revival in its gambrel roof and small gambrel-shaped gable at its third floor, this model also features a horizontal ledge near the roof’s peak that forms the bottom edge of a triangular gable, lending a Classical element to the façade. Along the bottom of this ledge are faux purlins, typical of the Arts and Crafts; the picturesque arrangement of the main façade, with multiple roofs and an abbreviated tower juxtaposed against the gambreled gable, represent the declining Queen Anne style (Figures 29 and 30). Just as picturesque as this house, but without the Dutch details, is Corbin Model “F,” exemplified by the well-preserved residence at 641 East 19th Street (John R. Corbin Company, c.1909) (Figure 31). Another eclectic Corbin-constructed house is the very early but remarkably intact residence at 677 East 17th Street (Benjamin Driesler, c.1903). Featuring Tuscan columns, round arches with keystones, and a three-story octagonal tower crowned by a tall peaked roof, this house freely mixes elements of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles (Figure 32). In Fiske Terrace, 795 East 19th Street (George E. Showers, c.1905) combines a Colonial Revival-style porch with half-timbering and a jerkinhead roof that are more typical of the Arts and Crafts (Figure 33).

Many of the architects involved in the development of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, as in earlier developments like Ditmas Park, were Flatbush or Brooklyn architects who worked extensively in the local suburban market. It is important to note, however, that the extent of their involvement is sometimes questionable. Being local architects, they may have done little more than file already-prepared plans obtained from a book or for Ackerson, Corbin, or one of the district’s other developers; on several occasions in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, separate architects filed construction drawings for apparently identical house models.¹¹⁴ Also puzzling is the relationship between architect Benjamin Driesler and the John R. Corbin Company. As shown above, some new-building records for standard Corbin houses credit Driesler as the architect; the

¹¹⁴ No. 759 East 17th Street (A. White Pierce for the Ackerson company, c.1906) and 1525 Avenue H (Slee & Bryson for Ackerson, c.1906) appear to be the same house, as do 824 East 17th Street (Benjamin Driesler for Ackerson, c.1905) and 1809 Avenue H (A. White Pierce for Ackerson, c.1906).

records for many houses constructed later by Corbin, but in exactly the same models, list the John R. Corbin Company as the architect. It is unknown whether Driesler was filing plans prepared by the company, or whether these houses were original Driesler designs that the company might have later acquired the rights to, and filed for on its own.

While the extent of their involvement may be debatable, several architects who played a role in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park's development, and who were also active in Ditmas Park, deserve mention. Among them was Arlington D. Isham, who is credited with four houses in the Fiske Terrace section of the district, including the imposing temple-house at 768 East 18th Street, constructed c.1905 by developer Charles F. Bond (Figure 34). Also active in the district, A. White Pierce ran an advertisement, in the *Brooklyn Eagle* in 1897 proclaiming that "suburban cottages" were his "specialty"; he worked almost exclusively for the Ackerson company in Fiske Terrace, and is credited with more than a dozen Ackerson houses there, including the unusual, picturesque Arts and Crafts-inspired residence at 765 East 17th Street (c.1906), as well as the stately residence at 756 East 18th Street (1907-08) (Figures 35 and 36).¹¹⁵ Robert T. Schaefer was a graduate of Pratt Institute who had a Flatbush office for four decades; in addition to the previously mentioned house at 799 East 18th Street, Schaefer is credited with two houses constructed c.1911 for developers Henry Krunach and August Lemaire.¹¹⁶ Arthur H. Strong, whose brother, Edward R. Strong, developed several properties in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, is credited with three houses there, including the Arts and Crafts-style residence at 641 East 17th Street (c.1912), and the gambrel-roofed bungalow cottage at 645 East 17th Street (c.1912) (Figure 37).¹¹⁷

Of all architects, Benjamin Driesler (1869-1949), who was the architect of record for nearly half of the houses in the district, appears to have played the most active role in the development of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. Born in Bavaria, Driesler arrived in the United States in 1881 and became a naturalized citizen in 1892.¹¹⁸ By 1895, directories listed him as a builder with an office at the corner of Avenue C and Flatbush Avenue. By 1899, listed as an architect, and with his office moved to Flatbush Avenue near Avenue F, Driesler was marketing his designs for "modest, modern, model homes" to individuals and professional builders:

Four hundred built from my designs during the past fifteen months right here in the suburbs of Greater New York, ranging in price from \$1,600 to \$16,000. If you want a home built for your own use and comfort, I have resources at hand to suit you, and every size purse, with the latest and best improved ideas for very little outlay. Speculative builders cannot afford to be without the best information and knowledge of what constitutes the best saleable house and still leaving them fair return for their investment. I claim the best designs for such houses, because they sell, leave a profit, and the purchaser gets a bargain.¹¹⁹

In the same year, Driesler designed a group of ten "model suburban homes" constructed for clerks and other "skilled workmen" in Brooklyn's Kensington section.¹²⁰ Several houses in Ditmas Park are attributed to Driesler, and in 1908, an article on two-family houses and tenement buildings authored by Driesler appeared in the *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide Brooklyn and Long*

¹¹⁵ "A. White Pierce, Architect" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 12, 1897), 25.

¹¹⁶ "Robert T. Schaefer, Boro Architect, 67," *Brooklyn Eagle* (February 3, 1948).

¹¹⁷ For more on Edward Strong, see *Flatbush of Today*, 108.

¹¹⁸ 1905 Driesler United States Passport application, from Ancestry.com, *U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925* (online database; Provo, Utah: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007).

¹¹⁹ "A Home for You Costing \$1,600" (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 16, 1899).

¹²⁰ "Model Suburban Homes," *New York Times* (September 18, 1899), 15.

Island Edition.¹²¹ By 1913, he was writing a series of articles in the *Brooklyn Eagle* on “the architect and his client.”¹²² In addition to the houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park attributed to Driesler that have already been mentioned, Driesler was the architect of record for the unusual and handsome house at 795 East 18th Street (1906-07) constructed by Charles F. Bond (Figure 38), and 760 East 19th Street (c.1905), which was built by the Ackerson company and exhibits an early porch alteration (Figure 39).

Slee & Bryson, which is credited with 30 houses in the district, was arguably the most prominent local firm to work in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. The partnership, which was active in Brooklyn for over a quarter of a century, was formed around 1905; both John Slee and Robert Bryson had trained with John Petit, the chief architect of Prospect Park South. Their work is seen throughout Brooklyn, including in the Prospect Park South, Ditmas Park, Park Slope, and Prospect-Lefferts Gardens historic districts. Slee & Bryson also designed the Colonial Revival-style rowhouses of the Albemarle-Kenmore Terraces Historic District, constructed between 1916 and 1920; in the Crown Heights North Historic District, the firm designed a row of fine semi-attached houses in the Georgian Revival style constructed in 1919.

Like many architects of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Slee and Bryson were fluent in a range of architectural styles. Many fine examples of Arts and Crafts-style houses attributed to Slee & Bryson exist in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, most notably 809 East 17th Street (c.1910), a stucco-covered residence with false half-timbering, exposed roof-beams, and clay-tile ornament and roof (Figure 40); and 1902-04 Foster Avenue (c.1913), which retains its historic multi-paned windows, stucco-covered façade, and oversized door-hood brackets (Figure 41). Other examples include 1643 Glenwood Road (c.1912), which features tapered window surrounds, eaves with exposed purlins, and a front gable filled with stucco and false half-timbering (Figure 42), as well as an expansive, flat shingle-covered façade facing the subway tracks that is characteristic of the Shingle style. Slee & Bryson is also credited with the unusual, asymmetric foursquare house at 787 East 19th Street (c.1906)—other examples exist at 771 East 17th Street (c.1906) and 831 East 17th Street (c.1906)—combining Colonial Revival-style elements with oversized cornice brackets, broadly overhanging eaves, and exposed purlins typical of the Arts and Crafts style (Figure 43). The sister houses at 621 and 625 East 19th Street (both c.1913), while essentially bungalow cottages, exhibit elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in their gambrel roofs (Figure 44). The house attributed to Slee & Bryson at 822 East 19th Street, a/k/a 1813-1823 Avenue H (c.1909), is a rare example of Tudor Revival-style architecture in the district; only a few others exist, including the imposing house at 31 Irvington Place designed by the distinguished architect Alexander Mackintosh (c.1915), and the district’s only apartment house, at 800 East 17th Street (James J. Millman, 1936) (Figures 45 and 46).

Although many of the house models in the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District repeat themselves, its developers generally did not build identical houses next to each other. This variation distinguished it from many contemporary rowhouse districts—in which identical houses might repeat over several adjacent lots—and added to the picturesque nature of its streetscapes. In addition to its residences, many other components of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park contribute to its enduring quality as a representative early-twentieth-century American suburb. Among these are its landscape features, including generous front lawns, which were a product of the restrictions put in place by Fiske and Germania; its countless old-growth trees; and the street malls of Glenwood Road and East 17th Street, which likely were inspired by those of Prospect

¹²¹ Benjamin Driesler, “Tenements and Two-Family Dwellings,” *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide Brooklyn and Long Island Edition* (December 19, 1908), 599.

¹²² Benjamin Driesler, “The Architect and His Client,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 4, 1913); “Benjamin Driesler, Noted Architect,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 13, 1949).

Park South. Also significant are the entrance posts erected at the Foster Avenue entrances to Midwood Park around 1910 (Figure 47), as well as early features associated with the automobile, including the district's many historic concrete driveways with grass center strips, and its freestanding garages. These garages began to be constructed around 1910; although they were attributed in new-building records to architects, many—including the small, pyramidal-roofed structures at 625 East 19th Street (c.1913-29) and 635 East 18th Street (Robert T. Schaefer, c.1917)—are typical of those that were available from catalogs.¹²³ Other excellent examples include the garage at 621 East 19th Street (c.1913), which features a gambrel roof echoing that of its house; 787 East 19th Street (c.1910), which mimics its house with a pyramidal roof and Arts and Crafts-style dormer; and 795 East 19th Street (c.1909), which retains its historic swing-out wood doors with cross-bracing as well as its jerkinhead roof and other Arts and Crafts-style features (Figures 48 through 50).

Subsequent History

The Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District rapidly took shape over the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1907, residents of the district's southern portion formed the Fiske Terrace Association, which has been called "the oldest civic group in Brooklyn."¹²⁴ By 1909, residents of the district's northern portion had adopted the Midwood Park name for their neighborhood, and had formed the Midwood Park Property Owners Association.¹²⁵ One of the first goals of the Midwood Park association was to erect ornamental posts at the area's street entrances, marking its boundaries and expressing residents' desire to remain a neighborhood of single-family homes. "Quite recently on Foster Avenue," the *Eagle* explained regarding the posts, "a block of stores with apartment houses above were ... put up. Thus decided the people living just to the south that a line of demarcation should be made along Foster Avenue as a sort of notice to everybody that 'thus far and no father' could apartments be built."¹²⁶ Ultimately, the Fiske Terrace Association would join Midwood Park in funding the fabrication and installation of the posts, including those at the Ocean Avenue entrances to Fiske Terrace.¹²⁷

The overwhelming majority of houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park were constructed and occupied by 1914. Most heads of household at that time were upper-middle-class professionals: several physicians and lawyers were living in the district, along with salesmen, consulting and mechanical engineers, an importer, a broker, a merchant, and an osteopath.¹²⁸ In 1920, the district's professions remained little-changed, with several lawyers and doctors, along

¹²³ On garages, see *The Comfortable House*, 23-26 and 71-72. For a sampler of garages available from Sears Roebuck, see Sears, Roebuck & Co., *Simplex Sectional Garages and Summer Cottages* (Chicago: Sears, Roebuck Co., 1922), 36-45.

¹²⁴ "Oldest Civic Group Noting its 50th Year," *Daily News* (January 20, 1957), from the microfilmed scrapbook collection of the Brooklyn Historical Society.

¹²⁵ "Plan to Park the Section," *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 29, 1909).

¹²⁶ "Cozier Turns Down Petition He Favored," *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 31, 1910).

¹²⁷ The associations had planned to install illuminated globes atop the posts, but were informed, after the posts were fabricated, that the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity would not light them. The globes were then apparently replaced with urns. The Ocean Avenue posts, some of which have been removed, were installed at Glenwood Road and Avenue H, but they are outside of this designation. The Midwood Park posts remain extant and in excellent condition at East 17th, East 18th, and East 19th streets.

¹²⁸ Brooklyn Directory Company, *The Elite Directory of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Brooklyn: The Company, 1914); Brooklyn city directories.

with the manager of a silk works, stockbrokers, a bookkeeper, a law librarian, a carriage manufacturer, and a steamship agent. Most of the district's residents were American-born, but it was also home to many immigrants of professional backgrounds from Northern, Western, and Central Europe. Among them was Prussian-born Otto H. Genssler, a chemist, who lived with his wife, their two sons, and their Irish-born maid at 769 East 19th Street. Salvador Gutierrez, a Spanish-born stenographer, lodged at the house at 751 East 19th Street owned by Richard A. Madina, a New Yorker of Mexican descent, and his wife, Dorothy. The Madinas had three daughters; their Spanish-born maid also lived in the house. Nearly all of the heads of household of Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park lived in residences owned by themselves or their spouses, but an exception was Scotland native Henry Japp, a civil engineer, who lived in rented quarters at 799 East 17th Street with his Canadian-born wife, Kathie, their four Scottish-born children, and their maid, Ethel M. Guyon, an African-American woman born in Maryland. (Most of the servants in the district in 1920, including cooks and maids, were African-Americans or natives of Ireland or Finland.) At that time, the district appears to have had at least one Jewish family, the Schlessteins, who lived at 801 East 19th Street. Samuel Schlesstein, a butter-and-egg wholesaler, and his wife, Annie, spoke Yiddish; they had four children and lived with Samuel's sister, a native of Minsk, and her three children.¹²⁹

From the district's earliest years, the Midwood Park Property Owners Association addressed issues of concern to neighborhood residents. By 1910, it had formed committees on transit, streets, and roads; laws, assessments, and taxes; water, sewer, and gas services; and fire and police services.¹³⁰ The meetings of the Midwood Park association often included entertainment; at one such event, in 1914, 300 "members and friends of the organization" were entertained by actors from the nearby Vitagraph Studios, and "many interesting reels of moving pictures by James Young, director of the company, were exhibited."¹³¹ The association had 130 members in 1920, when it was reported to be working for improvements on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.¹³² In 1925 and 1930, the Midwood Park Property Owners Association fought to stop unlicensed buses from operating along Foster Avenue.¹³³

The Fiske Terrace Association was similarly active south of Glenwood Road. In 1916, worried about potential damage to the plantings of Fiske Terrace, the association staged an unsuccessful fight to keep two houses from being moved through the district, along Avenue H. Residents protesting the move included Charles Ebbets (1859-1925), the owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team, who lived at 1666 Glenwood Road from 1912 until his death.¹³⁴ For many years, one of the chief concerns of Fiske Terrace residents was the construction, in the area, of commercial buildings and multiple dwellings, which many considered to be unwelcome intrusions. In 1916, the Fiske Terrace Taxpayers Association opposed the erection of a row of two-story store and flats buildings between East 16th and East 17th streets, along Avenue H; at

¹²⁹ United States Census (1920).

¹³⁰ "Midwood Park Officers," *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 5, 1910).

¹³¹ "Midwood Board Celebrates," *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 26, 1914). Vitagraph, which opened its first studio in Manhattan in 1898, established a Brooklyn studio at Locust Avenue and 15th Street in 1906. See "Vitagraph Company," in *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, 1229-30.

¹³² "Hold Annual Meeting," *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 30, 1920).

¹³³ "Midwood Civics to Begin Court War on Busses," *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 23, 1930).

¹³⁴ "Fiske Terrace Men Now Seek City Aid," *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 15, 1916); "Avenue H Houses Likely to be Moved," *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 23, 1916).

least one business there failed following a boycott by the association's members.¹³⁵ In 1937, residents fought the proposed construction of a row of stores just outside of the historic district, at the southwest corner of Avenue H and East 17th Street. While they were apparently successful at blocking the stores, an apartment house permitted under the zoning of the time was later erected on the site. This fight followed the replacement, one year earlier, of a freestanding house at the northwest corner of Wellington Court and East 17th Street with the six-story building that is the historic district's only apartment house. In 1961, another freestanding house at the northwest corner of East 17th Street and Avenue H was replaced by the attached houses at 830 and 832 East 17th Street. These are among the few buildings in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park that do not date from the district's early years.

The district's associations, unfortunately, may have played a role in excluding African-American homeowners from the district. Until 1924, all of Fiske Terrace's homeowners appear to have been white, but in that year, an African-American woman, Carrie Greenlee, purchased the house at 1910 Glenwood Road. The *Eagle* reported that the purchase "occasioned much excitement in the block, and civic associations [were] up in arms"; one resident went to Greenlee's home, she recalled, "and asked me a lot of personal questions. When I asked him if he catechized all the new residents like that he said no." Greenlee was undeterred, however, telling the *Eagle*, "I have owned property in Flatbush before. I lived in the East Midwood section for five years and had lovely neighbors. I could live here 100 years and not know their names. All I ask is the free right to live." Greenlee's story was picked up by the prominent African-American weekly the *Chicago Defender*, which concluded that "race prejudice has even crept out into the remote little suburb, Flatbush, in Brooklyn."¹³⁶

In the 1950s, Fiske Terrace residents became increasingly concerned about crime, noting that since the discontinuance of the neighborhood's "dog patrol"—police officers walked the neighborhood accompanied by trained dogs between about 1920 and 1945—"several houses have been broken into and fires of incendiary origin have been set."¹³⁷ Following the 1970s, a decade in which Brooklyn's population declined by about 15%, house prices began to rapidly increase in Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park as these neighborhoods became increasingly desirable.¹³⁸ Today, the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District, with its large freestanding houses constructed in a variety of styles, its many gardens, and its generous lawns and tree-lined streets, retains its early-twentieth-century ambience. Exhibiting a large number of beautifully maintained homes constructed by two innovative and prominent local builders—the John R. Corbin and T.B. Ackerson companies—Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park remains a showcase for the work of the innovative John R. Corbin and Ackerson firms, and for the suburban architecture of its era.

¹³⁵ "Feud Closes One Store: Fiske Terrace Fight Forces out a Lusher Tenant," *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 25, 1916).

¹³⁶ "Negress Buys Fiske Terrace House; Neighbors Excited," *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 17, 1924); "Woman Buys Property in White Block," *Chicago Defender* (April 26, 1924), 13.

¹³⁷ "Urge Revival of 'Dog Patrol,'" *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 16, 1950).

¹³⁸ *Flatbush: Architecture and Urban Development from Dutch Settlement to Commercial Strip*, 22-25; "Historic Flatbush: A New Frontier for House-Hunting," *New York Times* (October 13, 1985), R7.

ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' APPENDIX

GEORGE BAUR

- 771 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1908-09)
- 690 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 702 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 714 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 720 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1819 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1910)

Listed as a contractor in Brooklyn city directories, George Baur may have been related to Christian Baur, who constructed about ten houses in Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park. In the 1930s, George Baur appears to have been the president of the Kings Post Realty Corp., which was located on Flatbush Avenue.

“Apartments Planned in Bronx and Queens,” *New York Times* (March 1, 1939), 43; Brooklyn city directories (various publishers, on microfilm at the New York Public Library); “Builder’s Sacrifice” (Advertisement), *New York Times* (April 5, 1914), XX3; “Estates Appraised,” *New York Times* (September 11, 1930), 54; “Houses in Brooklyn Will Cost \$843,200,” *New York Times* (April 19, 1939), 41.

A.L. BEASLEY

- 801 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1909)

Little information has been found about A.L. Beasley, whose address was given as 140 West 42nd Street in the new-building record for 801 East 19th Street. He may have been Alfred L. Beasley, an architect and builder living, in 1900, on Chauncey Street in Brooklyn with his wife Lillian; by 1910, they had moved to Essex County, N.J., and Alfred was working as an industrial draftsman.

Brooklyn and Manhattan directories; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings file; United States Census (1900, 1910).

EDWARD B. CHESTRESMITH

- 790 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1899)
- 808 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1898)

Credited with the two oldest houses in the district, Edward Belden Chestresmith (often Chestersmith) enjoyed a long career in New York City. Born in Connecticut around 1861, he was active in New York by 1889. He moved his office several times between 1894 and 1911, remaining in Lower Manhattan before relocating to 1269 Broadway around 1917, and to 259 West 30th Street around 1919. A longtime Flatbush resident, Chestresmith lived with his family near the southeast corner of Prospect Park from before 1910 into the 1930s. He was retired by 1936 and is known to have designed three buildings in Manhattan: a pair of five-story flats in West 112th Street (1900) and a single-story wagon house on West 20th Street (1903).

Brooklyn city directories; Dennis Steadman Francis, *Architects in Practice in New York City 1840-1900* (Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1979), 21; Manhattan city

directories; “Mrs. E. Chestresmith” (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle*, January 16, 1936; Office for Metropolitan History, Manhattan New Building Database (www.metrohistory.com); James Ward, *Architects in Practice in New York City 1900-1940* (Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1989), 14; United States Census (1910, 1920, 1930).

JOHN R. CORBIN COMPANY

- 42 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 654 East 17th Street, a/k/a 1616-1626 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1910)
- 705 East 18th Street (possibly Corbin or Benjamin Driesler), *freestanding house* (1907)
- 616 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1909)
- 624 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 636 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 641 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1909)
- 642 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 648 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 649 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 654 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 655 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 659 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 665 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 666 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 671 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 672 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 677 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 684 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 689 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 695 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-10)
- 701 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-10)
- 707 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 708 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 1644 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 1676 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 744 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 1809 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1908-09)
- 1821 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 723-733 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1909)
- 4 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 51 Waldorf Court (probably Corbin or Benjamin Driesler), *freestanding house*, c.1907

One of the most innovative figures among Flatbush developers and builders, John R. Corbin was a carpenter by trade who had studied architecture, and who entered the contracting business in Brooklyn in 1895. By 1899, Corbin was constructing houses with partner Christian Baur. Corbin appears to have split with Baur by 1902, when the John R. Corbin Company was founded; the firm, which held options in almost 1,000 parcels south of Prospect Park, announced plans to construct a planing mill and lumberyard in the Vanderveer Park section of Brooklyn to supply its building operations.

Although the Corbin company was the architect of record for 28 houses constructed from 1908 to 1910 in Midwood Park, it had begun erecting houses there in 1903 from plans filed by Benjamin F. Driesler. When Corbin’s operations in Midwood Park wrapped up around 1910, the company

had built most of the houses there; many were standard models, largely factory-made in Corbin's manufacturing facility on Jamaica Bay, which was operating by 1908 and also housed the firm's staff of architects, engineers, and advertising and sales personnel. Two years later, the Corbin company claimed to be "the largest builders of detached houses in the world."

The John R. Corbin Company played a role in developing other areas of suburban Brooklyn, including Midwood Manor and Slocum Park. It appears to have been operating in 1913, although in 1917, Corbin himself filed for bankruptcy after encountering problems in a development in Kew Gardens, Queens.

For references and more information on the John R. Corbin Company, see the "Midwood Park" and "Architecture of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park" sections of the introductory essay.

SETH CUTTING

- 817 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1911)

A native of Claremont, N.H., Seth Hudson Cutting moved to Brooklyn around 1904 and, by 1914, was considered one of New York State's most notable architects and builders. Prominent in Brooklyn, he first appeared in the borough's directories around 1907, and by 1911, had become partners with builder George H. Osgood in the firm of Cutting & Osgood, which developed the house at 817 East 18th Street. Cutting, who was a member of the Brooklyn Downtown Association and a charter member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, appears to have been a casualty of the 1930s Depression: facing financial troubles after struggling to find tenants for an office building constructed by him and Osgood, he committed suicide in 1930 in his Flatbush home.

Brooklyn city directories; *Empire State Notables* (New York: Hartwell Stafford, 1914), 570; "Seth H. Cutting Kills Self After Business Worry," *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 23, 1930); "Seth H. Cutting Left Estate to His Family," *Brooklyn Eagle* (July 14, 1930); "Seth H. Cutting a Suicide," *New York Times* (June 28, 1930), 9; "Widow, Daughters Get S.H. Cutting's Estate," *Brooklyn Eagle* (June 21, 1932).

JACOB H. DAVERMAN & SON

- 825 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)

Located in Grand Rapids, Mich., the architectural firm of J.H. Daverman & Son created house plans that were disseminated across the country through catalogs and through their publication in magazines including *Ladies Home Journal*. Daverman plans also appeared in *Carpentry and Building*, a builders' publication that originated from New York between 1879 and 1930. Among the houses published from Daverman plans are a Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence in Houston, Tx., which has been named one of that city's official landmarks. So many Daverman houses were constructed that the firm has been called "one of the most prolific architects in the nation."

City of Houston, *House at 1443 Allston Landmark Designation Report* (Houston: City of Houston, 2006); Jan Jennings, "Cheap and Tasteful Dwellings in Popular Architecture," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, vol. 5, Gender, Class, and Shelter (1995), n49.

WILLIAM DEWSNAP

- 807 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1909-10)

William Dewsnap was active in New York City by the first decade of the twentieth century, when he had an office on Nassau Street and resided in Allendale, N.J. By 1902, he was offering *Country and Suburban Houses*, a book of plans for “artistic and economical” houses costing between \$1,200 and \$12,000. Dewsnap published at least eight editions of the book, including the 1915 edition, which he described as “a collection of exterior and interior sketches with floor plans for houses in the Colonial, Artistic, Half-Timber, Stucco Cement, and other styles of architecture.” Although the house in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park that is attributed to Dewsnap does not match any houses in the 1915 edition of *Country and Suburban Houses*, it could have appeared in earlier editions of the book that have not been found.

“Allendale—Owner Will Sell Beautiful New Colonial House” (Advertisement), *New York Times*, April 20, 1921, 16; “Country and Suburban Houses” (Advertisement), *New York Times* (May 18, 1902), 21; William Dewsnap, *Country and Suburban Houses* (New York: William Dewsnap, 1915); Manhattan city directories.

BENJAMIN DRIESLER

- 43 De Koven Court (attributed to), *freestanding house* (c.1906-10)
- 47 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 48 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 51 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 52 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 57 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 60 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1904)
- 63 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 66 De Koven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 653 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 659 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 660 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 665 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 666 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 671 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 677 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 684 East 17th Street, a/k/a 30-40 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 689 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (1903, altered c.1928)
- 690 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 694 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 700 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 701 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 707 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 712 East 17th Street, a/k/a 70-80 DeKoven Court, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 713 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 718 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 719 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 725 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 750 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)

- 753 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 762 East 17th Street, a/k/a 69 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905-07)
- 777 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 817 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 824 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 829 East 17th Street a/k/a 1801 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 643 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1904)
- 649 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 652 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1904)
- 655 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 658 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 661 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 664 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1904)
- 667 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1907-08)
- 670 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 673 East 18th Street (attributed to), *freestanding house* (c.1906-10)
- 676 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 679 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 685 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1907-08)
- 690 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 699 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1907-08)
- 700 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 705 East 18th Street (possibly Driesler or the John R. Corbin Company), *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 706 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 711 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 712 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 717 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 718 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 723 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 724 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 729 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 730 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1907-08)
- 762 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 776 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1906-07)
- 782 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1904)
- 783 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 795 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1906-07)
- 630 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 635 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 660 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 678 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (1908-09)
- 685 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1917)
- 696 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 715 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 719 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907-08)
- 760 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 769 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)

- 775 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 810 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 1602 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1916-17)
- 1610 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1916)
- 1647 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1648 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1653 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1654 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1665 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 1669 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1670 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1675 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 728-738 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1703 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1904, altered by Howard Major c.1918)
- 1704 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 739-49 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1903)
- 1709 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 1721 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 734-744 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)
- 1803 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 733-743 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1908)
- 1816 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 1911 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1917)
- 1916 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 1917 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1917)
- 1609 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1715 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1721 Avenue H, a/k/a 830-840 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 10 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 11 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1909)
- 14 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1904)
- 15 Irvington Place, a/k/a 1530 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1909)
- 19 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 20 Irvington Place (attributed to), *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 25 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 26 Irvington Place, *freestanding house* (c.1904)
- 47 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905-07)
- 51 Waldorf Court (probably Driesler or the John R. Corbin Company), *freestanding house*, c.1907
- 55 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (1907-08)
- 61 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906-07)
- 65 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906-07)
- 66 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 43 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 54 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1911)
- 57 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 65 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)

Benjamin Driesler (1869-1949), who was the architect of record for over 100 houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, was born in Bavaria, arrived in the United States in 1881, and became a naturalized citizen in 1892. By 1895, directories listed him as a builder with an office at the corner of Avenue C and Flatbush Avenue. By 1899, listed as an architect, and with his office

moved to Flatbush Avenue near Avenue F, Driesler was marketing his designs for “modest, modern, model homes” to individuals and professional builders; in an advertisement of that year, Driesler claimed that 400 houses had been constructed from his designs in the New York region over the previous fifteen months. In the same year, Driesler designed a group of ten “model suburban homes” constructed for clerks and other “skilled workmen” in Brooklyn’s Kensington section. Driesler’s office moved to Flatbush Avenue in 1900; by 1912, it was on Remsen Street, and by 1924, when the *Brooklyn Eagle* described him as a “well-known architect of this borough,” he had moved to Henry Street. Driesler is credited with several houses in the Ditmas Park Historic District. In Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, he worked closely with the John R. Corbin Company, but because Driesler and Corbin were the architects of record for separate houses built to identical plans, it is difficult to determine whether he or the Corbin firm actually designed the houses. Driesler wrote a series of articles in the *Brooklyn Eagle* on “the architect and his client” as well as an article for the *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide’s* Brooklyn and Long Island Edition on two-family houses and tenement buildings.

“A Home for You Costing \$1,600” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 16, 1899); “Asks Separation from Driesler,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (May 13, 1924); “Benjamin Driesler, Noted Architect” (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle* (November 13, 1949); Brooklyn city directories; *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report*; Benjamin Driesler, “The Architect and His Client,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 4, 1913); Benjamin Driesler, “Tenements and Two-Family Dwellings,” *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide Brooklyn and Long Island Edition* (December 19, 1908), 599; “Model Suburban Homes,” *New York Times* (September 18, 1899), 15.

JAMES A. ELLICOTT

- 815 East 19th Street (1920)
- 819 East 19th Street (1920)

Washington native James A. Ellicott was an architect residing at 140 Montague Street at the time that the houses at 815 and 819 East 19th Street were constructed. He appears to have been listed as a designer with an office at 320 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan in a 1910 directory.

Brooklyn city directories; Manhattan city directories; United States Census (1920).

SAMUEL GARDSTEIN & SON

- 800 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1961)
- 804 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1961)

Born in Russia, Samuel Gardstein (1887-1977) was long involved in the design of single-family houses and multiple dwellings in Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. Gardstein, who arrived in the United States at the age of ten, was an engineer working in the civil service by 1910. He appears to have gone into private practice as a building contractor and architect by 1925. By the 1930s, Gardstein was designing multiple dwellings, including a 42-unit flats building in Jamaica, Queens (1935). He was among the ten architects chosen to collaborate on Brooklyn’s Williamsburg Houses (1935-38, a designated New York City Landmark), one of the earliest housing developments in the United States to reflect the ideas of the modern movement in architecture. By 1939, Gardstein appears to have taken his son Jasper into his practice, changing his firm’s name to Samuel Gardstein & Son. The firm continued through the 1960s, designing single-family houses, commercial and religious buildings, and additional apartment houses,

including a 160-unit cooperative building in Flatbush (1952) and a six-story building on Ocean Avenue (1958). Samuel Gardstein & Son disappeared from Brooklyn telephone directories in the 1970s.

“Brooklyn Center Ready: Synagogue Finishes Building on Ocean Avenue Corner,” *New York Times* (November 3, 1952), 48; Brooklyn city directories; Brooklyn telephone directories; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (April 17, 1935), 44; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (August 1, 1942), 23; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (November 17, 1945), 28; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (November 9, 1953), 43; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (June 30, 1958), 35; “Flatbush House Rising,” *New York Times* (January 13, 1952), R4; “Housing Job Here to be Begun Jan. 3,” *New York Times* (December 26, 1935), 25; “In the Jackson Heights Area,” *New York Times* (October 18, 1931), 156; George S. Koyl, *American Architects Directory*, Second Edition (New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1962), 238; LPC, *Williamsburg Houses Designation Report* (LP-2135) (New York: City of New York, 2003); “Plans for Buildings Filed by Architects,” *New York Times* (December 22, 1939), 36; “Provide New Housing and Office Quarters,” *New York Times* (April 7, 1929), RE2; United States Census (1910, 1920).

ERNEST GREENE

- 811 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 768 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 804 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)

Ernest Greene (1864-1936) was the architect of record for three houses in the Fiske Terrace section of the district: 811 East 18th Street, which was constructed by developer Charles F. Bond, and 768 and 804 East 19th Street, which Greene appears to have developed himself. Born in the City of Brooklyn, Greene was educated there and in New York City, as well as in England, where he completed his architectural studies. After returning to New York, he entered the office of Frederick C. Withers (1828-1901), a former partner of Calvert Vaux and noted specialist in church design, as a draftsman and designer. In 1886 or 1887, Greene opened his own office; from 1891 to about 1901, he practiced in partnership with Robert S. Stephenson (1858-1929), formerly of McKim, Mead & White. Greene designed many public and residential buildings, as well as clubs, but was best remembered upon his death as a designer of churches and, according to the *New York Times*, as “an authority on the New England style of architecture.” He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the National Arts Club, and a trustee of the Congregational Church Building Society, and wrote extensively for architectural periodicals. After keeping his office in Lower Manhattan from 1901 to 1919, and in Midtown Manhattan from 1920 to 1935, Greene retired to his home in New Canaan, Conn., where he died in 1936.

Architects in Practice in New York City 1900-1940, 30; “Ernest Greene” (Obituary), *Architectural Forum* (January 1937), 56; “Ernest Greene Dies; Retired Architect” (Obituary), *New York Times* (November 21, 1936), 17; LPC, *Ladies’ Mile Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1609) (New York: City of New York, 1989), 1021; Office for Metropolitan History, Manhattan New Building Database.

BENJAMIN F. HUDSON

- 642 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1912)
- 646 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1911)

Little is known about Benjamin F. Hudson, an architect practicing in Brooklyn by 1905, when his office was located the corner of Ocean and Fort Hamilton parkways. In Manhattan, Hudson designed a garage at 607-13 West 57th Street for a coal company in 1917.

Brooklyn city directories; Office for Metropolitan History, Manhattan New Building Database.

ARLINGTON D. ISHAM

- 765 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 768 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 789 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 825 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)

Arlington D. Isham, whose four houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park were constructed by Charles F. Bond, played an active role in Flatbush's suburban development. Although more buildings in the Ditmas Park Historic District are attributed to him than to any other architect, little is known about Isham; his office was located at 1134 Flatbush Avenue in 1900 and moved soon afterwards to 132 Nassau Street in Manhattan, but no known work exists by him in that borough. Isham's work Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park is similar to that in Ditmas Park, where he is credited with many large, freestanding, foursquare houses. Among his most notable Flatbush houses are thirteen bungalow cottages along East 16th Street in Ditmas Park, which were erected by developer Harry Grattan.

Brooklyn city directories; LPC, *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1236) (New York: City of New York, 1981), 9; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings files; Norval White and Elliot Willensky, *AIA Guide to New York City* (New York: Three Rivers Press, 2000), 769.

ARTHUR R. KOCH

- 758 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1907)

Born in Brooklyn and graduated from Pratt Institute, Arthur R. Koch (1874-1952) would join fellow Pratt graduate Charles C. Wagner (1876-1957) in 1910 to form the firm of Koch & Wagner. Their partnership, which they maintained until 1951, designed numerous industrial, commercial, and residential buildings, primarily in Brooklyn and Queens. A one-time president of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Koch helped found, and served on the board of, the People's National Bank. He was also a director of the East River Savings and Loan Association. Although the freestanding suburban house was a somewhat unusual type for Koch & Wagner, the firm did design a fine neo-Tudor-style residence constructed in 1927 in Kew Gardens, Queens. This house, which is a designated New York City Landmark, would be purchased by Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Ralph Bunche (1903-1971) and his wife Ruth in 1952, and would serve as the Bunche family home into the 1980s.

LPC, *Ralph Bunche House Designation Report* (LP-2175) (New York: City of New York, 2005), prepared by Virginia Kurshan.

GEORGE J. LOBENSTEIN

- 689 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (1928 alteration; original architect Benjamin Driesler, 1903)

Pratt Institute graduate George J. Lobenstein (c.1888-1942) maintained a Flatbush Avenue office in the 1920s and 1930s. A specialist in mortuary design, Lobenstein received an award in 1936 from the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce recognizing his work on a funeral home on Church Avenue.

“Apartments Planned in Bronx and Queens,” *New York Times* (March 1, 1939), 43; Brooklyn city directories; Brooklyn telephone directories; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (February 10, 1934), 29; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (April 9, 1936), 44; “George J. Lobenstein” (Obituary), *New York Times* (May 2, 1942), 13; “Houses in Brooklyn Will Cost \$843,200,” *New York Times* (April 19, 1939), 41; “Plans for 27 Homes are Files in Queens,” *New York Times* (April 18, 1942), 28.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH

- 31 Irvington Place, a/k/a 670-674 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1915)

London-born Alexander Mackintosh (1861-1945) apprenticed in an architects’ office in Inverness, Scotland in his youth, before returning to London to work in the office of noted Victorian architect Sir Aston Webb. A graduate of the Royal Academy Architecture School, Mackintosh won two prizes awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects. In his early 30s, he emigrated to the United States, where he was employed by the firm of Kimball & Thompson and assisted in the design of the Empire Building at 71 Broadway (1897-98, a designated New York City Landmark). Mackintosh opened his own New York office by 1900, and designed numerous clubhouses, banks, office buildings, and residences throughout the eastern United States, particularly in New Jersey, where he lived in his later years. A Brooklyn Heights resident from about 1900 to at least 1913, Mackintosh served as the secretary of the American Institute of Architects’ Brooklyn Chapter from 1903 to 1905, and as the Chapter’s president from 1910 to 1912. He was elected to Fellowship in both the American Institute of Architects and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

“Alexander Mackintosh, F.A.I.A.” (Obituary), *Empire State Architect* (November-December, 1945), 7; Brooklyn City Directories; “Too Vague for Binding Agreement,” *New York Times* (February 17, 1901), 12.

HOWARD MAJOR

- 1703 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 727-737 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1918 alteration; original architect Benjamin Driesler, 1904)

A native of New York City, Howard Major studied at Pratt Institute and the Atelier Hornbostel. After working for ten years as the head draftsman for Charles A. Rich, he established an independent practice at 320 Fifth Avenue in 1914. Known for his residential designs, Major was described as a “well-known country architect” by the *New York Times* in 1916; by 1922, he had designed numerous country residences in New Jersey and suburban Long Island for attorneys and other professionals. By 1926, Major was designing residences in Palm Beach, Florida, and by 1929, Major and his wife had moved to the state and were members of Palm Beach society. The

author of many articles for popular magazines, Major also wrote *The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic* (1926).

American Architects Directory, 238; “Buying in the Suburbs,” *New York Times* (July 21, 1923), 18; “The Home of Mrs. Nelson Odman at Palm Beach,” *House and Garden* (December 1926), 102-03; LPC, *Upper East Side Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1051) (New York: City of New York, 1981), 1290; Howard Major, *A Monograph of the Domestic Work of Howard Major, Architect* (New York: Office of Howard Major, 1922); “Palm Beach Hotel Opened for Season,” *New York Times* (December 3, 1929), 31; “Palm Beach Season Getting Under Way,” *New York Times* (June 15, 1930), 20.

JAMES J. MILLMAN

- 800 East 17th Street, a/k/a 69-79 Wellington Court, *apartment house* (1936)

The son of architect Samuel Millman, James J. Millman, who was born c.1881, designed a variety of buildings, including single- and two-family residences, small flats houses, and commercial buildings in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. The architect of the district’s only apartment house, Millman also designed a six-story elevator apartment building in 1929 in Bayside, Queens. At the time his Fiske Terrace building was constructed, Millman’s office was located at 184 Joralemon Street in Brooklyn; earlier in his career, he appears to have worked in his father’s office at 26 Court Street. Like his parents and siblings, James J. Millman was born in Russia, and became a naturalized United States citizen in the first decade of the twentieth century.

“Architects File Building Plans,” *New York Times* (May 28, 1938), 25; “Bronx Borough Sales a Market Feature,” *New York Times* (March 5, 1925), 33; Brooklyn city directories; Brooklyn telephone directories; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (March 24, 1934), 29; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (May 30, 1934), 32; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (April 30, 1936), 39; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (June 2, 1934), 31; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (August 11, 1937), 37; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (April 29, 1938), 37; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (February 9, 1939), 41; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (June 24, 1939), 33; “Manhattan Flats Will Be Altered,” *New York Times* (August 15, 1936), 27; “New Houses Planned in Brooklyn, Queens,” *New York Times* (December 6, 1939), 51; “1,100,000 Apartment Planned for a Block Front in Bayside,” *New York Times* (December 10, 1929), 61; United States Census (1910).

A. WHITE PIERCE

- 759 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 765 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 782 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 789 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 803 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 756 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (1907-08)
- 820 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 763 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 781 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1804 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 745-755 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1822 Glenwood Road, a/k/a 738-748 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1910 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1905)

- 1809 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 58 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 74 Wellington Court, a/k/a 808-820 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)

A. White Pierce practiced architecture independently from a Brooklyn office from 1896 through 1929. By 1897, he was placing advertisements in the *Brooklyn Eagle* stating “suburban cottages a specialty,” and in 1898, he prepared plans for a Queen Anne-style headquarters building in Brooklyn for the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company. Pierce was known mainly as a designer of freestanding houses, and was the architect of record for many residences in the Prospect Park South and Ditmas Park historic districts. He also designed a fine row of Arts and Crafts-style rowhouses constructed from 1920 to 1922 in the Crown Heights North Historic District, and is known to have designed a few industrial and commercial buildings in Manhattan in the first decade of the twentieth century. Pierce also designed Flatbush’s Convent of the Holy Cross (1900-01). He worked almost exclusively for the T.B. Ackerson Company in the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District.

“A. White Pierce, Architect” (Advertisement), *Brooklyn Eagle* (October 12, 1897), 25; “Flatbush Notes,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (September 4, 1897), 2; “Flatbush Notes,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (March 14, 1899), 7; LPC, *Crown Heights North Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2204) (New York: City of New York, 2007), 55; “New Germania Building,” *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 10, 1898), 34; Office for Metropolitan History, Manhattan New Building Database.

N.A. RICH

- 811 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1911)

N.A. Rich’s address was given as 29 West 34th Street in the new-building record for 811 East 19th Street, but he or she did not appear in Manhattan directories at the time of the house’s construction.

Manhattan city directories; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings file.

ROBERT T. SCHAEFER

- 635 East 18th Street, a/k/a 1802 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1911)
- 639 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1911)
- 799 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)

Brooklyn native and Pratt Institute graduate Robert T. Schaefer designed single-family and two-family houses, churches, schools, and commercial and industrial buildings in Brooklyn and Queens from his Flatbush office over a 40-year career. In addition to three houses in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park, Schaefer was the architect of record for a Colonial Revival-style foursquare house (1909-10) and bungalow cottage (1913) in the Ditmas Park Historic District. A member of the Brooklyn Society of Architects, he remained professionally active until the time of his death, at age 67, in 1948.

“Apartment Plans Filed in Two Boroughs,” *New York Times* (March 18, 1941), 41; Brooklyn city directories; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (September 25, 1943), 26; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (December 2, 1943), 42; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times*

(September 4, 1944), 27; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (May 24, 1946), 31; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (October 10, 1946), 47; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (May 9, 1947), 37; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (June 21, 1947), 24; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (July 16, 1947), 40; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (July 29, 1947), 36; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (October 1, 1947), 50; “Building Plans Filed,” *New York Times* (November 7, 1947), 37; *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report*; “New Unit Planned for Medical Center,” *New York Times* (November 12, 1945), 31; “Plan Apartments in Two Boroughs,” *New York Times* (July 22, 1939), 29; “Plan New Building on Downtown Lot,” *New York Times* (November 28, 1945), 38; “Robert T. Schaefer, Boro Architect, 67” (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle* (February 3, 1948).

GEORGE E. SHOWERS

- 795 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)

Listed as a carpenter at Ocean Avenue and Avenue M in a 1905 Brooklyn directory, and as an architect two years later, George E. Showers is credited with one house in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. By 1920, he was the superintendent of a building company, and was the architect of record for houses constructed in 1907 and 1908 in the Ditmas Park Historic District.

Brooklyn city directories; *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report*; United States Census (1920).

SLEE & BRYSON

- 681 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1915)
- 771 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 783 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 809 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1910)
- 831 East 17th Street a/k/a 1701-1711 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 750 East 18th Street, a/k/a 1714-1724 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (1907-08)
- 777 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 814 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1918)
- 818 East 18th Street, *freestanding house* (c. 1918)
- 621 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1913)
- 625 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1913)
- 731 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1917)
- 757 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 787 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 814 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 822 East 19th Street, a/k/a 1813-1823 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1909)
- 1902-04 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1913)
- 1910 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1913)
- 1643 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1912)
- 1710 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (1917-18)
- 1810 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 1904 Glenwood Road a/k/a 737-747 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1525 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 1601 Avenue H, *freestanding house* (c.1906)

- 1-7 Irvington Place, a/k/a 1518 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1913)
- 56 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 62 Waldorf Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 44 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)
- 49 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905)
- 66 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1906)

The firm of Slee & Bryson, founded around 1905 by John Slee (1875-1947) and Robert Bryson (1875-1938), designed buildings in Brooklyn for over a quarter of a century. Slee was born in Maryland and studied at the Maryland Institute before moving to New York and working in the office of Albert E. Parfitt. Bryson was born in Newark, N.J. and educated in Brooklyn. Early in their careers, both men worked for John J. Petit, the chief architect of Flatbush's suburban Prospect South development. Slee & Bryson designed many buildings in Brooklyn, including Colonial Revival- and neo-Tudor-style houses found in the Prospect Park South, Ditmas Park, and Prospect-Lefferts Gardens Historic Districts. The firm was especially proficient in the design of early-twentieth-century neo-Federal- and neo-Georgian-style rowhouses, including residences in the Albemarle-Kenmore Terraces Historic District, and on St. Mark's Avenue in the Crown Heights North Historic District. It also designed the Appellate Division Courthouse (1938) at Monroe Place and Pierrepont Street in Brooklyn, and collaborated on the design of the Administration Building for the 1939 New York World's Fair. Among the firm's many suburban residences in the New York region was Casa del Pointe in Connecticut, which was "rated by critics as among the twelve best country houses in America at the time of its erection," according to the *Brooklyn Eagle*. Bryson served as president of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Slee, who was called one of Brooklyn's "outstanding leaders in the work of slum clearance," by *Architectural Record*, was a Fellow of the AIA.

AIA Guide to New York City, 663; "J.B. Slee, Boro Architect, Civic Center Booster, Dies" (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle*, January 14, 1947; "John Bay Slee" (Obituary), *Architectural Record* (March 1947), 134; LPC, *Crown Heights North Historic District Designation Report*; "Robert Bryson, 63, Architect, Is Dead" (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle*, September 11, 1938.

WILLIAM WHEELER SMITH

- 53 Wellington Court, *freestanding house* (c.1905)

Born in New York, William Wheeler Smith (1838-1908) was the son of a well-known local builder. He studied at the University of London and was apprenticed to James Renwick, a leading New York architect, in the early 1860s. Smith began his own practice in 1865, and for several years was the architect of Manhattan's Roosevelt Hospital, often rendering his services free of charge; his works for the hospital include the William J. Syms Operating Theater (1890-92, a designated New York City Landmark). Smith also designed office and theater buildings, was a finalist in the 1897 competition for the New York Public Library, invested in real estate, and continued in the practice of architecture until his death. He designed one of the finest buildings in the Ladies' Mile Historic District, the W.&J. Sloane Store (1882), as well as the building at 361 Broadway (1881-82, a designated New York City Landmark), which has an ornate cast-iron façade. Smith's philanthropy culminated with the bequest of his \$3 million estate to St. Luke's Hospital for the construction of a convalescent sanitarium.

LPC files; *Ladies' Mile Historic District Designation Report*, 1017; LPC, *William J. Syms Operating Theater Designation Report* (LP-1578), prepared by Michael Corbett.

ARTHUR H. STRONG

- 641 East 17th Street, a/k/a 1702 Foster Avenue, *freestanding house* (c.1912)
- 645 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1912)
- 633 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1911)

Arthur H. Strong was a lifelong Brooklyn resident who constructed houses throughout Flatbush. Listed as a builder in Brooklyn directories of the early twentieth century, he is credited with a handful of houses in the Ditmas Park Historic District, and was known primarily for constructing large single- and two-family houses, including bungalows. Shortly before 1908, Strong joined the business of his brother, Edward R. Strong, who developed several properties in Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park. The three houses attributed to Arthur in the historic district were developed jointly with his wife, Teresa M. Strong. Arthur H. Strong died in 1949.

Brooklyn City Directories; "The Builders of Flatbush," in Herbert F. Gunnison, Ed., *Flatbush of Today* (Brooklyn, N.Y., 1908), 168; LPC, *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1236) (New York: City of New York, 1981); "Arthur H. Strong, Flatbush Builder" (Obituary), *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 13, 1949).

ALOIS WEINMULLER

- 799 East 17th Street, *freestanding house* (1909-10)

Alois Weinmuller, who was born in 1879 in either Germany or Austria, described himself as a self-employed builder in 1917, and as a contractor in 1930. The architect and original owner of 799 East 18th Street, he also built the house at 1661 Glenwood Road.

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings file; United States Census (1930); World War I draft registration card (Kings County, N.Y., September 12, 1918).

CHARLES B. WHITE

- 796 East 19th Street, *freestanding house* (c.1915)

Born c.1887 in New York, Charles B. White was a Brooklyn architect with an office located at 375 Fulton Street in 1915. Census records seem to show White residing on 69th Street in Brooklyn in 1910, and his home address appears as 6323 New Utrecht Avenue in 1912 and 1913 Brooklyn city directories.

Brooklyn city directories; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings file; United States Census (1910).

LOUIS WINKLER

- 1661 Glenwood Road, *freestanding house* (c.1909)

Little is known about Louis Winkler, who was at 34th Street and Sixth Avenue at the time of 1661 Glenwood Road's construction. A search of 1910 United States Census records does not turn up

an architect or builder of his name in New York City, nor did he appear in Brooklyn or Manhattan directories of the time.

Brooklyn and Manhattan city directories; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings file; United States Census (1910).

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Fiske Terrace-Midwood 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 of the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District comprises two early-twentieth-century suburbs distinguished by their large, freestanding houses constructed in a variety of styles and exhibiting an array of eclectic ornament; that this district of approximately 250 houses is largely the work of two locally prominent builders and developers, the T.B. Ackerson Company in Fiske Terrace and the John R. Corbin Company in Midwood Park; that the Ackerson Company was recognized for its efficiency and that the Corbin Company was an innovator in applying industrial-production techniques to housing construction; that many of Midwood Park's houses are standard but attractively designed Corbin models constructed of components that were manufactured at the firm's factory and shipped to Midwood Park for onsite assembly; that Fiske Terrace and Midwood Park are representative suburbs of their period in that their development was made possible by nineteenth-century mass-transportation technologies, that their form was guided by property restrictions instituted by developers, and that their houses were largely the products of the application of improved industrial-production techniques to housing construction, among other factors; that the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District provides a strong link to the period in which its Flatbush neighborhood was transformed from an agricultural village into one of Greater New York's major areas of suburban development; that the T.B. Ackerson Company acquired the Fiske Terrace property in 1905, and had installed its infrastructure and built approximately 50 houses within a matter of months; that the John R. Corbin Company, which was founded in 1902, appears to have been among the first American manufacturers to offer complete, pre-cut houses for onsite assembly and that by 1908, it operated a large factory on Jamaica Bay producing the components of its houses; that most of the houses in the district are characteristic of suburban residences erected by builders, or from catalogs or plan-books, across the country between 1890 and 1930; that they frequently exhibit eclecticism, but adhere primarily to the popular architectural styles of the time, particularly the Arts and Crafts, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival; that many of the architects and builders involved in the development of the district were Flatbush or Brooklyn men who worked extensively in the local suburban market, among them the architectural firm of Slee & Bryson; that the district is sharply set off from the surrounding city by two major thoroughfares, the Brighton subway line, and the old Manhattan Beach railroad tracks south of Avenue H; and that more than a century after its initial development, the district remains distinguished by its many large and well-maintained houses with large porches set behind generous lawns, and is a showcase for the work of the innovative Ackerson and John R. Corbin companies, and for the suburban architecture of their era.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 (formerly Section 534 of Chapter 21) of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Historic District the Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District, consisting of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the southeast corner of Foster Avenue and the New York City Transit System B.M.T. Division (Brighton Beach Line) right-of-way, extending southerly along the eastern boundary line of the right-of-way, then easterly along the northern

property line of 1517 Avenue H, then southerly along the western property line of 1525 Avenue H to the northern curb line of Avenue H, then easterly along the northern curb line of Avenue H across East 17th Street, East 18th Street, and East 19th Street to a point in said curb line formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 827-831 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1901-1911 Avenue H), then northerly along the eastern property lines of 827-831 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1901-1911 Avenue H), 819 East 19th Street (Block 6694, Lot 10), and a portion of 815 East 19th Street (Block 6694, Lot 12), then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 815 East 19th Street, northerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 815 East 19th Street, and westerly along a portion of the northern property line of 815 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 811, 807, and a portion of 801 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southerly property line of 801 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 801 to 751 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 1916 Glenwood Road, then northerly along the eastern property line of 1916 Glenwood Road and across Glenwood Road to the northern curb line of Glenwood Road, then westerly along said curb line to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending southerly from the eastern property line of 1917 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1913-1917 Glenwood Road), then northerly along the eastern property line and westerly along the northern property line of 1917 Glenwood Road, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 715 to 685 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion of the southern property line of 677 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 677, 671, and 665 East 19th Street, then westerly along a portion of the northerly property line of 665 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 659 to 635 East 19th Street, then easterly along a portion the southern property line of 633 East 19th Street, then northerly along the eastern property lines of 633 to 621 East 19th Street and 1910 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 1910-1918 Foster Avenue) to the southern curb line of Foster Avenue, then westerly along said curb line across East 19th Street, East 18th Street, and East 17th Street to the point of the beginning.

Robert B. Tierney, Chair
Pablo Vengoechea, Vice-Chair

Diana Chapin, Joan Gerner, Roberta Brandes Gratz, Christopher Moore, Commissioners

BUILDING PROFILES

Information regarding architects for these entries comes from new-building records filed with the Department of Buildings at the time of construction. Although it is generally assumed that the architect whose name appears on a new-building application designed that building, it is possible that the architects of record shown below may, in some cases, have been filing stock plans or plans designed by other architects for the district's property owners and developers. In some cases—as with many of the houses constructed by the John R. Corbin Company—different architects signed new-building applications for houses that appear to be identical. Because research has not been able to determine the actual designer in these cases, we have kept with previous Landmarks Preservation Commission reports in crediting the architect who signed each house's new-building application with its design. For more on this issue, see “The Architecture of Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park” in the introductory essay.

AVENUE H, 1525 to 1617 (North Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

1525 Avenue H

Block/Lot: 6691/57

Date: c. 1906 (NB 789-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding and iron spot brick; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; wood fences at west and rear façades; iron fence at main and west façades; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades and a rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first story, four bays at second and third stories; brick stoop and metal railings; full-width brick porch with historic round columns on brick piers, metal railing and roof formed by flared eave of side-facing gambrel; porch foundation openings with wood panels; brick at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories; angled bay with notched brick corners and three windows at first story; historic wood-and-glass double doors in center bay and two single windows in eastern bays at first story; four windows with shutters at second story; quadruple window at third story in front-facing closed overhanging gambrel; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible window at each story; small triple window with single panes at first story; one window at second story; two windows at third story; brick at first story with notching at angled bay and non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories; band with slight flaring between first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; rear porch with wood railing underneath flared eave. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; four windows at first story; three windows at second story; three windows at third story; brick at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories;

band with slight flaring between first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one visible window and door at first story; rear yard extension at second story with one window facing north and door facing east onto a small terrace with a railing at second story. *Roof*: Intersecting gambrels with overhanging flared eaves; cornice returns at east and west slopes; gable dormer at the north (rear) slope with cornice returns and one window at the third story and one stained-glass window at the second story; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; brick chimney at center of roof. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; light fixture above door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$ 5,500. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging intersecting gambrel roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The upper stories have been re-clad with aluminum siding and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 7, 1906), 390; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

1601 Avenue H

Block/Lot: 6691/54

Date: c. 1906 (NB 772-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco and aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; slate walk at eastern end of front lawn; wood fence at rear yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1914 (NB 1268-1914; architect: Robert T. Schaefer; owner: William Bordfeld).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades, and one story extension at rear facade. *Main Façade*: Six bays at first and second stories, one bay at third story in gable end; concrete stoop; full-width wrap-around wood porch with wood shingled piers supporting wood posts having a cross design, wood picket railing and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice design panels; angled bay with three windows at western end of first story; historic wood-and-glass entrance door flanked by pilasters and a denticulated cornice; angled bay at eastern corner of the first story with a non-historic door at the corner bay; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; triple window with wood lintel having a scroll and torch design; non-historic stucco at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two light

fixtures installed at porch ceiling; mailbox at eastern porch post; intercom by door. *East Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco at the first story and non-historic aluminum siding at the second and third stories; one window in angled corner bay at first story underneath porch roof; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at first story (window facing east appears to be stained glass) and two windows at the second story; stained-glass window at southern end of second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco at the first story and non-historic aluminum siding at the second and third stories; three basement windows; paired single-pane windows at northern end of first story; angled oriel at first story with shed roof and two visible windows; three windows (center window has stained glass) at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; stucco-covered one story rear yard extension. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; window and door at one-story rear yard extension; light fixture above door; window and wood-and-glass door at second story; two windows at third story in closed gable end; non-historic synthetic windows. *Roof*: Front-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves; gable dormers at east and west slopes with two windows each; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; brick chimney in center; antennae. *Garage*: One-story, one-car stucco-covered garage; gable roof with wood shingles in gable end and asphalt shingle roof; plywood infill at garage door opening; shed hood above door opening; stucco at first story with multi-pane window and wood shingle in gable end at north (rear) facade.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1914 by then-owner William Bordfeld. The house has been re-clad with stucco and aluminum siding and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 7, 1906), 390; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

1609 Avenue H

Block/Lot: 6691/52

Date: c. 1906 (NB 751-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements and alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walks, driveway and sidewalk; brick walkway at front lawn; wood fence and chain link gate at west façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1922 (NB 7439-1922; architect: John Lucey; owner: James H. Rohde).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades and one-story and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first and second stories; four bays at third story in gable end; brick stoop with metal railings; full-width brick porch with historic square columns on brick piers, picket railing and shed roof; porch columns have Ionic capitals surmounted by curved, horizontal brackets; angular brackets at eastern and western ends of the first story underneath the porch roof; porch foundation openings with wood panels; non-historic aluminum siding; angled bay with three windows at western end, historic wood-and-glass double doors at center and angled corner bay with two windows (leaded-glass upper sash) at eastern end of first story; angled bay with three windows at western end and angled corner bay with two windows at eastern end of second story; angled bay with four windows at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two light fixtures installed by entrance door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; angled corner bay at the southeastern corner with one visible window at first and second stories; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at first story and two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; one-story aluminum-sided rear yard extension; two drainpipes; light fixture at second story of rear bay. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; three basement windows with metal grilles; secondary entrance door with metal awning and one paired window at first story; two windows (southern one has stained glass) at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story aluminum-sided rear yard extension with window or door facing east on the return wall at the second story; three visible windows at second story; two windows at third story in closed gable end. *Roof:* Front-facing closed gable with overhanging eaves; overhanging, closed gable dormers at east and west slopes with three windows each; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; center brick chimney at north (rear) slope; satellite dish at main façade. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped gable roof with asphalt shingle; wood-and-glass garage doors; light fixture above door; drainpipe.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts and Crafts elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the unusual design of the porch column capitals are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The rear garage was built c. 1922 by then-owner James H. Rohde. The house has been re-clad with aluminum siding and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; See *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (July 24, 1909), 99 (one family two-story and attic frame dwelling, George H. Ames, owner, A.C. Davis, architect); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

1617 Avenue H (a/k/a 832 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6691/48

See: 832 East 17th Street

AVENUE H, 1701 to 1723 (North Side between East 17th Street and East 18th Street)

1701-1711 Avenue H (a/k/a 831 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/6

See: 831 East 17th Street

1715 Avenue H (a/k/a 1713-1717 Avenue H)

Block/Lot: 6692/3

Date: c.1906 (NB 749-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, stucco, aluminum siding and vinyl shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with concrete block border; concrete driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1913 (NB 3549-1913; architect and owner: C. A. Kingsley).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and east facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first and second stories; non-historic concrete and brick stoop with non-historic metal railings; non-historic brick veneer at first floor; angled-bay with three windows at west end, two windows at east end and non-historic wood-and-glass double doors in middle bay at first floor; full-width terrace with non-historic railings, porch columns and shed roof removed; non-historic shed hood covered with aluminum siding at sides and soffit and asphalt tiles on roof between first and second stories; two angled-bays with three windows each at second story; non-historic vinyl shingles at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two light fixtures by door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco at first story; non-historic aluminum siding at second story; two basement windows; angled oriel at first and second stories with one visible window at each story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco at first story; non-historic aluminum siding at second story; two basement windows; five windows at first story and two windows at second story; two drainpipes. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension; three windows at second story and door at second story of extension facing east; fire escape. *Roof:* Hipped roof overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; aluminum-sided hipped dormers with two windows at all four slopes; dormer at main slope has battered side walls; center brick chimney; antennae at chimney; two satellite dishes at rear.

Garage: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with non-historic asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,000. The original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1913 by then-owner C. A. Kingsley. This house was re-clad with brick, stucco aluminum siding and asphalt shingles after 1988 and the porch replaced by a terrace prior to 1988.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (June 28, 1913), p. 1355; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1721 Avenue H (a/k/a 1719-1723 Avenue H and 830-840 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/1

Date: c. 1906 (NB 745-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Queen Anne elements and alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, aluminum siding, vinyl shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; concrete curbs around front and side lawn; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees; remains of a hitching post at the southeast corner of the lot.

Related structure on the site: Attached garage built c. 1949 (NB 226-1922; architect: Jacob W. Sherman; owner: Lillian Tick).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east façade and an attached garage at the north façade. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first story, five bays at second story; non-historic concrete and brick stoop with metal railing; non-historic brick at first story, and non-historic vinyl shingles at second story; full-width, wrap-around porch with concrete foundation, non-historic metal railing, historic round columns on tall battered painted concrete bases, and asphalt shingle-covered shed roof with aluminum-clad soffit; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; full-height angled corner tower with two windows at first, second and third stories with arch-headed windows at the third story; angled bay with three windows, possibly non-original wood-and-glass double doors at center and corner tower with two windows at first story; angled bay with three windows and corner tower with two windows at second story; intercom installed at front door; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; aluminum siding; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angled corner tower with one window facing east at first, second and third stories with an arch-headed window at the third story, brick at the first story, vinyl shingles at the second story and aluminum siding at

the top story; angled bay at basement, first and second stories at rear with one basement window in a notched brick base and two windows at the first and second stories; two windows at first story; brick steps at porch; aluminum-clad gable pediment at wrap-around porch roof; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two vents at basement of bay. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; three basement windows with metal grilles; aluminum siding; secondary entrance door with entrance portico having a shed roof and round columns at first story; two windows at first story, one window between the first and second stories and one window at the second story; two drainpipes; metal fire escape at rear dormer. *North (rear) Façade*: Irregular fenestration; attached garage at first story; rectangular aluminum-clad addition with one door at second story above garage; non-historic aluminum siding; one door and window at second story; non-historic doors; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe. *Roof*: Hipped roof with asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; angled, hipped dormer with window, aluminum cladding and asphalt shingle roof at main slope; hipped dormers with one window, aluminum cladding and asphalt shingle roof at east, west and north slopes; second gable dormer with one window, aluminum cladding and asphalt shingle roof at west slope; conical roof with asphalt shingles and a finial at the corner tower; two satellite dishes installed at north slope dormer; two antennae; center brick chimney. *Garage*: One-story, two-car brick garage attached at the north façade of the house; patterned brick above two wood paneled garage doors facing east; metal railing on roof; metal window and light fixture with exposed conduit at north façade; door with through-the-wall air conditioner and light fixture above at west façade; satellite dish at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne elements was designed by Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the corner tower is characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The house was converted from a single-family house to a two-family house with a doctor's office c. 1948, at that time a fire escape was installed (ALT 3377-1948; architect: Jacob W. Sherman; owner: Lillian Tick). The alterations application included replacing the wood columns on the front porch with brick columns but this work was not done. The garage attached to the rear façade was also constructed c. 1948 by the same architect and owner. The remains of an old hitching post are located at the southeast corner of the lawn. The house was re-clad with brick, aluminum siding and vinyl shingles after 1988.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; *2005-2006 Guide to Victorian Flatbush* (Brooklyn: Flatbush Development Corporation), 69; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

AVENUE H, 1801 to 1823 (North Side between East 18th Street and East 19th Street)

1801-1803 Avenue H (aka 829-839 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6693/9

See: 829-831 East 18th Street

1809 Avenue H

Block/Lot: 6693/7

Date: c. 1906 (NB 975-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood and asphalt shingles; brick porch and foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; non-historic metal fence at main and west facades; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, east and west facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story and six bays at second story; concrete stoop and metal railings; urns on stoop cheek walls; full-width, wrap-around front porch with brick foundation, historic square wood columns, flat roof, cornice with dentils; historic enclosed porch with three multi-pane (eight small panes above a large single pane) wood windows at west end and unenclosed porch with picket railing at east end; historic wood-and-glass double doors with pilasters and denticulated cornice and stained-glass double-hung window at center underneath porch roof; rectangular bay with one paired window and two single windows at eastern end of first story underneath porch roof; two angled-bays each having dentils above three windows at second story; wood shingles at first and second stories; drainpipes at either end of the second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two light fixtures installed in porch ceiling; flagpole holder on porch column. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; angled bay at basement and first story with notched brick base, three windows at first story (one facing east has stained glass) and denticulated cornice; two windows at rear of first story and possibly a second entrance door; two angled oriels with three windows each at second story with two single windows in between; two recessed windows at third story in gable end with aluminum-clad curved return walls and large curved mullion; one story rear yard addition with roof deck. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; enclosed porch at first story with six multi-pane (eight small panes above a large single pane) wood windows and three light fixtures at base of the columns; angled-bay with at first and second stories with one visible stained-glass window at the second story; two windows at first story; three windows on second story; two recessed windows at third story in gable end with aluminum-clad curved return walls and large curved mullion; wood shingles; satellite dish; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe; alarm box at second story underneath the eave. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; open deck with roof at second story above the one-story rear yard extension; two windows and a door at the second story; synthetic windows; two drainpipes. *Roof:* Side-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt

shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; asphalt shingle-covered flat dormer with three windows and square pilasters at main and north (rear) slopes; indented cornice line at west and east slope; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds. *Garage*: One-story, wood shingle-covered garage at northeast corner of lot; wood deck on roof with exterior wood stairs.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was completely enclosed with multi-pane eight-over-one wood windows and a front door in the center bay before 1939. The center bay and eastern end of the porch were opened sometime after 1988. The stoop and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 21, 1906), 451; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic records c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1813-1823 Avenue H (a/k/a 830 East 19th Street and 820-832 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 6693/1

See: 830 East 19th Street

AVENUE H, 1901 to 1911 (North Side between East 19th Street and Ocean Avenue)

1901 Avenue H (a/k/a 1901-1911 Avenue H and 827-831 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 6694/8

Date: probably c. 1920-1922 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; brick and concrete foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; non-historic tall white metal fence on concrete curb at the main and west facades and wood fence at north façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the southeastern corner of the lot facing Avenue H; one-story freestanding metal and wood structure at the southwest corner of the lot.

Description

General: Irregular plan with two round corner towers at the main façade, a one-story extension at the west façade and a one-story extension at the east façade. *Main Façade*: Six bays at first story; five bays at second story; wood entrance portico with two fluted wood columns on stoop cheek walls, flat roof, and wood rooftop railing with cross design; paneled wood door with wood and leaded-glass transom and sidelights; brick stoop; paired stained-glass windows and storm

windows with wood surround having square pilasters, brackets and cornice above entrance door at the second story; two round corner towers with curved sash one-over-one double-hung wood windows at first and second stories; four leaded and stained-glass diamond-pattern wood casement windows at western end of first story in one-story brick extension; two drainpipes; light fixture installed in portico ceiling. *East Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular fenestration; corner tower with one visible curved sash one-over-one double-hung wood window at the second story; one visible second story window; one-story stucco-covered extension with a wood door and steps facing south at northern corner. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; angled bay with three windows at second story; corner tower with one curved sash one-over-one double-hung wood window at the second story; one-story brick extension at first story with three visible groups of five leaded and stained-glass diamond-pattern wood casement windows and flat roof; rooftop railing with lattice design has been removed from the extension; drainpipe; satellite dish at second story. *North (rear) Façade*: Irregular fenestration; rectangular bay at first story with one window facing north and wood rooftop railing; leaded-glass window at second story above bay; one one-over-one double-hung window at second story; four leaded and stained-glass diamond-pattern wood casement windows at western end of first story in one-story brick extension; two drainpipes. *Roof*: Irregular roofline with asphalt shingles; pyramidal roof with slightly flared eaves; closed gable dormer with paired stained-glass window and storm window, pilasters and square wood ornament in gable end at main slope; closed gable dormer with two windows at north slope; closed gable dormer with triple stained-glass window and storm window, pilasters and square wood ornament in gable end at east slope; gable dormer with oval window and closed gable dormer with one window at west slope; conical roofs at round corner towers; two brick chimneys at east slope; one brick chimney at north slope; two antennae at west slope. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage with asphalt shingled-covered hipped roof; stucco covered; modern garage door; one multi-pane window with screen facing east; one multi-pane window facing west.

History

Historic maps suggest that this wood frame, Medieval Revival style house, for which Buildings Department records are unavailable, was built between 1920 and 1922, although it is possible that the house was constructed earlier on Ocean Avenue and moved to its present location at that time. The house that was located at the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Avenue H appears to have a similar footprint to this house on the historic maps. That house was replaced by a wood frame office by 1922 and then an apartment building was constructed on the site before 1929. The majority houses on Ocean Avenue between Glenwood Road and Avenue H were demolished for the construction of apartment buildings during the 1920s and 1930s. The architect and original owner have not been determined. The house's stucco façade, round towers, leaded-glass casement windows and complex massing and roofline are characteristic of the Medieval Revival style. The house is remarkably intact. The one-story freestanding metal and wood structure at the southwest corner of the lot appears to be a temporary structure.

Significant References

Desk Atlas Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Volume Three (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde Map Co. Inc., 1920); *Desk Atlas Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Volume Four* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde Map Co. Inc, 1920 updated to 1922); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

DEKOVEN COURT, 42 to 80 (South Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

42 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/199

Date: c.1908 (NB 1557-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with replacement siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; non-historic brick lining at the driveway.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, east, and west facades and a shallow rear addition; second-story partially incorporated under the roof; original stained-glass windows.

Main Façade: Four bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; two bays at the attic story; full width wrap-around front porch with rough-faced and smooth concrete block painted foundation; non-historic brick stop with stone treaders, non-historic wrought-iron railings, historic Tuscan wood columns, asphalt-shingle-covered overhanging shed roof, aluminum-clad ceiling and crown, and historic corner gazebo with turreted, asphalt-shingle-covered roof; projecting main entry vestibule covered with non-historic applied synthetic stone; non-historic wood door and molded surround; non-historic synthetic sash with aluminum-clad surrounds; alarm box. *West Façade (facing the railroad tracks):* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; projecting bays; wrought-iron window bars; security lamps; through-the-wall air conditioners; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; first-story angular oriel topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; drainpipes; non-historic synthetic sash with aluminum-clad surrounds. *Rear Façade (partially visible from Glenwood Road):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered, intersecting flared gambrels; aluminum-clad soffits; cement-stucco-covered chimney.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house (with alterations) was designed and built by the John R. Corbin Co. in c.1908 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's gambrel roof, projecting bays, wrap-around porch, and turreted gazebo are characteristic of the style. Although the porch was altered sometime after 1939 and the current replacement siding was applied sometime after the mid 1980s, the house retains much of its Colonial Revival-style appearance.

Significant References

New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Aug. 1, 1908), 100.

48 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/201

Date: c.1905 (NB 88-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asbestos siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Mature tree; flagstone walkway; grassy strip at the center of the driveway.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built c.1927 (NB 5379-1927; owner: Eugene I. Reilly).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and east facades and a shallow rear addition. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic story; non-original, full-width wood porch with brick foundation, wood screens; wood railings, brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings, square columns, slatted ceiling and asphalt-shingle-covered, overhanging shed roof; historic paneled wood door at the main entryway with molded and sidelit wood surround; non-historic, synthetic sash with simplified surrounds at the first and second stories. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; angled oriels with asphalt-shingle roofs; louvered sash at the level of the interior stair; iron security bars at the basement windows; aluminum drainpipes; historic leaded-glass sash at the first-story oriel; non-historic synthetic sash with simplified surrounds. *East Façade:* Full height projecting bay; similar to the west façade; concrete block and brick chimney breast, painted. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; two-story extension with shed roof. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with wide overhangs; exposed rafters; slatted soffits; paired fenestration with molded surrounds and historic wood, double-hung sash with diamond-panes at the top of the upper sash (original broken pediment removed); corbelled brick chimney, painted. *Garage:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic wood roll-up door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house (with alterations) was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built by the John R. Corbin Co. in c.1905 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's prominent gable roof and projecting bays are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The garage was built at the back of the lot in c.1927. Although the porch was altered and asbestos shingles were installed in the mid-twentieth century, the house retains much of its Colonial Revival-style appearance.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

52 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/204

Date: c.1905 (NB 3772-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asbestos shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; flagstone walkways; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block, garage at the rear of the lot, built between 1910 and 1929 (appears to have been converted to an office or guest house).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, east, and west facades and a shallow rear addition. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; non-historic brick and concrete stoop with large balusters and wide hand rail; historic Tuscan columns; recessed main entryway with historic paneled wood door and molded surround; enclosed front porch; historic six-over-six wood sash with simple wood surrounds at the first story and six-over-one wood sash at the second story; historic paneled wood shutters; through the wall air conditioner. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; full height projecting bay; brick chimney, painted; non-historic wood deck; through-the-wall air conditioner. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; angled oriels with asphalt-shingle-covered roofs; non-historic synthetic sash at the basement; secondary entryway with non-historic aluminum door and non-original lamp; historic six-over-six wood sash with simple wood surrounds; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Closed gable and two bays at the attic; roof deck above the one-story extension. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered, overhanging hip with gabled dormers; historic six-over-six wood sash; paneled shutters on the main façade; brick chimney (painted). *Garage:* Obscured by deck and vegetation.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house (with alterations) was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built by the John R. Corbin Co. in c.1905 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The roof was rebuilt and the facades re-designed in an updated version of the Colonial Revival style and covered with asbestos shingles in 1940 after being damaged in a fire (ALT 3215-1940; owner: Estate of James Baird; architect: Oscar I. Silverstone). The entryway stairs were replaced around the turn of the twentieth century. The house's multi-pane wood sash, paneled shutters, and roof dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style of the mid-twentieth century. It remains largely intact to its mid-century appearance. The garage was built at the back of the lot between 1910 and 1929. It appears to have been converted to an office or guest house.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings,

Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

60 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/206

Date: c.1904 (NB 2633-1904)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; brick foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; grassy strip at the center of the driveway; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1911 (NB 2833-1911; owner: William Neisel; builder: F.V. Best); was extended to accommodate two cars in c.1925 (ALT 6421-1925; owner: Cary D. Waters; architect: Herman A. Weinstein).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the east facades and a two-story rear addition. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story; six bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; two bays at the attic story; full-width, wrap-around porch with brick foundation, wood screens, non-original brick stoop with non-original wrought-iron railings, wood-shingle-covered support walls, half-height wood Tuscan columns on shingled bases (part of the support walls), wood railings, slatted ceiling; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof, and wrought-iron ceiling lamp; double, paneled wood-and-glass doors with molded surround; historic, one-over one wood sash with molded surrounds at the first and second stories; historic six-over-one wood windows with round-arch upper sash and molded surrounds at the attic story; second-story window sills in continuous projecting band; *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; angled, first-story oriel with overhanging, asphalt-shingle roof with molded cornice; molded projection near the rear; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and non-historic synthetic casements; lunette at the second story; historic six-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at the attic story; through-the-wall air conditioner; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; front porch wraps around for two bays; similar to the west façade; historic leaded-glass sash at the level of the interior stair; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Matching, two-story extension with grouped sash at the second story; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered flared hip; slatted soffits; gabled dormers with eave returns on the north slope; hipped dormers with overhanging eaves on the west, south, and the east slopes; brick chimney with corbelled caps. *Garage:* Covered with wood shingles; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built by the John R. Corbin Co. in c.1904 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting window bays, and gabled dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival

style. The second floor at the rear was extended in 1923 for a new bedroom (ALT 7207-1923; owner: Cary D. Waters; architect: Herman A. Weinstein); the addition generally matches the original building. The garage at the back of the lot was built in c. 1911 and was extended to accommodate two cars in c.1925. The house, which has had very few alterations since it was built, is remarkably intact.

Significant References: New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

66 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/209

Date: c.1906 (NB 85-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco scored to look like brick; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built between 1910 and 1929.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the west and the east facades and a two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Two bays at the first story, incorporated into the enclosed front porch; four bays at the second story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic story; non-original brick stoop and wrought-iron railings; recessed main entryway with historic paneled double wood-and-glass doors and paneled surround; non-historic lamp above the doors; non-historic synthetic casements at the first story; stone band course at the first story; asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof above the first story; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum-covered frames and surrounds at the second and attic stories; triangular pediment, clad in aluminum, above the attic windows; security lamps. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; full-height angular bay; brick chimney on concrete block base; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash and casement with aluminum-covered frames; through-the-wall air conditioner; security lamps; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the west façade; angled oriels at the first and second stories with asphalt-shingle-covered hip roofs; rectilinear oriel with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof at the level of the interior stair landing. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; matching, two-story extension. *Roof:* Widely overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrel; aluminum-clad soffits; gambreled dormers with eave returns and round-arch fenestration on the west and east slopes; brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; covered with cement stucco; non-historic aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house (with alterations) was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built by the John R. Corbin Co. in c.1906 at a time when Midwood Park

was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's prominent gambrel roof, projecting bays, and attic pediment are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. While the porch was enclosed and the house was covered with pigmented cement stucco in the late nineteenth century, the house retains much of its Colonial Revival-style appearance. The garage at the back of the lot was built between 1906 and 1910.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

70-80 DeKoven Court (a/k/a 712-720 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5237/212

See: 712 East 17th Street

DEKOVEN COURT, 43 to 79 (North Side between Transit System Tracks and East17th Street)

43 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/155

Date: c.1906-1910

Architect: possibly Benjamin Driesler

Developer: possibly John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles and the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the rear of the lot built c.1927 (NB 9426-1927; owner: Mrs. Mabel E. Simmons; architect: James A. Boyle).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the east facades and a shallow, one-story rear addition. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story; a three-bay-wide angular projection at the second story; two bays at the attic story; historic full-width covered porch with concrete block foundation, Tuscan columns, wood screen under the wood deck, wood stairs, wood railings, Tuscan columns, slatted ceiling, non-historic hanging lamp, and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass doors with molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic wall lamp; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at the first and second stories; smooth wood fascia at the level of the second-story lintels; historic wood one-over-one sash with diamond-paned upper sash and molded hood at the attic story; alarm box at the second story. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; angled bay the first story with

asphalt-shingle-covered roof; smooth wood fascia at the level of the second-story lintels; aluminum drainpipes; wrought-iron security grilles at the first story windows. *West Façade (facing the railroad tracks)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the east façade; angled bays at the first story with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; security lamps; wrought-iron security grilles; through-the-wall air conditioner. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with wide, flared eaves at the front; slatted soffits; brick chimney. *Garage*: Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built by the John R. Corbin Co. in c.1906-1910 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width front porch with Tuscan columns, projecting window bays, and gabled roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A garage was constructed at the back of the lot in c.1927. In the late 1930s, the front porch was screened in, but has since been reopened. The house, which has had few alterations since it was built, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

47 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/153

Date: c.1906 (NB 2051-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic story; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: A steel wheelchair ramp was installed at the main entryway c.2005; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built in 1937 (NB 11471-1937; owner: Clinton H. Tramley; architect: Gustave Goldman).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the main, west, and east facades and a shallow, one-story rear addition. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; full-width, partially enclosed wrap-around porch with clapboard-covered non-historic enclosure on the west side (containing a non-historic wood-and-glass door flanked by non-historic double-hung sash and surmounted by non-historic wall lamp), concrete block foundation, non-historic concrete steps, historic concrete block side walls; curved arches supported by historic wood Tuscan columns, wood railings, slatted ceiling, and asphalt-shingle-covered gabled roof (gable-end facing east) with molded cornice; angular bays at the first and second stories (second-story bay topped by projecting gable

on molded brackets; molded window surrounds; historic one-over-one wood sash at the first and second stories; historic eight-over-one wood sash at the attic; large, curved, wood-shingle-covered brackets at the second story (supporting the attic-story overhang); metal alarm box at the second story; wood-shingle-covered window hood on scrolled brackets at the attic story; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays from the front with gable roof; angled oriel on brackets at the first story; similar to the main façade; historic stained glass sash at the center bay of the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; angled bay topped by an asphalt shingle-covered overhanging roof and gable; two-story rectilinear oriel on brackets; historic wood screens at the foundation; historic one-over-one wood sash; aluminum drainpipes; exposed HVAC. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, one-story extension topped by a molded crown. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with wide overhangs; slatted soffits; brick chimney with clay flues. *Garage*: Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes.

History

The wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around front porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bay topped by a bracketed gable, and prominent gabled roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage at the back of the lot was constructed in 1937. By the late 1930s, the section of the front porch near the main entryway had been enclosed and screens had been installed on the rest of the porch. By the mid-1980s, the screens had been removed, but the enclosed part of the porch was renovated with newer materials. A wheelchair ramp was recently installed. The rest of the house, however, remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (July 14, 1906), 71.

51 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/151

Date: c.1906 (NB 87-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; brick enclosed porch; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage at the rear of the lot, built in 1919 (NB 4932-1919; owner: Morris Friedson; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the west façade, oriels on the east facade, and a two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story façade, which projects as part of the enclosed front porch; four bays at the second story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic story; brick stoop with concrete-slab-topped side walls and wrought-iron railings; segmental-arch main entryway (outlined with header bricks) with historic paneled wood door, paneled wood-and-glass sidelights, and geometrically-patterned transom; historic multi-pane wood casements (with projecting stone sills) grouped beneath segmental arches and geometrically-patterned transoms outlined with bricks; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with aluminum-covered cornice; non-historic lamp above the door; aluminum gutters; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash at the upper stories with aluminum panning; triangular pediment above the attic windows, surmounted by a lunette. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; brick enclosed porch area with historic multi-pane wood casements (with projecting stone sills) grouped segmental arches and geometrically-patterned transoms outlined with bricks; angled oriels (with asphalt-shingle-covered roofs, at the first and second stories and at the location of the interior stairwell); historic leaded-glass sash at the level of the first-story oriel; basement fenestration with projecting stone sills; non-historic wood door at the secondary entryway at ground level; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; fixed sash at the first-story oriel; aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; full-height projecting bay toward the rear; angled oriel at the second story; similar to the east façade; brick chimney on a rough-faced stone base. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; two-story extension with grouped fenestration at the second story, molded crown (possibly covered with aluminum), and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrel with wide eaves clad in aluminum; gambrel dormers on the east and west slopes; corbelled brick chimneys. *Garage:* Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors with cross-bracing; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

The wood frame, Colonial Revival style (with alterations) house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in. c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's flared gambrel roof, gabled hood at the attic windows, and lunette are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The garage at the back of the lot was built in c.1919. The front porch was rebuilt in brick in 1926 (ALT 684-1926; owner: Morris Friedson; architect: James W. Magrath) in an updated version of the Colonial Revival style, and remains largely intact to that period. The upper part of the main façade and the other facades have since been clad in synthetic siding.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985. New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

57 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/149

Date: c.1903 (NB 1952-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built in 1920 (NB 2080-1920; owner: T.W. Cunliffe; no architect listed).

Description

General: L-shaped plan with projecting bays on the front façade and an oriel on the west façade; second story partially incorporated into the roof; a shallow, one-story rear addition. *Main Façade:* Full-width, wraparound wood porch with wood screen below the deck, non-historic brick stoop with wrought-iron railings, square columns on battered bases covered with wood shingles, slatted ceiling, non-historic hanging lamp, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with denticulated cornice; five bays at the first story; two bowed bays (sharing a concave, wood-shingle-covered hood) at the second story; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic story; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with molded surround and flanking paneled sidelights with leaded glass at the main entryway; single-pane, stained-glass sash with molded surround at the east bay; historic, one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at the first and second stories; window and doors lintels in continuous wood bands; round-arch, attic-story windows with historic double-hung sash with multi-pane uppers. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch extends for four angled bays; secondary entryway to porch; rectangular basement fenestration (sash not visible); similar to the main façade; brick chimney extending through the roof eave; aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the east façade; second-story, angled oriel on brackets with a battlemented roof; battered lower section at the second story supported on scrolled brackets set in a continuous molded band; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades; matching one-story extension with a battlemented parapet. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables and gambrels with eave returns on scrolled brackets; brick chimneys with a corbelled caps. *Garage:* Rough-faced concrete block construction, topped by asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors with cross bracing; aluminum gutter; security lamps.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c. 1903 by the John R. Corbin Co. at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and gambrel roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage was built in 1920. This house, which has been little altered, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

63 DeKoven Court

Block/Lot: 5237/147

Date: c.1906 (NB 86-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage at the back of the lot built in 1927 (NB 15567-1927; owner: J.C. Lenze; no architect listed).

Description

General: L-shaped plan with oriels on the east and west facades; offset, one-story side wing next to the front porch; a shallow, one-story rear addition. *Main Façade:* Two bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic story; full-width, non-historic wood front porch with a brick foundation and steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings, slatted ceiling, square columns, molded cornice, and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; non-historic wood door and molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds; denticulated crown above the second story; aluminum drainpipes; alarm box. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with non-historic door and lamp; angular oriels at the first story, second story, and at the level of the interior stairwell; historic leaded-glass sash at the first story and stairwell oriel; fixed sash with molded surrounds and asphalt-shingle-covered roofs at the first-story and stairwell oriels; first-story lintels in a continuous molded band; second-story oriel windows removed and replaced with wood shingles (as per historic views); aluminum drainpipes; denticulated crown above the second story; synthetic casements at the rear addition. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the east façade; one-story, clapboard-covered side wing with brick foundation, grouped fenestration filled with one-over-one synthetic sash; molded wood cornice, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered gabled roof; brick chimney (partially painted) on a rough-faced concrete block base, painted. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; one-story, wood-shingle-covered extension with asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gables with wide overhanging and returning eaves; exposed rafters; slatted soffits; gabled dormers on the east and west slopes with round-arch windows filled with non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; corbelled brick chimney extends through the west dormer. *Garage:* One bay; asphalt-shingle-covered roof; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style (with alterations) house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Co. at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, dentil molding at the second story, and prominent gable with brackets at the roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The front porch was rebuilt and the number of second-story windows on the main façade and the east facades were reduced in the mid twentieth century. The rear garage was built in 1927.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

69-79 DeKoven Court (a/k/a 700-706 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5237/142

See: 700 East 17th Street

EAST 17TH STREET, 641 to 737 (East Side between Foster Avenue and Glenwood Road)

641 East 17th Street (aka 1702 – 1714 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5238/39

Date: c.1912 (NB 5134-1912)

Architect: Arthur H. Strong

Original owner/developer: Teresa M. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with alternating wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation, covered with a thick layer of cement stucco and painted.

Notable site features: Bluestone curb on Foster Avenue; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk on Foster Avenue; mature trees; brick and cast-concrete signpost topped by a globe at the corner of Foster Avenue.

Related structure on the site: A matching, wood-frame garage at the rear of the lot facing Foster Avenue, built at about the same time as the house (NB 6280-1912; same architect and owner/developer as the house).

Description

General: T-shapes plan with a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Two bays; metal grille at the basement window; main entryway, located in enclosed porch (c.1939), with historic paneled wood-and-glass door, flanking fluted pilasters, broken pediment, non-historic wall lamps, and non-historic metal protective storm door; non-historic tile steps with heavily stuccoed and painted concrete block side walls; tapering Tuscan engaged columns on heavily stuccoed and painted concrete block bases; widely overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof (with slatted soffits) over the enclosed porch/entryway, partially extending above the shallow, projecting first-story window bay; molded window surrounds; grouped fenestration at the first story with historic wood windows, consisting of six-over-one sash and flanking four-over-one sash; wide continuous wood fasciae at the level of the water table and the first-story lintel; shallow, rectilinear second-story oriels with paired fenestration, consisting of historic six-over-one wood sash; molded crown above the second story; stained glass at the center bay of the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; shallow first-story oriel with non-historic wood casements; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass door hip roof wrapping around from the main façade; aluminum drainpipes; HVAC vent; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; tile stoop; historic secondary entryway with paneled wood-and-glass door and fluted surround, and an overhanging roof supported on a square column; one-story extension with roof deck enclosed by

wrought-iron railing; brick chimney (repointed). *Roof*: Low, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with wide eave overhangs; slatted soffits; aluminum gutter; hipped dormer; brick chimney (repointed) with corbelled cap; security lighting attached to the soffit at the northeast corner. *Garage*: One wide bay; alternating wood shingles; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with exposed rafters; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up door with a molded surround; aluminum gutters

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by Arthur H. Strong and built in c.1912 by Teresa M. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The Strongs developed the neighboring house at 645 East 17th Street at the same time. The house's shallow, rectilinear oriels with grouped sash, tapering columns, and low-slung hipped roofs are characteristic of the Arts & Crafts style. The garage, facing Foster Avenue, was constructed at the same time as the house. Although its original open porch was enclosed with a Colonial Revival style doorway around 1939, the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

645 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/37

Date: c.1912 (NB 5629-1912)

Architect: Arthur M. Strong

Original owner/developer: Teresa M. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts-style elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation, heavily stuccoed and painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees; grassy strip at the center of the driveway.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a 1 ½ -story rear extension; second-story partially incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade*: Three bays at the first story; two angled projecting bays with paired fenestration at the second story; one-bay at the attic story; full-width recessed porch with concrete-block foundation, concrete steps, Tuscan columns, slatted ceiling, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof, and geometrically-patterned wood railings; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with fluted surround at the main entryway; historic six-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at all stories; asphalt-shingle-covered hood with molded crown above the second story. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; rectangular basement fenestration with projecting stone sills, historic wood hoppers, and non-historic metal grilles; smooth wood fascia at the level of the water table; secondary entryway with non-historic wood door and molded surround; non-original wall lamp; grouped fenestration with eight-over-one and four-over-one historic wood sash and molded surround; continuous smooth fascia at the level of the first-story lintels; historic multi-pane wood sash at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay

arrangement; similar to the other facades; one-and-a-half-story wood frame extension topped by a large overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered mansard roof. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered gable with eave returns and front gambrel extending to include the second-story façade; slatted soffits; shed dormers; brick chimney; alarm box attached to north soffit; aluminum gutters.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts & Crafts style elements was designed by Arthur M. Strong and built in c.1912 by Teresa M. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The Strongs developed the neighboring house at 641 East 17th Street at the same time. The house's gambrel roof and multi-pane wood sash are indicative of the Colonial Revival style, while its tapered columns and geometrical porch railings are characteristic of the Arts & Crafts style. The house has been little altered, and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Sept. 21, 1912), 547.

653 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/35

Date: c.1903 (NB 2250-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asbestos siding, extending over and obscuring the foundation.

Notable site features: Flagstone sidewalk near the curb, mature tree.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a shallow, two-story rear extension and an angled bay on the south facade. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; full-width, wrap-around wood porch (partially covered with asbestos siding) with wood screens at the base, non-original concrete steps and sidewalls, wood deck, square columns curved at the top, slatted ceiling, aluminum drainpipes, molded crown, non-historic hanging lamp, and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof extended across part of the south façade to create a gable; leaded-glass sash at the first story; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded surround at the main entryway; paired sash in shallow projecting bays at the first and second story filled with non-original, double-hung wood sash with Gothic-arch upper sash; round-arch window filled with historic four-over-one wood sash at the center bay of the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; angled, second-story oriel on brackets with historic stained-glass sash; aluminum drainpipes; non-historic louvered sash at the basement and the first story; electrical conduits. *South Façade:* Three bays. Including the porch; angled bay on brackets at the first story topped by overhanging rectilinear bay at the second story; historic, double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane uppers; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; matching, two-story extension with grouped sash and shed roof. *Roof:* Steeply-pitched, asphalt-shingle-covered flared hip with wide overhangs encased in aluminum siding; steeply-pitched, gabled dormer (appears to have been

simplified from the original) on the front slope with grouped fenestration, molded surrounds, projecting pilasters, non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash, and historic diamond-pane wood transoms; gabled dormers on the north and east slopes; wide dormer with double gable pierced by the corbelled brick chimney, painted, on the south slope.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and gabled dormers are elements of the Colonial Revival style. The front dormer was simplified and asbestos shingles were installed in the mid-twentieth century, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (Nov. 28, 1903), 1020.

659 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/33

Date: c.1906 (NB 89-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip at the center of the driveway.

Related structure on the site: Rough faced concrete block garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the rear of the lot.

Description

General: L-shaped plan with a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first (three of which are arranged in an angled projection) and the second stories; full-width, wrap-around wood porch (projecting at the front steps) with rough-faced concrete block foundation with wood screens, historic concrete steps and sidewalls with non-historic wrought-iron railing, paired Tuscan columns, historic wood railings and deck, denticulated crown, slatted wood ceiling with non-historic lamps, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with molded surround at the main entryway; molded wood fascia at the level of the first-story lintels; molded window surrounds; wood fascia above the second-story window hoods; possibly non-original one-over-one wood sash. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; smooth wood fascia at the level of the water table; historic multi-pane hopper sash at the basement; secondary entryway protected by aluminum-and-glass security door; angled second-story oriel with a continuous, projecting wood sill; shallow, rectilinear oriel with an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof at the location of the interior stairwell; molded wood fascia at the level of the first-story lintels; historic, fixed stained-glass sash at the first story; molded window surrounds; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angled oriel at the second story; chamfered corners at the rear "L",

projecting brick chimney; similar to the main and north facades. *Rear Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching one-story extension with asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof and returning eaves. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips and gables with wide overhanging eaves; prominent dormer on the front slope with three bays set in an angled projection, historic wood double-hung windows with diamond-pane uppers, overhung gable on shallow brackets with an eave return and shingles set in a diamond pattern; gabled dormers with eave returns and round-arch fenestration on the north, east, and south slopes; brick chimney (with a corbelled cap) pierces the south dormer; closed south gable end with round-arch attic window. *Garage (partially visible)*: One bay; historic one-over-one wood sash; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its full-width, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and prominent gabled dormer are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1929. In the late 1930s, the porch was enclosed with screens, which had been removed by the mid-1980s. The house has been little altered and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 1481; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

665 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/31

Date: c.1903 (NB 2254-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic story; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a projecting bay on the south façade and a small, one-story rear extension; second story incorporated into the roof; roof of the wrap-around porch extending across the north and the south facades. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; historic, full-width wrap-around wood porch with historic wood steps and railings, wood screens at the foundation, square columns covered with wood shingles, wood deck, molded crown, slatted ceiling with hanging lamp, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; recessed main entryway with

historic paneled wood-and-glass door and molded surround; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds at the first and the second stories; angled oriel at the second story with asphalt-shingle-covered, overhanging hip roof; grouped fenestration (arranged in an A-B-A pattern with two lower windows flanking a taller and wide central window) at the attic story with a projecting sill, historic two-over-one wood sash with round-arch uppers and shinglework that silhouettes the curves of the arches. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting sills at the basement windows; angular oriel at the first story; shallow rectilinear bracketed oriel at the attic with an overhanging asphalt shingle-covered roof; molded window surrounds; aluminum drainpipe. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for three bays; angled projecting two-story bay with asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; fixed, leaded glass sash at the second story; non-historic synthetic-framed hopper at the second story; alarm box; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Three bays at the second and attic stories; similar to the other facades; rectilinear oriel at the second story topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; round-arch sash at the center bay of the attic. *Roof*: Intersecting, broadly-sweeping gambrels, covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves that extend around the main, north, and south facades at a level above the first story; molded, projecting eaves; slatted soffit. *Garage*: One bay; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its flared gambrel roof, wrap-around porch, and projecting bays are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1920 and 1929. The rear porch was enclosed in 1939 (ALT 3360-1939; architect: S. Walter Katz; owner: Handelson Realty Corp.), but the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (Nov. 28, 1903), 1020.

671 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/29

Date: c.1905 (NB 3771-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Description

General: L-shaped plan with a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first; four bays at the second story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic story; historic, full-width wood porch (recessed at the front steps) with a rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, historic concrete steps and sidewalls with non-historic wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, historic wood railings along the deck, non-historic wood screen on the north side, molded crown, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron hanging lamp, and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; molded crown above the second story; denticulated and bracketed pediment above the attic fenestration; historic six-over-one and four-over-one wood sash with a molded surround at the attic story; non-historic secondary entryway at the south bay of the porch with a paneled wood-and-glass door and wrought-iron wall lamp. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood door at ground level; historic three-paned wood hopper with projecting stone sills at the basement; angled first story oriel with stained-glass sash and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered roof; shallow, rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stairwell with stained-glass sash and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; continuous wood fascia at the level of the first- and second-story lintels; molded window surrounds throughout; eave return at the rear extension; angled oriel at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade (partially obscured by vegetation):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; angular oriel at the second story. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; non-historic wood deck; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof above the extension. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrel with flared eaves; gambrelled dormers with eave returns and round-arch window with historic one-over-one wood sash on the north and south slopes; brick chimney with a corbelled cap.

History

This wood-frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1905 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its broadly-sweeping gambrel roof, front porch with Tuscan columns, and projecting bays are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been little changed since it was constructed and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

677 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/27

Date: c.1903 (NB 2251-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Queen Anne style elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Description

General: Square plan with an octagonal tower at the southwest corner and an angled bay on the south facade. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story, including the tower; six bays at the second story, including the tower; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic concrete steps and wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof, and aluminum drainpipes; historic, paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; grouped fenestration in the north bays of the first and second story; historic one-over-one wood sash (diamond pane uppers at the tower); open second story porch with Tuscan columns; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway at ground level with projecting stone step, historic paneled wood door, and non-historic wall lamp; aluminum drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement (including the tower); front porch continues for two bays; basement fenestration with stone sills; similar to the main façade; diamond-pane upper sash at the paired first-story window. *Tower:* Octagonal plan; fenestration in shallow, full-height recesses topped by molded arches with keystones; shingles arranged in a diamond pattern in alternating spandrels between the second and attic stories; overhanging and flaring conical roof, covered with asphalt shingles. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips and gables with wide, overhanging eaves on elongated and scrolled brackets; slatted soffits; closed gable at the main façade with a round arch window featuring a molded surround with keystone and a diamond-pane upper sash; angled dormer on the front slope with a flaring conical roof and historic wood casements flanked on the angles by historic wood diamond-pane sash; gabled dormer on the north slope with returning eaves, molded blind arch with keystone, and historic double-hung wood sash with a diamond-pane upper sash and projecting wood sills; hipped dormer with flared eaves and historic double-hung wood sash with a diamond-pane upper on the south and east slopes; closed gable at the south façade with paired, round arch windows featuring molded surrounds and keystones, and diamond-pane upper sash; corbelled brick chimney on the south slope.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne style elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns is indicative of the Colonial Revival style, while its turreted tower and diamond-pane sash are characteristics of the Queen Anne style. Although an open porch on the second story at the rear façade was enclosed in 1933 (ALT 641-1933; architect: Frank A. Norris; owner: Hannah Wiley), the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

681 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/25

Date: c.1915 (NB 4795-1915)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Developer: Midwood Associates, Inc.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basment

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards; poured concrete foundation, painted; brick side porch (facing West 17th Street).

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; grassy strip at the center of the driveway; curving, brick retaining wall.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built around the same time as the house.

Description

General: South-facing main façade, perpendicular to the street; rectangular plan with side porch on the west façade; small, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade (facing south):* Three bays; projecting main entry vestibule, topped by an overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof that stretches across the entire façade and merges into the roof of the side porch with eaves returns; historic, paneled wood door with molded surround and leaded-glass fanlight; historic brass wall lamp; historic round-arch wood casements on the side facades of the projecting entry vestibule; historic brick stoop and sidewalls; historic eight-over-one wood sash with paneled wood shutters at the first story and louvered wood shutters at the second story; historic stained-glass sash at the central bay of the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade (facing East 17th Street):* Two bays; enclosed brick porch with non-historic wood casements, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof, and aluminum gutters; projecting, tapered brick chimney; historic eight-over-eight wood sash with louvered wood shutters; quarter round sash with divided panes flanking the chimney at the attic story. *North Façade:* Three bays; iron bars at the basement fenestration; secondary entryway with non-historic wood door and historic wall lamp; alarm box; asphalt-shingle-covered projecting hip roof (merging into the roof of the side porch) above the first story; non-historic bow window at the first story (rear); historic eight-over-one wood sash with paneled shutters at the first story (front); historic multi-pane wood casements at the level of the interior stairwell; historic eight-over-eight wood sash with louvered wood shutters at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable with overhanging eaves; slatted soffits; shed dormer on the north slope; brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; covered with cement stucco and painted; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic aluminum roll-up door; aluminum gutters.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee & Bryson and built in c.1915 by the Midwood Associates, Inc. at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting, fanlit entryway, brick side porch, tapering chimney, and quarter-round attic sash are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage appears to have been built at about the same time as the house. The house has been little-altered over the years and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3 (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings

(NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

689 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/23

Date: c.1903 (NB 2258-1903); c.1928 alteration (ALT 11333-1928)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler (c.1903); George J. Lobenstein (c.1928)

Developer/owner: John R. Corbin Co. (c.1903); Mrs. Ernest Rogers (c.1928)

Type: Freestanding house

Style: neo-Medieval

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco; stucco-covered foundation; half timbers; brick foundation at the front extension.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the rear of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and the south facades; one-story wing at the front; shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first story (including extension); six bays arranged in two angled bays at the second story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic story; brick and concrete terrace and steps with wrought-iron railings; recessed main entryway with historic wrought-iron and glass door with a fluted surround; historic wrought-iron hanging lamp; one bay projecting extension with grouped fenestration with non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash and molded surrounds and asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof merging with a projecting shed roof with slatted soffits extending across the width of the façade; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the first and the second stories; grouped fenestration (non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with applied muntins in the upper sash) at the attic story in shallow, molded projection with a prominent sill and hood in a half-timbered field enclosed within the gable end of the roof. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting stone window sills at the basement; angled oriel with a molded surround and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof at the first story; varying non-historic synthetic window types, including one-over-over-one double-hung sash at the oriel and second-story windows above the oriel; paired and stacked sash in the rear bay of the first story; single sash in the front bay of the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including the south façade of the front extension and the angled bay; ribbon windows with molded enframements at the front extension; historic leaded glass sash at the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear facade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered intersecting bracketed gables (including half-timbered attic dormers) with overhanging eaves, curved bargeboards, exposed purlins, and half timbers; louvered vent in the front gable; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with applied muntins in the upper sash at the dormers; two dormers on the north slope; paired dormers on the south slope; carved brackets at the ridges of the roof and the dormers. *Garage:* Brick construction; two bays; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic paneled wood roll-up doors; security lamps.

History

This wood frame house was originally constructed most likely in the Colonial Revival style in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company from plans made by the architect Benjamin Driesler at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban

community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. However, architect George J. Lobenstein designed a significant alteration in c.1928 for then-owner Mrs. Ernest Rogers, during which the overall appearance of the house was medievalized by the installation of half-timbers, cement stucco, wrought-iron entryway, and brick stoop/terrace. The rear garage may have been built around the same time. The house is little-changed from the c.1928 alteration.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

695 East 17th Street (a/k/a 691-695 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5238/21

Date: c.1912-1929

Architect: not determined

Original owner/developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 and basement

Materials: Brick foundation; terra-cotta block at the first story (faced in brick) and second story (covered with cement stucco).

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; patterned brickwork at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage at the rear of the lot built at about the same time as the house.

Description

General: North-facing main façade, perpendicular to the street; L-shaped plan with side porch on the west façade. *Main Façade (facing north):* Irregular bay arrangement (including the enclosed porch; brick and wood porch at the main entryway with brick steps and platform, stone treads, rectangular sash at basement level, square wood columns (paneled) and joined columns, wood railings with built-in seat, wood screen, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof, and non-historic ceiling lamp; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with historic bracketed surround; secondary entryway at ground level with a bracketed hood; historic six-over-one wood sash with projecting header brick sills (in a continuous band at the second story; non-historic synthetic casements and fixed sash at the porch; copper drainpipes; aluminum gutters at the porch. *South Façade:* Three bays with grouped fenestration (in a Palladian motif) and including the enclosed porch at the first story; two bays with paired fenestration at the second story; first- and second-story window sills in continuous projecting header brick bands; first-story fenestration with projecting brick surround, round-arch central window with blind arch and brick laid up to imitate keystones; historic six-over-one wood sash with flanking historic four-over-one wood sash at the first story; non-historic synthetic casements and fixed sash at the porch; historic six-over-one wood sash at the second story; aluminum drainpipes; security lights. *West Façade (facing East 17th Street):* Three bays; non-historic synthetic casements at the first story (porch); molded wood cornice at the porch (wraps around to the north and south facades); historic six-over-one wood sash at the second story. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Three bays; similar to the other facades; non-

historic wood deck. *Roof*: Shallow, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with overhanging eaves; aluminum-covered soffits under the eaves; aluminum gutters; two stucco-covered chimneys with clay flues. *Garage*: One bay; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood hinged doors; security lamps.

History

This Colonial Revival style house, constructed of terra-cotta block covered with brick and stucco, was built sometime between 1912 and 1929 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The architect and developer have not been determined. The house's columnar porch, bracketed entry surround, Palladian windows, and enclosed side porch are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage appears to have been built at around the same time as the house. Although the original clay tile roof has been replaced with asphalt and the original wood railings removed from the roof of the side porch, the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

"Assessment Map 1912" Midwood Park Property Owners Association, Brooklyn, New York; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Sanborn Map* v. 13, pl. 36.

701 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/19

Date: c.1903 (NB 2260-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Mature trees; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: One-story wood-frame garage and shed at the rear of the lot, built in c.1910 (NB 7330-1910; architect: Max Hirsch; owner: G.R. Kinney).

Description

General: L-shaped plan with a two-story, angled projecting bay on the south side and a two-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement with a deeply-recessed and angled main entryway, consisting of historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround; historic full-width wood wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screen beneath the wood deck, non-historic brick steps and stone treads, non-historic wrought-iron railings on the steps; historic wood railings on the deck, Tuscan columns, non-historic hanging lamp, slatted ceiling, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination hip/shed roof with a denticulated crown and a prominent gable with wavy shingles and eave returns above the steps; molded fasciae above the first and second stories; shallow, rectilinear oriels at the end bays of the second story with paired fenestration and molded surrounds; round-arch window with a molded surround at the center bay of the second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary

entryway at ground level with stone sill and protective storm door; projecting stone sills at the basement fenestration; molded fasciae above the first and second stories; non-historic synthetic double-hung sash and casements; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays, one of which recedes below the second story; two-story angled bay with central horizontal sash (possibly containing stained glass) on a carved base; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; two-story extension with a smooth concrete block foundation (painted), grouped sash at the second story, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof. *Roof*: Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered and bracketed hip; slatted soffits with louvered vents; gables dormers with eaves returns, brackets, round-arch fenestration with historic four-over-one wood sash. *Garage*: One wide bay; covered with clapboards; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c. 1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and gable roof above the steps, as well as its projecting bays and gabled dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The garage at the back of the lot, which was designed by architect Max Hirsch for then-owner G.R. Kinney, was added in c.1910. It was enlarged in 1912 (ALT 5957-1912; owner: G.R. Kinney; builder: J.C. Fraser). The house has been little-altered, and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

707 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/17

Date: c. 1905 (NB 90-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Mature trees.

Related structure on the site: One-story, wood-frame garage at the back of the lot, built sometime between 1910 and 1929.

Description

General: L-shaped plan and a two-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Four bays at the first and second floor (three of the first-story bays arranged in an angled projection); historic full-width wraparound porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), wood screens under the wood deck, paired Tuscan columns, carved wood railings, slatted ceiling, non-historic hanging lamp; denticulated crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-original brick stoop with

stone treads, sloping brick side walls, and non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded and pilastered surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded surrounds; smooth, painted fascia above the first and second stories. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement, including a shallow rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof and an angled oriel at the second story; mesh screens at the basement windows with stone sills; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic metal door and non-historic wall lamp; painted wood fasciae above the first and second stories; historic stained-glass sash at the first story and stairwell oriel; non-historic synthetic casements at the first story rear; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the second story; security lamps and electrical conduit; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement (including chamfered bays); front porch wraps around for two bays; second-story angled oriel; similar to the north façade; brick chimney with a rough-faced concrete block base, painted; through-the-wall air conditioner. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips and gables with wide overhanging eaves on brackets; slatted soffits; prominent bayed dormer on the west slope (main façade) with molded pilasters, non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash, overhanging gable roof with brackets and diamond-patterned shingles; gabled dormers with round-arch sash and returning eaves on the north and the south slope; round-arch sash in the rear cross gable (south façade); brick chimney with corbelled cap (penetrates the south dormer); historic double-hung stained-glass sash at the north dormer. *Garage*: Covered with synthetic siding; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1905 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width, wrap-around porch with paired Tuscan columns, its projecting bays, and prominent gabled dormer are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage at the rear of the lot was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. According to records held by the Department of Buildings, a sleeping porch was erected at the rear of the second story in 1921 (ALT 9210-1921; architect: A. White Pierce; owner: Henry Engel), but the back of the house is not visible. In addition, the original wood steps at the front of the house were replaced with a brick stoop in the mid-twentieth century. The house, which has been little-altered since it was built, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

713 East 17 Street

Block/Lot: 5238/15

Date: c.1903 (NB 2249-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asbestos siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built in c.1918. (NB 3388-1918; architect: A. White Pierce; owner: Mercury Athanasion Co.).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories three of the first-story bays arranged in an angled projection); one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic; historic, full width wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, concrete floor, wood railings, slatted ceiling, non-historic hanging lamp, and asphalt-shingle-covered roof made up of an intersecting gambrel and hip with a denticulated crown; non-historic brick porch foundation and steps with non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic wood-and-glass double doors, covered with aluminum-and-glass storm doors, at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one wood sash; dentil course above the second story; grouped fenestration at the attic, recessed behind widely-curving jambs (covered with aluminum) with a curved sill and hood; historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash at the attic story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including a shallow rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof and an angled oriel on brackets at the second story (flaring out at the bottom); projecting sills and wrought-iron bars at the basement windows; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic wood-and-glass door and non-historic wall lamp; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; fixed sash at the first story and stairwell oriel; dentil course above the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including full-height angled bay and angled second-story oriel; front porch wraps around for two bays; similar to the north façade; asbestos-covered parapet above the angled bay; fieldstone chimney breast (painted). *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Matching, one-story extension with asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; two bays at the second and attic stories; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrel with wide eaves and slatted soffits; gambrelled dormers with eaves returns on the north and south slopes; historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash on the south dormers; bricks chimneys on the north and south slopes, covered with cement stucco. *Garage (partially obscured by the fence):* Possibly two bays wide; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes and gutters.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's gambrel roofs, projecting bays, and Tuscan columns are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage, designed by architect A. White Pierce, was added in 1918 by the Athanasion Company, which owned it at the time. In the mid-twentieth century, the facades were simplified and covered with asbestos siding and the porch was partially rebuilt with brick and concrete.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB file); New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

719 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/13

Date: c.1905 (NB 3770-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Three and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the rear of the lot, built in c.1926 (NB 11289-1926; owner: C. R. Beardsley; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories (three of the first-story bays arranged in an angled projection); one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic; historic, full width wraparound porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), wood deck, paired Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete block bases (painted), wood railings, slatted ceiling, non-historic wrought-iron light fixtures, and asphalt-shingle-covered roof made up of an intersecting gables, hips, and shed roofs; non-historic brick steps with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic paneled wood door with a historic fluted surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds; molded band above the second story; grouped fenestration at the attic with historic six-over-one and four-over-one wood sash below a closed pediment. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including an a shallow rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof and angled oriels on brackets at the first (topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof) and second stories; basement windows with non-historic casements; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic wood door; similar to the main façade; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash (except at the first-story oriel, which has historic, fixed leaded-glass sash); fixed sash at stairwell oriel; aluminum drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioners; alarm box. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including full-height angled bay and angled second-story oriel; front porch wraps around for two bays, topped by shallow gable; similar to the north façade; brick chimney with a rough-faced concrete block base, painted. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; rear extension with asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; non-historic wood deck; security lamps. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrels with wide overhanging eaves; gambreled dormers with eaves returns and round-arch sash on the north and south slopes; slatted soffits; brick chimney, painted, extends through the south dormer; through-the-wall air conditioner in the south attic facade. *Garage:* Two bays; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; security lamps.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1905 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with paired Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed in 1926 by then-owner C.R. Beardsley. Although the original wood

steps were replaced with brick stairs in the mid-twentieth century and the doors at the main entryway have been replaced, the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

725 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5238/11

Date: c.1903 (NB 2263-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced cement block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; non-historic metal lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built in c.1922 (NB 12341-1922; owner: Robert M. Guie; no architect listed).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the main and the south facades; shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Non-original, but historic full-width brick enclosed porch (three bays) at the first story with brick steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic paired double wood and glass doors with sidelights and transoms, projecting header brick window sills in a continuous band, brick piers with soldier course caps, historic one-over-one metal sash, denticulated crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; three bays with projecting end bays at the second story; round-arch fenestration at the center bay filled with historic stained glass; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at the second story; second-story lintels in a continuous wood fascia; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement (some first-story windows have been sealed and covered with cement stucco); brick stoop with wrought-iron railings and historic paneled wood-and-glass at the secondary entryway; historic wall lamp; projecting water table; molded window surrounds; historic one-over-one wood sash; through-the-wall air conditioners and HVAC; diamond-patterned shinglework at the attic story; drainpipes from the roof. *South Façade:* Front porch wraps around for two bays; irregular bay arrangement including a projecting angled bay the first story and an angled oriel at the second story; similar to the north façade; stained-glass sash at the first-story bay; brick chimney, painted. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; one-story rear extension with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with eave returns. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered gable with wide, wraparound eaves on brackets; slatted soffits; three-bay shed dormer on the west slope (main façade) with historic wood sash with diamond pane uppers; brick chimney, painted, penetrates the south eave. *Garage:* One wide bay; covered with cement stucco and painted; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic aluminum roll-up door; security lamps.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, round-arch sash on the second story, and gabled roofs are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in 1922 by then-owner Robert M. Guie. By the late 1930s, the original wood front porch was rebuilt in brick and the first story was covered with cement stucco. These alterations reflect a later version of the Colonial Revival style and the house remains largely intact to its late 1930s appearance.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

727-737 East 17th Street (a/k/a 1701-1703 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 5238/8

See: 1703 Glenwood Road

EAST 17TH STREET, 648 to 674 (West Side between Foster Avenue and Irvington Place)

654 East 17th Street (a/k/a 648-656 East 17th Street and 1616-1626 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5237/99

Date: c.1910 (NB 3958-1910)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Mature trees and historic wrought-iron fence on the Foster Avenue side; mature trees and a grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk on the East 17th Street side; partial brick paving at the driveway; brick and cast-concrete signpost topped by a globe at the corner of Foster Avenue.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with two-story angular bays on the main and north façades, a two-story rectilinear bay on the south façade, and one-story wings on the south and the north (Foster Avenue) façades. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic, paneled paired wood-and-glass doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic stained glass fixed sash next to the main entryway; historic wraparound wood porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick stoop and sidewalls, non-historic wrought-iron railing on the stoop, Tuscan columns, wood railings, slatted ceiling, molded

crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/gable roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded wood surrounds; smooth wood fascia above the first and the second stories; overhanging, closed double gables with flared eaves and historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned uppers at the attic story; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wraparound porch continues for two bays and is topped by a gabled roof; historic, one-story projecting secondary entryway wing (similar to the house) with a paneled wood and glass vestibule topped by a shed roof, concrete steps, hopper sash, denticulated crown, non-historic security lamp, and a shallow, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; lean-to shed at ground level (similar to the house); overhanging second story; historic stained glass single-pane sash at the first and second stories; second-story window flanked by divided sidelights; projecting brick chimney; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including a full-height rectilinear bay, a second-story oriel, and a one-story side wing at the west end of the façade with wood screens at the basement; projecting sill and wire mesh cover at the basement window; non-historic synthetic casements at the wing; similar to the main façade. *Rear (west facing) Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement (including the second-story overhang supported on a square column; similar to the main façade; historic, multi-pane wood casement window at the second story; projecting brick chimney; through-the-wall air conditioner. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips and gables with overhanging eaves; slatted soffits; brick chimney on the north slope, projecting through the eaves; brick chimney at the rear gable, penetrating the ridge. *Garage:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic slatted aluminum roll-up door; aluminum drainpipes; historic multi-pane wood casements on the north facade.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1910 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and double gabled roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The brick steps at the front of the house appear to have been built in the mid-twentieth century. Otherwise, the house has been little-changed from the time of its construction and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (June 11, 1910), 719.

660 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5837/103

Date: c.1906 (NB 91-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; metal wheelchair ramp on the south side of the house.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built in 1953-54 (NB 620-1953; architect and owner not determined).

Description

General: L-shaped plan with a one-story projecting bay at the main façade and a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first (including the angled bay) and second stories; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic story (deeply inset with the front gable); historic, full-width wraparound porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), wood screens beneath the wood deck, non-original brick steps with historic rough-faced concrete block sidewalls (painted), wood railings, squat Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete bases (painted), molded crown, slatted ceiling, asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/gable roof with a cross-gable above the steps, and aluminum drainpipes; non-original, paneled wood and glass door at the main entryway with sidelights, glass transom, and original molded surround; non-original picture window at the center of the projecting bay; historic one-over-one wood sash with historic molded surrounds; denticulated molding above the second story; historic double hung wood windows with geometrically-patterned upper sash, and a paneled surround with pilasters at the attic story; alarm box. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including angular oriels at the first and second stories, and a rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roofs above the first-story and stairwell oriels; projecting stone sills at the basement windows; secondary entryway with non-historic wood door and overhead lamp; similar to the main façade; leaded-glass sash at the first-story and the stairwell oriels; alarm box; HVAC; security lamp. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including chamfered corners at the rear of the façade and angular, second-story oriel; wraparound porch continues for two bays and topped by closed gable; similar to the north façade; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the first story; rough-faced concrete block and brick projecting chimney (painted). *Rear Façade (partially visible):* One-story extension with an asphalt-shingle-covered returning shed roof. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with wide overhangs; slatted soffits; exposed purlins; gabled dormers with round-arch fenestration outlined in wood shingles on the north and south slopes; corbelled brick chimney (painted) on the south side. *Garage:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with clapboards covering the gable ends; possibly original paneled wood-and-glass roll-up door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns on massive rough-faced concrete block bases, prominent gable with brackets, and projecting bays are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The picture window at the center bay of the first story appears to have been installed in the mid-twentieth century, but overall, the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Jan.20, 1906), 75.

666 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5837/106

Date: c.1903 (NB 2261-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Queen Anne with later alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding at the first story, and synthetic shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage (painted), located at the rear of the lot, built sometime between 1910 and 1929.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; altered, full-width wraparound porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screen under the wood deck, non-historic brick steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings, square columns on wood bases, wood railings enclosing the deck, aluminum-clad ceiling, asphalt-shingle-covered combination hip/shed shed roof, non-historic hanging lamp, and aluminum gutters and drainpipes; non-original paneled wood-and-glass door (covered with an aluminum storm door) at the main entryway, set in the historic molded surround; projecting, three window angled bay with a central, non-historic picture window; angled bay on the south side of the second-story topped by a prominent bracketed hood; rectilinear bay at the north side of the second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting stone sills and non-historic synthetic sliding sash at the basement windows; first-story oriel on brackets with stained-glass sash, overhanging hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, through-the-wall air conditioners; and aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wraparound porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade. *Rear Façade:* Not visible; obscured by vegetation and neighboring houses. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle covered gable on scrolled brackets; angular dormer on the south side of the east slope with an asphalt-shingle-covered, overhanging hip roof; gabled dormer on the north side of the east slope with an asphalt-shingle-covered roof; corbelled brick chimney on the north slope. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Queen Anne style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's turreted roofs and multitude of projecting bays are characteristic of the Queen Anne style. An historic photograph of the house shows additional Queen Anne-style elements such as diamond-pane sash, screened gables, and bracketed eaves. The house's facades were simplified and clad in synthetic materials in the mid-twentieth century. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of

Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

670-674 East 17th Street (a/k/a 29-39 Irvington Place)

Block/Lot: 5237/109

See: 29-39 Irvington Place

EAST 17TH STREET, 682 to 706 (West Side between Irvington Place and DeKoven Court)

684 East 17th Street (a/k/a 682-684 East 17th Street and 30-40 Irvington Place)

Block/Lot: 5837/134

Date: c.1906 (NB 2824-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete-block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot facing Irvington Place.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting angled bays on the main and south facades, and one-story extensions at the north and rear facades. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic story; full-width, possibly restored front porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation with rectangular fenestration filled with wood-and-glass hoppers, non-original brick stoop and sidewalls with wrought-iron railings, wood deck, non-original fluted wood columns, possibly restored wood railings, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination hip/shed roof; non-original paneled wood door with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic wall lamps; molded window surrounds with the lintels incorporated into a full-width wood band (including the door lintel); historic one-over-one wood sash; concave, wood-shingle-covered hood on curved brackets above the attic-story windows, which are filled with historic eight-over-one wood sash; aluminum drainpipes; alarm box. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement including two one-story extensions (of differing dimensions) with asphalt-shingle-covered shed roofs; grouped fenestration at the first story, including non-historic picture window; similar to the main façade; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the first story; historic one-over-one wood sash at the second story; historic eight-over-one wood sash at the attic; security lamps; through-the-wall air conditioners. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; full-height angled bay; with flared, wood-shingle-covered surfaces above the first and second stories; rectilinear oriel with historic fixed, stained-glass sash at the level of the interior stairwell; similar to the main façade; security lamps. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; one-story extension with secondary entryway (filled with non-historic metal-and-glass door), through-the-wall air conditioner, and overhanging roof with a molded crown; non-historic wood deck; canvas awning; similar to the main façade; non-historic hopper windows at the south bay at the second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables

with bracketed overhangs and eave returns at the rear; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage*: Covered with cement stucco and painted; non-historic paneled metal roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; security lamps; historic six-over-six wood sash on the east façade.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bay topped by a closed pediment and its prominent roof gable are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage, facing Irvington Place, was constructed by 1910 and 1929. Although the front porch was initially redesigned in the Arts & Crafts style and partially enclosed in 1919 (ALT 10689-1919; architect: Slee & Bryson; owner: D.& W. Construction Company), and altered once again using a classical vocabulary later in the twentieth century, the overall house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

690 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5837/136

Date: c.1903 (NB 2264-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick (altered from the original clapboards and wood shingle cladding) on the main north and south façade; cement stucco (painted) on the upper stories of the west facade; possibly concrete-block foundation, now covered with brick.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the rear of the lot, built in c.1940 (NB 1625-1940); architect: Max Hirsh; owner: Marion E. Avrutis).

Description

General: Square plan with a projecting angular bay on the south façade, and two shallow, one-story rear extensions. *Main Façade*: Three bays at the first story; two bays, consisting of angular, three-window oriels, at the second story; non-historic, full-width front porch with brick foundation and columns, mesh vents in the base, concrete steps, wrought-iron railings, coved ceiling, ceiling lamps, molded crown, and flat roof; non-original paneled wood-and-glass door at the main entryway with an elaborate molded surround, featuring fluted pilasters, molded capitals, and carved frieze; non-historic synthetic bowed casements at the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the second story; alarm box. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement;

security bars at the basement fenestration; wrought-iron window grilles at the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; exposed valve; through-the-wall air conditioners at the first and second stories; HVAC vent; aluminum drainpipes *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; rectilinear bay with an overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered roof at the first story front; full-height angled bay toward the rear; wrought-iron grilles at the first story windows; through-the-wall air conditioner; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: One-story brick extensions with molded crowns; three bays at the second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash covered with wrought-iron security bars; aluminum drainpipes. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered hip with wide overhangs; aluminum-enclosed soffits; aluminum gutters; two-bay dormers on the main, north, west, and south slopes with overhanging, asphalt shingle-covered-roofs and aluminum-enclosed soffits. *Garage*: One Bay; covered with cement stucco; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes; security lamp.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The buildings full-width front porch, projecting bays, and overhanging hip roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in c.1940 by then-owner Marion E. Avrutis. By the mid-1980s, the buildings facades had been simplified and faced with a brick veneer and the front porch had been rebuilt in brick.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new building (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

694 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 5837/139

Date: c.1906 (NB 70-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story (and the second story of the main façade) and wood shingles at the second and attic stories of the north and south facades (and at the attic story of the main façade); rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted).

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; curving flagstone walkway.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block (painted) garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the rear of the lot.

Description

General: L-shaped plan with an angled bay on the main façade and a two-story rear extension.

Main Façade: Four bays at the first and second story (including two angled blank bays); one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic; non-historic concrete deck and steps with wrought-iron railings; non-original paneled wood and glass door with a molded at the main entryway; non-

historic wall lamp; angled bay at the first story with paired, non-original six-over-one wood sash with wide surrounds at the center and an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; alarm box; historic one-over-one wood sash at the second story; historic six over-one wood sash flanked by historic four-over-one wood sash topped by a closed and denticulated pediment at the attic story. *North Façade*: Multi-pane wood hoppers, metal bars and projecting sills at the basement fenestration; angular oriels at the first and second stories; rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stairwell; secondary entryway at ground level with protective aluminum door and non-historic wall lamp; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roofs at the first-story and stair oriels; historic stained-glass fixed sash at the first story oriel; historic one-over-one wood sash; aluminum drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; non-historic synthetic casements near the rear. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; second-story oriel; chamfered corners at the rear; projecting, rough-faced concrete block and brick chimney (painted); similar to the north façade; through-the-wall air conditioners at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Matching, two-story extension with grouped fenestration and an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; two bays at the attic; non-historic wood deck. *Roof*: Intersecting and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrels with flaring eaves; slatted soffits; gambrelled dormers with asphalt-shingle-covered roofs with eave returns and round-arch fenestration filled with historic one-over-one wood sash; historic stained-glass sash at the south dormer; corbelled brick chimney penetrating the south dormer. *Garage*: One wide bay; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up door; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's flared gambrel roofs, projecting bays, and attic pediment are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1929. The height of the rear extension was increased in 1921 (ALT 1333-1921; architect: Edward Pautch; owner: Thomas W. O'Brien). Although the original wrap-around front porch was removed and replaced with a simpler entry terrace and a new entryway was installed sometime between 1940 and the mid-1980s, the rest of the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

700 East 17th Street (a/k/a 700-706 East 17th Street and 69-79 DeKoven Court)
Block/Lot: 5837/142

Date: c.1903 (NB 2265-1903)
Architect: Benjamin Driesler
Developer: John R. Corbin Co.
Type: Freestanding house
Style: Queen Anne with alterations
Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood or synthetic shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Description

General: Irregular footprint with an angular projecting bay at the first story of the main façade, an angular two-story bay at the south facade, a semi-circular tower at the south east corner, and a square tower at the rear; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including the corner tower; historic, full-width wraparound porch with a shingled foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, shingled columns, historic wood steps and railings, Tuscan columns at the steps, segmental arches lined with wood shingles, slatted ceiling, historic brass lamp, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination hip/gable roof with brackets, eave returns and a molded crown; angled bay at the first story; main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass door with cross-bracing and geometrical panes; original second-story fenestration sealed with wood shingles; paired fenestration at the attic story; non-historic synthetic casements; alarm box; through-the wall air conditioner. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; non-historic synthetic sash at the basement; first-story corner oriel on brackets with stained-glass sash, molded surround, and concave, wood-shingle-covered hood; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic paneled aluminum-and-glass door and historic brass overhead lamp; smooth wood water table; stained glass sash at the level of the interior stair; second-story fenestration reduced in size; non-historic synthetic casements; through-the-wall air conditioner; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduits. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; including the corner tower; wraparound porch continues for four angled bays; rectilinear, first-story oriel with stained-glass sash; similar to the north façade; through-the-wall air conditioners at the second story and the tower. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including one-story extension; non-historic wood deck; non-historic synthetic sliding doors and overhead lamp at the extension; similar to the north façade. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with bracketed overhangs and eave returns; tower turret with surmounting finial intersects the south slope; slatted soffits; squat tower with overhanging hip roof and paired fenestration filled with non-historic synthetic casements near the southwest corner; brick chimney covered with a bituminous coating.

History

This wood frame, Queen Anne style house with alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's corner turret, variously-shaped oriels, patterned wood shingles, and angular, wrap-around front porch with segmental arches are characteristics of the Queen Anne Style. The house has experienced numerous of window alterations since the mid-1980s, and was currently being resided with either wood or synthetic shingles in March 2008.

Significant References

LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

EAST 17TH STREET, 712 to 738 (West Side between DeKoven Court and Glenwood Road)

712 East 17th Street (a/k/a 712-720 East 17th Street and 70-80 DeKoven Court)

Block/Lot: 5837/212

Date: c.1903 (NB 2257-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asbestos shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation, stuccoed and painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree on the East 17th Street side; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage at the back of the lot, facing DeKoven Court, built in c.1912 (NB 6870-1912; architect: Tobias Goldstone; owner: Max Rosenberg).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north, and south facades. *Main Façade (facing East 17th Street):* Irregular bay arrangement; non-historic wraparound porch with a concrete block foundation (painted), brick steps, wrought-iron railings, wood deck, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron hanging lamp, molded crown, steel lolly columns, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors covered with wood storm doors at the main entryway; full-height, angular bay on the south side; offset, angular bays on the north side; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash; through-the-wall air conditioners at the second story. *North Façade (facing DeKoven Court):* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; louvered sash at the basement; rectilinear first-story bay/oriel with grouped fenestration consisting of historic wood double-hung sash with diamond-pane uppers, molded surrounds, and lintels incorporated into a continuous band; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash and casements; window lintels incorporated into a continuous band; security lamps; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Obscured by trees and bushes. *Rear Façade:* One bay at the first story; two bays at the second story; non-original brick and concrete stoop; secondary entryway covered with a wood storm door; and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with a molded crown; continuous banding at the first and second stories (incorporating the window lintels at the second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; HVAC; security lamp. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with flared eaves; wide, three-bay dormers on the east (main) and north slopes, featuring projecting and bracketed, central bays with surmounting tympani containing sunbursts and dentils, fluted pilasters, and overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered hip roofs with flared eaves; one-bay hipped dormer with flared eaves and asphalt-shingle-covered roof on the west and south slopes; two corbelled brick chimneys, painted. *Garage (facing DeKoven Court):* Non-historic, paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; historic multi-pane wood casements on the east and the west facades.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1903 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, flared hip roof, and elaborate dormer with a sunburst-filled tympanum are

characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by architect Tobias Goldstone and built in c.1912 for then owner Max Rosenberg. The house's facades were simplified in the mid-twentieth century, during which the original porch was replaced and numerous window alterations occurred.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

718 East 17th Street (a/k/a 718-726 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5837/215

Date: c.1905 (NB 2030-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete-block garage, built in the mid-to-late twentieth century, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with angular projecting bays on the east (main) and the south facades, and a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories, including a three-bays angular projection at the first story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic story; historic, full-width wraparound porch with concrete block foundation (painted), non-original brick steps, non-historic wrought-iron side railings, wood deck, Tuscan columns, wood deck railings, aluminum ceiling, non-original hanging lamp, boxed-in crown, closed gambrel above the steps, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof, and aluminum drainpipes; non-original paneled wood-and-glass door with a fluted surround at the main entryway; wrought-iron window grilles at the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; attic fenestration recessed behind curved jambs clad with synthetic siding. *North Façade (partially obscured by vegetation):* Irregular bay arrangement; angled oriel at the second story; rectilinear oriel on brackets at the level of the interior stair; secondary entryway at ground level; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; wrought-iron window grilles at the second story. *South Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north facade; two-story angular bay; second-story oriel; wrought-iron window grilles at the first story; through-the-wall air conditioners. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrel with flared eaves; box-in soffits; asphalt-shingle-covered, gambrelled dormers with eave returns on the north and the south slopes; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1905 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-

around porch, projecting bays, and flared gambrel roofs are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime in the mid-to-late twentieth century. The house's facades were simplified and covered with synthetic siding in the mid-twentieth century, at which time the original wood porch steps were replaced with a brick stoop. The façades appear to have been resided again later in the twentieth century.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

728-738 East 17th Street (a/k/a 1675 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 5237/218

See: 1675 Glenwood Road

EAST 17th STREET, 739 to 833 (East Side between Glenwood Road and Avenue H)

739-749 East 17th Street (a/k/a 1704 Glenwood Road and 1702-1706 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 6692/45

See: 1704 Glenwood Road

753 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/42

Date: c. 1906 (NB 752-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and asphalt shingles; concrete foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walk, sidewalk and driveway; lamp post by stoop; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north and south facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first and second stories and one bay at third story in gable end; non-historic wood stoop and picket railing; non-historic full-width wrap-around concrete porch with picket railing and fluted columns, and shed roof with decorative wood detail in cornice; brick at the first story, angled bay with three windows at north end, angled bay with two windows at southwest end and entrance door in middle; windows at first story appear to have been altered by dropping the sills; non-historic wood and beveled glass door; two angled bays with three windows each at second floor with alarm in between; asphalt shingles at

second and third stories; triple window at third story in gable end with decorative design with scrolls and torch above; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds. *North Façade*: Brick at first story, asphalt shingles at second and third stories; angled oriel at first story with shed roof and one visible window; three windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *South Façade*: Brick at first story, asphalt shingles at second and third stories; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angled bay at first and second stories at rear of façade with one visible window at first story and two windows at second story; one window at first story beneath wrap-around porch roof; two windows between first and second stories; two windows at second story, one of which has historic stained-glass; paired window at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe at second story above wrap-around porch. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Brick at first story; appears to have stucco at the second story; door and window at first story; light fixture above the door; one window at second story; two-story rear yard extension with two windows (one has stained glass) at second story. *Roof*: Front-facing, closed gable roof; asphalt shingles; gable dormers at north and south slopes with two windows each; closed gable dormer with two windows at east (rear) slope; metal pole at roof above cornice at east (rear) slope; two satellite dishes at south slope; brick chimney at center of roof; antennae. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage with asphalt-shingled hipped roof; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Alterations were made c. 1911 (ALT 3183-1911; architect: D.A. Lucas; owner: William D. Merlin) consisting of enclosing the two-story rear balcony and erecting a new veranda over the rear exit. The building has been re-clad, the stoop, porch, entrance door and most of the windows have been replaced, and window openings at the first story of the main façade appear to have been altered.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic records c. 1939 and c. 1988.

759 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/39

Date: c. 1906 (NB 980-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with iron spot brick and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, sidewalk and driveway; wood fence at rear yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first story and four bays at second and third stories; non-historic brick and stone stoop with metal railings; non-historic full-width stone front porch with brick piers, round half-columns and metal railing and gate, flared eave of side-facing gambrel forms the porch roof; porch foundation openings with lattice wood panels; brick at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; angled bay with three windows at north end, non-historic wood-and-glass door with sidelight in center bay and two windows at southern-most bays; brick notching at northwest corner and at the angled-bays on the main and south facades; second story surmounted by front-facing gambrel with flared eaves at the third story; drainpipes at either end of intersecting gambrel at the second floor; alarm box at second floor; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds (except the windows underneath the porch do not have aluminum-clad surrounds); light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Brick foundation and first story with wood shingles at eastern-most bay at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; shingles flared with wood banding below between the first and second stories; irregular fenestration with four windows at first story and three windows at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe; through-the-wall metal box and metal vent at first story; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *South Façade:* Brick foundation and first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; shingles flared with wood banding below between the first and second stories; irregular fenestration; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with notched brick corners and asphalt-shingled roof and one visible window at the basement with plywood infill; two visible windows at first story and one visible window at second story, window facing south at the first story appears to have stained-glass transom; triple small windows at first story and two windows at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe at end of porch; one through-the-wall air conditioner at each of the three stories. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two visible doors and porch at first story; light fixture by porch door; one window at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe. *Roof:* Intersecting gambrels with flared eaves and cornice returns; asphalt shingles; gable dormer at east (rear) slope that bisects the gambrel roof with return cornices, one window at third story, and one window at second story with a railing at second story; flat dormer at east (rear) slope with two windows; center brick chimney at east (rear) slope; antennae.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and intersecting, overhanging gambrel roof with flared eaves are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The stoop, entrance door and most of the windows have been replaced, but the house is largely intact. The porch had been enclosed by 1939 but was opened sometime after 1988.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic records c. 1939 and c. 1988.

765 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/36

Date: c. 1906 (NB 1166-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; concrete and slate driveway; lamp post by stoop; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Garage at back of the lot.

Description

General: Irregular plan with a tower at northwest corner, projecting bays at the north and south facades, and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story, four bays at the second and third stories; non-historic brick stoop with metal railing; brick at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; brick wrap-around front porch with angled columns having horizontal scroll capitals, crisscross design wood railing and non-historic metal gate; porch foundation openings with probably non-historic heart-shaped design wood panels; historic wood-and-glass double doors with metal-and-glass storm door; three-story angled tower at northwest corner with notched brick corners at basement and first story and wood shingles at second and third stories with flared shingles above wood banding between the first and second stories, wood-shingled-covered brackets underneath the roof, one basement window with flared brick solidier lintel and metal grille, three windows at each of the first, second and third stories of the tower, small stained-glass window at second story center; blind ogee-shaped window lintels at third story; southern-most window at first story in angled corner with notched brick; non-historic synthetic windows; intercom by door; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; alarm box at second story; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and wood shingles at second story; two basement windows with flared brick solidier lintels; secondary entrance door and one window at first story; two windows at the second story; angled oriel at second story of the rear of the façade with one visible window; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; light fixture and metal box near door; through-the-wall air conditioners at the first and third stories of the corner tower; one-story wood-clad rear yard extension with shed roof. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and wood shingles at second story; angled bay at first and second stories with one basement window with flared brick solidier lintel and metal grille, three windows at the first story (window facing south appears to have stained glass) and two windows at the second story, shed roof between the first and second stories of the bay and notched brick at first story; two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; satellite dish at second story. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one visible window and one through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; balcony with railing and door to balcony at second story; angled bay with two window openings (one window opening has an air conditioner) at second story. *Roof:* Irregular roofline with asphalt shingles; hipped roof with overhanging eaves; window with blind triangular lintel in front-facing wood-shingled-covered gable at the main slope, wood-shingle-covered overhanging gable dormers with two windows at north and south slopes; conical roof at tower with overhanging flared eaves; closed clipped gable dormer with two windows at east (rear) slope; brick chimney at center of roof. *Garage:* One-story brick garage with hipped red clay tiled roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The angled porch columns and the brackets under overhanging eaves are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the projecting bays are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is largely intact except that the stoop and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

771 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/7501 (historic lot 33)

Date: c. 1906 (NB 716-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps; concrete sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south façade and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories; non-historic brick stoop and metal railing; angled bays with three windows at first and second stories; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters and denticulated cornice; full-width brick front porch with historic round Ionic columns, balustraded railing and shed roof; porch foundation openings with lattice wood panels; wide, paneled frieze with large paired, angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves; non-historic metal mesh installed above the brackets; non-historic synthetic windows; satellite dish at second story; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; four windows and secondary entrance door at first story; five windows at second story; alarm box at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; wide, paneled frieze with large paired, angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves; non-historic metal mesh installed above the brackets; drainpipe; one-story stucco-covered rear yard extension with paired window and metal rooftop railing; light fixture at first story; alarm box at second story. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; angled bay at first and second stories with one visible window at first story and two visible windows at second story (window facing south appears to have stained glass); paired windows at the first story; one single and paired windows at the second story; non-historic synthetic windows; wide, paneled frieze with large paired, angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves; non-historic metal mesh installed above the brackets; non-historic wood deck at rear yard; drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with rooftop railing; three visible windows at first story; window and door at second story; two drainpipes. *Roof:* Pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves supported by large paired angular brackets; asphalt shingles; hipped dormers with

overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and triple windows at the main and south slopes; two hipped dormers with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and paired window at the north slope; hipped dormer with triple window and exposed rafters at the east (rear) slope.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and large brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the angled bays and full-width porch are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house was altered to a two-family residence and a rear yard extension was constructed c. 1933 (ALT 4375-1939; architect: Joseph Levy, Jr.; owner: A. S. Elfenbein). The house is largely intact except that the stoop and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

777 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/30

Date: c. 1906 (NB 747-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps; concrete sidewalk; concrete driveway with low brick retaining walls; wood fence at north façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, south and north facades. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first and second stories; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; stucco at first and second floors and wood shingles at third story in gable end; historic wood-and-glass door with screen door in center bay; full-width wrap-around brick porch with stucco-covered arcade, wood picket railing and shed roof supported by stucco-covered brackets; porch foundation openings with lattice wood panels and concrete; two angled bays at first story, northern bay has three windows and southern corner bay has two windows; two angled bays with three windows each at second floor; triple windows with single-pane lower sash and smaller four-pane upper sash and blind arched lintels at third floor in front-facing gable; historic double-hung wood windows with storm windows; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; metal box by door. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; basement window with metal grille; angled oriel at first story with one visible window and shed roof; air conditioner at oriel facing east; three windows at second story; stucco at first and second stories; one-story stucco-covered rear yard addition with flat roof visible; two drainpipes; light fixture installed at oriel; secondary entrance door with brick

steps and metal railings at rear of the façade. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; angled bay at first and second stories with three windows at first story (south facing window appears to have stained glass) and one visible window at second story; one stained-glass window at the first and second stories; stucco at first and second stories; two metal boxes at second story. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one visible first story window; window and door at second story; two windows and a vent at the third story in the gable end. *Roof*: Front-facing closed gable with asphalt shingles; wood-shingled-covered gable dormers at north and south slopes; dormer at south slope has paired window and a through-the-wall vent; dormer at north slope has two windows, a through-the-wall vent and three metal brackets; brick chimney at center of roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The stoop has been replaced and the first and second stories have been re-clad with stucco. The stucco alteration to porch appears to have been done prior to 1939. Although there are two new building applications (NB 5417-1912 and NB 5866-1912; architect: Hildege Ducharme; owner: C. Wilden) for a garage, there does not appear to be a garage on the lot at the present time.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (October 5, 1912), 643; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

783 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/27

Date: c. 1906 (NB 798-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps and metal railings; concrete sidewalk and driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades. *Main Façade*: Four bays at first story, five bays at second story and four bays at third story; appears to be non-historic aluminum siding at the first story; historic wood shingles at the second and third stories; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; non-historic full-width wrap-around brick porch with brick piers, metal railings and gate and shed roof; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; possibly non-original wood-and-glass door flanked by fluted pilasters in northern-most bay and triple window at southern bays; alarm box at second story; angled bay with three windows at northern

end; angled corner bay with two windows (and one window facing south) at southern end; angled bay with four windows at third story in gable end; wood double-hung and non-historic synthetic windows with storm windows at first and second stories; one-over-one double hung wood windows at the third story; wood shingled soffit between the angled bays at the second story. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; four basement windows; four windows and secondary entrance door at first story; two windows at second story; light fixture above the door; wood double-hung and non-historic synthetic windows; appears to be non-historic aluminum siding at first story; historic wood shingles at second story; two drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; angled bay at southwest corner of the second story; angled corner bay at first and second stories at rear of façade with one visible stained-glass window at first story and two windows at the second story; brick at partially enclosed porch and wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second floor; wood double-hung and non-historic synthetic windows; one drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; three visible windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end. *Roof*: Front-facing, closed gable roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters; aluminum-clad soffits; wood-shingled-covered overhanging, closed gable dormers with exposed rafters and three double-hung wood windows at north and south slopes; two non-historic metal brackets at south slope above the dormer. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; light fixture above door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The first story has been re-clad with aluminum siding, the stoop, porch and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

789 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/24

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2943-1905)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps and metal railing; concrete driveway and sidewalk; deck at rear yard with steps visible at north façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a tower at northwest corner and projecting bays at the southwest corner and south façade. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story, four bays at the second story and one bay at third story; non-historic aluminum siding; concrete and brick stoop with metal railings; wrap-around brick porch with angled columns, wood railing with cross design and flat roof; historic wood-and-glass door flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice; two-story and basement angled tower at northwest corner with one window at basement, three windows at each story, conical roof with overhanging eaves, brick with notched corners at basement; angled bay at southwest corner with two windows (and one window at the south façade); one triple window at the second story; one paired window at the third story in the front-facing gable end; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; drainpipe; two metal boxes below second floor corner window at the tower. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; triple window and secondary entrance door at first story and three windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe; two air conditioner units in the side yard. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; wrap-around porch continues for one bay; one basement window; angled corner bay underneath porch roof; angled bay at the first and second stories on brick piers at the rear of the façade with two visible windows (one has stained glass) at the first floor and one visible window at the second floor, first story of bay projects farther than second story; one window at second story; brick steps at southeast end of porch; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; through-the-wall vent at basement; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; paired window with segmental arched transom at first story; one visible window at second story; paired window at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture with exposed conduit and alarm box between first and second stories. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles; front-facing gable end with asphalt shingles and a short horizontal overhang at the southwest corner; conical roof at tower with flared eaves, asphalt shingles and round finial; overhanging gable dormers with asphalt shingles and paired windows at north and south slopes; second, smaller overhanging gable dormer at north slope with one window; brick chimney at center of roof; aluminum-clad soffits; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car stucco-covered garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors; two light fixtures above doors.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The original cost of this house was estimated to be \$6,000. The angled porch columns are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The stoop and most of the windows have been replaced and the house has been re-clad with aluminum siding.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (September 30, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

799 East 17th Street (a/k/a 793-799 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/21

Date: 1909-10 (NB 7565-1909)

Architect: Alois Weinmuller

Original owner: Alois Weinmuller

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by aluminum siding and stucco; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps; concrete driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on site: Garage at back of lot in southeast corner of lot.

Description

General: Irregular plan with projecting bays at the main, south and north facades, and a one-story rear yard addition. *Main Façade:* Two bays at first story, three bays at second story; concrete stoop with painted rough-faced concrete cheek walls; non-historic aluminum siding at first and second stories; full-width wrap-around painted rough-faced concrete block porch with historic wood picket railing, square columns on rough-faced concrete block piers and shed roof with consoles; porch roof does not wrap-around to south façade although the porch does, it appears that there was a trellis over this portion of the porch in 1939; historic wood-and-glass door flanked by fluted pilasters; projecting rectangular bay with triple window at first story; four windows at second story; consoles between second story and front facing intersecting gable; front facing gable pediment with brackets and fake half-timbering at center of porch; porch roof projects to north over driveway forming a carport; multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds at first story; light installed in porch ceiling; metal box by entrance door; two drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; porch roof projects over driveway forming a carport; carport roof terminates in a gable pediment with fake half-timbering and is supported by non-historic metal posts; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation; two basement windows; non-historic aluminum siding; projecting rectangular oriel with two stained-glass windows and stained-glass transoms at first story beneath the carport; five stained-glass windows at full-height projecting rectangular bay; one-story rear yard extension with one window, aluminum siding, flat roof and rooftop railing; brick chimney; drainpipe. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation; porch without roof extends beyond main façade at south; brick chimney; two stained-glass windows and one triple window at first story, three stained-glass windows at second story; angled bay at first and second story at rear of the façade with three visible windows at first story and four windows at the second story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one visible window at first story; one visible paired window and door at second story; two windows at third story; one-story rear yard extension with rooftop railing; light fixture at cornice of extension; fire stairs. *Roof:* Side-facing gable; asphalt shingles; intersecting gable with paired windows and a gable dormer with one window at main slope; two windows at third story in gable end and smaller projecting gable terminating the full-height rectangular bay with one window at north slope; two windows at third story in gable end at south slope; gables and dormer with stucco and wood fake half-timbering; overhanging eaves on gables with brackets near the gable ends; overhanging eaves on dormer; bargeboard and exposed rafters at dormer and gable roof on main slope; overhanging conical roof with exposed rafters

terminating the angled bay at the south slope; wood double-hung windows. *Garage:* Rough-faced concrete block garage at southeast corner of lot; pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed and built by Alois Weinmuller in 1909-10 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch, stucco facade, mock half-timbering and intersecting, overhanging gable roof with bargeboard and brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. Most of the windows have been replaced and the house has been re-clad with aluminum siding at the first and second stories. The carport roof was supported by square columns on rough-faced concrete block piers in 1939.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

803 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/18

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2944-1905)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by asphalt shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps; concrete driveway and sidewalk; wood picket fence at north façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1912 (NB 3397-1912; architect: Seth Cutting; owner: Stephen Norman; or NB 2928-1912; architect: Adelson and Feinberg; owner: Stephen Norman); enlarged c. 1958 (ALT 2901-1958; architect: Donald A. Brown; owner: Aldo Scorz).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, south and north facades. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first and second stories and one bay at third story; non-historic brick stoop; full-width wrap-around concrete porch with historic round Tuscan columns, wood lattice railing, and shed roof with triangular pediment at center; non-historic asphalt shingles; angled bay with three windows at north end, probably non-original wood-and-glass door flanked by fluted pilasters and denticulated cornice in an extended vestibule at center and angled bay with two windows at south end of first story; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; triple window with broken pediment and finial at third story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two light fixtures by entrance door; ceiling fan installed in porch ceiling; through-the-wall air conditioner installed at third story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two basement windows; angled oriel at first story with one visible window; paired window at first story; two windows at second story; non-historic asphalt shingles; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; three metal vents and light fixture at first story; metal vent at basement; metal vent at second story. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; secondary entrance door; glass block window between first and second stories; two windows at second story (one has

stained glass); angled round bay at basement, first and second stories with one basement window and three windows facing west and two windows facing east at the first and second stories; non-historic asphalt shingles; steps at southeast end of porch; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with two windows and vent at second story and one window at second story facing south; paired window, door with shed hood and through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; two windows at third story in gable end. *Roof*: Front-facing, closed gable roof with overhanging eaves and two angular brackets; asphalt shingles; gable dormers with paired windows at south and north slopes; brick chimney at center; vent at north slope dormer; antennae; two satellite dishes at roof of south façade round bay. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage with asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof; modern garage door; light fixture; twelve-over-one window at east (rear) façade.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Bay windows were installed in the front c. 1910 (ALT 2709-1910; architect: A. White Pierce; owner: Charles F. Ackerson). Owner Charles F. Ackerson worked for the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company. The rear garage was built c. 1912 by then-owner Stephen Norman. The house has been re-clad, and the stoop and most of the windows have been replaced

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (May 18, 1912), 1067; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; *Uppington's General Directory of Brooklyn 1909* (Brooklyn: George Uppington); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

809 East 17th Street (a/k/a 807-809 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/15

Date: c. 1910 (NB 566-1910)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Original owner: Charles Huffschtmidt

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with painted stucco; stucco covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot built c. 1910 (NB 567-1910; architect: Slee and Bryson; owner: Charles Huffschtmidt).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting wing at main façade. *Main Façade*: Four bays at first story, one bay at second and third stories; painted stucco finish; painted concrete stoop with stucco-covered cheek walls and metal railings; full-width wrap-around stucco-covered porch with

historic round Tuscan columns and stucco-covered piers, wood cross-design railing and shed roof with red clay tiles; one and one-half story projecting wing at southern end of porch with front-facing gable roof supported by stucco-covered piers and round Tuscan columns, diamond-shaped red clay tile design at pediment; window at north end, historic wood-and-glass door with storm door in eared surround at center in rectangular projecting bay, quadruple window and a single recessed window at south end of first story; triple window at second story with diamond-shaped red clay tile design on either side; paired window and fake half-timbering at third story in gable end; historic six-over-one double-hung wood windows; drainpipe; alarm box at third story in gable end. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; painted stucco finish; seven basement windows, five with metal grilles; historic wood-and-glass secondary entrance door and three windows (one has stained glass) at first story; two windows (one has stained glass) between first and second stories; four windows at second story; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows; wood brackets above entrance door; rear porch with stucco-covered pier and wood lattice railing at first story below second story; two drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; painted stucco finish; porch wraps around south façade; two windows, one on each side of the chimney, and a historic wood-and-glass door on the return wall at the first floor underneath porch roof; quadruple window at rear of first story; historic six-over-one double-hung wood windows; drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; two windows at the second story and one window at the third story in the northern, smaller gable end; one window at the second story and one window at the third story in southern, larger gable end; multi-pane-over-one wood windows. *Roof*: Gables with exposed rafters, square consoles and red clay tiles; front-facing gable over main part of the house; smaller, projecting front-facing gable over southern portion of porch extending the length of the house at the south slope; shed dormer at rear of south slope with two windows; gable dormer at center of south slope with brick chimney, one window on either side of chimney and exposed rafters; shed dormer with one window at north slope; two brick chimneys with arched-headed chimney caps and red-clay-covered gable roof; red clay decorative finials at peaks of the two front-facing gables and chimney; antennae. *Garage*: One-story, one-car, painted stucco-covered garage; gable roof with red clay tiles; fake half-timbering in the pediment; historic wood-and-glass garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1910 by Charles Huffschmidt at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The full-width wrap-around porch, stucco with mock half-timbering, multi-pane double-hung wood windows and intersecting gable roof are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (February 12, 1910), 177; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

817 East 17th Street (a/k/a 813-817 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/12

Date: c. 1905 (NB 3149-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by painted synthetic panels; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick front walkway that continues between sidewalk and curb; concrete walkway at north lot line; concrete sidewalk; concrete driveway with unpaved strip at center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Carport at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north and south facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first and second stories; brick stoop with brick cheek walls and metal railing; full-width brick porch with brick piers and shed roof; non-historic painted synthetic panels at the first and second stories; angled-bays with three windows at the north end, historic wood-and-glass double doors with pilasters and denticulated cornice at the center bay and two windows at the south end; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows and non-historic synthetic windows; mailbox and door bell installed at pilasters by entrance door; light fixture installed at ceiling of the porch; two alarm boxes underneath porch roof; utility meter installed at porch brick pier. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic painted synthetic panels at the first and second stories; two basement windows; angled bay at first story with visible quadruple wood casement windows; triple casement windows at first story; angled oriel at second story with one visible window; one-story rear yard extension with flat roof; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic painted synthetic panels at the first and second stories; two basement windows; one visible window at first story and one visible window at second story; angled bay at first and second stories with two windows at the second story; one-story rear yard extension with arch-headed window underneath second story roof overhang; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with two visible windows; three windows at second story (center one appears to have stained glass). *Roof:* Hipped roof with asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; hipped dormers at main, south and north slopes with non-historic painted synthetic panels and two windows each; hipped dormer with one window at east (rear) slope; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; brick chimney; antennae. *Carport:* Plastic roof supported by wood posts.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The original cost of this house was estimated to be \$5,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The stoop, porch and most of the windows have been replaced and the building has been re-clad with synthetic panels that have peeling paint.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new building (NB) file; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (October 14, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

825 East 17th Street (a/k/a 821-825 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/9

Date: c. 1906 (NB 2427-1906)

Architect: J. H. Daverman and Son

Original owner: Mary Smith

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete and paver driveway; paver tile front walkway; wood picket fence with gate at main, north and south facades; wood lattice garbage can enclosure at northern end of porch; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, south and north facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first story and four bays at second story; concrete stoop with metal railings; full-width rough-faced concrete block front porch with Tuscan columns, high wood railing consisting of curved pickets with non-historic lattice design above, and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; center of porch and the stoop project; stucco-covered façade; small window at northern end, historic wood-and-glass double doors with pilasters and denticulated cornice at center, and triple window with stained-glass transoms at southern end of first story; angled-bay with four windows and Palladian window with arch-headed stained-glass transom over center window at second story; historic wood and non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture installed at porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered; two basement windows with grilles; angled oriel at second story with two visible windows with wood storm windows; two windows (one is arch-headed) at the first story and one window at the second story; historic wood and non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at basement; two drainpipes; alarm box at second story; two light fixtures, one at eastern end and one at western end of façade; one story stucco-covered rear yard extension. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered; basement window; angled bay at first and second stories with two visible windows at each story; one window at the first story and two windows at the second story; historic wood and non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; two drainpipes; one-story rear yard extension with one window and flat roof. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension; three second story windows (center one appears to have stained glass) outer windows have shutters; three light fixtures with exposed conduit underneath eave. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; hipped dormers with one window and stucco finish at main, south and north slopes; gable dormer with window above angled bay at south slope; hipped dormer with three windows at east (rear) slope; non-historic synthetic windows; pyramidal roof above angled bay at main slope; brick chimney at center; one satellite dish at rear dormer; round vents at south and east (rear) slopes. *Garage:* One-story, one-car stucco-covered garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by the architectural firm of J. H. Daverman and Son of Grand Rapids, Michigan and built c. 1906 by Mary Smith at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The carpenter was H. Smith and Son of St. James Place in Brooklyn. The building's full-width porch, projecting

bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch railings have been altered and some of the windows replaced, but the house is largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

831 East 17th Street (a/k/a 831-833 East 17th Street and 1701-1711 Avenue H)

Block/Lot: 6692/6

Date: c. 1906 (NB 2207-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements and alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; painted brick foundation; brick addition.

Notable site features: Brick front walkway; concrete walkway at south façade to side addition; concrete driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the rear façade facing Avenue H, built c. 1909 (architect: Charles Braun; owner: Fred L. Schofuss).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades and a one-story addition at south façade and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories; non-historic concrete stoop with brick and concrete cheek walls and metal hand rail; non-historic brick enclosed porch with three paired windows at south end; small brackets at porch roof; stucco at first and second stories; historic wood-and-glass double doors with pilasters and denticulated cornice at northern bay in unenclosed portion of the porch; single window and angled bay with three windows at second story; wide, paneled frieze with paired brackets underneath overhanging eaves; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture installed in unenclosed portion of porch. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco at first and second stories; secondary entrance door; two basement windows; single, double and triple windows at first story; three windows (at least two have stained glass) between first and second stories; three windows (one has stained glass) at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; wide, paneled frieze with paired brackets underneath overhanging eaves; one-story rear yard stucco-covered extension with triple window; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Non-historic one-story, angled brick addition with paired windows and shed roof attached to enclosed porch, with small brackets at roof, projecting wood consoles underneath windows; wood-and-glass entrance door with a flat, copper canopy, light fixture on either side of door, concrete steps with brick cheek walls and metal railings at western-most bay; stucco at the second story and two-story angled bay at the southeast corner of the façade; two windows at basement; two windows (one has stained glass) at the first story; two windows at the second story of the angled bay; three windows (one has stained glass) at the second story; wide, paneled frieze with paired brackets underneath overhanging eaves; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade:* Stucco at the first and second stories; wide, paneled frieze with paired brackets underneath overhanging eaves; one window at the first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; one-story stucco-covered addition between east façade and garage with basement window, and one stained-glass window at the first

story; drainpipe; light fixture at southeast corner. *Roof:* Pyramid roof with overhanging eaves supported by large paired angular brackets; asphalt shingles; hipped dormers with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and triple windows at south, east and west slopes; two hipped dormers with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and paired windows at north slope; chimney at east dormer; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car stucco-covered garage; hipped roof with exposed rafters and asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors; light fixture above garage doors; window at the east façade.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,500. The overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and large brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the angled bays and original full-width porch are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house was extended c. 1909 (ALT 2105-1909; architect: Charles Braun; owner: Fred L. Schofuss). The stoop, porch and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 28, 1906), 135; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

EAST 17th STREET, 740 to 764 (West Side between Glenwood Road and Waldorf Court)

740-748 East 17th Street (a/k/a 1676 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 6689/37

See: 1676 Glenwood Road

750 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6689/45

Date: c. 1906 (NB 92-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: J. R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete and stone paver front walkway with one step; concrete driveway and sidewalk; metal fence at north façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories; one bay at third

story in the gable end; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; low brick walls around planting areas on either side of stoop; non-historic full-width painted concrete porch with round pole support, metal railings and historic shed roof; historic pedimented gable portico attached to porch roof, supported by non-historic round poles above the stoop; angled bay at first story with three windows in altered masonry openings containing non-historic multi-pane sash; probably non-original wood door in northern-most bay with triangular transom and sidelights, flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice; four windows at second story; paired window at third story with wood surround containing pilasters, rectangular cornice and panels below the windows; triangular lintel above the third story windows has been removed; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; denticulated frieze below roof eaves; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; two light fixtures by door. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; angled bay at first story with one visible window; one window at first and second stories; angled oriel at second story with one visible window; rectangular oriel at second story with shed roof and one visible window; denticulated frieze below roof eaves; non-historic synthetic windows; one-story wood clapboard-covered rear yard extension with metal canopy above a roof deck; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; alarm box at rectangular oriel. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; one visible window at basement and first story; angled oriel at second story with one visible window; two windows at second story; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first and second stories; brick chimney; one-story rear yard extension with paired window; non-historic carport with shed roof and wood supports attached to first story; two drainpipes. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; wood-shingle-covered one-story rear yard extension with rooftop railing; metal canopy at second story above roof deck of the extension. *Roof*: Front facing, closed gable with slightly flared, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; wood shingled-covered gable dormers with one arch-headed window opening at the north and south slopes; non-historic synthetic windows; brick chimney at south slope dormer; brick chimney at north slope.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The stoop, porch base and windows have been replaced, the masonry window openings at the first story angled bay at the main façade have been enlarged and a triangular lintel has been removed from the third story window at the main façade.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (January 20, 1905), 75; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

758 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6689/47

Date: c. 1907 (NB 3252-1907)

Architect: Arthur R. Koch

Original owner: Henry C. Hintel

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps, driveway, curb at sidewalk and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Seven bays at first and second stories; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; brick stoop with metal railings; non-historic stucco-covered porch with stucco-covered posts and shed roof; two angled bays with three windows each flanking historic wood-and-glass double doors at first story; two angled bays with three windows at second story with arch-headed window at center; wood shingles in arch-headed pattern above center window; historic double-hung wood windows; two drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; wood panel between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; three basement windows; secondary entrance door at first story; four windows at first story; one window between first and second stories; one window at second story; two windows at third story; historic double-hung wood windows; one story rear yard extension with porch; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; wood panel between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; one visible basement window; angled bay at first and second stories terminating with gable roof at third story, two visible windows at first and second stories (windows facing south has stained glass) and one window at third story; one window at first and second stories; paired window at third story in gable end; historic wood windows; light fixtures at first and second stories of bay; thorough-the-wall air conditioner at rear of second story; drainpipe. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with rooftop railing; metal canopy at second story above roof deck of extension; windows with metal grilles at extension. *Roof:* Side-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; asphalt shingles; shed dormer at the main slope with battered side walls, non-historic aluminum siding and three windows; historic double-hung wood windows with storm windows. *Garage:* One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts and Crafts elements was designed by architect Arthur R. Koch and built c. 1907 by Henry C. Hintel at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the overhanging eaves with exposed

rafters are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The house is mostly intact except for the replacement of the stoop and alterations to the porch.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 21, 1907), 304; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

762 East 17th Street (a/k/a 762-764 East 17th Street and 69-79 Waldorf Court)

Block/Lot: 6689/49

Date: c. 1905-07 (NB 2590-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: J. R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Queen Anne elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco and asphalt shingles; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps, brick border and metal railings, concrete driveway and sidewalk; concrete curb around front and side yards; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades. *Main Façade:* Seven bays at first story; two bays at second story; non-historic stucco at first story and asphalt shingles at second and third stories; non-historic concrete stoop with metal railing; non-historic full-width wrap-around painted concrete porch with square columns, wood picket railing and gate and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; single window and non-historic wood-and-glass door at first story; triple window at northern end of first story in projecting extension with wood-and-glass door at return wall facing south; triple window at northern end of second story surmounted by an overhanging closed gable with an arch-headed window opening; rectangular bay at second story with six windows and shed roof that appears to have been an open porch; angled tower at the southeast corner with two windows at the first story, one window at the second story and three windows at the third story with a conical roof; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture and exposed conduit installed in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco at first story and asphalt shingles at second story; two basement windows; secondary entrance door and two windows at first story; three windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; light fixture and metal box above door. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco at first story and asphalt shingles at second and third stories; wrap-around porch continues for one bay; single window at basement, first and second stories; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one basement window, three windows (first story window facing south has stained glass) at first and second stories, surmounted by an overhanging closed gable with two arch-headed window opening at the third story; corner tower with one window at the first and second stories and two windows at the third story; two drainpipes; light fixture with exposed conduit at wrap-around porch cornice; flagpole holder on porch column; metal box at first story of corner tower underneath porch roof. *West (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco at first story and asphalt shingles at second story; three basement windows; six windows at first and second stories (one second story window at center has stained glass); non-historic synthetic

windows; two drainpipes. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; angled belvedere with synthetic windows and a conical roof at main slope; conical roof with overhanging slightly flared eaves at corner tower; overhanging closed gable dormer with cornice returns and one arch-headed window opening with a non-historic synthetic window at main slope; asphalt-shingle-covered gable dormer with cornice returns and two windows at north slope; asphalt-shingle-covered hipped dormers at south and west (rear) slopes with one window each; gable terminating the full height bay at the south façade; non-historic synthetic windows; center parged brick chimney; non-historic skylight at west slope. *Garage:* One-story, two-car painted stucco-covered garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors; basketball hoop and backboard on pole at front center of garage; window and drainpipe at east façade; window at west façade.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905-07 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$8,000. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the corner tower and belvedere are characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The house has been re-clad with stucco and asphalt shingles, the stoop and most of the windows have been replaced and the porch has been altered.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 2, 1905), 283; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

EAST 17th STREET, 774 to 800 (West Side between Waldorf Court and Wellington Court)

776 East 17th Street (a/k/a 774-778 East 17th Street and 80 Waldorf Court)

Block/Lot: 6690/40

Date: c. 1906-07 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: probably T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps; concrete driveway and sidewalk; low stone wall at north façade near sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1924 (NB 5963-1924; architect: George J. Lobenstein; owner: Marion G. Shannard).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades and a small one-story extension at the north façade and a one-story rear yard extension at the west façade.

Main Façade: Four bays at first story and six bays at second story; wood shingles; wood stoop with wood railings; full-width wrap-around brick porch with historic square columns, wood picket railing and shed roof, denticulated frieze beneath cornice; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice; single stained-glass windows on either side of door; rectangular bay at first story with triple window facing east and single windows facing north and south; two angled bays at second story with three windows each and denticulated frieze; one-over-one double-hung wood windows; three porch lights installed in porch ceiling; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angled bay with one visible window with metal grille in brick foundation that has notching at the corners and three visible windows (one facing north has stained glass) and denticulated frieze at first story; two windows underneath porch roof and two windows at rear of façade at first story; two angled oriels with three windows each at second story and denticulated frieze; two single windows at center of façade at second story; two recessed windows at third story in gable end with shingle-covered curved engaged post in between and curved return walls on either side; one-over-one double-hung wood windows; small one-story extension at rear of façade with door, shed roof and denticulated cornice; non-historic deck with brick base and wood fence at northwest corner with brick steps and iron railing; two drainpipes; one light fixture installed in porch ceiling; metal box installed beneath rear second story oriel. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; angled bay at first and second stories with one visible window at each story (second story window has stained glass); single windows at first and second stories to west and east of bay; two recessed windows at third story in gable end with shingle-covered curved engaged post in between and curved return walls on either side; six-over-six double-hung wood windows at first story; drainpipe. *West (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; wood-and-glass door with shed hood at first story; one-story rear yard extension with multi-pane wood windows and wood railing at roof; one wood-and-glass door and two windows at second story; one-over-one double-hung wood windows; light fixture installed at extension; drainpipe; alarm box at second story. *Roof:* Side-facing gable with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; wood shingle-covered shed dormer at main slope with three windows flanked by pilasters, eight-over-one double-hung wood windows, denticulated window lintels and frieze beneath the cornice; wood shingle-covered shed dormer at west (rear) slope with three windows flanked by pilasters and denticulated frieze beneath cornice; center brick chimney. *Garage:* One-story, one-car painted stucco-covered garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; weather vane at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1906-07 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Since Harry W. Ackerson, Vice President of T. B. Ackerson Construction Company, lived here in 1909, it was probably built by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1924 by then-owner Marion G. Shannard. This house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; *Upington's General Directory of Brooklyn 1909* (Brooklyn: George Upington, 1909); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

782 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6690/42

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2941-1905)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Queen Anne elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with two sets of steps; stone paver driveway; concrete sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades and a two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; eight bays at second story; one bay at third story in gable end; wood shingles; wood stoop with non-historic metal railings; full-width wrap-around porch with historic wood posts set on wood shingle-covered posts, wood picket railing and shed roof; wood shingled-covered triangular pediment at center of porch roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; angled bay with three windows at north end of first story; angled bay at southeast corner of first story with two windows and a third window facing south; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; angled turret at the second story southeast corner with two windows and third window facing south; triple windows with arch-headed lintels at third story in gable end; two wood shingled-brackets underneath eaves; non-historic synthetic windows; exposed conduit at first story; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; two angled oriels at first story, eastern oriel has one visible window and the western oriel has three visible windows; single stained-glass window at rear of first story; four windows at second story; angled bay at northwest corner of second story with three windows; two windows at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; fire escape at second and third story; rear porch. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; wrap-around porch continues for three bays; one window at first story southeast bay underneath porch roof; wood-and-glass double doors beneath porch roof; one visible window at second story of corner turret; one window at second story beneath rear gable; paired window between first and second stories appears to be stained-glass; paired window at third story in gable end; slate shards underneath the porch at the foundation and along driveway; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; light fixture by door. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with double doors; deck at second story of extension with wood railing and roof. *Roof:* Irregular roofline; intersecting gable roof; asphalt shingles; front-facing, closed gable with overhanging eaves; conical roof at turret with flared, overhanging eaves and weathervane; gable with two windows at north slope; closed gable with paired window at the front of the south slope; recessed, closed gable with no visible window at the rear of the south slope; center brick chimney; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Queen Anne elements was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The

estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The house's porch and brackets under the overhanging eaves are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the corner turret and arch-headed lintels are characteristic of the Queen Anne style. It was altered to a two-family residence in 1950. The house is intact except for the replacement of most windows and the metal railings at the stoop.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 30, 1905), 370; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, certificate of occupancy file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

800 East 17th Street (a/k/a 788-800 East 17th Street and 69-79 Wellington Court) Block/Lot: 6690/45

Date: 1936 (NB 2182-1936)

Architect: James J. Millman

Developer: Greenspan Homes, Inc.

Type: Apartment building

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 6 and basement

Materials: Red brick with cast stone, limestone and fieldstone details; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walk with steps and iron railing; iron fence on concrete curb around the perimeter of the building enclosing landscaped areas; concrete driveway at west (rear) façade; concrete sidewalk; concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north, south and west facades. *Main Façade:* Recessed center portion with four bays; north and south projecting wings with three bays each; randomly laid clicker bricks; Gothic-arched brick corbelling at northern half of south wing between fifth and sixth floors; two center windows in center portion have Gothic-arched blind brick lintels at the fourth story and eared stone lintels at the fifth story; three stone heraldic shields above the sixth story windows at the center portion; blind brick arches above the northernmost 5th floor window at recessed portion of north wing; front extension at basement and first story with north and south wings projecting farther than center portion; center extension has wood-and-glass double entrance doors with Tudor-arched stained-glass transom and a keyed stone surround with drip molding set in a projecting fieldstone surround; entrance doors flanked by paired windows with stone heraldic shields above; extension at south end with three basement windows, four first story windows, two of which have keyed stone surrounds, one window with triangular stone lintel, northern end of extension has flat roof and southern end has crenulated brick parapet wall; extension at north end has two basement windows and three first story windows, outer first story windows have keyed stone surrounds and center window has a triangular stone lintel; brick soldier course between basement and first story at extension; stone sills; copper gutters at south wing and south extension; metal rooftop railings at extension; non-historic synthetic windows; three light fixtures with exposed conduit by entrance doors; light fixtures with exposed conduit at north and south extensions; portions of the façade have been re-pointed. *North Façade:* Western part of façade recessed with two bays and fire escape; eastern part of the façade has two basement windows, four windows at the first story and two bays above; extension at basement and first story at eastern end with one window at basement and first story; stone sills; randomly laid clicker bricks above the cement basement; brick parapet wall; brick

chimney at eastern end; non-historic synthetic windows; metal box at first story of western end; exposed conduit; portions of the façade have been re-pointed. *South Façade*: Recessed center portion with four bays and a fire escape terminating in a brick parapet wall with two rectangular openings; west projecting wing with one bay terminating in a crenulated brick parapet wall; east projecting wing with one bay terminating in a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles; stone sills; randomly laid clinker bricks; extension at basement and first story; western and eastern portions of the extension project slightly farther than center portion; western and eastern portions of the extension each have one bay at the basement and first story, first story window with keyed stone surround, brick soldier course between basement and first story and a crenulated brick parapet wall; center portion of the extension has six bays at the basement and first story and a sloped roof covered with asphalt shingles in front of a flat roof; metal rooftop railings at extension; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes and light fixture with exposed conduit at center portion of the extension; metal awning frame above the eastern portion of extension; portions of the façade have been re-pointed. *West (rear) Façade*: Eight-bays; brick parapet wall with four through-the-wall vents; extension at basement and first story at western end with five bays at first story; arch-headed window openings except for three first story windows at extension; brick parapet wall at extension; stone sills; non-historic synthetic windows; fire ladder, metal box, light fixture and exposed conduit at extension; light fixture at southern end of second story above what appears to be historic wood-and-glass double doors; portions of the façade have been re-pointed. *Roof*: Irregular roofline; flat roof with brick parapet walls; crenulated parapet at center portion of main elevation; sloped roof with slate shingles at northern and southern ends of main elevation; brick chimney with brick chimney pots at northeast corner of southern wing at main elevation; front-facing brick gable parapet with rectangular opening at northern-most end of main elevation; brick chimney at the northeast corner of building; two brick chimneys and small brick bulkhead at west (rear) elevation; crenulated parapet at western end of south elevation; hipped roof with slate shingles at eastern end of south elevation; antennas at main and rear elevations; satellite dish at northeast corner of building.

History

This six-story brick apartment building was designed by architect James J. Millman and constructed in 1936 for occupation by twenty-six families by Greenspan Homes, Inc. Is the only apartment building in the proposed Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District. This apartment building replaced a freestanding house that was constructed c. 1906-07. The building's Tudor-arched stone door surround, heraldic shields, brick corbelling, brick chimney with chimney pots, and irregular roofline are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The windows have been replaced and parts of all four facades have been re-pointed.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

EAST 17th STREET, 808 to 832 (West Side between Wellington Court and Avenue H)

808-820 East 17th Street (a/k/a 74 Wellington Court and 74-80 Wellington Court)

Block/Lot: 6691/38

See: 74 Wellington Court

824 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6691/45

Date: c. 1905 (NB 3150-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by vinyl siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; unpaved driveway; two lamp posts at northern end of the main façade flanking a concrete side walkway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south façade. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story; six bays at second story; non-historic vinyl siding; painted concrete stoop with metal railings; full-width wrap-around brick porch with square columns, denticulated cornice, wood picket railing and shed roof; foundation porch openings with wood lattice panels; rectangular bay with triple window at southern-most bay of first story; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice; historic stained-glass single double-hung windows on either side of door; two angled bays at second story with three windows each; non-historic one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; mailbox at northern end of first story; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic vinyl siding; non-historic exterior concrete and brick stairs with metal railing at first and second stories; three visible windows at first story; four windows and a non-historic secondary entrance door at the second story; two recessed windows with curved return walls at third story in gable end; non-historic one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; light fixture and two through-the-wall air conditioners at first story; two drainpipes; light fixture installed in soffits above second story entrance door. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic vinyl siding; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; secondary entrance door at first story; angled bay at basement and first story with one visible basement window in notched brick base and two visible windows at the first story; two angled bays at the second story with two visible windows each; two single windows at the second story; two recessed windows at the third story in the gable end with curved vinyl-clad engaged post in between and curved return walls on either side; non-historic one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; vent at third story; through-the wall air conditioner at first story in bay; light fixture at first story bay; through-the wall air conditioner at second story; drainpipe. *West (rear) Façade:* One-story rear yard extension; non-historic vinyl siding; two windows and door at second story; fire stairs at second and third stories; non-historic one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; fire stairs at second and third stories; two drainpipes. *Roof:* Side-facing gable with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves; aluminum-clad soffits; flat dormer at main and rear slopes with three windows flanked by pilasters; non-historic one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; two center brick chimneys. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage with a single modern garage door; pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding

residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. It was converted to a two-family house c. 1958, at that time the bay windows on the north façade at first and second floors were removed and a fire escape was installed at the rear façade (ALT 140-1958; architect: John J. Tricarico; owner: Joseph Kessler). The exterior stairs at the north façade were probably constructed at this time. The stoop and most of the windows have been replaced and the house has been re-clad with vinyl siding. A rooftop railing above the main slope dormer was removed after 1988. The concrete paving at the driveway has recently been removed.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (October 14, 1905), 423; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

830 East 17th Street

Block/Lot: 6691/47

Date: c. 1961 (NB 1602-1961)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Semi-attached two-family house

Style: None

Stories: 2 and basement

Materials: Brick; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway; sloped concrete driveway with brick side walls; concrete sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with one-story projection at the front facade. *Main Façade:* Two bays at basement and first story; three bays at second story; garage entrance at basement; concrete stoop with metal railings; brick porch with metal canopy and rooftop railing projecting from the main facade; secondary entrance door with metal canopy at basement underneath porch; window with metal grille at the basement of north wall of porch projection; metal-and-glass entrance door; triple windows with center single pane flanked by non-historic single-pane windows with colored glass at first and second stories above garage door; secondary entrance door and single window at second story above porch roof; light fixtures above garage and second story doors and next to first story door; two mailboxes by entrance door; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Three bays at basement, first and second stories with paired windows in eastern-most bay; basement windows with metal grilles; two-over-two double-hung windows; stucco at basement; brick at first and second stories; exposed conduit; through-the-wall vents at basement, first and second stories. *West (rear) Façade:* Four bays at first story and three windows at second story; brick; door at first story with light fixture above door and steps and metal railing to rear yard; through-the-wall air conditioners at first and second stories; synthetic windows; drainpipe. *Roof:* Flat roof with pitched parapet wall covered with asphalt shingles at main elevation; front-facing gable at center of main elevation shared with #832; stepped side brick parapet wall; satellite dish.

History

This house and its neighbor at #832 replaced a freestanding house that was built c. 1907-1910. It was built as a two-family house containing a dentist's office at the basement, a one car garage and one parking space.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, certificate of occupancy file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

832 East 17th Street (a/k/a 1617 Avenue H)

Block/Lot: 6691/48

Date: c. 1961 (NB 1603-1961)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Semi-attached two-family house

Style: None

Stories: 2 and basement

Materials: Brick; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway; sloped concrete driveway with brick side walls; concrete sidewalk; metal posts with vinyl mesh fence at side yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with one-story projection at the front façade. *Main Façade:* Two bays at basement and first story; three bays at second story; garage entrance at basement; concrete stoop with metal railings; brick porch with metal canopy and rooftop railing projecting from the main facade; secondary entrance door with metal canopy at basement underneath porch; window with metal grille at the basement of south wall of porch projection; metal-and-glass entrance door; triple double-hung window at first and second stories above garage door; synthetic windows; secondary entrance door and single window at second story above porch roof; light fixtures above garage and second story doors and next to first story door; drainpipe. *South Façade:* Three bays at basement, first and second stories with paired windows in eastern-most bay; basement windows with metal grilles; synthetic windows; brick façade with patterned brick between second and third stories; vent hoods at first and second stories; metal box between second and third stories. *West (rear) Façade:* Four bays at first story and three windows at second story; metal canopy at two northern bays of first story; door with light fixture above and metal steps and railing to rear yard and window with metal grille at southern bays of first story; one basement window with metal grille; synthetic windows; stucco at basement; brick at first and second stories; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; vent at first story; through-the-wall air conditioner at basement; two drainpipes. *Roof:* Flat roof with pitched parapet wall covered with asphalt shingles at main elevation; front-facing gable at center of main elevation shared with #830; stepped side brick parapet wall; antennae.

History

This house and its neighbor at #830 replaced a freestanding house that was built c. 1907-1910. It was built as a two-family house containing a doctor's office at the basement, a one car garage and one parking space.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, certificate of occupancy file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

EAST 18th STREET, 635 to 743 (East Side between Foster Avenue and Glenwood Road)

635 East 18th Street (a/k/a 1802 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5839/41

Date: c.1911 (NB 4533-1911)

Architect: Robert T. Schaefer

Original owners/developers: Henry Krunach & August Lemaire

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered pigmented cement stucco at the first story and asbestos shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Mature trees on Foster Avenue; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk on East 18th Street; brick and cast-concrete signpost topped by a globe at the corner of Foster Avenue.

Related structure on the site: A rough-faced concrete block garage at the rear of the lot facing Foster Avenue, built in c.1917 (NB 1420-1917; architect: R.T. Schaefer; owner: William H. Ahrens).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with angular bays the west (main) and north facades, and a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story (including the three-window angular bay); three bays at the second-story, arranged in an angular oriel; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the attic story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with corner gazebo, rough-faced concrete block foundation, non-historic brick steps and sidewalls; non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, wood screens below the wood deck, Tuscan columns (stuccoed over), slatted ceiling; boxed-in crown, asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof with hipped peak above the gazebo; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded surround; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at the first and second stories; historic double hung wood sash with diamond pane upper sash at the attic; security speaker at the second story; aluminum drainpipe; attic-story fenestration consisting of two windows flanking a higher central window, all sharing a common projecting sill and a molded surround; triangular vent in the peak. *North Façade (facing Foster Avenue and partially obscured by vegetation):* Irregular bay arrangement; second-story flared out at the bottom; wrap-around porch continues for three bays; smooth water table; projecting stone window sills at the basement; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; secondary entryway with wood steps and historic paneled wood-and-glass door. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood-

and-glass door; rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stairwell with an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; similar to the north façade; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the north façade; one-story, stucco-covered extension with rough-faced concrete block foundation and asphalt-shingle-covered roof; secondary entryway (located on the north side of the extension) with non-historic brick stoop and wrought-iron railings, and historic paneled wood-and-glass door. *Roof:* Overhanging, closed gambrel (oriented west to east) and broadly-sloping, overhanging closed gable (oriented north to south); asphalt shingle roofing; soffits boxed in with aluminum; corbelled brick chimney on the south slope. *Garage:* One bay; historic, paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors with wire mesh security grilles; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; security lamp.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect R.T. Schaefer and built in c.1911 by Henry Krunach and August Lemaire at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The Schaefer/Krunach/Lemaire team also developed the neighboring house at 639 East 18th Street at about the same time. The house's projecting bays, Tuscan columns, and prominent gambrel roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage, which faces Foster Avenue, was also designed by Schaefer and built in 1917 for then-owner William H. Ahrens. By the late 1930s, the porch had been enclosed. The enclosure was removed by the mid-1980s, by which time the house had been resided in stucco and asbestos shingles, and the original wood steps to the porch replaced with a brick stoop.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

639 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/39

Date: c.1911 (NB 4532-1911)

Architect: Robert T. Schaefer

Original owners/developers: Henry Krunach & August Lemaire

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with alternating wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: None.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built sometime between 1911 and 1929, located at the rear of the lot.

Description

General: L-shaped plan with a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Two-bays at the first story porch (partially screened-in and enclosed); four bays behind the porch; three bays in an angled projection at the second story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with battered foundations covered with alternating wood shingles, wood screens below the deck, non-historic concrete steps, wide wood columns incorporating fluted pilasters, historic paneled wood and glass door,

metal sash, aluminum soffit and drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting stone sills and historic multi-pane wood hoppers at the basement windows; secondary entryway with non-historic single leaf wood door with historic molded surround; rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stairwell with overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered roof with aluminum-covered soffits; historic one-over one-wood sash; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades; One-story extension with an overhanging roof and boxed-in soffit. *Roof*: Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable (oriented north to south) with a double gable on the south side; soffits boxed in with aluminum; wide gabled dormer with eave returns and grouped fenestration, above a projecting shelf, with historic diamond-pane upper sash on the west (main) slope; alarm box. *Garage*: One wide bay; covered with cement stucco; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood-frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect R.T. Schaefer and built in c.1911 by Henry Krunach and August Lemaire at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The Schaefer/Krunach/Lemaire team also developed the neighboring house at 635 East 18th Street at about the same time. The house's projecting bays and gable roofs are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1911 and 1929, at which time it was enlarged to accommodate two cars (ALT 10750-1929; owner: N.H. Kramer; no architect listed). By the late 1930s, the front porch was enclosed and the house remains intact to this period.

Significant References

Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (July 22, 1911), 51.

643 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/37

Date: c.1904 (NB 2636-1904)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first and second stories and wood shingles at the attic story; rough-faced concrete block foundation, covered with cement stucco.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the rear of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the west (main) and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story (including two angled bays); six bays, arranged in two angled oriels, at the second story; two bays in separate gables at the attic story; historic full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete base, wood screens under the wood deck, historic wood steps, Tuscan columns, historic wood railing at the deck and steps, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/hip roof; historic paneled wood-and glass door with a molded surround at the main entryway; projecting first-story window sills in a continuous molding; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; leaded glass casement and transom at the south bay of the first story; non-historic wood shutters at the second story; aluminum drainpipe; alarm box; molded crown above the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; angular oriel on scrolled brackets at the first story with a continuous window sill and an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic one-over-one wood sash; non-historic synthetic casements toward the rear; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north façade; historic, fixed leaded-glass sash toward the front. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; one-story wood frame extension covered with clapboards and a porch topped by wood railings and an overhanging roof, supported by a square column. *Roof:* Overhanging and intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables and jerkinheads; slatted soffits; oval sash with geometrically-patterned lights and molded surrounds with keystones in the front gables; paired, historic six-over-one wood sash with round-arch uppers and molded surrounds in the front jerkinhead; historic six-over-one wood sash in the north and south jerkinheads; through-the-wall air conditioner in the north jerkinhead; corbelled brick chimney at the south slope. *Garage (partially obscured by vegetation and a fence):* One bay; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1904 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, double front gable, oval windows, arched fenestration, and jerkinheads are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was added sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house has been little changed since it was constructed and remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

649 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/35

Date: c.1907 (NB 2323-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Possibly a wood frame garage, built in c.1913, located at the rear of the lot and not visible (NB 4938-1913; architect: John Lucey; owner: Richard Garmes).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north, and south facades; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story (including two angled bays); six bays, arranged in two angled oriels that protrude through the roof eave, at the second story; four bays in two separate dormers at the attic story; historic full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic brick steps and wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, historic wood railings at the deck, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/hip roof; main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and molded surround with pilasters; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds and lintels in a continuous molding; aluminum drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story, angular bay; first-story lintels in a continuous molding; flared second-story; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay with stained-glass sash at the first story; topped by a molded crown; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade. *Rear Façade (not visible):* Matching extension (visible from the front of the house) with a molded crown and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable (oriented north to south); two bays filled with non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash in the gables; vents in the peaks; slatted soffits; two, large asphalt-shingle-covered and gabled dormers (with two bays filled with historic double-hung wood sash with molded surrounds and geometrical upper panes), featuring eave returns and molded crowns. *Garage:* Not visible or demolished.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and roof gables are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A rear garage was constructed in 1913 by then-owner Richard Garmes from plans drawn by John Lucey, but the structure is presently not visible and may have been demolished. By the late 1930s, the porch had been enclosed, but was reopened and restored by the mid-1980s. The original wood steps to the porch appear to have been replaced at mid-century by a brick stoop and wrought-iron railings. The rest of the house has been little changed from the original and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

“Assessment Map 1912” Midwood Park Property Owners Association, Brooklyn, New York; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

655 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/33

Date: c.1906 (NB 2114-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk and at the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: A brick garage, built c.1915, at the back of the lot (NB 2103-1915; architect: Freeman P. Imperato; owner: Joseph Shalwacker).

Description

General: Square plan with angular bays on the main and north facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens, wood deck, non-historic brick and stone stoop and wrought-iron railings, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, Tuscan columns supporting curved and molded lintels, slatted ceiling, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed/closed gable roof; historic, paneled wood-and glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; angular oriel with a bracketed pediment at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angular oriel with stained-glass central sash at the first story; similar to the main façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, clapboard-covered extension with a molded crown and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof. *Roof:* Intersecting and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with curving, wood-shingle-covered brackets and flat, molded brackets; slatted soffits; historic six-over-one wood sash, topped by concave hood on brackets; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; historic paneled wood hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with brick corner parapets and stone coping blocks; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; decorative brick panel in the front gable.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, pedimented bays, and intersecting gable roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Freeman P. Imperato and built in c.1915 for then-owner Joseph Shalwacker.

Although the original wood steps to the porch were replaced in the mid-to-late twentieth century by a brick stoop, the rest of the house remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

661 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/31

Date: c.1907 (NB 2176-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with synthetic stucco (except for the first story of the main façade, which is clapboard); rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built c.1908, located at the rear of the lot (NB 2135-1908; architect: David A Walsh; owner: Frank Lowry).

Description

General: T-shaped plan with a shallow, one story extension on the south façade. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story, including a three-window angled bay; two angular, three-bay oriels at the second story; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced, concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic wood steps and railings, Tuscan columns, non-historic turned wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic wrought-iron ceiling lamp, molded crown (partially enclosed with aluminum), aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof (wood shingles in the gable); historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash with non-historic, molded wood surrounds and metal security screens. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting stone window sills at the basement; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic paneled aluminum door and molded surrounds; angular oriel at the first story with an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered roof; angular oriel at the second story; similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north façade; matching, one-story rectilinear extension with a rough-faced concrete block foundation, non-historic corner moldings, and projecting crown; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof/Attic:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips, closed gables, and open gables with wide, overhanging and/or returning eaves; stuccoed soffits; corbelled brick chimney penetrates the eaves on the south slope; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash and non-historic synthetic window surrounds. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash and historic slate-siding in the gable.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and pedimented dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by David A. Walsh and built in c.1908 for then-owner Frank Lowry. Synthetic stucco was applied to most of the house's exterior in the late twentieth century, at which time stock window frames were apparently installed in place of the original. Alterations to the porch have also occurred.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

667 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/29

Date: 1907-08 (NB 2289-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with two-story angular bays on the main, north, and south facades; shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and four bays at the second story, including the three-window angled bay at both stories; two bays at the attic story in two gables; full-width, wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, historic wood steps, squat Tuscan columns on wood-shingled bases, historic wood railings at the steps and deck, curved lintels covered with wood shingles in outline, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting main entryway vestibule with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and molded surround; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and lintels in a continuous wood molding; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic story; two-story angular bay topped by asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof that intersects the main roof; basement windows sealed with cement panels; secondary entryway with non-historic single-leaf wood door at ground level; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic story; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angled bay with an asphalt-shingle-covered roof that is incorporated into the closed side gable; historic, fixed stained-glass sash in the central bay of the oriel at the first story; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block and fieldstone base; similar to the north

façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; one-story wood frame extension with a rough-faced concrete block base, clapboard sheathing, historic one-over-one wood sash, and molded crown. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips and closed gables with overhanging eaves with slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney, intersects the south slope. *Garage*: One bay; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in 1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting hipped and gabled roofs are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house, which has been little-altered since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; "Ken & Jerry Friedman, 667 East 17th Street, Flatbush Brooklyn. October 28, 1978," photograph by Dinanda Nooney (New York Public Library Photograph Collection); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

673 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/27

Date: c.1906-10

Architect: attributed to Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: possibly John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: A rough-faced concrete block garage, built in c.1911, located at the back of the lot (NB 1891-1911; architect: Robert T. Schaefer; owner: Raymond Healy).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with an angular bay on the main façade and a shallow, two-story extension on the south façade. *Main Façade*: Six bays at the first story, including the three-window angular bay; five bays at the second story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens under the wood deck, wood steps with non-historic wood railings, Tuscan columns, historic wood railings at the deck, slatted ceiling, possibly historic wrought-iron hanging lamp, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic, historic wood-and-glass paneled door with a molded surround at the projecting main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded

surrounds and continuous lintels; historic double-hung, stained-glass sash at the center bay of the second story. *North Façade*: Three bays at the basement and two bays at the first story (including the ground-level secondary entryway); three bays at the second story; projecting window sills and metal security grilles at the basement; smooth water table; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded surround; molded crown above the first and second stories, incorporating the window lintels; alarm box; second-story façade flared out at the bottom; historic one-over-one wood sash; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; matching two-story extension with an overhanging second story with grouped fenestration; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades. *Roof*: Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with slatted soffits; three-bay-wide, closed gabled dormers with overhanging eaves on the west (main), north, and south slopes; historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash; corbelled brick chimney on the north slope. *Garage*: Two bays; non-historic aluminum roll-up doors; molded crown; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood-frame, Colonial Revival style house was built sometime between 1906 and 1910 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The design of the house is attributed to Benjamin Driesler and developer was possibly the John R. Corbin Company. Driesler and Corbin collaborated on a very similar house located at 1654 Glenwood Road, which was built in 1906. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, pedimented roof dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by architect Robert T. Schaefer and built in c.1911 for then-owner Raymond Healy. The wood steps to the porch have been altered, but the rest of the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (April 15, 1911), 361.

679 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/25

Date: c.1907 (NB 2371-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: L-shaped plan with projecting angular bays at the main façade and a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with

a rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps with non-original wood railings and newel posts, paired Tuscan columns, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, possibly historic brass hanging lamp, molded crown, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting entry vestibule with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and molded surround; angular bay topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof on the south side of the façade, extending from the first story to the attic story; angular oriel at the north side of the second story; non-historic one-over-one- synthetic sash with molded surrounds. *North Façade*: One bay at the basement; three irregular bays at the first and second stories; projecting stone sill and historic multi-pane wood hopper at the basement; smooth water table; HVAC; alarm box; first-story window lintels in a continuous molding; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds; second-story façade flares out at the bottom; molded crown above the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays and includes recessed wood steps; first floor rear extending out, topped by curved parapet covered with wood shingles; similar to the north façade; through-the-wall air conditioner; security lamp. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; overhanging second story support on a square column; matching, one-story extension topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrels (closed on the main and the north façade; with eaves returns on the south façade) with wide overhangs; curved brackets on the west side, covered with wood shingles; slatted soffits; historic, geometrically patterned single sash in the gambrel above the second-story oriel on the main façade; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash; main gambrel topped by a closed pediment supported on elongated brackets; brick chimney. *Garage*: Two bays; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door with a molded surround; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, flared gambrels, and wrap-around porch with paired, Tuscan columns are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house is little-changed since it was built, and remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

685 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/23

Date: 1907-08 (NB 2294-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built in c.1909, located the back of the lot (NB 4020-1909; architect and owner: John R. Corbin Co.).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting angular bays on the main and south facades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story (behind the three-bay-wide enclosed porch); six bays at the second story, incorporated within two angular projections; seven bays at the attic story; altered, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood panels at ground level, non-historic brick stoop and sidewalls, non-historic wrought-iron railings, non-historic brick columns on historic rough-faced concrete block bases, glass enclosure with storm door and synthetic frames, geometrically-patterned wood railings in front of the glass, security lamp, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic synthetic casements at the first story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and lintels in a continuous molding at the second story. *North Façade:* Three bays at the basement and first story; two bays at the second story; projecting stone window sills at the basement; smooth water table; non-historic synthetic casements; through-the-wall air conditioners at the first story; HVAC under a bracketed hood; second story flares at the bottom; first-and second-story lintels in a continuous crown molding; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch with recessed brick steps, continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with fixed sash at the first story center; similar to the north façade; projecting brick chimney (painted) on a rough-faced concrete block base; alarm box. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Angular oriel at the second story; three bays at the attic; similar to the other facades; enclosed porch on a rough-faced concrete block foundation, historic paneled wood-and-glass casements, and an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable with wide overhangs and slatted soffits; squat, wood-shingle-clad tower with a battered base and recessed fenestration at the northwest corner; angular bay with asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof at the southwest corner; two-bay dormers with asphalt-shingle-covered, closed gable roofs on the north and south slopes; brick chimney extends through the south eave; main gable topped by a closed pediment supported on elongated brackets. *Garage:* Wood shingles; one bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door with a concave hood; gabled roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in 1907-07 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The houses projecting bays, gabled roofs, and pedimented dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The

rear garage was designed and built in 1909 by the John R. Corbin Company. The front porch and some window alterations took place in the mid-twentieth century, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

693 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/21

Date: c.1906-10

Architect: not determined

Original owner/developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk (now covered with loose flagstones); mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage, built in c.1915, at the back of the lot (NB 1693-1915; architect: R. Von Lehn & Sons; owner: Rev. Elbert W. Van Aken).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with angular bays at the main, north and south facades; second story partially incorporated under the roof (at the rear): shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and four bays at the second story, including the three-window angular projection; two bays at the attic story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with a rough-faced concrete block foundation; wood screens under the wood deck; non-historic concrete steps and wood side walls, Tuscan columns, slatted ceiling, non-historic wrought-iron hanging lamp, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting entryway vestibule with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround; fixed sash filled with stained glass next to the entryway; historic, one-over-one wood sash. *North Façade:* Two-story angled bay; irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills and metal screens at the basement windows; second-story flare at the bottom; historic one-over-one wood sash; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angular bay at the first story, topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; similar to the north façade; wrought-iron security grilles at the first story; projecting brick chimney. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; one story extension, topped by a molded crown and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrels (closed at the main and rear façades; open at the north and south facades) with a precipitous rear slope; boxed-in soffits; corbelled brick chimney extends through the south gambrel. *Garage:* Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood-frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was built sometime between 1906 and 1910 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding

middle class. The architect and original owner/developer have not been determined. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and flared gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by R. Von Lehn & Sons and built in 1915 for then-owner Rev. Elbert W. Van Aken. The facades were simplified and covered with aluminum siding in the mid-twentieth century. The stairs to the porch appear to have been subsequently altered.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

699 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/19

Date: 1907-08 (NB 2292-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built in c.1922, at the rear of the lot (NB 6957-1922; owner: J. Brush; no architect listed).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades. *Main Façade:* Seven bays at the first story; eight bays at the second story; two bays at the attic story; full-height angular bays; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced, concrete block foundation, wood screens under the wood deck, historic wood steps with non-original wood railings, paired Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete block bases, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipe, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination hip/gable roof with an open gable and eave returns above the steps (diamond-patterned wood shingles in the peak) and a closed gable facing south); projecting entryway vestibule with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround, historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and lintels in continuous molding; historic stained-glass at the center bays of the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic story; projecting sills and historic multi-pane wood sash at the basement; similar to the main façade; second story flares at the bottom; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic story; wrap-around porch continuing for two bays, including wood steps and railings; projecting brick chimney; similar to the main façade; fixed sash filled with stained glass at the first story bay. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof/Attic:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with flared eaves and closed cross-gables oriented north to south; slatted soffits; historic double-hung-wood sash with diamond-pane upper panes; diamond-patterned shingles on the main façade;

prominent brick chimney on the south slope with a corbelled cap. *Garage*: Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors with cross bracing; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in 1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, flared hip roof with cross gables, and wrap-around porch with paired, Tuscan columns are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in 1922 for then owner J. Brush; no architect was listed in the application. The house has been little-changed since it was constructed and remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

705 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/17

Date: c.1907

Architect: attributed to either Benjamin Driesler or the John R. Corbin Company

Developer: possibly John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Description

General: L-shaped plan with projecting angular bays at the main façade, a one-story rectilinear bay on the south façade, and a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with a rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the non-historic concrete deck, non-historic brick and stone steps with non-original wood railings and newel posts, non-original fluted columns, non-historic wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and molded surround at the main entryway; angular bay on the south side of the façade, extending from the first story to the attic story; angular oriel at the north side of the second story; non-historic synthetic casements at the first story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at the second story. *North Façade*: Three irregular bays; projecting stone sills and historic multi-pane wood hopper at the basement; first-story window lintels in a continuous molding; second story flares at the bottom; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; molded crown above the second story; aluminum drainpipes; security lamps. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays and includes recessed non-historic concrete steps, painted; rectilinear bay at the first story, topped by a curved parapet covered with wood shingles; similar to the north façade; security lamps. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, one-story extension with overhanging roof. *Roof*:

Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrels (closed on the main and the north façade; with eaves returns on the south façade) with wide overhangs; curved brackets on the west side, covered with wood shingles; slatted soffits; historic, fixed, single sash in the gambrel above the second-story oriel on the main façade; historic one-over-one wood sash; main gambrel topped by a closed pediment supported on elongated brackets.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was probably designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and constructed in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The design of this house is very similar to the nearby house at 679 East 18th Street, which was designed by Driesler and built by Corbin at about the same time, as well as 701 East 19th Street, which was designed and built by the John R. Corbin Company in 1908-10. The house's projecting bays and flared gambrel roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. A wood-frame garage was built at the back of the lot in c.1911 for then-owner Dr. George H. Cardwell, but appears to have been recently demolished. By the mid 1980s, the porch had been enclosed, but the enclosing materials have since been removed and an open porch recreated using non-historic materials. First-story window changes have also occurred. The rest of the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

711 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/15

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 2382-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Description

General: Square plan with a rectilinear oriel on the south façade. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first and second stories; three bays at the attic story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, Tuscan columns, historic wood steps with non-original wood railings, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic hanging lamp, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting entryway vestibule with historic paneled wood-and-glass paneled doors and a molded surround; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and lintels in a continuous molding; historic stained-glass sash at the center bay of the second story. *North Façade:* Two bays at the first story (including the ground-level secondary entryway filled with non-historic wood leaf door with historic molded surround); projecting stone lintels and historic,

multi-pane wood hoppers (covered with metal security grilles) at the basement; smooth wood water table; security lighting; historic one-over-one wood sash with a molded surround and lintels in continuous molding; second story flares out at the bottom; metal vent; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north façade; rectilinear oriel at the first story with an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof with a molded crown. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Three bays at the second story; two bays at the attic; similar to the other facades. *Roof*: Overhanging and intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered, closed jerkinhead gables with exposed purlins; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney on the north slope.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in 1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and jerkinhead roof with brackets are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been little-changed since the time of its construction and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; "New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

717 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/13

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 2291-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic story.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk and at the driveway; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: A one-story, rough-faced concrete block garage, built in c.1920, located at the back of the lot (NB 6515-1920; owner: Minnie Knoop; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with full-height angular bays on the west (main), north, and south facades, and a shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at the first story; six bays at the second story (including the angular bay and an angular oriel on the north side); two-bays at the attic story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with a rough-faced concrete block base, wood screens under the wood deck, wood steps with non-original wood railings, squat columns on wood-shingled bases, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, curved lintels above the openings covered with moldings and wood shingles, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination closed shed/gable roof; projecting vestibule and historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with a molded surround featuring

compound pilasters; historic stained-glass sash next to the entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and lintels in continuous moldings; alarm box. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway at ground level with historic paneled wood-and-glass door and molded surround; security lamp on a curved armature; full-height, angular bay topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof that intersected with the north slope of the main roof of the house; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds (and lintels in a continuous molding at the first story); historic stained-glass sash at the level of the interior stairwell landing; second-story flares out at the bottom; molded band above the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continuing for two bays; full-height angular bay with historic stained-glass sash at the center of the first story and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof incorporated into the main roof of the house; projecting brick chimney; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; one-story, clapboard-covered extension with an overhanging roof; through-the-wall air conditioners at the second and attic stories. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable (oriented west to east) with flared eaves; slatted soffits; double gable on the main façade; two-bay shed-roofed dormer and intersecting hip roof (over the angular bay) on the north slope; cross gable on the south slope; brick chimney on the south slope; skylights on the south dormer. *Garage*: Two bays (including vehicular and pedestrian entryways); historic paneled wood door; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum gutters and drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and double gabled roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in 1920 by then-owner, Minnie Knoop. Minor alterations have occurred at the front steps, but the house remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

723 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/11

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 2322-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk (partially covered with flagstones); mature tree; grassy strip in the driveway.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting angular bays on the main, south, and north façades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story; six bays at the second story; historic full-width wrap-around porch with concrete block foundation (painted), wood screens under the wood deck, non-historic brick steps and wrought-iron railings at the steps, historic square paneled columns, historic wood railings in a geometrical pattern, slatted ceiling, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with a molded surround featuring paneled pilasters; stained-glass sash next to the main entryway; two-story angular bay on the north side; angular oriel at the second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and lintels in continuous bands. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills at the basement windows; two-story, angular bay; similar to the main façade; second story flares out at the bottom; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bays topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades; matching, one-story extension with a molded crown and overhanging roof. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables (oriented north to south) with overhanging eaves; slatted soffits; two gabled dormers on the west slope (main façade) with returning eaves and asphalt-shingle-covered roofs; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with geometrically-patterned wood railings, projecting bays, and gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. A rear garage built sometime in the mid-twentieth century was subsequently demolished. The house has been little altered since the time of construction, and remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

729 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5839/10

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 2174-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations.

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built c.1928, located at the rear of the lot (NB 9816-1928; architect: C.E. Anderson; owner: R.C. Tyrell).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with an angular bay at the main façade and a one-story extension on the south façade. *Main Façade:* Four bays; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with a concrete block base, wood-screens under the non-historic flagstone-paved deck (in front; side openings sealed with concrete), non-historic brick steps and side walls, Tuscan columns, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, aluminum enclosed ceiling and crown, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, non-historic wrought-iron ceiling lamp, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround; non-historic synthetic hopper sash at the first-story angular bay; historic one-over-one wood sash at the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting stone sills and metal grilles at the basement windows; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic single-leaf door; angular oriels with historic stained-glass sash at the first and second stories; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with molded crown at the first story oriel; historic one-over-one wood sash; through-the-wall air conditioner above the first story; second story flares out at the bottom; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north façade; projecting brick chimney (painted) on a rough-faced concrete block base; one-story extension with a roof deck enclosed by non-historic wrought-iron railings. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered flared hip with closed cross gables on the north and south slopes; boxed-in soffits; elaborate, two-bay dormer on the west (main) slope with paired Tuscan columns on curved bases, historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash, and a closed gable roof covered with asphalt shingles; gabled dormer on the south and east slopes with eave returns; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum gutters and drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof with cross gables, and paired Tuscan columns framing the front dormer are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by C.E. Anderson and built in 1928 for then-owner R.C. Tyrell. The facades of the house were simplified and covered with synthetic siding sometime in the mid-to-late twentieth century. Other changes include window replacement and the installation of brick steps at the front porch.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* (June 23, 1928), 52.

733-743 East 18th Street (a/k/a 1801-1805 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 5239/8

See: 1801-1805 Glenwood Road

EAST 18TH STREET, 642 to 744 (West Side between Foster Avenue and Glenwood Road)

642 East 18th Street (a/k/a 1716 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5838/40

Date: c.1912 (NB 93-1912)

Architect: Benjamin F. Hudson

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered cement stucco (painted) at the first story, alternating wood shingles at the second and attic stories, and half-timbers and stucco in the east and north gables; rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted).

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks, and at the center of the driveway; mature trees on the East 18th Street side; brick and cast-concrete signpost topped by a globe at the corner of Foster Avenue.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the rear of the lot (facing Foster Avenue), partially covered with alternating wood shingles, and possibly built at about the same time as the house.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a two-story rear extension; second story partially incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; one bay at the attic; possibly original concrete steps with original rough-faced concrete block side walls; non-historic wrought-iron railings; Tuscan column covered with cement stucco (painted); recessed entryway with historic wood railings, slatted ceiling, non-historic wrought-iron light fixtures, and historic paneled wood and glass double doors; non-historic secondary entryway with an aluminum door at the enclosed porch; non-historic synthetic sliding sash and double-hung sash at the first story (originally a wrap-around porch, now enclosed with stucco-covered walls), topped by the broad front slope of the main roof of the house; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash at the second story with aluminum panning. *North Façade:* Original wrap-around porch (now enclosed) continuing for three bays, featuring header-brick window sills, non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum panning, original asphalt-shingle-covered combination hip/gable roof with overhanging eaves on carved brackets, slatted soffits, exposed rafters, and aluminum gutters; historic stained-glass fixed sash flanked by non-historic double-hung synthetic sash with aluminum panning at the first story; lintels in a continuous smooth molding; second story flares at the bottom; non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds at the second and attic stories. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting, stucco-covered water table; historic paneled wood-and-glass door at the ground-level, secondary entryway; historic, fixed stained-glass sash at the first story; similar to the north façade; security lamp; non-historic, synthetic casements at the rear. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including the matching, two-story extension, topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof (with eave returns) that intersects with the main roof of the house and the rear dormer; similar to the north and south facades; paired sash at the first story; grouped, non-historic sliding sash at the second story of the extension; rear entryway sealed with cement; aluminum drainpipes. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle covered gable (oriented north to south) with a broad east slope; aluminum gutters; carved brackets supporting the eaves; slatted soffits; cross gable on the east slope (incorporating a portion of the second story) with carved brackets, slatted soffits, half-timbering, and non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the attic; three-bay wide rear dormer with overhanging gable roof, non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash, and protruding vent; corbelled

brick chimney. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum gutters and soffits; pedestrian entryway on the east elevation, filled with a non-historic aluminum door.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Hudson and built in c.1912 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The Hudson/Corbin team had developed the neighboring, similar house at 646 East 18th Street a year earlier. The house's hewn roof brackets, half-timbering, and picturesque roofline are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage, which faces Foster Avenue, appears to have been built at around the same time as the house. In 1955, the front porch was enclosed in conjunction with the conversion of part of the house to a doctor's office (ALT 188-1955; architects: Lama, Proskauer & Prober, in association with Frank V. Laspia; owner: Dr. Louis L. Leff). The rest of the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

646 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/42

Date: c.1911 (NB 7801-1911)

Architect: Benjamin Hudson

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco (painted) at the first story and wood shingles at the second story; rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted).

Notable site features: Grassy strip at the center of the driveway.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a shallow, rectilinear one-story extension on the south façade; front porch and second story partially incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade*: Two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; one-bay with grouped fenestration at the second story; historic, full-width porch with rough-faced concrete block (painted) foundation and sidewalls at the stoop, concrete steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings, concrete deck, tapering square columns covered with cement stucco (painted), slatted ceiling, wrought-iron hanging lamp, and historic wood railings enclosing the deck; historic paneled wood and glass door at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting concrete sills at the basement windows; smooth water table; historic paneled wood door at the ground level entryway; historic stained-glass fixed sash with a molded surround at first story; two-story oriel on brackets with an historic stained-glass window at the level of the interior stair landing; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof over the

oriel; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement, including the one-story extension; similar to the north façade; rectilinear oriel at the first story with grouped fenestration, molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with eave returns; one-story extension with similar detail as the oriel, and an historic stained glass window at the central bay. *Rear Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades. *Roof*: Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with exposed rafters and slatted soffits; front cross gable (incorporating the second story) with carved brackets, half-timbers, exposed rafters, and slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney; cross gambrel at the rear with eave returns.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by architect Benjamin Hudson and built in c.1911 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The Hudson/Corbin team developed the neighboring, similar house at 642 East 18th Street the following year. The house's tapering square porch columns, exposed roof rafters, and shallow rectilinear oriels with grouped sash are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The house has been little-changed since the time of its construction and remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

652 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/44

Date: c. 1904 (NB 2447-1904)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; brick foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built in c.1920, located at the rear of the lot (NB 8242-1920; owner: Morris P. Davidson; no architect listed).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting angular bays on the main façade, one-story extensions on the south façade, and a two-story extension on the rear façade. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; historic, full-width porch (partially enclosed) with a brick foundation (painted), wood deck, wood steps with brick side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, square columns on battered platforms (covered with wood shingles), carved brackets, aluminum-clad ceiling, non-historic ceiling lamp, historic enclosure on the north side (consisting of historic, multi-pane wood sash on paneled bases), aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed-hip roof with a returning eave; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround at the main entryway; secondary entryway to the porch with an historic, paneled wood-and-glass door; historic, one-over-one wood sash; aluminum drainpipe. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; first story flares out at the bottom;

projecting stone sills at the basement; historic, one-over-one wood sash; aluminum drainpipes; alarm box; HVAC vent. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement, including two, one-story extensions and the second story angular oriel; similar to the north façade; flaring first stories and parapets at the extensions; satellite dish. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades; matching, two-story extension with paired fenestration at the second story and molded crown over the first story; non-historic wood deck. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered hip with overhanging eaves and an intersecting, flared front gable; aluminum-clad soffits; round-arch fenestration on the front gable filled with historic eight-over-one wood sash; square tower on the south side of the front slope with two bays filled with historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; hipped dormers on the north and south slopes with deep overhangs on square columns. *Garage*: Two bays, including one vehicular and one pedestrian entryway; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; non-historic paneled aluminum hinged door in a field covered with synthetic siding; non-historic wall lamp; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood-frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1904 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch with square columns, projecting bays, and gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in 1920 for then-owner Morris P. Davidson; no architect was listed in the record. The house's façades were simplified and covered with synthetic siding sometime in the mid-to-late twentieth century, and the steps to the front porch have also been altered.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

658 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/46

Date: c.1906 (NB 2113-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted).

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built in c.1930, located at the back of the lot (NB 1727-1930; owner: David Siegelman; builder: Henry Ludke).

Description

General: Square plan with angular bays on the main, north and south façades; shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Four bays at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete-block foundation (painted),

wood screens under the wood deck, non-historic brick steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete block platforms (painted), historic wood railings enclosing the deck, historic, multi-pane wood sash on the north side, slatted ceiling, molded crown, non-historic wrought-iron ceiling lamp, and an asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting vestibule with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway with a molded surround; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and lintels in continuous moldings; aluminum drainpipe. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement, including the angular bay and a rectilinear oriel at the location of the interior stairs; second story flared out at the bottom; similar to the main façade; alarm box. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement, including the one-story angular bay with stained-glass sash at the center and overhanging, bracketed roof featuring a flare-out and a closed gable; similar to the main façade; wrap-around porch continues for two bays. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, clapboard-covered one-story extension with an overhanging roof and molded crown. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered overhanging hips and gables on scrolled brackets; slatted soffits; compound gable at the main façade with non-historic, one-over-one synthetic sash with applied pane dividers; aluminum gutters; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage*: One wide bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and double gable are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed in 1930 by builder Henry Ludke for then-owner David Siegelman. The original wood steps to the porch have been replaced with a brick stoop, but the remainder of the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (July 21, 1906), 104.

664 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/48

Date: c.1904 (NB 2642-1904)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first and second stories; wood shingles at the attic; brick foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Irregular plan with projecting bays on the main (east) façade and the south façade, and a two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Seven bays at the first story; six bays at the second story; full-width, wrap-around porch with brick foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, Tuscan columns, non-original wood porch with wood railings, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic hanging lamps, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; historic, paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic leaded-glass sash in the south bay of the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds; molded wood crown above the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting stone window sills at the basement; angular, first-story oriel with window sills in a continuous molding, molded window surrounds and crown, and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story, rectilinear projecting bay topped by a molded crown and flat roof; angular, two-story projecting bay topped by a closed gable; similar to the main and the north facades. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Matching, two-story extension with an overhanging second story supported by a lolly column; non-historic synthetic sliding sash in the attic. *Roof:* Intersecting asphalt-shingle-covered gables with returning eaves; slatted soffits; gabled dormers with returning eaves and round-arch fenestration on the east (main) slope; corbelled brick chimney at the south gable. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic, paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1904 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and gabled roof and dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The second story was added to the rear extension in 1938 (ALT 6549-1938; architect: Gilbert I. Prowler; owner: Walter Lang). Sometime between 1939 and the mid-1980s, the original short, Tuscan columns on shingled bases at the porch were replaced with taller Tuscan columns, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); "New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

670 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/50

Date: c.1907 (NB 2324-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced, concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the east (main), north, and south facades; matching, one-story extension at the rear. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story; six bays at the second story; three bays at the attic story; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, historic wood steps, non-historic wood railings at the steps, historic Tuscan columns, historic wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic ceiling lamps, molded crown, security lamps, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed/hip roof; historic, paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround and protective screen doors at the main entryway; historic stained-glass sash in the bay to the south of the main entryway; angular bays; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and lintels in continuous moldings; aluminum drainpipe; historic wood, geometrically-patterned sash in the end bays at attic level; geometrically patterned shingles and louvered vent in the peak of the central gable. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story, projecting angular bay; similar to the main façade; historic stained-glass sash; second story flaring out at the bottom; through-the-wall air conditioner; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic single-leaf wood door and overhead security lamp; historic stained-glass sash at the level of the interior stairwell; two-story, angular bay topped by a closed gable at attic level; similar to the main and the north facades; security lamps near the rear. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with flared, overhanging eaves; slatted soffits. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up door; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house has been little-changed since the time of its construction and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

676 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/52

Date: c.1907 (NB 3885-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco, painted; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature trees.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the east (main) and the north facades; shallow one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; two bays at the attic; full-width, wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens and panels below the wood deck, non-historic brick steps and sidewalls, non-original square columns, non-original geometrically-patterned wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, security lamps, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass doors and a molded surround; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the first and second stories; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash at the attic story; molded window surrounds with continuous lintels; projecting hood above the attic fenestration; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic metal door; second story flaring out at the bottom. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angular first-story oriel; similar to the main and the north facades; projecting brick chimney. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrels with flared and returning eaves and a dramatic rear slope; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney, extending through the south gambrel.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and gambrel roofs are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. By the late 1930s, the front porch was partially enclosed, but the enclosure had been removed by the mid-1980s. The entire house was covered with cement stucco in 1946 (BN 612-1946; owner: William McAllister; no architect listed).

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

682 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/54

Date: c.1905

Architect: not determined

Original owner/developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the east (main) façade and a one-story extension on the south façade. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story; seven bays at the second story; three bays at the attic story; full-width wrap-around porch with a rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original wood steps, non-historic tile-covered side walls, non-historic wood railings at the steps, Tuscan columns, non-historic turned wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron hanging lamp, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic, paired paneled wood-and-glass doors and a molded surround with pilasters; angular bays; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the first and second stories; historic stained-glass sash at the second story; historic double-hung wood sash with diamond panes at the upper sash; aluminum panning around the windows. *North Façade:* Two bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; one bay at the attic; projecting water table; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic metal door and security lamp; similar to the main façade; flared second story; security grille at the first story window; aluminum drainpipe. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; multi-pane French door leads to the porch; matching, one-story extension with an overhanging roof; similar to the main and the north facades. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered jerkinhead gables with closed eaves, brackets, and wide overhangs; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built in c.1905 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The architect and developer remain undetermined. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and jerkinhead roof with brackets are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house, which has been little changed since the time of its construction, remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

"Assessment Map 1912" Midwood Park Property Owners Association, Brooklyn, New York; *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New

York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

690 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/56

Date: c.1905 (NB 1310-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Christian Bauer

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage at the back of the lot, built in c.1920 (NB 2533-1920; owner: Carrie D. Macomber; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the east (main) and south facades; shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings on the steps, Tuscan columns sitting upon low wood-shingled walls enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; irregular bay arrangement, historic paneled wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; historic molded wood window surrounds with projecting sills and continuous lintels; wrap-around bay at the southeast corner; grouped, round arch fenestration at the attic. *North Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; one bay with grouped fenestration topped by a gabled hood at the attic; projecting water table; flared second story; aluminum drainpipes; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay; similar to the main and the north facades. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; overhanging roof at the extension. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with closed front and rear gables and intersecting side gables with eave returns; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* Clapboards; non-historic, paneled hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1905 by Christian Bauer at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, intersecting hips and gables, and round-arch attic fenestration are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in 1920 by then owner Carrie D. Macomber; no architect was listed in the record. The house, which has been little altered since it was constructed, remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

692-696 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/58

Type: Vacant land.

700 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/60

Date: c.1907 (NB 2293-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the east (main) and the south facades. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story (enclosed porch); eight bays at the second story; full-width wrap-around porch (now enclosed with historic material), featuring rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and sidewalls, paired Tuscan columns, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof with an additional closed gable above the central bay of the first story; historic porch enclosure consisting of paneled wood base material below historic single-pane wood sash with leaded-glass transoms; paired, paneled wood-and leaded-glass doors flanked by similar sash at the centrally-placed main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds at the second story; historic stained-glass sash at the center bays of the second story. *North Façade:* Four bays; similar to the main façade; security lamps; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with historic stained-glass sash at the central bay of the first story; similar to the main facade; projecting brick chimney; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with slatted soffits; front dormer with paired fenestration, historic diamond-pane sash, and overhanging, closed-gable roof supported by paired Tuscan columns on battered bases; closed-gable dormers on the north and south slopes with paired fenestration; brick chimney penetrates the south eave; three-bay-wide rear dormer with closed-gable roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with paired Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. By

the late 1930s, the porch had been enclosed with historic materials, including leaded-glass transoms above single-pane wood sash. The materials remain in place and the house is intact to its late 1930s appearance.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

706 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/62

Date: c.1907 (NB 2370-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Three and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Rough faced concrete block garage, built in c.1947, located at the back of the lot (NB 654-1947; architect: George Alexander, Jr.; owner: William D. McClune).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the south facades; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story; six bays at the second story; shallow oriel on brackets at the attic story with grouped fenestration, a bracketed hood, and historic double-hung wood sash with diamond pane upper sash; full width wrap-around porch with massive, rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic concrete steps and wrought-iron railings, paired and grouped Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, denticulated crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic, paneled wood and glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with historic molded wood surrounds and lintels in continuous moldings; shallow oriel on brackets at the attic story with grouped fenestration, a bracketed hood, and historic double-hung wood sash with diamond pane upper sash. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; three bays at the attic; projecting concrete sills and metal screens at the basement windows; secondary entryway at ground level with historic paneled wood door and molded surround; first-story angular oriel with historic stained-glass sash and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered roof; similar to the main façade; angular oriel at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting brick chimney (painted); angular first-story bay with a shingled, curved parapet. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; enclosed porch at the second-story. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered flared closed gambrels; shed dormers on the north and south slopes; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney, penetrating the south gambrel. *Garage:* Batten, overhead door; flat roof with stone coping blocks.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story rear extension with a porch at the second story was designed by architect Robert T. Schaefer and built in 1910 for then-owner Carl Mair. In 1912, the same architect designed the projecting bays at the second story of the main façade; the owner at the time was August Lemane. The rear garage was designed by George Alexander, Jr., and built in 1947 for then-owner William D. McClune). The house remains largely intact to its early-twentieth-century appearance.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

712 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/64

Date: c.1907 (NB 2369-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees; wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage (now converted), built sometime between 1910 and 1929, and located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the east (main) façade; one-and-two-story extensions on the south and rear facades. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced, concrete block foundations (partially covered with synthetic siding, wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps with non-original wood railings, square columns on battered bases (all covered with synthetic siding), boxed-in crown, slatted ceiling, and an asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed/closed gable roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors covered with aluminum storm doors at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum panning; dentil course above the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioner; aluminum drainpipes; security lamps. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; rectilinear one-story extension with an overhanging roof; similar two-story extension near the rear; non-historic wood car port attached to the façade; angular second-story oriel; similar to the main and the north facades. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, two-story extension with projecting crowns above the first and second stories, grouped fenestration, through-the-wall air conditioner, and flat roof. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; boxed-in soffits; hipped dormers on the main,

north and south slopes (three bays on the main slope; two bays on the north, the west, and the south slopes; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash); through-the-wall air conditioners in the main and north dormers; corbelled brick chimney with clay pots on the west slope. *Garage*: Multi-pane wood and glass sash; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and flared hip roof with dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear extension was designed by architect R. T. Schaefer and built in 1911 for then-owners Henry Knieron and August Lemaire. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house's facades were simplified and covered with synthetic siding in the mid-twentieth century.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

718 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/66

Date: c.1907 (NB 1961-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 3 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood Frame covered with clapboards at the first story and asbestos siding at the second and attic stories; rough faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the east (main), north, and south facades; shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; two bays at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-original wood steps with wood railings and newel posts, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, wrought-iron ceiling lamp, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting main entryway vestibule with historic paneled wood and glass double doors with a molded surround; historic stained-glass sash next to the entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gable; secondary entryway at ground level (obscured by wood fence); similar to the main façade;

HVAC; non-historic synthetic casement near the rear. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays and includes wood steps and railings at the rear; one-story angular bay with central stained-glass sash and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with overhang; similar to the main and north facades; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base (painted). *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, one-story rear extension topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with flaring eaves at the front; slatted soffits; two bay dormer on the south slope topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered gable with eave returns; corbelled brick chimney (painted) on a rough-faced concrete block base. *Garage*: One wide bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting gable roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. Although asbestos shingles were applied to the upper stories in the mid-twentieth century, the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

724 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/68

Date: c.1907 (NB 2380-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asphalt siding; rough faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main façade and a matching two-story extension on the south and rear façades. *Main Façade*: Nine bays at the first story; seven bays at the second story; full-width wrap-around porch, enclosed with non-historic materials; non-original brick steps and side walls; possibly original and relocated paneled wood and glass double doors at the main entryway on the porch, flanked by non-historic wall lamps; continuous projecting window sills at the first story; molded crown above the first story; non-historic roof deck enclosed by wood railings on the porch; window in the north projecting bay at the second story converted to roof deck entryway and filled with non-historic aluminum and glass door; non-

historic one-over-one synthetic sash; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade*: Four bays at the first story (including the porch); three bays at the second story; projecting window sills at the basement; secondary entryway at ground level filled with a non-historic paneled aluminum door; security lamp; similar to the main façade; HVAC. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement, including the rectilinear extension with a flaring second story and a flat roof; similar to the main façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades; matching, two-story extension. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered hip with wide overhangs; stucco-covered soffits; three-bay, closed gable dormers topped by asphalt-shingle-covered roofs on the main, north, west, and south slopes; historic double-hung sash with diamond pane upper sash at the dormers; corbelled brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and overhanging hip roof with gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story extensions at the rear and south façades were designed by architect Robert D. Kay and built in 1917 for then-owner Charles Contopoulos. By the late 1930s, the front porch had been enclosed and its roof converted to a deck. The house was covered with asphalt siding in the mid twentieth century.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

730 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 5838/70

Date: 1907-08 (NB 2321-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; rough faced concrete block foundation (painted).

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Rough faced concrete block garage, built in c.1918, at the back of the lot (NB 3041-1918; owner: Arthur H. Walkley, Jr.; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the east (main), north and south façades; shallow, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; two bays at the attic story; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings on the steps, non-original square columns, non-original turned railings enclosing the deck, molded crown, slatted ceiling, non-historic wrought-iron ceiling lamp, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting

vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround; historic leaded-glass sash next to the entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash and shared convex hood at the attic; diamond-patterned shingles at the peak; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; angular two-story bay topped by an overhanging closed gable; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioner; aluminum drainpipes; security lamps, HVAC. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angular bay at the first story topped by asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base (painted); similar to the main and the north facades; security lamp. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; non-historic wood deck. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered intersecting gables with flaring eaves; soffits boxed in with aluminum; two-bay gabled dormer with eave returns on the south slope; corbelled brick chimney with a wrought-iron tie plate. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door with a molded surround; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in 1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and flared gable roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in c.1918 for then-owner Arthur H. Walkley; no architect was listed in the record. Between c.1939 and the mid-1980s, the original Tuscan columns on the porch were replaced with square units. Non-historic turned spindles have also been installed on the deck of the porch. Otherwise, the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

734-744 East 18th Street (a/k/a 1717-1723 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 5238/1

See: 1721 Glenwood Road

EAST 18th STREET, 745 to 839 (East Side between Glenwood Road and Avenue H)

745-755 East 18th Street (a/k/a 1804 Glenwood Road and 1802-1806 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 6693/42

See: 1804 Glenwood Road

759 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/34

Date: c. 1906-07 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Mediterranean Revival alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by wood clapboard and painted stucco; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south façade, and one story extension at southwest corner and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first story and three bays at second story; non-historic concrete and brick stoop with metal railing; stucco at first story and wood clapboard siding at the second story; historic porch with stucco-covered arches, metal railing and shed roof; historic one-story enclosed extension at southwest corner with three arch-headed curved-muntin double-hung wood windows, two small medallions above the windows, stucco finish and flat roof; historic arch-headed wood-and-glass door flanked by twisted column pilasters and keyed surround; small leaded-glass window at first story; angled bay with three windows at second story; historic pilasters at the projecting corners of the angled bay and the corners of the facade at the second story; banding above windows in angled bay with the top of the bay and its cornice intersecting the roofline; non-historic synthetic windows; alarm box at second story; drainpipe at first story; light fixture by entrance door; plaque with house number at stucco pier of the porch. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic door at secondary entrance and four windows (two eastern windows have leaded glass) at first story; one stained-glass window between second and third stories; three windows (western window has stained glass) at second story; stucco at first story and wood clapboard at the second story; light fixture and exposed conduit at eastern end of second story; one story rear yard extension with metal rooftop railing; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one-story addition at corner with three arch-headed curved-muntin double-hung wood windows, two small medallions above the windows, and stucco finish; stucco at first story and wood clapboard at the second story; angled bay at basement, first, second and third stories terminated by a conical roof intersecting the hipped roof of the house with one visible window at the first story and two visible windows at the recessed second and third stories, curved shed roof between first and second stories; two windows at first story and two visible windows at the second story; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture and exposed conduit at the second story; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with metal rooftop railing; window and door at second story; light fixture above door. *Roof:* Hipped roof with asphalt shingles; stucco-covered gable dormer at main slope with cornice returns, four windows, and round medallion in pediment; wood-shingles-covered gable dormer at north slope with cornice returns and two windows; hipped dormer with triple window at east (rear) slope; center brick chimney; two metal vents at ridge of roof. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Mediterranean Revival alterations was built c. 1906-07 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and

convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original developer/owner have not been determined. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the altered stucco-covered porch with arch-headed openings is characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style. The porch columns were removed, porch was enclosed and new brick steps were constructed c. 1927 (ALT 3297-1927; architect: August Cafiero; owner: Ida E. Dietrich). In addition, the house has partially been re-clad at the first and third stories with stucco and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, alterations (ALT) file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood into City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

765 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/32

Date: c. 1905 (NB 1756-1905)

Architect: Arlington D. Isham

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by painted stucco; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete driveway and sidewalk; wood fence at rear yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1918 (NB 3843-1918; architect: Robert Schaefer; owner: Riverdale Holding Co.).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, south and north facades, and one-story addition at main facade. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories; stucco finish; historic enclosed porch with shed roof, stucco finish and three arch-headed curved-muntin wood casement windows and one narrower arch-headed curved-muntin wood fixed window separated by stucco-covered piers; enclosed porch windows are square-headed but the glazed portions are arch-headed; angled bay with three windows and paired window at second story; non-historic synthetic windows. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three arch-headed curved-muntin wood windows at enclosed porch end; wood paneled secondary entrance door; angled oriel with shed roof and two visible windows at first story; four windows and angled oriel with shed roof and two visible windows at second story; stucco-covered chimney; wood banding above first and second story windows; drainpipe; two through-the-wall air conditioners at first story; light fixture installed by door and another at the second story angled bay; satellite dish installed at northwestern corner of enclosed porch. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic wood-paneled entrance door at enclosed porch end with overhanging pedimented gable end of porch roof above; two light fixtures installed by door; non-original concrete stoop and metal railing; angled bay with two visible windows at first story; single window and rectangular oriel above first story bay with three windows at second story; wood banding above first and second story

windows; drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension; stained-glass window and pair of synthetic windows or double doors at first story; four windows and one through-the-wall air conditioner at second story. *Roof*: Hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and small exposed consoles at main slope; asphalt shingles; stucco-covered hipped dormers with overhanging eaves and three windows at main slope, one window at north slope, two windows at south slope and one window at east (rear) slope. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Arlington D. Isham and built c. 1905 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1918 by then-owner Riverdale Holding Co. A new porch, chimney and rear extension with second floor balcony were constructed c. 1918 (ALT 3879-1918; architect: Robert Schaefer; owner: Riverdale Holding Co.) in an updated version of the Colonial Revival style. The northernmost bay of the porch was enclosed between 1939 and 1988. Many of the windows have been replaced with synthetic sash.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

771 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/30

Date: 1908-09 (NB 3064-1908)

Architect: George Baur

Original owner: George Bell

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Colonial Revival with Queen Anne elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by stucco and imitation stone veneer; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway, driveway and sidewalk; concrete curb at sidewalk; wood fence at rear; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, south and north facades, and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade*: Three bays at first story; six bays at second story and four bays at the third story; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; non-historic enclosed porch with imitation stone veneer, flat roof, recessed wood-and-glass entrance door and sidelight flanked by fluted pilasters, and five synthetic casement windows on either side of the door; two light fixtures installed by door; non-historic stucco at second and third stories; angled bay with three windows at second story; angled turret at second and third stories with three windows at each story and conical roof; triple window at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows; non-historic window molding; non-historic triangular wood molding at apex of gable

roof; non-historic molding underneath the cornice. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco; non-historic window and imitation stone veneer at enclosed porch end; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible basement window and two visible windows at the first and second stories; historic oval stained-glass window at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; one-story rear yard extension. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic stucco; non-historic window and imitation stone veneer at enclosed porch end; secondary entrance door with window above between the first and second stories; angled bay at first and second stories with one visible window at first story and two visible windows at second story; one visible window at third story of corner turret; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture and exposed conduit at porch; one-story rear yard extension. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; one-story rear yard extension with one visible window; two windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic sash; satellite dish at peak of rear gable. *Roof*: Gable roof; asphalt shingles; gable dormer with non-historic stucco, return cornice and triple windows at north slope; two gable dormers with non-historic stucco, return cornices and single windows at south slope; conical roof at corner turret with flared eaves; non-historic synthetic windows.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne elements was designed by architect George Baur and built 1908-09 by George Bell at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the angled corner turret is characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The stoop and porch were replaced between 1939 and 1988. Non-historic aluminum siding has been removed from the second and third stories of the main façade and all stories of the side façades and is being replaced by stucco, the windows are being replaced and new moldings are being installed at the present time.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

777 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/28

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2052-1905)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway; asphalt driveway; concrete sidewalk; unpaved strip with slate between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, south and north façades and two-story rear yard extension at the rear façade. *Main Façade*: Four bays at the first and second

stories and one bay at the third story; non-historic full-width wrap-around brick porch with shed roof, round Tuscan columns and wood picket railing; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by fluted pilasters; angled bay with three windows at first story; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; two rectangular projecting bays with paired windows at second story; Palladian window at third story with shingle-covered surround; shingle-covered brackets at either end of the façade underneath the overhanging gable roof at the second story; diamond-shaped wood shingles in sawtooth pattern at third story; non-historic synthetic windows at first and second story; historic multi-pane wood windows at third story with modern synthetic storm windows; two light fixtures, mailbox and doorbell installed by door; one light fixture installed in porch ceiling; alarm box at second story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one visible basement window; two bays at the first and second stories; two windows at first and second stories in rectangular projecting bay with a intersecting gable roof; one window at third story in gable end; secondary entrance door with shed hood; fire ladder at rear of projecting bay; one-story shingle-covered rear yard extension with shed roof; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two bays at first and second stories; angled bay at first and second story with two visible windows (south-facing window at both stories have stained glass) at the first story and three windows at the second story; drainpipe; light installed in ceiling of wrap-around porch. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with paired window at first story and quadruple window at second story; one window at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; drainpipe; light fixture at first story of extension; appears to be a fire stairs at northeast corner. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof with splayed eaves and wood pendant at apex; asphalt shingles; brick chimney at center; two gable dormers with single windows at south slope with overhanging, splayed eaves; one gable dormer with single window at north slope with overhanging, splayed eaves; intersecting gable terminating projecting rectangular bay at north slope with splayed eaves and wood pendant at apex, and wood molding, sawtooth shingle pattern and small brackets below third story.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1905 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of the house was \$5,000. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The Department of Buildings file has a new building application for a brick garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1915 (NB 4451-1915; architect: Daniel Lauer; owner: S. Schedt), but there does not appear to be an existing garage at the present time. The house had been altered by enclosing porch by 1939 and was altered c. 1959 by enclosing the porch again, altering the placement of windows and replacing the front wood steps with brick steps (ALT 2408-1959; architect: Henry Harrison; owner: Peter Lima). Sometime after 1988 the porch was opened and round Tuscan columns and wood picket railings were added. Many of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) files; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988; Landmark Preservation Commission, Research Department files, Architectural Survey Form dated March 5, 1977.

783 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/26

Date: c. 1906 (NB 3653-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and aluminum siding; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Slate walkway; concrete driveway and sidewalk; unpaved strip with slate between the curb and the sidewalk mature trees; lamp post by stoop.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1920 (NB 3726-1920; owner: C. Halstead).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, south and north facades and a full-height rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story and six bays at second story; non-historic brick stoop; non-historic brick veneer at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second story; porch removed and full-width brick terrace with a short aluminum-clad shed roof installed above at the first story; denticulated band below shed roof; wood-and-glass door with storm door flanked by fluted pilasters at northern bay and angled bay with three windows (outer windows are multi-pane steel casements) and denticulated cornice at southern bay with multi-pane steel casement window in between; non-historic entrance portico supported by brick posts with aluminum-clad triangular pediment, denticulated frieze; two angled bays with three windows each at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; light fixture by door; alarm box at second story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two basement windows; one angled oriel at first story with hipped roof and one visible window; stucco-covered rectangular oriel at first story with shed roof and glass block window, one at rear of façade with shed roof and one glass block window; glass block window at first story; four windows at second story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two through-the-wall air conditioners at the first story; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one basement window; one window at first and second stories; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible basement window, two visible windows at first story and three windows at second story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story of bay; light fixture at second story of bay. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; full-height rectangular extension with one window at second story and two windows at third story in gable end that has cornice returns; one window at second story; drainpipe. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; aluminum-clad hipped dormer with overhanging eaves and three windows at main slope; aluminum-clad hipped dormer with overhanging eaves and two windows at north slope; two aluminum-clad hipped dormers with overhanging eaves and one window each at south slope; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; brick chimney; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built

for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$8,000. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1920 by then-owner C. Halstead. The house has been re-clad with brick and aluminum siding, the windows have been replaced and the porch removed and replaced by a new stoop, entrance portico and terrace.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) files; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

789 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/24

Date: c. 1905 (NB 1753-1905)

Architect: Arlington D. Isham

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by brick, aluminum siding; concrete foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1921 (NB 3780-1921; architect: John Lucey; owner: S. Silverman).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and north facades, one-story extensions at south and rear façades and full-height extension at rear facade. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first story, four bays at second story and one bay at third story in gable dormer; brick at first story and aluminum siding at second and third stories; brick stoop with metal railings; pedimented gable front portico with two sets of paired round columns at front and two single round columns at rear flanking the door; full-width brick terrace; shed roof between first and second story partially covering the terrace; denticulated band underneath shed roof at first story and continuing around the one-story brick extension at the southwestern corner of the house; wood paneled door with storm door and leaded-glass sidelights and plain glass transom flanked by round engaged columns; single and paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows (stained-glass lower sash at paired windows) with two-over-two wood storm windows at first story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds at second story; historic two-over-two wood storm windows at the first story; two rectangular bays with two windows each at the second story; paired multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with metal storm windows at third story in gable end; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; light fixture installed at porch ceiling; metal awning frame at terrace; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; aluminum siding that is keyed into the front façade first story brick veneer; one basement window; one window at first story; angled bay at basement and first story with one visible basement window and two visible windows at the first story; one window between first and second stories; two windows at second story in a rectangular bay that is set above the angled bay; paired windows at third story in gable dormer; one-story aluminum-clad rear yard extension with shed roof; through-the-wall air conditioner and alarm box at second story; three drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one-story brick extension with shed roof; one basement

window in the extension; two one-over-one double-hung wood windows with historic two-over-two wood storm windows at extension; four windows (one has leaded glass) at second story; paired windows at third story in gable dormer; aluminum siding at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows at three of the second story windows and the third story windows; three drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with hipped roof extending farther than the full-height extension; full-height extension with closed gable and paired window at third story; one visible window at first story; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; metal stack. *Roof*: Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; aluminum-clad gable dormers with paired windows at main, south and north slopes; aluminum-clad flat dormer with one window at the north slope; center brick chimney; metal stack at southeast corner; satellite dish at north slope; antennae. *Garage*: One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; multi-pane window at east (rear) facade.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Arlington D. Isham and built c. 1905 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The building's projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1921 by then-owner S. Silverman. The house has been re-clad with brick and aluminum siding and many of the windows have been replaced. The entrance portico, brick terrace and one-story brick extension at the south façade were present in 1939.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

795 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/22

Date: 1906-07 (NB 2391-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Queen Anne elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway and driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Garage at back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at first story; three bays at second story and one bay at third story in gable end; wood stoop; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; full-width wrap-around rough-faced concrete block porch with angled columns, wood railing with decorative design and shed roof; historic stained-glass window, historic wood-

and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters and angled bay with three windows at first story; angled bay at center of second story with three windows; front-facing projecting gable at third story with block consoles supported by paired fluted brackets at either end of façade; cornice of gable raises into a peak at the center of the façade; paired windows at third story underneath a projecting gable that is supported by consoles and has a shingled sawtooth design at the cornice; third story windows are flanked by round engaged columns that terminate in pendant-shaped engaged piers below the gable cornice; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; through-the-wall air conditioner and alarm box at third story; light fixture installed at ceiling of porch; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at third story; non-historic synthetic windows. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; one basement window; four windows at first story, four windows at second story and paired window at third story in gable end; historic stained-glass window in westernmost bay at second story; secondary entrance door at first story with light fixture above; gable end at third story with paired window underneath a projecting gable that is supported by brackets and has a shingled sawtooth design at the cornice; third story window is flanked by round engaged columns that terminate in pendant-shaped engaged piers below the gable cornice; wood and non-historic synthetic windows; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; through-the-wall round vent at first story; one-story wood clapboard rear yard extension with flat roof and visible round column supporting a porch roof, wood stairs to porch parallel to the north façade; wood porch railing at rear. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two windows at first story, two windows at second story and one window at third story in gable end; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with two visible windows at the first story and three windows at the second story, and denticulated cornice at first story and recessed second story; front-facing projecting gable at third story with single window underneath a projecting gable that is supported by block consoles and has a shingled sawtooth design at the cornice; third story window is flanked by round engaged columns that terminate in pendant-shaped engaged piers below the gable cornice; two drainpipes; possible through-the-wall air conditioner at first story bay; through-the-wall air conditioners at second and third stories. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension; two windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end that has cornice returns. *Roof*: Intersecting overhanging, closed gables with overhanging eaves and return cornices supported by paired fluted brackets at main, south and north slopes; asphalt shingles. *Garage*: One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built 1906-07 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the porch wood railing, pendant-shaped engaged piers and paired fluted brackets are characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The house is remarkably intact except for the replacement of some of the windows and the installation of through-the-wall air conditioners.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

799 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/20

Date: c. 1905 (NB 3527-1905)

Architect: Robert T. Schaefer

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced stone foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and south facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story and seven bays at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; historic granite stoop; full-width wrap-around wood porch with historic paired, round Ionic columns on wood-shingle-covered piers, wood picket fence and shed roof with front-facing pedimented gable with denticulated molding; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; angled bay with three windows at north end, non-historic wood-and-glass door with storm door at center and paired windows at south end of first story; paneled wood door surround; two angled bays with three windows each at second story with historic stained-glass window at the center of the façade; storm windows; denticulated molding underneath the overhanging eaves at the porch and second story, and the pedimented gable on the porch roof; scroll consoles supporting the overhanging eave; drainpipe; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick chimney; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; three basement windows; secondary entrance door and three windows at first story; four windows at second story including a triple multi-pane wood casement window; storm windows; denticulated molding underneath the overhanging eaves at the porch and second story; scroll brackets supporting the overhanging eave; second story overhang at rear façade with column support and wood picket railing; two drainpipes; through-the-wall vent at the second story; light fixture by entrance door; wood garbage can enclosure by chimney. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; rectangular projecting bay partially underneath porch roof with two paired multi-pane wood casement windows; angled bay at rear of the façade at the first and second stories with two visible windows at each story; one angled bay at second story with two visible windows; leaded-glass window in between two bays at second story; storm windows; denticulated molding underneath the overhanging eaves at the porch and second story; scroll brackets supporting the overhanging eave; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension; two windows at second story; dentils and scroll modillions under eaves. *Roof:* Hipped roof; copper shingles at roof and dormers; wood-shingle-covered gable dormer with overhanging eaves and cornice returns at main slope with triple window flanked by flat pilasters and denticulated molding underneath the eaves; wood-shingle-covered hipped dormers at south and north slopes with slightly flared overhanging eaves and two windows at the north slope and one window at the south slope; hipped dormer with flared eaves, copper roof and one multi-pane-over-one window at the east (rear) slope; two brick chimney, one at north slope and one at east (rear) slope; antennae; satellite dish. *Garage:* One-story with loft, two-car wood-shingled-covered garage;

hipped roof with asphalt shingles and copper flashing; modern garage door; light fixture above the door; three multi-pane double-hung wood windows at north and south facades.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Robert T. Schaefer and built c. 1905 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Henry Pape, president of Henry Pape, Inc., one of the largest wholesale food distributing companies in New York City, lived in this house. Although the entrance door and possibly some of the windows have been replaced, the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988; *New York Address Telephone Directory 1929* (New York: New York Telephone Company, 1929); "Henry Pape, Head of Food Firm, 73," *The New York Times* (July 18, 1942), 13.

807 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/18

Date: 1909-10 (NB 3875-1909)

Architect: William Dewsnap

Original owner: Harrison S. Colburn

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; chain link fence at south façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1920 (NB 8807-1920; architect: George J. Lobenstein; owner: Frank D. Emery).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and north facades and one-story rear yard extension and a second story extension at the rear facade. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first and second stories; stucco-covered façade; semi-circular brick stoop; wrap-around stucco-covered front porch with Tudor-arched openings, two stucco-covered flower boxes and shed roof; projecting bay at first story with historic triple wood window with leaded-glass transoms and storm windows and shed roof to the south of the front porch; historic quadruple multi-pane casement wood window with multi-pane fanlight transom at first story; historic wood-and-glass door with storm door; two sets of paired historic six-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows and one historic six-pane casement wood window at second story; projecting wing at first and second stories terminating in a front-facing gable at the third story; historic nine-pane wood casement window at third story in gable end; two light fixtures on porch piers; one light fixture installed in porch ceiling; mailbox by door. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two historic leaded-glass windows at first story in westernmost bay underneath the porch roof; two windows and secondary entrance door at first story; a second secondary entrance door facing the street (west) in a small

one-story stucco-covered projection with brick steps, hipped roof and paired windows on north façade; paired window in a rectangular oriel with a hipped roof and brackets underneath at the second story; two single windows at second story and paired multi-pane wood casement window with leaded-glass transoms at second story; two windows at the third story in the gable end; storm windows; one-story stucco-covered rear yard extension with windows facing north and a flat roof with a wood rooftop railing; three drainpipes; two through-the-wall vents at the third story. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; four basement windows; two sets of historic paired twelve-pane casement windows at first story; historic triple window with leaded-glass transoms at first story; four historic six-over-one wood windows and one historic six-pane casement window at second story; historic paired six-over-one wood windows at third story in gable end; brick chimney with stucco finish below eaves. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; two windows at second story; extension at second story with hipped slate roof and window or door at rooftop deck with wood railing that is supported by a one-story extension or posts. *Roof*: Side-facing gable with intersecting gable at the main slope; angular brackets supporting overhanging eaves at gable end; appears to be slate shingles; shingles curve at the intersecting gable of the main slopes and the gable ends of the north and south elevations to simulate the look of thatching; shed dormer with two non-historic windows at main slope; stucco-covered shed dormer with slate roof and two windows at east (rear) slope; brick chimney at east dormer roof. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood garage door

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed by William Dewsnap architect and built 1909-10 by Harrison S. Colburn at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,600. The front porch and intersecting gable roof with angular brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The rear garage was built c. 1920 by then-owner Frank D. Emery. This house appears to be largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

811 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/16

Date: c. 1905 (NB 3653-1905)

Architect: Ernest Greene

Original owner: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and aluminum siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and walkways, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1928 (NB 12199-1928; architect: James W. Magrath; owner: J. R. Morse).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, north and south facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; seven bays at second story; two bays at third story in gable end; non-historic aluminum siding; non-original brick stoop; historic enclosed brick porch at south end with multi-pane steel casement windows and transoms on all three sides, historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters in center bay and angled bay with three windows at north end at the first story; historic brick porch with brick piers and half-walls and shed roof at the north end; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story with an historic stained-glass oval window in between; two paired windows at the third story in the gable end; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture installed at porch ceiling; intercom by door installed on pilaster. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; one basement window; rectangular bay that narrows at second story with secondary entrance door at first story and window at second story; two windows at first story and one window at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; one-story rear yard extension with through-the-wall metal vent and flat roof. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; multi-pane steel casement windows at enclosed brick porch; non-historic aluminum siding; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible window (appears to have stained glass) at first story and two windows at the second story; two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; three visible windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; one-story rear yard extension with one visible door or window. *Roof:* Front-facing, overhanging gable with cornice returns and projecting triangular pediment; gable dormers with cornice returns at the south slope with two windows and at the north slope with one window; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at third story and dormers; center brick chimney; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Ernest Green and built c. 1906 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1928 by then-owner J. R. Morse. The wood porch was removed and replaced by a brick porch c. 1922 (ALT 12008-1922; architect: Benjamin Driesler; owner: F. W. Morse). The house has been re-clad with aluminum siding and the stoop and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition, November 25, 1905, 573; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

817 East 18th Street (a/k/a 817-821 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6693/13

Date: c. 1911 (NB 4-1911)

Architect: Seth Cutting

Original owner/Developer: (Seth H.) Cutting and (George H.) Osgood

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco, brick and aluminum siding, rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway; concrete and brick driveway; concrete sidewalk; chain link fence at north, south and rear façades; unpaved strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bay at the main façade and a two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first and second stories and one bay at third story in intersecting gable; brick and concrete stoop; historic full-width brick and stucco-clad enclosed porch with two triple windows and non-historic wood entrance door and sidelights; rectangular bay at second story with paired casement windows, flagpole holder between windows, block consoles underneath windows and shed hood with exposed rafters; second story bay flanked by single windows; paired window at third story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; aluminum siding at second and third stories; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story; two light fixtures and intercom installed by door. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three bays at first, second and third stories with one window between first and second stories; secondary entrance door with shed hood; arch-headed window at first story enclosed porch and middle bay of third story; stucco at first story and aluminum siding at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two through-the-wall air conditioners and an alarm box at the second story; metal box at aluminum panel and light fixture with exposed conduit between the first and second stories; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two triple windows at first story, three bays at second story and two bays at third story; stucco at first story and aluminum siding at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two air conditioner units in side yard; two through-the-wall air conditioners at second story; light fixture and exposed conduit at first story. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with three windows at second story; one window at second story. *Roof:* Side-facing gable roof with exposed rafters; large intersecting gable dormer at the main slope; shed dormer with three windows and a through-the-wall air conditioner at east (rear) slope; angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves at main, south and north gables; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits and brackets; center brick chimney. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed by architect Seth Cutting and built c. 1911 by Cutting and Osgood at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$10,000. The original front porch and overhanging, intersecting gable roof with brackets are characteristic

of the Arts and Crafts style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939. The house has been re-sided and the entrance door and windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

825 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/11

Date: c. 1906 (NB 2072-1906)

Architect: Arlington D. Isham

Developer: Charles Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and stucco; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1915 (NB 1305-1915; architect Seth Cutting; owner: Frances H. Thayer).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, south and north facades and one-story and two-story extensions. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories; historic brick stoop with non-historic metal railings; historic full-width enclosed brick porch with three historic triple multi-pane wood casement windows with transoms and clay tile-covered shed roof; porch roof extends beyond main façade to the south and wraps around the south façade forming an unenclosed side porch supported by historic round, fluted Ionic columns; wood-and-glass door in southern-most bay under porch roof; paired window and angled bay with three windows at second story ; stucco at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two alarm boxes at second story; light fixture installed in unenclosed porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; secondary entrance door and one window at first story; rectangular oriel at second story with paired window, two supporting brackets and a small window underneath, and clay tile-covered roof; stucco-covered façade (including chimney below the eaves) with aluminum band between first and second stories; through-the-wall air conditioner at first and second stories; one-story stucco-covered rear yard addition with flat roof and metal rooftop railing; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; unenclosed brick porch at west end with round, fluted Ionic columns and stucco-covered pedimented gable roof with clay tiles; multi-pane wood-and-glass with entrance door with multi-pane wood-and-glass transom and sidelights; window underneath porch roof; angled bay at first and second story with two visible windows at first and second stories; two windows at second story above unenclosed porch; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story bay; two-story rear yard stucco-covered extension with paired window at first and second stories, satellite dish at first story, light fixture at second story, and drainpipe; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; six windows at second story; one-story rear yard extension with rooftop railing. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves with brackets at the main slope and at the southwestern and northwestern corners; clay roof tiles; red clay cap on each dormers and two red clay caps at ridge line; aluminum-clad soffits; stucco-covered hipped dormers with overhanging eaves and clay roof tiles

at the main slope with a triple window, the south and north slopes with one window each and at the east (rear) slope with two windows; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; brick chimney at north slope. *Garage:* One-story, one-car garage; rough-faced concrete block; hipped roof clad with clay tiles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed by architect Arlington D. Isham and built c. 1906 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1915 by then-owner Frances H. Thayer. The columns at the front porch were removed and a new framing erected, a rear exit and a new vestibule entrance was erected c. 1920 (ALT 3414-1920; architect: Heller and Kleinheny; owner: Jacob I. Frankel). The windows (excluding the enclosed porch) have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

829-831 East 18th Street (a/k/a 829-839 East 18th Street and 1801-1803 Avenue H)

Block/Lot: 6693/9

Date: c. 1906 (NB 748-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Two brick front walkways; concrete driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage set back at northeastern corner of lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at south and west façade, one-story extension at the north façade and two-story extension at the east façade. *Main (west) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; enclosed brick porch at southern end containing a wood-and-glass entrance door (with number "831" on bottom rail), ribbon window consisting of multi-pane wood casement windows, brick stoop and pedimented gable roof; one window at basement, first and second stories; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one basement window in notched brick base, three windows at the second and third stories (center second story window has stained glass); one-story extension at northern end with recessed arch-headed wood-and-glass entrance door (with number "829" on bottom rail), triple window, brick stoop and pedimented gable roof; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; light fixtures in ceiling of recess in front of northern entrance door ("829") and above southern entrance door ("831"); two drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; full-width one-story extension with two basement windows and three triple windows at first story; two windows at second story and two windows at third story at gable end; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; alarm box at third story; one-story addition with windows and triangular pedimented

gable roof above first story extension; one through-the-wall air conditioner at one-story extension and one through-the-wall air conditioner at second story. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; full-width enclosed brick porch with a ribbon window consisting of multi-pane wood casement windows separated by flat pilasters and shed roof at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; two angled bays with three windows each and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roofs at second story flanking an historic leaded-glass oval window with keystone surround; paired window with asphalt-shingled-covered shed roof at third story in gable end; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; satellite dish at second story; alarm box at third story. *East (rear) Façade*: Irregular fenestration; two-story rectangular extension with pedimented gable roof with a secondary entrance door, brick steps and wood railings and shed hood, facing south at the first story and a window facing east at the second story, light fixture installed at door hood; triple window at first story and window at second story; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; drainpipe; rear of one-story addition at north façade visible with two windows, through-the-wall air conditioner and pedimented gable roof; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows. *Roof*: Side-facing gable roof; wood shingle-covered gable dormers at the east slope with one window and the west slope with paired window; asphalt shingles; flat bargeboard; center brick chimney. *Garage*: One-story, one-car stucco-covered garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,000. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was enclosed and the northwest one-story extension was erected prior to 1939. The house is largely intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

EAST 18th STREET, 746 to 840 (West Side between Glenwood Road and Avenue H)

750 East 18th Street (a/k/a 746-752 East 18th Street and 1714-1724 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 6692/49

Date: 1907-08 (NB 1365-1907)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by aluminum siding; iron spot brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick walkway; concrete driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1913 (NB 4310-1913; architect: H. B. Ditmas; owner: George H. Jones).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and west facades and a one-story addition at the rear (west) façade. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story and six bays at the second story; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic paneled double doors flanked by historic pilasters and denticulated cornice; angled bay with three windows at the first story; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; full-width angled wrap-around brick porch with historic round Tuscan columns, wood picket railing, and roof clad with non-historic aluminum siding; wood lattice panel in porch foundation openings; non-historic synthetic windows; two light fixtures installed in ceiling of the porch; alarm box at second floor; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; aluminum siding; wrap-around porch continues for one bay; angled bay at basement, first and second stories at western end with one basement window, seven windows at the first story and six windows at second story, stained-glass window at center bay of first story; wood-and-glass double doors underneath porch roof; one basement window, paired window at first story and two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioner; drainpipe. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; two visible basement windows; three visible windows at first story, western-most one is a bay window; secondary entrance door; six windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; two light fixtures with exposed conduit by door. *West (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; one window at first story and one door at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; one-story rear yard addition connecting house and the garage with aluminum siding and flat roof, secondary entrance door with brick steps at north façade of addition; brick arch in front of the addition connecting west façade of house to garage. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; hipped dormers with three windows each at all four slopes; center brick chimney; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; stucco finish; shed roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; basketball hoop with backboard attached to roof; light fixture installed at eastern-most pier.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built 1907-08 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1913 by then-owner George H. Jones. Alfred G. Watson, pastor at the Flatbush-Tompkins Congregational Church from the mid-1930s to the mid-1960s, lived in this house at the time of his death in 1970. The house has been re-clad with aluminum siding and the porch and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (August 9, 1913), 281; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; "Alfred G. Walton, Pastor 50 Years," *The New York Times* (July 10, 1970), 29; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

756 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/52

Date: 1907-08 (NB 1328-1907)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson and Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by asphalt shingles; iron spot brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1915 (NB 3892-1915; architect: R. T. Schaefer; owner: George F. Langenbacher).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, north and south facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Six bays at first and second stories and one bay at the third story in the gable end; non-historic asphalt shingles; non-historic brick stoop with metal railing; full-width wrap-around brick porch with shed roof, historic square wood columns with brackets and wood picket railing; wood panels in porch foundation openings; historic wood-and-glass double doors with pilasters and denticulated cornice; two angled bays at first story, northern bay with three windows, southern bay at corner with two windows at main façade and one at the south façade; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; grouped quadruple window at third story with historic six-over-one double-hung wood sash at two center windows and arch-headed multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood sash at the outer windows, with blind triangular pediment lintel over two center windows with sunburst design and eared arch-headed lintel at outer windows; one light fixture installed on pilaster by door, and two installed in the ceiling of the porch; alarm box at second story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; brick foundation with one basement window; angled bay with one visible window and shed roof at first story; three windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable; one-story rear yard extension with flat roof and rooftop railing; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story; drainpipe. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angled bay at basement first and second stories with one visible basement window, five visible windows at the first story and six windows at the second story (south facing window appears to have stained glass); paired windows at first story; two windows at second story (one has stained glass); two windows at third story in gable end; vent at apex of gable; light fixture at second story of bay; two drainpipes. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two windows at second story; paired and quadruple windows at third story in gable end; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story; round vent at apex of gable; drainpipe. *Roof:* Front-facing gable at main slope with large projecting cornice returns and overhanging eaves supported by large brackets; asphalt shingles; intersecting gables with overhanging eaves at the north and south slopes. *Garage:* Asphalt roof tiles; modern garage door; located behind the house.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts and Crafts elements was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built 1907-08 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and intersecting, overhanging gable roof

are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the angular brackets at the porch columns and underneath the eaves and the decorative lintel at the third story windows of the main façade are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The rear garage was built c. 1915 by then-owner George F. Langenbacher. The house has been re-clad and the stoop has been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

762 East 18th Street (a/k/a 760-766 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/55

Date: c. 1906 (NB 2113-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by asphalt shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south façade, and a one-story (possibly two-story) rear yard extension at the rear façade. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story; four bays at the second story and one bay at third story in the gable end; full-width wrap-around brick porch with square columns supported by brick piers and shed roof; porch railing removed; brick stoop with metal railings; non-historic asphalt shingles; non-historic wood-and-glass door at center with pilasters, wood panels at the sides and lintel, and angled bay with three windows at north end of the first story; single window and an angled bay with three windows at second story with denticulated cornice; grouped triple window at third story with wood surround with curved design above center window and multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood sash and storm windows; non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at the third story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; two basement windows; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible basement window and two visible windows at first and second stories; paired windows at first story; one-story rear yard extension with flat roof; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; western-most column of wrap-around porch missing; angled bay at first and second stories with two visible windows at first and second stories (eastern-most windows have no glazing or infill); two stained-glass windows, one between first and second stories and one at first story underneath porch roof; one-story rear yard extension with paired windows and flat roof; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; appears to have a two-story rear yard extension; two visible windows at the first story; window, door and through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; door appears to be a wood-and-glass door that has no glazing; two windows and a through-the-wall air conditioner at third story in gable end. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof with bargeboard and overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; asphalt-shingle-covered gable dormers with bargeboard, overhanging eave, and one window at the south

slope and paired windows at north slope; multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows and storm windows at north dormer; center brick chimney, antennae; alarm box at north dormer. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; basketball hoop with backboard installed at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been re-sided and the stoop, entrance door and many of the windows have been replaced. It is in poor condition at the present time with some window glazing and a porch column missing and appears to be unoccupied.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

768 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/57

Date: c. 1905 (NB 1755-1905)

Architect: Arlington D. Isham

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by wood clapboard and shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; chain link fence at rear yard; concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1922 (NB 9048-1922; architect: James McGrath; owner: Herman Tapke).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades and one-story and two-story rear yard extensions. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, six bays at second story, one bay at third story in gable end; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; full-width wrap-around porch with historic paired round Tuscan columns set on wood shingled piers, wood picket railing and shed roof; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; two light fixtures installed at ceiling of porch; wood stoop with wood shingle-covered cheek walls and metal railing; angled bay with three windows, historic wood-and-glass entrance door with screen door and two-over-two double-hung wood window with stained-glass transom at first story; two angled bays with three windows each at second story; paired windows with historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood sash at third story in gable end; frieze with dentils and brackets at second and third stories above windows; historic double-hung wood windows with storm windows; drainpipe; alarm box at second story below projecting eave; intercom. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; two single windows (eastern one has a stained-glass transom) on either side of an angled oriel that has two

visible windows at first story; two windows at second story; one window at third story in gable end; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; historic double-hung wood windows and wood storm windows (except western-most first story awning window); frieze with dentils at second story above windows; metal vent at the second story; three drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; one-story rear yard extension with wood clapboard and enclosed porch; two light fixtures at the extension. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; first story recessed underneath porch roof; triple window at first story; three bays with four windows at second story; paired window at third story in gable end; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; historic double-hung wood windows with wood storm windows; frieze with dentils at second story above windows; one drainpipe; light fixture at rear of first story; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; one-story rear yard extension and screened-in porch at first story with shed roof; angled bay with three windows at second story of two-story rear yard extension; one window at first story; one window at second story; one six-over-one double-hung window at third story in gable end; denticulated frieze under eave; two drainpipes; light fixture at first story of southwest corner of extension. *Roof*: Front-facing, closed, overhanging gable with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; wood shingles on gable end and dormers; cornice with dentils and brackets above third story windows at main gable; gable dormer at north slope with one six-over-one wood double-hung wood window; closed, overhanging gable dormer at south slope with paired six-over-one double-hung wood windows; wood shingle saw tooth pattern above windows at dormers; center brick chimney. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; basketball hoop with backboard installed at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Arlington D. Isham and built c. 1905 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1922 by then-owner Herman Tapke. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

776 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/59

Date: 1906-07 (NB 2580-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: Charles F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by wood clapboard and shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps and metal railings; concrete side walkway with steps; concrete driveway with unpaved strip in center; concrete sidewalk; concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1945 (NB 1269-1945; architect: Abraham Farber; owner: Sampson and Rose Broadwin).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and south facades and one-story and full-height rear yard extensions. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, eight bays at second story; painted concrete stoop with metal railing; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; full-width rough-faced concrete block porch with round Tuscan columns, wood picket railing and shed roof; wood band between first and second stories around perimeter of the house; angled bay with three windows, historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters and paired windows at first story; historic two-over-two double-hung wood storm windows at first story; two angled bays with three windows each at second story with two smaller stained-glass windows in between; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; nine windows (two single, two paired, one triple) at first story and four windows at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; wood storm windows at first story and one-over-one double-hung wood windows (one has stained glass) at the second story; one-story rear yard extension with wood clapboard and flat roof with wood rooftop railing; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; secondary entrance door; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible basement window and two visible windows at the first and second stories; one window at either side of bay at first and second stories; five multi-pane casement windows at the western end of the second story; wood storm windows at first story and one-over-one double-hung wood windows at the second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; paired window and a door with a shed roof at first story; two windows at second story; full-height extension with a rooftop railing at the portion of the extension that is only one story tall, two windows and a ribbon window at second story, and window at third story in gable end that terminates the extension. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles; gable dormer with cornice return supported by brackets, wood shingles and four historic multi-pane over-one double-hung wood windows at main slope; closed, overhanging wood-shingle-covered gable dormer with three two-over-two double-hung wood windows at north slope; overhanging wood shingle-covered gable dormer with cornice returns and three windows (two two-over-two double-hung wood and one multi-pane over-one double-hung wood) at south slope; gable dormer with paired window at west (rear) slope; alarm box and vent at west (rear) slope; alarm box at main slope dormer. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built 1906-07 by Charles F. Bond at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1945 by then-owners Sampson and Rose Broadwin. The house is remarkably intact although the stoop has been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

782 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/61

Date: c. 1904 (NB 2355-1904)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner: Ben M. Jasquish

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Queen Anne elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps and metal railing; concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; concrete sidewalk, lamppost in front yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with two towers at main façade and projecting bays at the south façade and a full-height rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; six bays at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; turret at the second story of southeastern corner with three windows (one faces south); triple window with leaded-glass upper sash and leaded-glass arch-headed transom at first story; two-story angled tower at northeastern corner has three windows (one faces north; leaded-glass upper sash at first story windows) at each story; full-width rough-faced concrete block porch with shed roof, non-historic round Tuscan columns and picket railing; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; double-hung wood windows; windows at second story have wood lintels; non-historic wood paneled double doors flanked by paired pilasters; light fixtures installed on either side of door between the pilasters; wood banding around perimeter of the house between the first and second stories; non-historic light fixture installed at ceiling of porch; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; paired window at first story; two windows at second story; three windows at third story in gable end; windows at second and third stories have wood lintels; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story and attic; double-hung wood windows; rear concrete porch with metal railings; three through-the-wall air conditioners, one at first story, one at third story, and one at center bay of the tower at the first story. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one basement windows with metal grilles; five windows at first story, three windows at second story and two windows at third story; windows at second and third stories have wood lintels; angled bay at basement, first and second story with one visible basement windows with metal grille, two visible windows (one facing south has stained glass) at first story, and three visible windows at the altered rectangular second story of the bay; turret supported by a bracket at the southeast corner; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; double-hung wood windows; brick chimney covered with concrete at the basement and first story; two through-the-wall air conditioners at the second story, one of which is in the turret; drainpipe; alarm box at first story underneath the turret. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; full-height extension with a visible window and door at the first story, two visible windows (south one appears to have stained glass) at second story and two windows at third story; rear concrete deck. *Roof:* Side-

facing gable roof; conical roofs with copper caps at turret and tower; asphalt shingles; gable dormer at main slope with round columns supporting the cornice returns, wood shingles and paired windows; hipped dormer with one window at west (rear) slope; brick chimney at south slope. *Garage:* One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; light fixture above door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1904 by Ben M. Jasquish at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,800. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the corner tower and turret are characteristic of the Queen Anne style. A bay window was enlarged and extended to the second story c. 1907 (ALT 2005-1907; architect: Chilton Dean; owner: Ben M. Jasquish). The house is mostly intact although the stoop and entrance door have been replaced and the porch has been altered. The porch had been enclosed by 1939 and was opened by 1988. The present porch columns and railings appear to be non-historic.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

790 East 18th Street (a/k/a 788-790 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/64

Date: c. 1899 (NB 1312-1899)

Architect: Edward B. Chestresmith

Original owner: Arthur J. De Berard

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, asphalt shingles and aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Paver driveway; low brick wall at front and south with cast stone orbs and lions on brick piers at front; brick, slate and concrete walkways with steps and metal railing at main entrance and north addition; concrete sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, shared with 800 East 18th Street.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades, and one-story additions at northeast and northwest corners, and a full-height extension at the south end of the west (rear) facade. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, four bays at second story and one bay at third story in gable end; brick at first story, asphalt shingles at second story and aluminum siding at third story; porch removed; non-historic cast stone and brick stoop with balustrades; non-historic brick terrace with cast stone balustrades; shed roof between first and second stories partially covering the terrace; curved bay at southern end of first and second stories with three windows at first story and two windows at second story; triple window at northern end of first

story with stained-glass transoms at two outer windows; quadruple window at third story in an altered masonry opening; wood-and-glass door with pilasters and denticulated entablature; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two light fixtures and number plaque installed by door; two light fixtures at first story of bay; alarm box at second story; drainpipe. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic one story and basement brick addition with brick and concrete stoop with metal railings at east façade, one basement window, wood-and-glass door and triple window at first story at east façade, two light fixtures, mailbox, and address plaque installed near door, two bays at basement and first story of north façade, light fixture and drainpipe at north façade; open brick garbage can enclosure behind addition; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; brick at first story and aluminum siding at second and third stories; one-story brick extension at northwest corner with oriel bay with two visible windows and cornice with consoles and rooftop metal railing; aluminum-clad extension at second story on top of one-story extension with no visible windows, drainpipe and flat roof; light fixture at first story; drainpipe. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; angled bay at first story with stained-glass window facing east and quadruple window facing south with stained-glass transoms; three-bays at second story; brick at first story, aluminum siding at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; appears to have a concrete porch at rear façade; drainpipe. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; one-story brick extension with bay window and rooftop railing; angled bay at first story with two visible windows; two visible windows at second story; window and door at second story aluminum-clad extension on top of one-story brick extension; full-height extension at south with two windows at second story and one window at the third story with a hipped roof or dormer. *Roof*: Hipped roof; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; overhanging gable dormers supported by brackets at main and south slopes with quadruple window at main slope and recessed paired windows with curved return walls at south slope; gable dormer at north slope with recessed, paired window with curved return walls; hipped dormer with quadruple window at west (rear) slope; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; center brick chimney; antennae; satellite dish at roof of second story extension. *Garage*: One-story, four-car, painted rough-faced stone garage with hipped roof; modern garage doors; basketball hoop with backboard attached to roof, shared garage with 800 East 18th Street.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Edward B. Chestresmith and built c. 1899 by Arthur J. De Berard. It is one of the two houses in the historic district that was constructed south of Glenwood Road prior to the development of the Fiske Terrace neighborhood. Both houses were designed by the same architect. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$4,200. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging, intersecting gable roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A dormer was added to the roof c. 1915 (ALT 1247-1915; architect: Seth Cutting; owner: Arthur J. De Berard). The house has been re-clad, the porch and stoop have been removed and replaced by a new stoop and a terrace and many of the windows have been replaced. In addition, a modern one-story brick extension was constructed prior to 1977.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

800 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/68

Date: c. 1961 (NB 1214-1961)

Architect: Samuel Gardstein and Son

Original owner: J. Allan Guild

Type: Freestanding house

Style: None

Stories: 2 and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by brick and asphalt shingles; concrete foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps and metal railing; concrete driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, shared with 790 East 18th Street.

Description

General: Rectangular plan. *Main Façade:* Two bays at the first story; one bay at second story; quadruple window with shutters at first story; triple window with shutters at second story; brick at first story; asphalt shingles at second story; brick stoop with metal railings; brick patio with metal railings; wood-and-glass door with denticulated, pedimented gable portico supported by fluted columns; portico is attached to a full-width shed roof covered with asphalt shingles; single-pane synthetic windows; light fixture installed at ceiling of portico; alarm box at first story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; one-bay with grouped quadruple window at first story; three bays (one triple and two paired windows) at second story; asphalt shingles; single-pane synthetic windows; drainpipe; alarm box beneath the cornice; light fixture at second story; slight overhang of second story at rear façade. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; four basement windows; secondary entrance door; light fixture above door; two windows at first story; three windows at second story; asphalt shingles; single-pane synthetic windows; through-the-wall vent at first story; drainpipe; rear wood deck. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other façades; one visible door at first story; visible paired window at second story; light fixture at first story. *Roof:* Flat roof; brick chimney. *Garage:* One-story, four-car, painted rough-faced stone garage with hipped roof; modern garage doors; basketball hoop with backboard attached to roof, shared garage with 790 East 18th Street.

History

This house was designed by architects Samuel Gardstein and Son and built c. 1961 by J. Allan Guild.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

804 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/69

Date: c. 1961 (NB 1215-1961)

Architect: Samuel Gardstein and Son

Original owner: J. Allan Guild

Type: Freestanding house

Style: None

Stories: 2 and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by brick and asphalt shingles; concrete foundation.
Notable site features: Brick and cast stone walkway with steps; brick and cast stone stepped retaining walls on either side of the concrete driveway and along sidewalk; chain link fence at south façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.
Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bay at the main façade. *Main Façade:* Two bays at first story; one bay at second story; brick at first story; asphalt shingles at second story; brick and cast stone stoop with metal railings; brick patio with metal railings; attached one-car driveway in basement with overhead garage door; wood paneled door flanked by pilaster with asphalt shingled-covered, hipped hood with dentils that is attached to a full-width shed roof also with dentils and covered with asphalt shingles; angled bay with three windows (double-hung windows flanking a single-pane window) and shutters at first story; paired double-hung windows at second story with shutters; intercom and house number plaque installed by door; light fixture installed in door hood; alarm box at first story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; four basement windows; asphalt shingles; secondary entrance door; two windows at first and second stories; slight overhang of second story at rear façade; light fixture by door; through-the-wall vent at the first story; drainpipe. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; no visible windows at first story; four windows at second story; asphalt shingles; drainpipe. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two visible windows at second story. *Roof:* Flat roof; brick chimney; antennae.

History

This house was designed by architects Samuel Gardstein and Son and built c. 1961 by J. Allan Guild.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

808 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/71

Date: c. 1898 (NB 845-1898)

Architect: Edward B. Chestresmith

Original owner: William Donnelly

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and wood clapboard; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick walkway with steps; concrete sidewalk; brick curb along sidewalk; concrete and brick driveway with brick retaining walls; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bay at main and north façades and circular porch at southeastern corner and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; two bays at second story; brick at first story; wood clapboard at second story; brick stoop; full-width

wrap-around brick porch with large circular projection at the southeast corner, and round Tuscan columns on short brick piers; historic wood door with sidelights and multi-pane fanlight surrounded by elliptical incised design with radiating lines in northern bay; angled bay with three leaded-glass double-hung windows at center of first story; six leaded-glass single-pane windows with leaded-glass transoms in southern bay underneath the porch roof; two windows at second story with wood surround containing a wreath and ribbon design above the window; historic double-hung wood windows at the second story; historic fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals at north and south corners of the second story; alarm box at second story beneath roof cornice; two light fixtures installed in porch ceiling; two drainpipes at porch. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; one visible window at first and second stories with wood surround containing a wreath and ribbon design above the window; angled oriel at second story with three visible windows; historic double-hung wood windows; painted brick foundation; wood clapboard; historic fluted pilaster without a capital at east corner; two drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first and second stories; porch partially enclosed with brick and six leaded-glass single-pane windows with leaded-glass transoms; leaded-glass windows with leaded-glass transoms at projecting rear façade of the enclosed porch; arch-headed window at western end of the first story; single and paired windows at second story with wood surround containing a wreath and ribbon design above the window; single stained-glass window at second story in eastern bay; historic double-hung wood windows; historic fluted pilaster with Corinthian capitals at east corner of the second story; fluted pilaster without capital between the single and paired windows at the second story; drainpipe; non-historic brick stairs with metal railings at porch leading to non-historic brick and concrete driveway. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one visible window at first and second stories; one-story rear yard extension with two six-over-one windows and a shed roof; rectangular bay at second story with one window that is supported by the one-story rear yard extension and a round column; wood-and-glass door at first story underneath the second story rectangular bay; light fixture at northwest corner of the extension; two drainpipes. *Roof*: Hipped roof with asphalt shingles; arch-headed dormer at main slope with wood clapboard, Palladian window, projecting return cornice supported by brackets, wood double-hung and casement windows and arch-headed transom; two gable dormers at each of the north and south slopes with a single double-hung window; historic double-hung wood windows; all five dormers have historic corner pilasters with Corinthian columns; north and south dormers have wreath design in the pediment; brick chimney; copper flashing; skylight at western end of south slope; antennae.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Edward B. Chestresmith and built c. 1898 by William Donnelly. It is one of the two houses in the historic district that was constructed south of Glenwood Road prior to the development of the Fiske Terrace neighborhood. Both houses were designed by the same architect. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays, fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals, wreath and ribbon design in the window lintels, and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is remarkably intact. A driveway with curb cut and stairs leading from the porch to the driveway have recently been installed. A concrete curb at the sidewalk has recently been replaced with a brick curb.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; reference maps; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

814 East 18th Street (a/k/a 812-814 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/74

Date: c. 1918 (NB 16010-1918)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Original owner: Jeanette Dickinson

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and stucco; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Shared concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; two front walkways with brick, stone pavers, stone steps and brick retaining walls; low brick wall along sidewalk; concrete sidewalk; wood deck at rear; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, shared with 818 East 18th Street.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a small one-story extension at south façade. *Main (south) Façade (partially visible):* House orientated perpendicular to the street with the main entrance at the south side of the building; irregular fenestration; brick at first story; stucco at second story; multi-pane wood casement windows with wood panels having a rectangular design above at projection; one-story brick extension at the middle of the façade with wood-and-glass main entrance door with storm door and brick stoop at the eastern end facing the street and arch-headed multi-pane window facing south with a slate-shingle-covered gable roof; window with shutters at eastern end of first story; paired window at western end of first story; shed roof with slate shingles between first and second stories; four multi-pane double-hung wood windows with storm windows and shutters at second story; two drainpipes; light fixture by entrance door. *East Façade:* Six bays at first story; two bays at second story and third story in gable end; full-width, one-story brick projection at first story with multi-pane wood casement windows on all three sides and shed roof; single windows at main façade of the projection separated by wood piers with two sets of triple windows; wood panels above the windows of the projection with rectangular designs; stucco at the second and third stories with brick chimney at center of façade, flanked by windows at both stories; multi-pane double-hung wood windows with storm windows and shutters and shed hoods at the second story; multi-pane quarter-round wood windows at the third story. *West Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two windows at second story; paired window at third story in gable end; slate shed roof between first and second stories; synthetic windows. *North (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story; stucco at second story; multi-pane wood casement windows with wood panels having a rectangular design above at projection; secondary wood-and-glass entrance door; light fixture by entrance door; two single double-hung windows and one paired casement window at first story; shed roof with slate shingles between first and second stories; four double-hung windows at second story (eastern one with shutters); multi-pane wood windows with storm windows; two drainpipes. *Roof:* Gable roof; slate shingles being replaced by asphalt shingles; one stucco-covered shed dormer with one window and shutters at south slope; two stucco-covered shed dormers with one window each at the north slope; metal vent at roof of south dormer; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage with gable roof and modern garage door, shared garage with 818 East 18th Street.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1918 by Jeanette Dickinson. It appears that this house and the neighboring house at 818 East 18th Street replaced a 2 ½ story freestanding frame dwelling built by the T. B. Ackerson

Company c. 1905 and designed by A. W. Pierce. The building's multi-pane windows, chimney flanked by quarter-round windows, window shutters, and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The original slate roof is in the process of being removed and replaced by asphalt shingles.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (September 5, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

818 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/76

Date: c. 1918 (NB 2585-1918)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Original owner: Edward T. Dickinson

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and stucco; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Shared concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; front walkway with stone pavers, brick steps and retaining walls and metal railing, rear wood deck; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, shared with 814 East 18th Street.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a small one-story extension at north façade and one-story rear yard extension. *Main (north) Façade (partially visible):* House orientated perpendicular to the street with the main entrance at the north side of the building; irregular fenestration; brick at first story; stucco at second story; tripartite non-historic synthetic window and historic leaded-glass fanlight transoms at projection; one-story brick extension at the middle of the façade with wood paneled main entrance door with storm door and brick stoop at the eastern end facing the street and arch-headed multi-pane window facing north with a gable roof; single and paired synthetic windows at first story; shed roof with asphalt shingles between first and second stories; three double-hung windows and small paired windows at second story; multi-pane wood windows with storm windows at second and third stories; light fixture by entrance door; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first and second stories; three drainpipes. *East Façade:* Three bays at first story; two bays at second story and third story in gable end; full-width, one-story brick projection at first story with tripartite non-historic synthetic windows and historic leaded-glass fanlight transoms and shed roof; stucco at the second and third stories with brick chimney at center of façade, flanked by windows at both stories; six-over-six double-hung wood windows with storm windows and shed hoods at the second story; quarter-round windows with non-historic synthetic sash at the third story; alarm box and through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *West Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two windows at second story; paired window at third story in gable end; one-story rear yard extension with a single and a triple window visible and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. *South (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story; stucco at second story; two basement windows; tripartite non-historic synthetic window and historic leaded-glass fanlight transoms at projection; secondary entrance door; triple

casement and three single windows (two eastern-most are multi-pane double-hung wood windows with storm windows) at first story; shed roof with asphalt shingles between first and second stories; four double-hung windows with storm windows at second story; two drainpipes. *Roof:* Front-facing gable; asphalt shingles; one stucco-covered shed dormer at north slope; two stucco-covered shed dormers with one window each at south slope; six-over-six double-hung wood windows; two antennae; one satellite dish; vent at roof of north slope dormer. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage with gable roof and modern garage door, shared garage with 814 East 18th Street.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1918 by Edward T. Dickinson. It appears that this house and the neighboring house at 818 East 18th Street replaced a 2 ½ story freestanding frame dwelling built by the T. B. Ackerson Company c. 1905 and designed by A. W. Pierce. The leaded-glass fanlight transoms, chimney flanked by original quarter-round windows and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Most of the windows and the slate roof have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (September 2, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

820 East 18th Street

Block/Lot: 6692/78

Date: c. 1906 (NB 1900-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Original owner: E. G. Martin

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps and metal railings; concrete driveway and sidewalk; rear wood deck; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at back of lot built c. 1920 (NB 3498-1920; owner: William T. Donnelly).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and south façades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Seven bays at first story; five bays at second story; stucco; brick stoop with metal railings; full-width wrap-around concrete porch with segmental-arched arcade with stucco finish, stucco-covered low walls between the arches and a shed roof; porch screened-in at southern end with removable screens; angled bay with three windows at south end, wood-and-glass door flanked by paneled pilasters at center, and two single windows at the north end of the first story; angled bay with three windows and paired windows at second floor; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two visible windows and a secondary entrance door at first story; one historic stained-glass window with storm window between the first and second stories; three visible

windows at second story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two historic stained-glass windows with storm windows at second story; stucco-covered one-story rear yard extension with one window and flat roof; drainpipe. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; chimney with random clinker brick; chimney flanked by windows at first story in rectangular extension; angled bay at first and second stories with three windows at each story; windows flanking chimney at second story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; drainpipe. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; door with shed hood and one window visible at first story; light fixture installed at door hood; one visible window at second story. *Roof:* Hipped roof with asphalt shingles; stucco-covered hipped dormers at main, north and south slopes with two windows in each; second stucco-covered hipped dormer at north slope with one window; two brick chimneys, one at south slope and one at center. *Garage:* One-story, one-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts and Craft elements was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by E. G. Martin at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the segmental arcade at the porch and the clinker brick chimney are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The rear garage was built c. 1920 by then-owner William T. Donnelly. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c.1939 and c. 1988.

830-840 East 18th Street (a/k/a 1719 Avenue H and 1719-1723 Avenue H)

Block/Lot: 6692/1

See: 1719 Avenue H

EAST 19TH STREET, 613 to 735 (East Side between Foster Avenue and Glenwood Road)

613-615 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1902-1904 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5240/119

See: 1902-1904 Foster Avenue

621 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5840/122

Date: c.1913 (NB 3349-1913)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original owner/developer: Edward R. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with alternating wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Matching, wood-frame garage located at the back of the lot, built at about the same time as the house.

Description

General: Square plan, with a one-story rear addition that appears to have been recently built; second story incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story, with grouped sash in the south bay; two bays at the second story, arranged in three-window-wide, angular oriels; recessed, full-width porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, concrete steps with rough-faced concrete block side walls, wood deck, slatted ceiling, Tuscan columns, aluminum gutters, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with inserted pane divider and historic molded wood surrounds, and lintels in a continuous molding at the second story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting brick chimney. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; paired fenestration at the first and attic stories; similar to the main and north facades; through-the-wall air conditioner; electrical conduit. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* One-story wood frame extension with poured concrete foundation. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrel with eave returns and shed dormers on the west and east slopes; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney, painted. *Garage:* One wide bay; asphalt-shingle-covered gambrel roof; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up door under shed-roofed extension.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by the architectural firm Slee & Bryson and built in c.1913 by developer Edward R. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Strong also developed the neighboring house at 625 East 19th Street in c.1913, also with Slee & Bryson as the architects. The house's recessed front porch with massive columns, wide window surrounds, and alternating wood shingles are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The similar wood frame garage at the back of the lot appears to have been built at about the same time as the house. The house, which has been little-changed since the time of its construction, remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

"Assessment Map 1912" Midwood Park Property Owners Association, Brooklyn, New York; *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 13 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Metropolitan Edition* (June 21, 1913), 1311.

625 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/124

Date: c.1913 (NB 3430-1913)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original owner/developer: Edward R. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco (painted) at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip at the center of the driveway, partially paved with flagstones.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built sometime between 1913 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a one-story rear extension; second story incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story, including grouped sash at the end bays; three bays at the second story, including three-window angular oriels in the end bays; full-width, recessed porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), concrete steps and rough-faced concrete block side walls (painted), wood deck, Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete block bases (painted), slatted ceiling, period ceiling lamp, aluminum gutters, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; side lit main entryway with historic paneled wood and glass door and molded surround; non-historic synthetic sash and casements with historic molded wood surrounds throughout the façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; smooth water table; rectilinear first-story oriel with a sloping hood; first-story lintels in a continuous molding; shallow hoods above the second story windows; buttressed brick chimney; quarter-round sash at the attic story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bay; similar to the north façade; flared second story; paneled chimney. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gambrel with eave returns and slatted soffits; shed dormer on the main façade, incorporating the second story; corbelled brick chimneys at both ends. *Garage:* One bay; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with overhang.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by the architectural firm Slee & Bryson and built in c.1913 by developer Edward R. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Strong also developed the neighboring house at 621 East 19th Street in c.1913, also with Slee & Bryson as the architects. The house's recessed front porch with massive columns, stucco-covered first story, and wide second-story roof dormer are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1913 and 1929. A two-story extension was built at the rear in 1926 (ALT 13806-1926; architect: George J. Lobenstein; owner: Mark Barry). The house is little-altered from the time of its construction and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3 (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985.

633 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/126

Date: c.1911 (NB 2249-1911)

Architect: Arthur H. Strong

Original owner/developer: Teresa M. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with alternating wood shingles; chamfered concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the driveway.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built in c.1929, located at the back of the lot (NB 7259-1929; architect: Larry Meltzer; owner: H.D. Halsey).

Description

General: Square plan with a two-story rear extension; projecting bay on the south façade; second story incorporated under the roof. *Main Façade:* Three bays with a shallow, three-window rectilinear oriel on the north side at the first story; two bays with grouped fenestration in rectilinear oriels at the second story; one bay at the attic; recessed, full-width porch with rough-faced concrete-block foundation; concrete steps with rough-faced concrete block side walls; wood deck; massive Doric columns covered with cement stucco and painted; slatted ceiling, wrought-iron ceiling lamp, aluminum gutters, and slate-covered roof extending from the front slope of the main roof; projecting main entryway with non-historic aluminum and glass door and historic molded surround; historic nine-over-one and four-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; porch roof returns over the shallow, rectilinear oriel; similar to the main façade; tapering brick chimney, painted; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular oriel with a flat roof; similar to the main and the north facades; stucco-covered and painted chimney; through-the-wall air conditioner. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, slate-covered gable with long eave returns at the front, and intersecting cross gable on the main slope (incorporating the second and attic stories) with exposed rafters; chimneys at both ends. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic paneled wood and glass roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by Arthur H. Strong and built in c.1911 for Teresa M. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's recessed front porch with massive columns, wide second-story dormer with exposed rafters, and alternating wood shingles are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage was designed by Larry Meltzer and built in 1929 for then-owner H.H. Halsey. The house, which has been little altered since it was constructed, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (April 29, 1911), 411.

635 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/52

Date: c.1907 (NB 1943-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts & Crafts-style elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Non-historic lawn lamp; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Matching wood-frame garage, built in c.1915, located at the back of the lot (NB 1237-1915; architect: Seth Cutting; owner: James Simpson).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a projecting bays on the main and the south façades.

Main Façade: Four bays at the first story (three in an angular projection); five bays at the second story, including paired sash in the south bay above the porch; two bays at the attic; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, square columns clad with wood shingles, non-historic brick steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings on the steps, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron hanging lamp, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof with exposed rafters and an additional closed gable (with curved bargeboard and patterned shingles) above the steps; possibly non-original, side lit paneled wood door with a molded surround and a gabled hood at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels at the first and second stories; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrical upper panes at the attic; patterned shingles at the attic peak. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; smooth water table; secondary entryway with a non-historic metal door and historic wood surround; security lamp; angular first-story oriel with an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; first-story lintels in a continuous molding; second-story flare; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; angular oriels at the first and second stories, topped by shallow sloping roofs; similar to the north façade; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base, painted. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gables supported at the front by curved, wood-shingle-covered brackets and scrolled brackets; exposed rafters; corbelled brick chimney, poorly repointed. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with curved bargeboards and historic double-hung sash in the gable with geometrical upper panes and molded surround.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts & Crafts style elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and intersecting gabled roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style, while its exposed roof rafter, curved bargeboards, and shingled columns are typical of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage was designed by Seth Cutting and built in 1915 for then-owner James Simpson. A rear extension and sleeping porch (not visible)

was added in 1919 (ALT 10643; architect: Benjamin Driesler; owner: H.D. Halsey). The house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

641 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/55

Date: c.1909 (NB 6761-1909)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the south facades; multi-sided tower at the southwest corner; square tower at the northwest corner; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including angular bays at the first, second, and attic stories; full-width wraparound porch (partially enclosed with historic fabric) with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps and enclosing the south part of the deck, paired Tuscan columns, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; open gable above the steps with eave returns and geometrical shingles; historic porch enclosure with paneled base and multi-pane wood sash; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash (with geometrical upper panes at the attic) with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; attic story topped by a bracketed projection. *North Façade:* Three irregular bays; projecting window sills at the basement; smooth water table; flared second story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; non-historic synthetic casements near the rear; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north façade; full-height angular bay; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base, painted. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* One-story extension with rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds, and an asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered gable, intersecting the hipped tower roofs; two-bay dormer with closed gable roof on the north slope; slatted soffits; curved, wood-shingle-covered brackets supporting the north eave; corbelled brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built by the John R. Corbin Company in c.1909 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with paired, Tuscan columns, projecting

bays, and gabled roof with corner turret are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. By the late 1930s, the porch had been partially enclosed with historic materials, which remain in place. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

649 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/58

Date: c.1908 (NB 2241-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Wrought-iron lawn lamp; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage, built in c.1920, located at the back of the lot (NB 4399-1920; architect: Charles J. Plunkett; owner: Chandler Mackey).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a projecting bay on the north façade; two-story rear extension.

Main Façade: Two bays with grouped fenestration at the first story; five bays at the second story, incorporating an angular oriel and paired sash in the south bay; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown aluminum gutters and drainpipes, non-historic ceiling fan, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; possibly non-original, side lit paneled wood door with a molded surround; grouped fenestration at the first story; filled with non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; lintels in a continuous molding. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes; full-height projecting bay topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main and the north facades; rectilinear oriel at the second story with grouped fenestration and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting brick chimney. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Matching, two-story extension with an overhanging roof. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrels with deep insets and flared eaves; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage (partially obscured by vegetation):* Asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built by the John R. Corbin Company in c.1908 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and intersecting gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by

Charles J. Plunkett and built in 1920 for then-owner Chandler Mackey. The rear extension was added in 1922 by the same owner (ALT 2114-1922; architect: William Dunn). The house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

655 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/61

Date: c.1908 (NB 1651-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco at the first and second stories, and wood shingles at the attic; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Altered brick garage, built in c.1910, located at the back of the lot (NB 1769-1910; architect: Cooper & Evans; owner: John M. Evans).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a two-story rectilinear extension at the southeast corner. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first story; six bays in two angular oriels at the second story; three bays at the attic; full width wraparound porch (enclosed with non-historic materials); non-historic brick stoop; main entryway featuring possibly relocated historic paneled wood and glass doors with a fluted surround; non-historic wall lamps; non-historic wood horizontal sash at the porch; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof over the porch; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum enframements at the second story; historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash at the attic; aluminum gutter and drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic metal door and overhead lamp; non-historic wood horizontal sash at the first story; angular oriel at the level of the interior stairs topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the upper stories; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including the two-story extension topped by a flat roof; enclosed porch continues for two bays; similar to the main and the north facades; through-the-wall air conditioner in the porch; projecting stucco-covered chimney; electrical conduit. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered jerkinhead gables with deeply-inset reveal and slatted soffits with brackets; corbelled brick chimney with a wrought-iron tie plate. *Garage:* One wide bay; covered with cement stucco and painted; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; gabled roof.

History

This altered Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and jerkinhead gables with brackets are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Cooper & Evans and built in

c.1910 for then-owner John M. Evans. By the late 1930s the building's first and second stories has been stuccoed over, and by the mid 1980s the porch had been enclosed with non-historic materials.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

659 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/64

Date: c.1908 (NB 1586-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a two-story projection containing the main entryway on the north façade and a projecting bay on the south façade. *Main Façade:* Two bays with paired fenestration at the first and second stories; one bay at the attic; one-story enclosed porch, covered with non-historic materials and containing historic wood sash (with geometrical upper panes) and wood surrounds; asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof over the porch; historic six-over-one wood sash at the second and attic stories with aluminum-clad surrounds; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; double gable at the attic. *North Façade:* Two-story projection containing the main entryway (reached via non-historic brick steps with side walls and topped by a shed roof), containing non-historic paneled wood double doors with transom and non-historic surround; similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills and wrought-iron security grills at the basement windows; ground-level secondary entryway with non-historic paneled wood door; two-story angular bay with sloped parapet; flared second story; alarm box; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle covered open and closed gables with overhanging eaves, boxed in with aluminum. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and double gable are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. By the 1980s, the front porch had been enclosed with non-historic materials and the facades had been simplified and covered with synthetic siding.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (August 8, 1908), 122.

665 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/67

Date: c.1908 (NB 2243-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built c. 1915, located at the back of the lot (NB 997-1915; architect: Hans Arnold; owner: Franklin S. Macy).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the north and south facades and a one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story (enclosed porch); four bays at the second story, including a three-window angular oriel; two bays at the attic story in a double gable; full-width wrap-around porch (now enclosed with non-historic brick) with non-historic brick and stone stoop, non-historic wrought-iron railings, non-historic paneled wood door and surround, non-historic wall lamps, non-historic synthetic casements, aluminum crown and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with inserted pane dividers at the second and attic stories. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting sills and wrought-iron window grills at the basement; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic aluminum door and overhead lamp; flared second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with inserted pane dividers; non-historic synthetic casements near the rear; aluminum drainpipes; alarm box. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; enclosed porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with a flat roof at the level of the eave of the main roof; similar to the main and the north facades; projecting brick chimney, painted. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips and closed gables with overhanging eaves boxed in aluminum; two-bay shed dormer on the north slope; corbelled brick chimney with a wrought-iron tie plate. *Garage:* Two bays; non-historic paneled wood roll-up doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This altered Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and double gable are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Hans Arnold and built in 1915 for then-owner Franklin S. Macy. By the late 1930s, the porch had been enclosed. Sometime after the late 1980s,

the facades of the house were simplified and covered with synthetic siding; the enclosed porch was covered with brick in 2007-08.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

671 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/71

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1664-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding at the first and second stories, and wood shingles at the attic; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block (painted) garage, built in c.1919), located at the back of the lot (NB 4263-1919; owner: Sam Williams; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the west (main) and the south facades. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story; seven bays at the second story; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic brick stoop, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the stoop and enclosing the deck, non-historic aluminum columns, non-historic wrought-iron ceiling lamp, aluminum-clad ceiling and crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic paneled aluminum and glass paneled door at the main entryway with flanking non-historic wall lamps; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting window sills at the basement; non-historic paneled aluminum and slatted glass door at the ground-level secondary entryway; non-historic wall lamp; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduit. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main and the north facades; two-story angular bay with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; slatted soffits; three-bay-wide dormers topped by closed gable roofs on the north, west, and south slopes; historic double hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash at the dormers; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipe; security lamp.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and flared hip roof with gabled dormer are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in c.1919 for then-owner Sam Williams; no architect was listed in the record. By the mid-1980s, the building's

facades had been simplified and covered with synthetic siding. Porch alterations include the replacement of the original Tuscan columns with fluted aluminum units, and the installation of wrought-iron railings.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

677 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/74

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 2242-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage (painted), built in c.1916, located at the back of the lot (NB 3832-1916; architect: R.T. Schaefer; owner: Elmer Tyrel).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main (west), north, and south facades; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story, including a three-bay-wide angular projection; six bays at the second story, arranged in two, three-bay-wide angular projections; three bays at attic, set in three gables; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, hanging lamp, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed/hip roof; historic side lit main entryway with paneled wood-and-glass door and a molded surround; historic stained-glass sash in the south bay; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and lintels in continuous moldings; non-historic synthetic casements with historic molded wood surrounds at the attic. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills and non-historic synthetic sliding sash at the basement windows; two-story angular bay; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and lintels in a continuous molding; flared second story; non-historic synthetic casement near the rear; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduit. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gable; similar to the north façade. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Matching, two-story extension with an overhanging second story supported by a square column. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with overhanging eaves; slatted soffits. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; overhead lamp; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable

and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting, compound gable roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by architect Robert T. Schaefer and built in c.1916 for then-owner Elmer Tyrel. The house, which has been little changed since the time of its construction, remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

685 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/77

Date: c.1917 (NB 651-1917)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with textured cement stucco, painted; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built sometime between 1917 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: T-shaped plan. *Main Façade:* Three bays; historic brick porch (now enclosed with non-historic brick and fenestration) with non-historic brick steps, historic square columns made of patterned brick, historic brick wall enclosing the concrete deck, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle hip roof; non-historic aluminum door and sidelight; non-historic wall lamp; shallow, rectilinear oriels at the first and second stories filled with non-historic synthetic casements with inserted pane dividers; pent roof above the first story. *North Façade:* Six irregular bays at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic; non-historic synthetic sliding sash at the basement; pent roof continued for one bay; shallow rectilinear oriel at the first story filled by non-historic synthetic casements with inserted pane dividers; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; alarm box; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the north façade; projecting and tapering brick chimney with patterned brickwork; security lamps. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered open gables with slatted soffits; gabled dormers on the west slope filled with a round-arch window with non-historic synthetic sash and a historic molded wood surround with a keystone; brick chimney at the south ridge. *Garage:* One bay; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1917 by developer Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's

horizontal emphasis, shallow rectilinear oriels, and wide front porch with paneled brick columns, low brick wall, and overhanging hipped roof are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage was constructed sometime between 1917 and 1929. The house has had numerous window modifications and the present cement-stucco covering may be a recent alteration. Also, the porch was enclosed in 2007-08.

Significant References

Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3 (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

689 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/80

Date: c.1908 (NB 1649-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete-block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main (west), north, and south facades; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story, including a three-bay-wide angular projection; six bays at the second story, arranged in two, three-bay-wide angular projections; three bays at attic, set in three gables; historic, full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered, combination shed/hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with historic molded wood surrounds and lintels in continuous moldings at the first and second stories and at the center bay of the attic (which has a geometrically-patterned upper sash; non-historic synthetic sliding sash with historic molded wood surrounds at the end bays of the attic; patterned shingle work in the center gable. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills at the basement windows; smooth water table; two-story angular bay; historic one-over-one wood sash with historic molded wood surrounds and lintels in a continuous molding; flared second story; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduit; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gable; similar to the north façade; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Matching, two-story extension with an overhanging second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with flared, overhanging eaves; slatted soffits. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood-and-glass roll-up door; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built by the John R. Corbin Company in c.1908 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house, which has been little changes since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; "LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

695 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/83

Date: c.1908-1910 (NB 2597-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second story; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Original grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk now mostly covered with flagstones.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built in c.1940, located at the back of the lot (NB 755-1940; architect: Michael Marlo; owner: Harry Disosway).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the west (main) and the south facades; matching one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story, including a three-bay-wide angular projection; three bays at the second story; one bay at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, historic wood steps with historic wood railings, historic fluted square columns, historic geometrically-patterned wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, hanging lamp, aluminum drainpipe, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds; lintels in a continuous band at the first story; shallow, rectilinear oriel at the second story; through-the-wall air conditioner and alarm box at the second story; double-gable at the attic story; attic story window topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered pent hood. *North Façade:* Four bays at the first story; two bays at the second and the attic stories; projecting sills and historic multi-pane wood hoppers at the basement windows; smooth water table; flared second story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; first-story lintels in a continuous molding; non-historic synthetic casements near the rear; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:*

Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north facade; non-historic paneled wood door at the ground-level secondary entryway; two-story angular bay with a flat roof and historic multi-pane hopper at the center bays; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash at the attic. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Non-historic wood deck; non-historic one-story extension. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables (closed on the main façade; with eave returns on the north and south facades) with flaring eaves; slatted soffits. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built by the John R. Corbin Company in c.1908-10 at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Michael Marlo, and built in 1940 for then-owner Harry Disosway. The house, which is little changed since it was constructed, remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

701 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/87

Date: c.1908-10 (NB 1662-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and attic

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic story; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the south facades; rear extension. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted; wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, paired Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, aluminum drainpipes, molded crown, slatted ceiling, hanging lamp, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting main entryway vestibule with historic paneled wood-and-glass door and molded surround; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; angular oriel at the second story; angular oriel at the attic, topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic double-hung-wood sash at the attic with geometrical upper sash. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills at the basement; flared second story; similar to the main façade. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch

continues for two bays with non-historic concrete secondary stairway with wrought-iron railings; rectilinear bay at the first story, topped by a flat roof; similar to the main and the north facades. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered opened and closed gambrels with flared eaves and slatted soffits; double gambrel at the front façade; pent-roof on flat brackets at the attic story on the main façade. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-10 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with paired, Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. Although a projecting entry vestibule was installed in the mid-twentieth century, the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

707 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/90

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1652-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with non-original clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Flagstone pavement between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees, flagstone walkway.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block and brick garage (partially stuccoed over), built in c.1932, located at the back of the lot (NB 6853-1932; architect: Frank Farrell; owner: Dr. Delaney).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a one-story extension on the south façade. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement at the first story (partially obscured by vegetation); five bays at the second story; three bays at the attic; full-width, wrap-around porch (partially enclosed with non-historic materials) with concrete block foundation (stuccoed over), brick steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings, wood railings at the wood deck, non-historic picture windows, slatted ceiling, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-original entryway; non-historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels at the second story; restored stained-glass window; non-historic double-hung wood sash at the attic with diamond-panes in the upper sash. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills at the basement windows; non-

historic steel lined door and molded surround at the ground-level secondary entryway; flared second story; non-historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and lintels in continuous moldings; sealed window near the front of the second story; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduit. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; enclosed porch continues for two bays (cement-covered at the basement); matching one-story extension topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; similar to the north façade; ductless air-conditioning unit and drains. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed jerkinhead gables with flared eaves and brackets; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage*: Two bays (vehicular and pedestrian); non-historic paneled aluminum hinged and roll-up doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's combination clapboard/wood shingle siding, and bracketed jerkinhead roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Frank Farrell and built in c.1932 for then-owner Dr. Delaney. The house's front porch was partially enclosed with non-historic materials in the mid-twentieth century, but the rest of the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

715 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/93

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 2261-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Cement block and brick garage, built in c.1928, located at the back of the lot (NB 15184-1928; architect: James McGrath; owner: Elizabeth Leslie).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the north and south façades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement at the first story (including the enclosed porch); four bays at the second story, including the three-bay-wide angular oriel; two bays (in separate gables) at the attic; full-width, wrap-around porch (partially enclosed with historic materials) featuring brick foundation and steps, turned railings at the steps, concrete deck, square brick columns, wrought-iron railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron ceiling lamp, grouped fenestration filled with historic multi-pane wood sash with Gothic upper sash and

molded surrounds, header brick sills, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination hip/closed gable roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels at the first and second stories; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash at the attic. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; two-story angular bay topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes; security lamp. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; enclosed porch continued for two bays; similar to the main and the north facades; one-story rectilinear projecting bay with stained-glass sash. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Matching, one-story extension, topped by a covered porch with Tuscan columns, wood railing, and a bracketed roof. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with flared eaves; slatted soffits; brick chimney on the south slope. *Garage*: One wide bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's cut-glass entryway doors, projecting bays, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by architect James McGrath and built in 1928 for then-owner Elizabeth Leslie. In 1929, the front porch was partially rebuilt in brick and enclosed in an updated version of the Colonial Revival style (ALT 729-1929; architect: McGrath & Rogell; owner: Elizabeth Leslie). The house remains largely intact to its mid-twentieth-century appearance.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

719 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5240/96

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 2355-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built c.1912, located at the rear of the lot (NB 5630-1912; architect: Arthur H. Strong; owner: W. Paine Phillips).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the south facades; multi-sided tower at the southwest corner; square tower at the northwest corner. *Main Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement, including angular bays at the first, second, and attic stories; full-width wraparound porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic concrete steps, paired Tuscan columns, historic wood railings with geometrical patterns

enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; open gable above the steps with eave returns, non-historic lamp, and geometrical shingles; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrical upper panes at the attic; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with inserted pane dividers and molded surrounds and continuous lintels; attic story topped by a bracketed projection. *North Façade*: Three irregular bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; projecting window sills at the basement; smooth water table; flared second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with inserted dividers, molded surrounds, and continuous lintels; non-historic synthetic casements near the rear; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the north façade; full-height angular bay; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Broadly-sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered gable, intersecting the hipped tower roofs; two-bay dormer with closed gable roof on the north slope; boxed-in soffits; curved, wood-shingle-covered brackets supporting the north eave; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage (partially obscured by a fence)*: Covered with wood shingles, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with paired, Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and gabled roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Arthur H. Strong and built in c.1912 for then owner W. Paine Phillips. The house remains largely intact to its appearance at the time of its construction.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Sept. 21, 1912), 548.

731 East 19th Street (a/k/a 725-735 East 19th Street and 1901-1903 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 5240/97

Date: c.1917 (NB 3048-1917)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with facing brick (Flemish bond) and cement stucco; brick basement.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curbs and the sidewalks; mature trees on both streets.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, possibly built at the same time as the house, facing East 19th Street.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with one-story enclosed porches on the north and south facades; second story incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade (facing East 19th Street):* Five bays with grouped fenestration, including the enclosed porches, at the first story; three bays at the second and attic stories; historic brick and concrete stoop with gabled roof, grouped square columns, coved ceiling with molding and keystone, and non-historic ceiling lamp; historic paneled wood door with side lights and fanlight at the main entryway; shallow rectilinear oriels at the first story; bracketed flower boxes at the first story; molded crown above the first story; non-historic multi-pane synthetic sash with divided panes; round-arch sash at the north porch. *North Façade (partially obscured by a fence):* Similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade (first story partially obscured by vegetation):* Grouped, round-arch sash at the first story; two bays at the second and attic stories; projecting, tapered chimney covered with cement stucco; round-arch fenestration at the attic; similar to the main and north facades. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting rectilinear 2 ½-story bay; secondary entryway with non-historic single-leaf door; similar to the other facades; brick stoop with wrought-iron railings and security lamp. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered gambrel roofs; paneled soffits; shed dormers; curved brackets; brick chimney, *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; stucco-covered north elevation; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by the architectural firm Slee & Bryson and built in c.1917 by Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's gabled portico, enclosed side porch, grouped fenestration, and gambrel roof with brackets are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage, which faces East 19th Street, appears to have been built at about the same time as the house. The house has been little-altered since the time of its construction, and is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

EAST 19TH STREET, 616 to 736 (West Side between Foster Avenue and Glenwood Road)

616 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1816 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5239/44

Date: c.1909-10 (NB 7014-1909)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Mature trees; grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks; brick and cast-concrete signpost topped by a globe at the corner of Foster Avenue; greystone curb on Foster Avenue.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c.1923, located at the back of the lot, facing Foster Avenue (NB 10294-1923; architect: Eric Holmgren; owner: Michael F. Gleason).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the north and south facades; matching, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first story, including the partially-enclosed porch and gazebo; four bays at the second story, including the three-bay-wide angular oriel; two bays in separate gables at the attic story; full-width, wrap-around porch (partially enclosed with historic materials) with rough-faced concrete block foundation, non-original brick steps and side walls, Tuscan columns, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof with a hipped roof above the multi-sided gazebo; historic porch enclosure, featuring historic multi-pane wood casements above paneled bases; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a fluted surround; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels at the upper stories. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch and gazebo continue for four bays; flaring second story; two-story angular bay with secondary entryway (non-original paneled wood-and-glass door with molded surround and historic overhead lamp), stained-glass sash at the second story, and asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable roof; non-original wood porch and wood railings; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof intersecting the south slope of the main roof; similar to the main and the north facades; historic multi-pane wood casements near the rear; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; one-story, L-shaped extension with molded cornice; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with overhanging eaves; boxed-in soffits; corbelled brick chimney on the north slope; shed dormer on the south slope. *Garage:* Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1909-10 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and intersecting hipped and gabled roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage, which faces Foster Avenue, was designed by architect Eric Holmgren and built in c.1923 for then-owner Michael F. Gleason. That same year, Holmgren also designed for Gleason the enclosure of part of the porch with multi-pane wood sash and leaded-glass transoms (ALT 10293-1923), which are still in place. Subsequent minor alterations consisting of changes to or the addition of windows and doors took place in 1934 (ALT 8828-1934; architect: S. Millman & Son; owner: Lucy Gleason) and 1941 (ALT 2351-1941; architect: Leo. J. Lobenstein; owner: Dr. Alexander Lifschultz), the later in conjunction with the conversion of part of the house to a doctor's office. The house, however, remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985.

624 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/45

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1650-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and alternating wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built c.1928, located at the back of the lot (NB 11008-1928; architect: George J. Lobenstein; owner: George L. Berger).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story, including the three-bay-wide angular projection; three bays at the second story; one bay at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with cement-stucco-covered foundation, non-historic masonry deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, non-historic turned wood columns, non-historic wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, denticulated crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass doors and a molded surround; shallow, rectilinear oriel at the second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds; crown molding above the first story. *North Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; one bay at the attic; smooth water table; flared second story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds; original window near the rear sealed; non-historic angular oriel with synthetic casements at the first story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; projecting window sills at the basement; secondary entryway at ground level with non-historic metal door and wall lamp; similar to the main and the north facades; two-story angular bay with stained-glass sash at the center, molded crown, and flat roof. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables (closed double-gable at the main façade and open with eave returns on the north and south facades); slatted soffits; diamond-patterned shingles in the gable. *Garage:* Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by architect George J. Lobenstein and built in c.1928 for then-owner George L. Berger. The house has undergone a number of porch and window alterations over the years, but remains largely intact.

Significant References

LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of

Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

630 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/46

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 1963-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage (painted), built c. 1919, located at the back of the lot (NB 1234-1919; owners: Miss Ketchum and Miss King; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north, and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; two bays at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic brick steps with wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns (covered with stucco), non-original stucco-covered walls enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; two-story angular projecting bay; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround; stained-glass sash to the right of the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surround at the first and second stories; lintels in continuous moldings; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper sash, molded surrounds and pent hood at the attic story; alarm box; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway at ground level with historic paneled wood-and-glass door; projecting sills at the basement windows; two-story angular bay topped by and overhanging, closed gable roof with historic one-over-one wood sash; flared second story; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade; one-story angular projecting bay with central stained-glass sash, flared parapet, and molded crown. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, one-story extension. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with overhanging eaves and slatted soffits; two-bay, gabled dormer with eaves returns and historic one-over-one wood sash on the south slope; corbelled brick chimney on the south slope. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door with a molded surround; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in c.1919 by then-owners Miss Ketchum and Miss King; no architect was

listed. By the late 1930s, portions of the first story and the wrap-around porch had been covered with cement stucco. The house remains largely intact to that period.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

636 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/48

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1653-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic story; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; curving walkway; wooden fence at the rear.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main façade, and a matching, two story extension on the south façade. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first-story, including the three-window-wide angular projection; seven bays at the second story, including two, three-window-wide angular projections; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps with wood railings and newel posts, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/hip roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround; molded panels at the projecting bays; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels. *North Façade:* One bay at the first story; three bays at the second story; non-historic paneled aluminum-and-glass door at the secondary entryway located at ground level; non-historic overhead lamp; smooth water table; similar to the main façade; second-story, angular oriel on a curved base; HVAC; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including the two-bay wide extension, topped by a molded crown; similar to the main façade; wrap-around porch continues for two bays. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with slatted soffits; three-bay-wide closed gable dormers on the main, north, and south slopes. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door and molded surround; security lamp; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays,

and flared hip roof with gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house, which has been little altered since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

642 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/50

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1660-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c. 1910, located at the back of the lot (NB 1210-1910; owner: S. Shipley; builder: George Baur).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main façade and a matching, two-story extension on the south facade. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; three bays at the attic; full-width porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron ceiling lamp, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash (with diamond-pane upper sash at the attic) with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; aluminum drainpipe; alarm box. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting window sills at the basement; smooth water table; ground-level secondary entryway with non-historic paneled aluminum door; security lamp; flared second story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the north facades; matching, two-story extension with grouped fenestration at the first story, second-story overhang, and molded crown. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed jerkinhead gables with slatted and bracketed eaves; brick chimney with clay flues. *Garage (partially obscured by a fence):* Asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wide front porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and

jerkinhead roof with brackets are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed by builder George Baur in c.1910 for then-owner S. Shipley. By the late 1930s, the original wrap-around porch had been partially enclosed, but the overall house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

648 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/51

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 3164-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built in c.1911 and subsequently converted to living space, located at the back of the lot (NB 2992-1911; architect: Chilton Dean; owner: Charles E. Winant).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north, and south facades; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and four bays at the second story, including three-bay-wide angular projections; two bays at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete-block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with an historic multi-pane door and molded surround; stained-glass sash to the north of the entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; alarm box; historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash and concave hood at the attic. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable; similar to the main façade; projecting window sills at the basement; smooth water table; flared second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay topped by a molded crown; similar to the north and the main facades; stained-glass sash at the center bay of the angular bay (first story only); projecting brick chimney (painted) on a rough-faced concrete block base; aluminum drainpipes. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Non-historic wood deck. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables (closed at the main and the north facades and open with eave returns on the south façade); slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage (partially obscured by the rear deck and fence):* Asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Chilton Dean and built in c.1911 for then-owner Charles E. Winant. The house, which has been little altered since its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

654 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/52

Date: c. 1908-09 (NB 1654-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a one-story extension on the south façade. *Main Façade:* Five bays; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps with wood railings, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, aluminum drainpipes, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous moldings. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills at the basement windows; historic paneled wood door and molded surround at the secondary entryway at ground level; smooth water table; flared second story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including the matching two-bay-wide, one-story extension with a molded cornice; similar to the main and the north façades. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with slatted soffits; three-bay-wide dormers with closed gable roofs on the main, north, and south slopes; brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting entryway with flanking pilasters, and flared hip roof with gabled dormers are characteristics of

the Colonial Revival style. The house, which has been little-altered since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

660 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/53

Date: c.1907-08 (NB 1962-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c. 1911, located at the back of the lot (NB 3821-1911; owner: Estelle Silviera; builders: Ingold & Gelen).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and four bays at the second story, including the two-story, three-bay-wide angular projection; two bays at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic brick steps with wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, aluminum drainpipe, slatted ceiling, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround; stained-glass sash to the north of the entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash at the first and second story, and diamond-pane upper sash at the attic; molded wood surrounds and continuous lintels. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gable; similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with stained-glass sash at the central bay of the first story and a molded crown; similar to the main and the north facades. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, one-story extension with a molded crown. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gables (closed on the main and the north façade, open with eave returns on the south façade); boxed-in soffits; corbelled brick chimney with iron tie rod and plate. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch

with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting, flared gable roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed in c.1911 by builders Ingold & Gelen for then-owner Estelle Silviera. The house's first story was covered with synthetic siding in the mid-twentieth century, but the rest of the building is largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

666 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/54

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1666-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main facade and a two-story extension on the south facade. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story, including the three-bay-wide angular projection; seven bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; three bays at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railing at the steps, Tuscan columns (paired at the corners), wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron ceiling lamp, aluminum drainpipe, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; diamond-pane upper sash at the attic; alarm box. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting window sills at the basement; historic paneled wood and glass door with an asphalt-shingle-covered hipped hood at the ground-level secondary entryway; smooth water table; similar to the main facade; non-historic synthetic casements near the rear; through-the-wall air conditioner over the first story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including the two-bay wide, two-story extension with an overhanging second story and a molded crown; wrap-around porch continues for 2 ½ bays; similar to the north facade; security lamps. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed jerkinhead gables with slatted and bracketed soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable

and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and jerkinhead roofs with brackets are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house, which was been little altered since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

672 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/55

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1767-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic story; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built c.1913, located at the back of the lot (NB 4987-1913; architects: Leslie & White; owner: Frank Holbrook).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main north and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and four bays at the second story, including the two-story, three-bay-wide angular projection; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and side walls, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, wrought-iron ceiling lamps, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; projecting vestibule at the main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded surround; stained-glass sash to the north of the vestibule; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; geometrically-patterned upper sash and concave hood at the attic; alarm box; louvered vent at the attic. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills and iron bars at the basement windows; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable; smooth water table; similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade; two-story angular bay with leaded glass casements at the center bay of the first story; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base; electrical conduit at the attic. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Matching, one-story extension with shed roof and eave returns. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with slatted soffits; two-bay dormer on the south slope with an asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with eave returns; corbelled brick chimney; louvered vents. *Garage:* One bay; covered with wood shingles; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting, flared gable roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage, which was designed by the architectural firm Leslie & White, was built in c.1913 for then-owner Frank Holbrook. The house has had very few alterations over the years, and remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Metropolitan Edition* (Sept. 13, 1913), 515.

678 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/56

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1866-1908)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second story; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north, and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and four bays at the second story, including the two-story, three-bay-wide angular projection; two bays at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic brick steps and wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic stained-glass sash next to the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; geometrically-patterned upper sash and concave hood at the attic; alarm box. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story angular bay topped by a molded crown; projecting sills and historic multi-pane sash at the basement; historic paneled wood-and-glass door and molded surround at the secondary entryway, located at ground level; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds (and continuous lintels at the first story); flared second story; aluminum drainpipes; HVAC. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade; historic stained glass sash at the center window of the angular bay (first story); projecting brick chimney (painted) on a rough-faced concrete block base; security lamp. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades, matching, one-story extension with a

molded crown. *Roof*: Intersecting and flaring, asphalt-shingle-covered overhanging gambrels (closed on the main façade; open with eave returns on the north and south facades) with a dramatic rear slope; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; security lamp.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting, flared gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house, which has been little changed since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985.

684 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/58

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 1589-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick veneer at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; possibly a concrete block foundation, now covered with brick veneer.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; patterned brick walkway.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built c.1912, located at the back of the lot (NB 6222-1912; architect: John Lucey; owner: George W. Steinhoff).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, north, and south facades; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at the first story and four bays at the second story, including the two-story, three-bay-wide angular projection; two bays at the second story; full-width porch with non-original brick foundation, non-original brick steps and side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, non-original concrete deck, non-original square columns, non-original brick walls enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered pent roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass door and molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and continuous lintels; inserted pane dividers and concave hood at the attic. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gable with historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically-patterned upper panes; non-

historic synthetic oriel near the rear; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and north facades; two-story angular bay with stained-glass sash in the center window of the first story; projecting brick chimney. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, two-story extension with a molded crown. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gables with overhanging and slatted eaves; two-bay dormer on the south slope with open gable roof and eave returns; aluminum gutters; corbelled brick chimney with iron tie rod and plate. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; molded wood surround; overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by architect John Lucey and built in c.1912 for then owner George W. Steinhoff. The original wood front porch was replaced with the current brick porch, and brick veneer was installed on the house's first story in 1926 (ALT 8861-1926; architect: Slee & Bryson; owner: McGurdy); these renovations were executed in an updated version of the Colonial Revival style. The house remains intact to its late 1920s appearance.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Oct. 19, 1912), 735.

690 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/60

Date: c.1906 (NB 2833-1906)

Architect: George Baur

Original owner/developer: Christian Baur & Son

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick veneer at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic story; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; patterned brick walkway; patterned brick at the center of the driveway.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades; one-story rear extension; second story flares out at the bottom. *Main Façade*: First story partially obscured by vegetation; angular bay at the first story; six bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; one bay at the attic; non-original brick stoop and porch with stone treads and deck, square brick columns, denticulated crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed

roof; header-brick window sills at the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded wood surrounds; molded crown above the second story; historic Palladian window with multi-pane wood sash at the attic; through-the-wall air conditioner at the attic. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting brick chimney; through-the-wall air conditioner; HVAC; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; two-story angular bay; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Overhanging and flared, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable; slatted soffits; open-gable dormers on the north and south slopes with eave returns, paired and round-arched fenestration, and historic one-over-one wood sash; through-the-wall air conditioner at the south dormer. *Garage*: Non-historic aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by George Baur and built in c.1906 by Christian Baur & Son at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and flared gable roof with dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The front porch was rebuilt and the first story covered with veneer brick in an updated version of the Colonial Revival style in 1928 (ALT 13316-1928; architect: George Alexander; owner: Nathan Strauss). The house remains largely intact to its late 1920s appearance.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

696 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/62

Date: c.1907 (NB 3485-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: C.F. Bond

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades. *Main Façade*: Five bays including the three-window-wide angular projection and one paired window at the first story; six bays including two, three-bay-wide oriels at the second story; full-width porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps and railings, square columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and a molded

surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; alarm box. *North Façade*: Two bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic; similar to the main façade; non-historic eight-over-eight synthetic sash near the rear of the first story; aluminum drainpipes; grouped fenestration with a molded hoods at the attic. *South Façade*: Five bays at the first and second stories, including the two-story, three-bay-wide angular projection with a flared second-story base; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic; similar to the main façade; historic round-arch sash and non-historic paired double-hung wood sash at the attic; security lamp. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof*: Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable with slatted soffits; open-gabled dormer on the front slope with eave returns, grouped round-arch fenestration, historic one-over-one wood sash, molded surrounds, and patterned shingles.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 for C.F. Bond at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, arched fenestration, and intersecting roof gables and dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. There have been changes to the porch and some window openings, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Oct. 12, 1907), 374.

702 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/64

Date: c.1906 (NB 2834-1906)

Architect: George Baur

Original owner/developer: Christian Baur & Son

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first and second stories and wood shingles at the attic; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c.1934, located at the back of the lot (NB 2727-1934; architect: Gustave Goldman; owner: Wilson W. Phraner).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at the first story, including the three-bay-wide angular projection; six bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps and railings, Tuscan columns, carved wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, aluminum drainpipe, denticulated crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass

double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels at the first and second stories; alarm box; grouped fenestration at the attic with historic vertical three-over-three wood sash flanking a central vertical four-over-four wood window topped by an open pediment. *North Façade*: Five bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioners; aluminum drainpipes; non-historic synthetic casement near the rear. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with a molded crown above the first story and a set back second story; similar to the main and the north facades; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, one-story extension with a molded cornice. *Roof*: Overhanging and flaring, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrels with slatted soffits; gambrelled dormers on the north and south slopes with round-arch fenestration, historic four-over-one wood sash, and patterned shingles; brick chimney with clay flues. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by George Baur and built in c.1906 by Christian Baur & Son at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Gustave Goldman and built in c.1934 for then-owner Wilson W. Phraner. The house, which has been little altered since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

708 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/66

Date: c.1908 (NB 3164-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and attic

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; low brick retaining walls at the sidewalk, driveway, and walkways.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built c.1924, located at the back of the lot (NB 14989-1924; owner: F.N. Pendleton; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at the first story, including the three-bay wide angular

projection and one paired window; six bays at the second story, including two, three-window-wide projections; full-width porch with brick foundation and deck, non-original brick steps and wrought-iron railings, non-original square brick columns, non-original wrought-iron railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; non-original paneled wood door with a molded surround and flanking wrought-iron wall lamps at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; continuous lintels at the second story; alarm box. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting sills, historic wood sash, and iron bars at the basement windows; smooth water table; non-original rectilinear oriel with multi-pane casements; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story; flared second story; HVAC; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and north facades; stained glass sash at the second story; alarm box; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching extension with a molded cornice. *Roof*: Overhanging and flaring, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with slatted soffits; gabled dormers with eave returns and grouped sash on the east, north, and south slopes; round-arch fenestration outlined with wood shingles on the east dormer; molded window hoods on the north and south dormers; octagonal dormer with overhanging hip roof on the south dormer. *Garage*: One wide bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; security lamps; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1908 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, flared hip roof, and gabled dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. An octagonal roof dormer was installed at the southwest corner of the roof in 1912 (ALT 3057-1912; architect: Irving B. Ells; owner: Pendleton). The rear garage was constructed in c.1924 for then-owner F.N. Pendleton; no architect was listed in the record. The original wood front porch with Tuscan columns was replaced sometime between 1939 and the mid-1980s with the existing brick unit with wrought-iron railings. The upper part of the house is largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

714 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/68

Date: c.1906 (NB 1801-1906)

Architect: George Baur

Original owner/developer: Christian Baur & Son

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with textured cement stucco at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; patterned brick walkway and driveway.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c.1919, located at the back of the lot (NB 2273-1919; owner: John J. Munn; no architect listed).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first story, including the partially-enclosed porch; six bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; full-width wrap-around porch (now partially enclosed with a brick foundation, non-original brick steps, possibly relocated Tuscan columns, square brick columns, non-original masonry deck, non-original wrought-iron railings at the steps and deck, historic multi-pane wood sash with Gothic upper sash, aluminum drainpipe, slatted ceiling, denticulated crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; non-original paneled wood and glass door with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic wrought-iron wall lamp; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; alarm box. *North Façade:* Six bays at the first story; two bays at the second story, similar to the main façade; flared second story; aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with stained-glass sash at the center bay of the first story; similar to the main and the north facades. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching one-story extension with a molded cornice. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with slatted soffits and aluminum gutters; gabled dormers on the east, north, and south slopes with eaves returns, paired fenestration with molded surrounds, and historic four-over-one wood sash. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic aluminum-and-glass roll-up door; security lamp; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by George Baur and built in c.1906 by Christian Baur & Son at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's Tuscan porch columns, projecting bays, and flared hip roof with gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in 1919 for then-owner John J. Munn; no architect is listed in the record. In 1928, the original front porch was rebuilt in brick and partially enclosed in an updated version of the Colonial Revival style (ALT 11554-1928; architects: Slee & Bryson; owner: A.B. Dietrich). Cement stucco may have been installed at the first story at that time. The house remains largely intact to its appearance in the late 1920s.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

720 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 5239/70

Date: c.1906 (NB 2152-1906)

Architect: George Baur

Original owner/developer: Christian Baur & Son

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood-shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c. 1913, located at the back of the lot (NB 2001-1913; architect: Richard Von Lehn; owner: Mares Jackovitz).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades; two-story rear extension; surveillance cameras; alarm boxes. *Main Façade:* Seven bays at the first story and six bays at the second story, including two, three-bay wide angular projections; one bay at the attic with grouped fenestration; full-width porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps and wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, non-historic wrought-iron railings enclosing the deck; slatted ceiling; non-historic glass storm door; molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass-door at the main entry with sidelights and a transom light; non-original six-over-one wood sash with historic molded wood surrounds; alarm box; round-arch windows at the attic with molded surrounds and wood shingle outlining. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting window sills at the basement; flared second story; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduits. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the north facades; two-story angular bay; security lamps; electrical conduits. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; two-story extension with an open, first-story porch with molded crown and square corner column and grouped fenestration at the second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with slatted soffits; three-bay dormers on the north and south slopes with asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs, eave returns, non-original six-over-one wood sash, and open pediments at the hoods; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage:* One wide bay; extended front under asphalt-shingle-covered hood; non-historic wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by George Baur and built in c.1906 by Christian Baur & Son at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, gabled roofs, and round-arch attic fenestration are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Richard Von Lehn and built in c.1913 for then owner Mares Jackovitz. There have been some minor alterations at the porch, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

"New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (July 21, 1906), 105; *Metropolitan Edition* (April 19, 1913), 850.

726-736 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1821-1823 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 5239/1

See: 1821 Glenwood Road

EAST 19th STREET, 737 to 831 (East Side between Glenwood Road and Avenue H)

737-747 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1904 Glenwood Road, 1902-1906 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 6694/40

See: 1904 Glenwood Road

751 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/38

Date: c. 1906-07 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements

Style: Freestanding house

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick front walkway; concrete side walkway and sidewalk; gravel driveway; metal gates at south and north facades; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first, second and third stories; historic enclosed brick porch with three triple windows and shed roof; porch roof at southern end of the façade extends over the driveway and is supported by brick piers to form a carport; angled bay at second story with three windows and shed roof; three windows at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; non-historic aluminum siding at the second and third stories; light fixture installed at carport ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; non-historic aluminum siding; angled oriel at first and second stories with one visible window at each story, first story window has metal grille; two basement windows with metal grilles; triple window at enclosed brick porch; two windows at second story; two drainpipes; light fixture with exposed conduit. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; non-historic aluminum siding; wood paneled entrance door with metal grille door flanked by multi-pane wood sidelights beneath porch roof; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at first story and one visible window at second story, window at first story facing west has metal grille, window at first story facing south appears to be stained-glass; two single windows with metal grilles at first story; one single window at second story; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story of oriel; light fixture and exposed conduit at oriel; through-the-wall vent at the second story; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles; overhanging eaves with large aluminum-clad brackets; aluminum-clad soffits; non-historic aluminum-clad shed dormers with three windows at south and north slopes; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; chimney; two antennae; satellite dish at south slope. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage, hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors; basketball hoop and blackboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house with Arts and Crafts elements was built c. 1906-1907 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and its overhanging eaves with brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939, the house was re-clad after 1988 and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood into City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company) 1907, 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

757 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/35

Date: c. 1906 (NB 788-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walk, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built prior to 1939.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south facades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story and six bays at second story; non-historic concrete and brick stoop; wood clapboard at the first story and wood shingles at second story; angled bay with three windows at north end, non-historic enclosed porch with concrete block base, wood clapboard and triple window at south end, and historic wood-and-glass double doors with sidelights in projecting middle bay with wood clapboard at first story; unenclosed front brick porch with round Tuscan columns and wood picket railing at north end; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; full-width asphalt-shingled shed porch roof; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; non-historic light fixture installed at north wall of enclosed porch; light fixture installed at ceiling of unenclosed porch; two angled bays at second story with three windows each; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two basement windows and metal window grilles; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; two paired windows at first story; two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; angled bay at first and second stories with one visible window at each story, first story window has metal grille; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; secondary entrance door with one sidelight, wood clapboard enclosure and brick steps; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; gable dormer with one window; satellite dish at second story. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; wood shingle-covered closed gable dormer with battered side walls, diamond-shaped shingle design in pediment and paired windows at main slope, three

projecting paneled wood columns between the windows, alarm box installed at center column; wood shingle-covered closed gable dormers with two windows at the north and south slopes; antennae attached to dormer on south slope; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; center brick chimney. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; double-leaf painted wood garage doors; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; drainpipe.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906-1907 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Co at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,500. The house's full-width front porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was partially enclosed between 1939 and 1988, the stoop was replaced after 1988 and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 7, 1906), 390; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

763 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/33

Date: c. 1906 (NB 1171-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with imitation stone and aluminum siding; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Paver front walkway; concrete side walkway, driveway and sidewalk; concrete block borders around lawn at front yard; chain link fence at south and east (rear) facades; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, south and north facades and a one-story side yard extension at the south facade. *Main Façade*: Three bays at first story, two bays at second story and one bay at third story in gable end; non-historic imitation stone at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories; non-historic brick and concrete stoop with metal railing; full-width wrap-around concrete porch with shed roof, non-historic foliate-design metal piers and fence; non-historic curved bay window at northern-most end of first story with small single-panes; angled-bay at southwest corner with non-historic Gothic-arch-headed windows; door with metal gate and sidelights at southern-most bay in the one-story side yard extension; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; triple window with lintel having an historic scroll and torch design at third story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; three light fixtures installed in porch ceiling and one above the door. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; angled oriel at first story with one visible window and metal grille; two windows at second story, eastern one has stained glass; non-historic synthetic windows

with aluminum-clad surrounds; non-historic aluminum siding; light fixture at oriel; two drainpipes; rear wood porch with rooftop railing. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; one-story aluminum-clad side yard extension with one window with metal grille and shed roof; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with notched brick at basement, two visible windows at first and second stories, western first story window has metal grille; two windows at second story above extension; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one window at third story in gable end; rooftop railing at one-story extension. *Roof*: Front-facing, closed, overhanging gable roof; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; aluminum siding at gable end and dormers; gable dormers with two windows each at south and north slopes; center brick chimney. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; aluminum siding; closed gable roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors; light fixture.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival house was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Co at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The house's projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A new frame extension was constructed at the south façade c. 1960 (ALT 763-1960; architect: Louis A. Bellini; owners: Joseph and Catherine Poli). The porch and first story alterations were made before 1988 and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition, May 12, 1906, 558; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

769 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/31

Date: c. 1906 (NB 746-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Colonial Revival with Queen Anne elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asphalt shingles and aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; chain link fence at driveway and south façade; painted mural at rear brick wall that appears to be part of the apartment building facing Ocean Avenue; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the front and south facades, and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade*: Five bays at the first and second stories; non-historic brick and concrete stoop; non-historic asphalt shingles and aluminum siding at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second story; wood-and-glass door and window at northern bays; non-historic

enclosed porch incorporating two historic battered brick piers at southern-most bays with asphalt shingles, two single-pane windows, and wood-and-glass double doors at angled northern end; historic unenclosed brick porch with historic round Tuscan columns on painted brick battered piers and non-historic metal railings at north end; full-width shed porch roof with non-historic skylight; angled bay with three windows at second story; angled tower at southwest corner at all three stories with conical roof and two windows (one facing south) at first story and three windows (one facing south) at second and third stories; aluminum siding at first and second stories and asphalt shingles at third story of angled corner tower; third story windows at tower in altered masonry openings with arch-headed transoms; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; three basement windows; secondary entrance door with metal gate and two windows with metal grilles at first story; two windows at second story; two drainpipes; light fixtures by door and between the first and second stories. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles and two single-pane windows at enclosed porch; aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; one basement window; windows at each story of corner tower; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible basement window, two visible windows at the first story and one visible window at second story; one window at second story; wood lattice panel in porch foundation opening; drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; rooftop railing at second story rear yard extension. *Roof*: Hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; angled dormer with conical roof, brackets, asphalt shingles and one window at main slope; hipped dormers at north and south slopes with asphalt shingles and two windows and brackets at south slope and one window at north slope; conical roof at tower; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; center brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival house with Queen Anne elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The full-width front porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are all characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the angled corner tower is characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The porch was enclosed, the house was resided and the third story arch-headed windows were altered between 1939 and 1988 and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

775 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/29

Date: c. 1906 (NB 750-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway, driveway and sidewalk; wood fence with gate at driveway and north side of house; wood fence at rear yard at east and south lot lines; chain link fence at rear at north lot line; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, south and north facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and six bays at the second story; single window, wood-and-glass door with storm door flanked by pilasters, and angled bay with three windows at first story; two angled bays at second story with three windows each; non-historic brick and stone stoop; wood shingles; shingled sawtooth design between second and third stories; full-width brick porch with round Tuscan columns, wood picket railing and shed roof with exposed rafters; wood panels in porch foundation openings; windows appear to be wood with storm windows; alarm box at second story; light fixture installed at porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; shingled sawtooth design between second and third stories; windows appear to be wood with storm windows; rectangular bay at the first and second floors with brick piers at the basement, one window at the second floor and a shed roof with exposed rafters; secondary entrance door and three windows at first story; three windows at second story; paired window with a shingled shed hood and a single window at the third story in the gable end; drainpipe; one-story wood shingled-covered rear yard extension with one window, drainpipe, and stairs at rear façade with metal railings. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; shingled sawtooth design between second and third stories; windows appear to be wood with storm windows; rectangular bay at first and second with gable roof having carved, decorated bargeboard and exposed rafters and two visible windows at the first story and one visible window at the second story, shingled sawtooth design above second story window; stained-glass window at first story bay window facing south; two windows at second story; two paired windows with shingle-covered shed hoods at third story in gable end; drainpipe. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with three windows and a door facing east and two windows facing north; window at first story; non-historic deck; light fixtures at first and second story; one window and door at second story. *Roof:* Side-facing gable roof with asphalt shingles, carved, decorated bargeboard and rectangular post at apex; gable dormer at main slope with carved, decorated bargeboard, exposed rafters, rectangular post at apex, wood shingles and paired windows with sawtooth design above windows; windows appear to be wood with storm windows; overhanging gable dormer at east slope with two windows; center brick chimney. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house with Arts and Crafts elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,000. The full-width front porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the exposed rafters and bargeboard are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c.1988.

781 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/27

Date: c. 1906 (NB 978-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete and brick front walkway; concrete side walkway, driveway and sidewalk; wood fence at rear yard; lamppost (appears to be historic but is not in c. 1939 tax photo) in front yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a tower at northwest corner with projecting bays at the south and north facades. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story, four bays at the second story and third story; historic brick stoop with non-historic metal railing; brick at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories; three-story angled tower at northwest corner with notched brick at first story and non-historic aluminum-siding at second and third stories; flared eave between the first and second stories, one basement window with flared brick solidier lintel, three windows at each of the first, second and third stories of the tower (stained-glass window at center of second story); wrap-around brick front porch with angled columns, non-historic metal railing, shed roof; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; historic wood-and-glass double doors; southern-most window at first story in angled corner with notched brick; non-historic shutters at second story window; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; mailbox and intercom by door; light fixture and ceiling fan installed in porch ceiling; two drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second story; secondary entrance door at first story; single and paired windows at the second story; angled oriel at second story with one visible window; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; light fixture above door; drainpipe; alarm box between first and second stories. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and aluminum siding at second story; angled bay at first and second stories with two visible windows at the first story and one visible window at the recessed second story, shed roof between the first and second stories of the bay and notched brick at first story; two windows at second story, one with glass block; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; light fixture and exposed conduit at first story of the bay. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; window at second story of south façade bay. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; gable at the main slope with aluminum siding and window with triangular lintel; overhanging gable dormers with aluminum siding and two windows each at north and south slopes, non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; hipped dormer at east slope; conical roof at tower with flared overhanging eaves, aluminum covered brackets, and round finial; center brick chimney covered with tar. *Garage:* One-story, one-car garage; hipped roof; basketball hoop with backboard at the roof; window at east façade.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a

time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The angled porch columns and the brackets under overhanging eaves are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the projecting bays are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The brick stoop was constructed prior to 1939, the upper stories were re-clad prior to 1988 and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 28, 1906), 484; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

787 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/24

Date: c. 1906 (NB 723-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; metal box on post near stoop; long, narrow planting area along front walk bordered by concrete blocks; wood fence at rear; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1909.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south façade and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories; non-historic brick stoop and metal railing; angled bay with three windows at first story; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice; full-width brick front porch with historic round Ionic columns, wood balustrade railing and shed roof; single window and angled bay with three windows at second story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; wide, paneled frieze with large paired, angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; alarm box at second story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three windows at basement; four windows (two historic one-over-one double-hung wood; non-historic wood casement; non-historic one-over-one double-hung in extension) and secondary entrance door at first story; five windows (historic one-over-one double-hung wood; three with stained glass sash) at second story; wide, paneled frieze with large paired, angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves; one-story stucco-covered rear yard extension with one window; three drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; angled oriel at first and second stories with three windows at first story (two historic one-over-one double-hung and an historic single-pane stained-glass window facing south) and two historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story; paired window at the first story; one single and one paired window at the second story; one-over-one double-hung wood windows; one one-over-one double-hung wood window at rear yard extension; wide, paneled frieze with large paired, angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one basement window; one-story rear yard extension with door and brick steps; one non-historic casement wood window at first story; one door at second story; wide, paneled frieze with large paired, angular brackets underneath overhanging eaves; light fixture by second

story door. *Roof:* Hipped roof with flared overhanging eaves supported by large paired angular brackets; asphalt shingles; hipped dormers with flared overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and triple windows at the main and south slope; two hipped dormers with flared overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and two windows each at the north slope; hipped dormer with two non-historic double-hung wood windows at east slope; historic double-hung wood window; center brick chimney. *Garage:* One and one-half story, two-car stucco-covered garage; modern garage door; one historic one-over-one double-hung wood window at each of the north, south and east (rear) façades; pyramid roof with asphalt shingles; wood shingle-covered hipped dormer with exposed rafters, asphalt shingles on roof, and one double-hung wood window.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,500. The overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and large brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the angled bays and full-width porch are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The garage at the back of the lot was constructed c. 1909. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

795 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/22

Date: c. 1905 (NB 297-1905)

Architect: George E. Showers

Original owner: G. T. Moore

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco and wood shingles; rough-faced stone foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; brick border around front yard; wood fence at rear; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1909 (NB 3743-1909; owner: Charles Moehle).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, south and north facades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, six bays at second story and one bay at third story in gable end; wood shingles at first and second stories; mock half-timbering at the third story in the gable end; non-historic brick stoop with metal railing; full-width wrap-around rough-faced stone porch with historic paired round Tuscan columns on battered rough-faced stone piers, wood picket railing, shed roof with mock half-timbering and bargeboard at north end, pedimented gable with mock half-timbering and bargeboard at center of main façade and at south end where porch wraps around; large window at north end, historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice in center and angled bay with three windows at south end of the first

story; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; quadruple window at third story in the gable end; dentils beneath porch cornice and overhanging eave between second and third stories; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; denticulated frieze beneath eaves; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; intercom by door; light fixtures installed by door and in porch ceiling; satellite dish and alarm box at second story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; angled bay at basement and first story with one visible window at basement and first story and bracketed cornice; secondary entrance door and single and paired windows with historic multi-pane wood casement windows at first story; rectangular bay with no visible windows on top of first story angled bay; three windows at second story, one has multi-pane wood casement and western-most one has stained glass; wood shingles; denticulated frieze beneath eaves; non-historic synthetic double-hung windows; metal vent and plywood panel between first and second stories; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; two drainpipes; light fixture by door; steps and railing at rear façade. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible basement window and two visible windows at first and second stories (southern first story window has stained glass); one window at first story underneath porch roof; two windows (one has stained glass) at second story; wood shingles; non-historic synthetic windows; denticulated frieze beneath eaves; light fixture at first story; drainpipe; through-the-wall air conditioner with metal grille beneath porch roof. *East (rear) Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Front-facing clipped gable roof with bargeboard with flared ends and overhanging eaves; gable end has mock half-timbering and quadruple window; asphalt shingles; clipped gable dormers at north and south slopes with mock half-timbering, bargeboard with flared ends and paired window at south slope and one window at north slope; non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at north dormer; center brick chimney. *Garage:* One-story, one-car garage; wood shingles; clipped gable roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house with Arts and Crafts elements was designed by architect George E. Showers and built c. 1905 by G. T. Moore at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The house's full-width wrap-around porch and projecting bays at characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the mock half-timbering and battered stone porch piers are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The garage at the back of the lot was constructed c. 1909 by then owner Charles Moehle. The house is largely intact except for the replacement of the stoop and some of the windows.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 4, 1905), 236; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (June 12, 1909), 685; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

801 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/19

Date: c. 1909 (NB 2341-1909)

Architect: A. L. Beasley

Original owner: Mary Corrigan

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; chain link fence at rear yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and south facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories; historic wood-and-glass double doors with storm door flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice and angled bay with four windows at first story; single window and angled bay with four windows at second story; stucco-covered façade; non-historic concrete stoop with metal railing; full-width stucco-covered porch with square columns, wood picket railing and shed roof with projecting pedimented gable at center of the façade; double-hung wood windows with storm windows; light fixture in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows with metal grilles; secondary entrance door; four windows at first story, one window between first and second stories, and one window at second story; stucco-covered façade; double-hung wood windows with storm windows; stucco-covered porch extension with wood picket railing, stucco piers and flat roof; three drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two basement windows with metal grilles; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible window at basement and first story and two visible windows at second story; paired windows at first and second stories; stucco-covered façade; double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; alarm box at second story. *East (rear) Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Hipped roof with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves; stucco-covered shed dormers with two windows at main slope and three windows at south and north slopes; double-hung wood windows with storm windows; center brick chimney. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; pyramid roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; light fixture above door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house was designed by architect A. L. Beaseley and built c. 1909 by Mary Corrigan at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. This house had stucco cladding prior to 1939 but it may not be original to the house.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 24, 1909), 464; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

807 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/16

Date: c. 1910-1920 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; brick porch; stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway, driveway and sidewalk; wood fence at rear of house; unpaved strip with slate between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting intersecting gable wing at main façade. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first and second stories; triple window at first story and paired window at second story of projecting intersecting gable wing; possibly historic wood-and-glass door flanked by pilasters and paired window at first story; single window and triple window at second story; concrete stoop; stucco-covered façade; brick porch with brick piers and shed roof; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows (six-over-six at second story center and dormer) with storm windows; three satellite dishes at porch roof; drainpipe. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows (except small second story window is one-over-one); one window at first story; three apparently closed window openings at first story covered with stucco; three windows at second story and one window at third story in gable end; two drainpipes; metal vent, metal grate and through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story; exposed wiring at basement to second story. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two windows at the basement and first and second stories; one window at third story in gable end; alarm box and through-the-wall window at third story; drainpipe; light fixture with exposed conduit between first and second stories; metal pipe at basement and first story; exposed wiring at basement to third story. *East (rear) Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Side-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; front-facing gable at intersecting wing at main slope; stucco-covered gable dormer at main slope with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and one window; asphalt shingles. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors; basketball hoop and two backboards at roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was built between 1910 and 1920, at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original owner have not been determined. The house's overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows and porch are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The house had stucco cladding and brick porch prior to 1939.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood into City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company) 1907, 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; *Desk Atlas Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Volume Three* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde Map Co. Inc., 1920); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c.1988.

811 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6694/14

Date: c. 1911 (NB 5069-11)

Architect: N. A. Rich

Original owner: Jas. H. Benedict

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco; stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps; concrete side walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; concrete border around front yard; wood picket fences at rear yard; concrete and slate between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1911 (NB 7517-1911; architect: Rupp Bros.; owner: Jas. H. Benedict).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main façade, one-story rear yard extension and full-height extension at northeast corner. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first story and four bays at second story; painted concrete stoop; full-width stucco-covered porch with segmental arched openings, wood picket railing, and shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; wood paneled door with storm door at center of first story flanked by paired windows; historic door surround with fluted pilasters and arch-headed lintel with sunburst design and keystone; triple windows at north and south ends of second story in rectangular projecting bays, with two small historic multi-pane casement windows at center; stucco-covered façade with mock half-timbering at second story; non-historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; two drainpipes; alarm box by door. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; three windows at first story; two triple windows and one single window at second story; stucco façade; brick chimney; through-the-wall air conditioner with exposed conduit at second and third stories; multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows (two first story windows are multi-pane casement without storm windows) with storm windows; metal vent at first story; light fixture at northwest corner of the porch; drainpipe; light fixture at northeast corner. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one basement window; two windows at first and second stories flanking a brick chimney; multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; light fixture at southwest corner of porch; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story; coal chute door and filler pipe; exposed conduit; one-story, stucco-covered rear yard extension with paired window with wood panel underneath, shed roof with projecting cornice, and light fixture at corner. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other façades; one-story rear yard extension; one window at second story; full-height extension at northeast corner with one window at the second story facing south and clipped gable at third story; stucco facade; mock half-timbering at the third story. *Roof:* Front-facing clipped gable; asphalt shingles; overhanging eaves with exposed rafters; mock half-timbering at gable ends with triple one-over-one double-hung window at north façade and two multi-pane-over-one double-hung windows at south façade; clipped gable dormer with mock half-timbering, triple four-over-one double-hung window and exposed rafters at main slope; wood double-hung windows with storm windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at south and north façades; two brick chimneys; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, one-car concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; light fixture above door.

History

This wood frame, Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect N. A. Rich and built c. 1911 by Jas. H. Benedict at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The stucco façade with mock half-timbering and original multi-pane casement windows are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The garage at the back of the lot was also built c. 1911 by owner Jas. H. Benedict. The house, except for the replacement of some of the windows and possibly the front entrance door, is largely intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (August 12, 1911), 115;
Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (December 11, 1911),
529; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

815 East 19th Street (a/k/a 815-817 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 6694/12

Date: 1920 (NB 2450-1920)

Architect: James A. Ellicott

Developer: Burdet Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with painted stucco; painted stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Brick and painted concrete front walkway with steps and metal railing; concrete driveway and sidewalk, low brick wall along sidewalk; chain link fence at rear façade; slate and concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at south façade and one-story rear yard extension.

Main Façade: Three bays at first and second stories and one bay at third story in gable end; one-story projecting entrance wing with front-facing gable, overhanging eave, exposed rafters and bargeboard and non-historic wood door with storm door and non-historic shutter-like side panels in Tudor-arched opening and mock half-timbering in the gable end; historic brick stoop with metal railing; stucco-covered enclosed porch with shed roof attached to entrance wing; historic triple multi-pane casement windows in two Tudor-arched openings at porch; three windows with non-historic one-over-one sash at second story; paired window with non-historic one-over-one sash and mock half-timbering in third story at gable end; light fixture by door. *North Façade:*

Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; historic triple multi-pane casement windows in Tudor-arched opening at projecting entrance wing; three basement windows with metal grilles; secondary entrance door with metal grille, triple window and two single windows at first story, the eastern-most window has metal grille; five windows at second story, the center window is an historic leaded-glass tripartite window with transom; exposed conduit by door; two drainpipes; wood deck at rear façade. *South Façade:*

Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; historic triple multi-pane casement windows in Tudor-arched opening at enclosed porch; single window between porch and stucco-covered chimney at first story; full-height rectangular bay with mock half-timbering and one window facing west and three windows facing south at first and second stories (first story windows have metal grilles) and single window at third story in gable end; rectangular bay at basement and first story at eastern end with shed roof and window with metal grille at first story; rectangular bay above at second story with window; one-story stucco-covered rear yard extension with flat roof; light fixture with exposed conduit at third story of full-height bay; two drainpipes; light fixture at rear yard extension. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible):*

Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with three windows and/or doors facing east and shed roof; two windows at second story; one window at third story in gable end; stucco façade; mock half-timbering at third story. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves, bargeboard and exposed rafters; asphalt shingles; gable dormer with overhanging eave, bargeboard, mock half-timbering and two windows at north slope; overhanging gable with bargeboard and exposed rafters terminating full-height bay at south façade; owl statue on top of

north dormer; stucco-covered chimney at south slope; antennae at chimney. *Garage*: One-story, one-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect James A. Ellicott and built 1920 by the Burdet Construction Co. at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$12,000. The stucco façade with mock half-timbering and multi-pane casement windows are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939 and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

819 East 19th Street (a/k/a 819-823 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 6694/10

Date: 1920 (NB 2417-1920)

Architect: James A. Ellicott

Developer: Burdet Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with painted stucco; stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps; concrete driveway and sidewalk; low concrete wall along sidewalk; wood fence at rear yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bay at the south façade and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade*: Three bays at first and second stories and one bay at third story in the gambrel end; painted brick stoop with metal railing; historic full-width enclosed painted brick porch with flat roof, two triple windows and wood paneled door with glass block sidelights; porch rooftop railing has been removed; one triple window and two single windows at second story; Palladian window at third story with arched lintel having a sunburst design and keystone, finials at either end above the outer windows and pilasters between the windows; painted stucco at the second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows; two non-historic light fixtures by door; owl statue on porch roof. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; two basement windows (one has infill); triple window at enclosed porch; secondary entrance door, two single windows and one triple window at first story; two single windows and two stucco-covered shed dormers at second story in gambrel roof, east dormer has one window and west dormer has two windows; painted stucco façade; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; alarm box beneath roof eave. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; painted stucco-covered chimney; painted stucco façade; two single windows at first story; two single windows with shed hoods at second story in gambrel; angled bay at first and second stories with three visible windows at each story and overhanging, closed gable roof; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes. *East (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with door and shed roof; two

windows at second story; one window at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows. *Roof*: Front-facing gambrel roof; appears to have painted wood roof shingles; painted stucco-covered chimney; two shed dormers at second story of north slope; closed overhanging gable dormer at third story of north slope appears to have two windows; overhanging closed gable terminating full-height angled bay at south slope; south gable, shed and gable dormers have asphalt roof shingles. *Garage*: Stucco-covered garage at northwest corner of lot; gable roof with asphalt shingles.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect James A. Ellicott and built 1920 by the Burdet Construction Co. at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$12,000. The house's flared gambrel roof, projecting bay, and third story window surround are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939 and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

827-831 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1901 Avenue H and 1901-1911 Avenue H)

Block/Lot: 6694/8

See: 1901 Avenue H

EAST 19th STREET, 738 to 832 (West Side between Glenwood Road and Avenue H)

738-748 East 19th Street (a/k/a 1822 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 6693/50

See: 1822 Glenwood Road

752 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/53

Date: c. 1906-10 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by brick and stucco; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick and concrete front walkway with steps; concrete side walkway; brick and concrete driveway; concrete sidewalk; concrete block around planting area at south; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and south facades, one-story entrance addition at south façade and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story, six bays at second story, and one bay at third story in gambrel end; historic full-width brick enclosed porch with three quadruple multi-pane wood casement windows; two angled bays with three windows each at second story in gambrel; grouped triple window with wood surround and pilasters at third story in gambrel end; brick at first story, stucco at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround at second and third stories; wood-and-glass arch-headed entrance door with arch-headed surround having pilasters and keystone and brick stoop in one-story addition at south façade; two drainpipes; light fixture at southeast corner of enclosed porch; light fixture, intercom and address plaque by door. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; quadruple window at brick enclosed porch; four windows at first story; three windows at second and third stories in gambrel end; through-the-wall vent at attic in gambrel end; brick at first story and stucco at second and third stories; wood multi-pane casement windows at first story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround at second and third stories; drainpipe; light fixture at northwest corner of enclosed porch. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; quadruple window at brick enclosed porch; paired window at first story east of the entrance addition and Chicago window at first story west of the entrance addition; one-story brick side yard addition with shed roof supported by one large decorative bracket, one window facing south and wood-and-glass arch-headed door with brick stoop facing east; single window and an angled bay with two windows at second story in the gambrel end; three windows at third story in the gambrel end; brick at first story and stucco at second and third stories; wood multi-pane casement windows at first story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround at second and third stories; one-story rear yard brick addition with a Chicago window; drainpipe; metal box at second story. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with one window at the second story and one window or door facing south on the return wall. *Roof:* Side-facing gambrel roof with flared eaves; asphalt shingles; second and third stories within intersecting front-facing gambrel with flared eaves at main slope; shed dormer with one window at second story of rear slope; gable dormer at third story of rear slope with return cornice and one window and one stained-glass window at the second story; skylight; round metal vent at roof ridge; brick chimney, non-historic skylight and satellite dish at rear slope. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage; flat roof; pitched roof above door with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; basketball hoop and backboard at roof; wood trellis on roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1907-10 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original owner/developer have not been determined. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging, intersecting gambrel roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The front porch was renovated, the rear porch was enlarged and a new side entrance was constructed c. 1919 (ALT 7718-1919; architect: G. Alfred Foster; owner: Benjamin Englander). The house is largely intact except that some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

760 East 19th Street (a/k/a 758-762 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 6693/56

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2589-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by brick and wood clapboard; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway with low retaining walls and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and south facades and a two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, six bays at second story; brick stoop; historic full-width partially enclosed wrap-around brick porch with flat roof; three paired multi-pane double-hung wood windows with storm windows at brick enclosed southern end of porch; segmental arched opening at the unenclosed northern-most bay of the porch; wood-and-glass door flanked by pilasters with denticulated cornice and stained-glass window at northernmost bays of the first story; two angled bays with three windows each at second story with paneled frieze and projecting cornice; wood clapboard at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround at second story; drainpipe; alarm box at second story; four light fixtures installed on the porch, two beneath the cornice with exposed conduit and two by the segmental arched opening. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; four basement windows with metal grilles; two multi-pane double-hung wood windows with storm windows facing north at enclosed brick porch; secondary entrance door and three windows at first story; eight windows at second story (two are in the rear yard extension); non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround at second story; wood clapboard; two-story rear yard extension with second story overhang supported by brick pier with metal railing; drainpipe; light fixture and exposed conduit beneath the cornice. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two triple multi-pane double-hung wood windows with storm windows at enclosed brick porch; two angled bays at basement, first and second stories, eastern bay with two visible windows at each story (two first story windows appear to have stained glass) and western bay with three visible windows at first story (south-facing window appears to have stained glass) and four windows facing east and three windows facing west at second story; wood clapboard; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround; drainpipe; light fixture with exposed conduit at porch. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with three paired windows at second story; drainpipe. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves and angular modillions; asphalt shingles; wood banding beneath eaves; hipped dormers with two windows, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters at main and south facades; hipped dormer with five windows, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters at north façade; dormers have non-historic asphalt cladding that simulates the look of red brick; hipped dormer with exposed rafters and triple window and brick chimney at west (rear) slope; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround; satellite dish; skylight at south façade. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door underneath row of small rectangular windows; two drainpipes; light fixture.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$3,500. The building's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939. The house is largely intact except that the rooftop balustrade at the porch roof has been removed and many of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 2, 1905), 283; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

768 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/60

Date: c. 1906 (NB 2315-1906)

Architect: Ernest Greene

Original owner: Ernest Greene

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and aluminum siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway, and sidewalk; lamppost in front yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, north and south facades, and one-story and full-height rear yard extensions. *Main Façade:* Two bays at first story and six bays at second story; brick at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at the second story; porch has been removed; non-historic brick extension at southern end of façade with five single-pane windows and flat roof with rooftop metal railing; wood-and-glass door with storm door flanked by fluted pilasters with entablature in northern-most bay with small flat roof overhang supported by two round columns; non-historic brick and concrete stoop and terrace with metal railing at northern end of façade; two angled bays at second story with three windows each; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround; metal window grilles at four of the second story windows; light fixture by door; alarm box at second story. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; two basement windows; angled oriel at first story with two visible windows with metal grilles; quadruple multi-pane wood window with wood storm window and secondary entrance door at first story; two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround; one-story rear yard aluminum-clad extension with two windows and metal grilles; through-the-wall air conditioners at first and second stories; two drainpipes; light fixture by door. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; angled oriel at first story with visible triple window; rectangular bay at second story with two visible windows above first story angled bay; window with metal grille at western end of first story; window at western end of second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround; through-the-wall air conditioners at first and second stories; two drainpipes; alarm

box with exposed conduit at second story. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; full-height extension with two windows (south one has a metal grille) at second story and paired window and vent at third story in gable end; one window with metal grille at second story; one-story aluminum-clad extension. *Roof*: Hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; aluminum-clad arch-headed dormer with three windows at main slope; aluminum-clad gable dormer with triple window at south slope; aluminum-clad gable dormer with one window at north slope; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surround; center brick chimney; antennae at north slope dormer; satellite dish at main slope; round metal vent at south slope. *Garage*: One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; non-historic infill at door openings.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed and built by architect Ernest Green c. 1906 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,000. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch has been removed and replaced by a one-story brick addition and an entrance portico. The house has been re-clad and the stoop and windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (August 4, 1906), 165; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

774 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/62

Date: c. 1907-10 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip with slate between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at back of lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, north and south facades, and one-story rear yard addition. *Main Façade*: Four bays at first and second stories and one bay at third story in gable end; concrete-and-brick stoop with metal railing; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; full-width wrap-around brick porch with shed roof with dentils, historic paired round Tuscan columns, and wood picket railing; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; angled bay at first story with three windows; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by fluted pilasters; four windows at second story; grouped triple window at third story in gable end with triangular pediment with dentils supported by modillions; windows appear to be wood sash with storm windows; light fixture installed at porch ceiling. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; four basement windows with glass block; two single windows

(eastern window has stained glass), secondary entrance door and angled oriel with two visible stained-glass windows at first story; single window, angled oriel supported by two brackets with two visible windows and rectangular oriel supported by two brackets with one visible window (appears to have stained glass) at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; windows appear to be wood sash with storm windows; one-story rear yard addition with wood shingles, shed roof, and cornice; two drainpipes; one through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; alarm box at first story. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; brick chimney; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; single windows at first story flanking the chimney; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with notched brick base, one visible basement window with glass block, two visible windows at first story and one visible window at second story; single stained-glass window and angled bay with two visible windows at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; windows appear to be wood sash with storm windows; two drainpipes. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with sliding glass doors or two single-pane windows and a multi-pane window or door; two visible windows at second story (south one may be part of angled bay of south façade); two windows at third story in closed gable end. *Roof*: Front-facing closed gable roof with dentils and overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; wood banding beneath eaves; wood-shingle-clad gable dormer with dentils and cornice returns and one arch-headed window at the north slope; wood-shingle-clad gable dormer with cornice returns and one arch-headed window at the south slope with the chimney going through it; wood-shingle-clad intersecting gable with dentils and arch-headed window projecting over two-story angled bay at south slope; arch-headed double-hung wood windows at dormers and intersecting gable; two brick chimneys with corbelled brick, one at south slope and one behind the north slope dormer; antennae; vents in soffits; round metal vent at north slope. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1906-10 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Although the stoop and some of the windows have been replaced, this house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

780 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/65

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2818-1905)

Architect: possibly Ernest Greene

Original owner: Ernest Greene

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; grassy strip with slate between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades, and one-story rear yard addition. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, four bays at second story and two bays at third story in gable end; brick and concrete stoop; non-historic aluminum siding; full-width rough-faced concrete block porch with shed roof that has a triangular pediment facing east, historic paired round columns on rough-faced concrete block piers, and non-historic metal railing; angled bay with three windows at first story; wood-and-glass double door with storm door, fluted pilasters and cornice; triple leaded-glass window at first story; single window and angled bay with three windows at second story; two paired three-over-one double-hung wood windows at third story; windows appear to be wood sash with storm windows; drainpipe; mailbox by door; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; through-the-wall vent in attic. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one basement window; single windows at first and second stories flanking a rectangular bay with secondary entrance door at first story, three six-over-six double-hung wood windows at second story and one window at third story in gable end; bay is surmounted by an intersecting gable with cornice returns; non-historic aluminum siding that flares out slightly between the first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; one-story aluminum-sided rear yard addition with shed roof and one visible window; drainpipe; alarm box at first story; light fixture by door. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; angled oriel with two visible windows at first story (one facing south has stained glass), surmounted by a rectangular bay at the second story with three visible windows that terminate in an intersecting gable with cornice returns and one window at the third story; non-historic aluminum siding that flares out slightly between the first and second stories at the bay; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; rear porch with round columns and shed roof; one visible window at first story; three windows at second story; three windows and vent at third story in gable end. *Roof:* Front-facing gable with overhanging eaves and cornice returns; aluminum-clad intersecting gables at the north and south slopes with cornice returns and one window; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; center chimney. *Garage:* One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1905 by Ernest Greene at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect has not been determined. The estimated cost of construction of this house was about \$6,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been re-clad and the porch railing and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 16, 1905), 326; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

786 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/67

Date: c. 1906-10 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; wood deck at rear; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories; full-width wrap-around rough-faced concrete block porch with shed roof, square columns with curved brackets, and wood picket railing; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; brick stoop with metal railings; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters; angled bay with three one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows at first story; angled bay at second story with four six-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows and diamond shape shingle pattern at center; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; three windows at first story; two single windows and paired window with a panel in between at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; double-hung windows with storm windows; through-the-wall round metal vent and light fixture at first story; alarm box and light fixture at second story; two drainpipes; one-story rear yard extension with flat roof, wood clapboard, paired window, drainpipe and through-the-wall air conditioner. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wrap-around porch continues for one bay; two basement windows; angled bay with two visible windows at first story, surmounted by a rectangular bay at the second story with triple window that terminates in an intersecting gable with cornice returns and a paired window at the third story; second story of bay is supported by angular brackets; two windows at rear of façade at first story; bay is flanked by a single and paired windows at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; double-hung windows with storm windows; light fixture installed at second story; two drainpipes. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one visible window at first story. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves, block modillions, and large wood shingle-covered brackets at either end of the main slope; asphalt shingles; shingle-covered hipped dormer with two windows at main slope; shingle-covered gabled dormer with paired window at north slope; shingle-covered intersecting gable with paired window and cornice returns at south slope; hipped dormer at west (rear) slope; antennas at north and south dormers. *Garage:* One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was built c. 1906-10 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original developer/owner have not been determined. The building's front porch with square columns and curved brackets and overhanging hipped roof with block modillions are

characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The house is remarkably intact except for the replacement of the stoop.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

792 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/69

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2818-1905)

Architect: possibly Ernest Greene

Original owner: Ernest Greene

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways; paver driveway; concrete sidewalk; wood fence at driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story and four bays at second story; concrete stoop; wood shingles; full-width wrap-around rough-faced concrete block porch with non-historic fluted, round columns on rough-faced concrete block piers, non-historic vinyl picket railing, and shed roof with wood shingle-covered triangular pediment with brackets facing east; angled bay with three windows, historic wood-and-glass door flanked by fluted pilasters and a cornice and triple stained-glass window at first story; single window and angled bay with three windows at second story; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; alarm box above door; mailbox and intercom by door; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; sawtooth design between second and third stories; one visible basement window; rectangular bay with shed roof with secondary entrance door at first story and three six-over-six double-hung wood windows with storm windows at second story; single one-over-one double-hung wood window at first and second stories at the eastern end; single-pane metal clad window with transom and small rectangular single-pane window at first story at the western end; one-over-one double-hung window at second story at the western end with a shed hood with block modillions; three three-over-one double-hung wood windows at third story in gable end; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; drainpipe; light fixture below windows in bay; one-story shingled-covered rear yard extension with shed roof, paired single-pane metal clad windows and drainpipe. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; sawtooth design between second and third stories; angled bay with two visible windows (one facing south has stained glass) at first story, surmounted by a rectangular bay at the second story with three windows that terminates in an intersecting gable with cornice returns and one three-over-one double-hung window at the third story; one nine-over-nine window at west end of first story; one one-over-one double-hung window at second story and paired three-over-one window at third story in gable end; double-hung wood sash; drainpipe; metal box at first story; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story. *West (rear)*

Façade (partially visible): Similar to other facades; rear porch with round columns, trellis and shed roof; one visible window and door at first story; three windows (center one has stained glass) at second story. *Roof:* Side-facing gable roof with overhanging eave supported by modillions at main slope; asphalt shingles; two wood shingled-covered gable dormers with cornice returns at main slope, larger one with historic paired three-over-one double-hung wood windows and sawtooth design above the windows and smaller one with historic arch-headed multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood window; gable dormer at west (rear) slope with cornice returns and three windows (center one has stained glass). *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1905 by Ernest Greene at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect has not been determined. The estimated cost of construction of this house was about \$6,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The stoop has been replaced and the porch has been altered but the house is largely intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 16, 1905), 326; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

796 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/71

Date: c. 1915 (NB 2590-1915)

Architect: Charles B. White

Original owner: Joseph H. Wiser, Jr.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with painted stucco; painted stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with unpaved strip at center; chain link gate at driveway and south façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1915 (NB 4054-1915; architect: Morris Perlstein; owner: Minnie Cutler).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the north and south facades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, three bays at second story and two bays at third story in front-facing clipped gable end; painted concrete stoop; stucco-covered façade; full-width wrap-around painted rough-faced concrete block porch with historic round stucco-covered columns and block modillions, wood picket railing and shed roof with overhanging eave; porch enclosed at southern end with stucco and paired multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows; porch windows have square upper sash with arch-headed glazing; three multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at center of first story; wood-and-glass door at northern-most bay; three multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story in gable end with one continuous shed hood supported by angular brackets; two multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at third

story in gable end; light fixture installed at porch ceiling; mailbox by door; drainpipe. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; brick chimney; single windows at first story flanking the chimney; full-height rectangular bay with one window at first, second and third stories and a paired window at the second story extension at the western end, with a flat roof at the second story western end and a shed roof at the third story with bargeboard; multi-pane double-hung wood windows. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; stucco-covered façade; enclosed wrap-around porch with two paired multi-pane double-hung windows; rectangular bay at first story with two visible windows; arch-headed screened window in rectangular projection with overhanging gable roof with exposed rafters at second story above porch; three second story windows at western end of facade; triple window at third story in intersecting gable end; multi-pane double-hung wood windows; small diamond-shaped stained-glass window at eastern end of the second story. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; visible paired window at first story; two visible paired windows at second story. *Roof*: Intersecting gable roof with front-facing clipped gable and side-facing gable; second smaller gable-roofed projection at the south slope above the enclosed porch; asphalt shingles; overhanging eaves with exposed rafters; bargeboard terminating in a flared end with a diamond-shaped applied design; two brick chimneys; satellite dish at north chimney. *Garage*: One-story, two-car stucco-covered garage; gable roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors with band having diamond-shaped decoration above; basketball hoop at gable.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed by architect Charles B. White and built c. 1915 by Joseph H. Wiser, Jr. at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The building's stucco-covered façade, front porch, multi-pane-over-one windows and overhanging intersecting gable roof with bargeboard and exposed rafters are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The rear garage was built c. 1915 by then-owner Minnie Cutler. The southern end of the porch was enclosed prior to 1939. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

804 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/73

Date: c. 1905 (NB 3719-1905)

Architect: Ernest Greene

Original owner: Ernest Greene

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway, and sidewalk; non-historic lamppost in front yard; metal gate at side walkway; chain link fence at north façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Carport and garage (NB 1677-1909; architect: Robert T. Schaeffer; owner: Edward Ludeman) at back of lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, north and south facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story, four bays at second story and two bays at third story in gable end; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; brick and concrete stoop with wood handrails; full-width wrap-around rough-faced concrete block porch with shed roof with exposed rafters, historic square columns with arched spandrels and wood picket railing; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; angled bay with three one-over-one double-hung windows, historic wood-and-glass door flanked by pilasters and paired stained-glass window at first story; angled bay at second story with four six-over-one double-hung wood windows and diamond-shaped wood shingle design at the center; two six-over-one double-hung windows at third story; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; drainpipe; intercom by door; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; light fixtures installed at porch piers on either side of stoop. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; four basement windows; three windows and secondary entrance door at first story; three single and one paired windows at second story; two windows at third story in projecting gable end that is supported by two pairs of brackets; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; sawtooth design at bottom of gable; wood band between first and second stories; one-story clapboard rear yard extension with flat roof; drainpipe; metal vent at first story; light fixture above door. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wrap-around porch continues for one bay; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; one stained-glass window at first story underneath wrap-around porch roof; angled oriel at first story with two visible windows; two one-over-one double-hung windows at rear of façade at first story; rectangular oriel at second and third stories supported by first story bay, flat modillions, and large brackets at either end; bay has two six-over-one double-hung paired windows at second story, one four-over-one double-hung window at second story on the return wall facing east, and two six-over-one double-hung windows at third story in gable end; one six-over-one window at second story above the porch roof; double-hung wood windows with storm windows; drainpipe; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; light fixture beneath rectangular oriel. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; rear porch with square columns and shed roof; one visible window at first story; two visible windows at second story. *Roof:* Intersecting gables; asphalt shingles; bargeboard with flared ends; exposed rafters; wood band above windows with three radiating wood panels in the gable peaks. *Carport:* Hipped roof with asphalt shingles supported by square posts in front of garage. *Garage:* One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; wood-and-glass garage door.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed and built by Ernest Greene c. 1905 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The building's multi-pane-over-one windows, porch columns with spandrels, intersecting gable roof with bargeboard, exposed rafters and wood panel design in the gable peaks are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the full-width porch and projecting bays are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1909 by then-owner Edward Ludeman. Although a rooftop railing has been removed from the second story bay at the main façade the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (November 25, 1905), 574; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (March 27, 1909), 344; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

810 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/76

Date: c. 1907 (NB 3806-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: Interborough Development Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete side walkway, sidewalk and driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage built c. 1913 (NB 1520-1913; architect: R.T. Schaffer; owner: Edward H. Leiderman).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and south facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story and seven bays at second story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story with wood band above the windows at first story and the second story with dentils; two windows at south end and angled bay with three windows at north end of the first story; two angled bays with three windows each at second story with smaller window in between; projecting cornice between first and second stories that forms a second story terrace at the south façade; non-historic synthetic windows with storm windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at basement. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; wood band above the windows at first story and the second story with dentils; three basement windows with metal grilles; secondary entrance door and three windows at first story; triple window and three single windows at second story; brick chimney; non-historic synthetic windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; one-story wood clapboard rear yard extension with shed roof. *South Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story wood band above the windows at first story and the second story with dentils; non-historic entrance door and non-historic concrete steps and terrace with wood railing at first story; non-historic second floor terrace supported by four posts with wood railing; single window at first story; angled bay at second story with two visible windows and a single window between the bays; angled bay at first and second stories at west end with two visible windows at each story; non-historic synthetic windows with storm windows; two light fixtures at first story. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension or rear porch; two windows at second story. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves and scroll modillions; asphalt shingles; wood shingle-covered overhanging gable dormer with three windows, flat corner pilasters, dentils in pediment, cornice returns and two non-historic skylights at the main slope; wood shingle-covered hipped dormer with overhanging eave and one window at north slope; gable dormer with one window at north slope; wood shingle-covered hipped dormer with overhanging eave, two single windows and non-historic skylight at south slope; hipped dormer with slightly flared eaves and one window at west (rear) slope; brick chimneys at north and rear slopes; antenna; non-historic skylights at south

slope. *Garage*: One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage, hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1907 by the Interborough Development Co. at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1913 by then-owner Edward H. Leiderman. A new wood porch and chimney were constructed c. 1942 (ALT 1259-1942; architect: Ernest Payer; owner: Austin Wood). This house has been altered by the removal of the front porch, the construction of a new front entrance and stoop at the side façade, the construction of a second story terrace and the replacement of windows.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (November 16, 1907), 494; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide*, (April 5, 1913), 741; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

814 East 19th Street

Block/Lot: 6693/80

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2154-1905)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Original owner: R. M. Coleman

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts and Crafts elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and stucco; stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, north and south facades and two-story rear yard addition. *Main Façade*: Three bays at first story and five bays at second story; brick stoop with metal railings; enclosed porch with brick piers, stucco base and shed roof; porch has historic three multi-pane square-headed double-hung wood windows at south end, non-historic door and sidelights in segmental arched brick and stucco surround at center and three non-historic multiple awning windows at north end; stucco at second story; paired window and angled bay with three multi-pane-over-one wood windows at second story; storm windows; two light fixtures by door. *North Façade*: Irregular fenestration; one basement window with metal grille; two multiple awning windows at enclosed porch; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one visible basement window, three visible leaded-glass windows at first story and two visible windows (one facing north has leaded glass) at second story; three single windows (two eastern windows have stained glass) at first story and two single windows (western window is six-over-one double-hung wood) at second story; storm windows; brick chimney covered with stucco

below the eaves; two-story stucco-covered rear yard extension with cornice between first and second stories, shuttered windows at second story, and shed roof; three drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular fenestration; stucco façade; stucco at the enclosed porch; two basement windows with metal grilles; rectangular bay at basement and first story with four visible leaded-glass windows at the first story and hipped roof with overhanging eaves and scroll modillions; pair of leaded-glass windows at first story and four multi-pane-over-one double-hung windows at second story; one-story stucco-covered rear yard extension with one window; three drainpipes. *West (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; paired window with shutters at second story of rear yard extension; one window at the second story; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe. *Roof*: Hipped roof with overhanging eaves and scroll modillions; asphalt shingles; arched dormer with paired window and a smaller arch-headed transom at main slope with non-historic sash; two arched dormers with one window and transom at south slope with non-historic sash; gable dormer with one window at west (rear) slope; two brick chimneys at north slope. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage, hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts and Crafts element was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1905 by R. M. Coleman at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the scroll modillions are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The south end of the porch was enclosed prior to 1939 and the center bay and north end of the porch was enclosed prior to 1988. The stoop and some of the dormer windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 29, 1905), 155; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

822 East 19th Street (a/k/a 820-832 East 19th Street and 1813-1823 Avenue H)

Block/Lot: 6693/1

Date: c. 1909 (NB 7641-1909)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Original owner: Max Held

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and stucco; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete walkway with steps and one cast stone lion and concrete planters; concrete driveway and sidewalk; metal fence at south and east facades around side yard; wood fence at west façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk, mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, north and south facades, and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade*: Four bays at first story and eight bays at second story; brick stoop; full-width brick wrap-around porch with frames for screens, flat roof, decorative

wood projections at the cornice and wood rooftop railing; brick at first story; three windows with one-over-one synthetic sash and a wood-and-glass storm door with metal grille at first story underneath the porch roof; stucco with mock half-timbering at the second story; two angled bays at the second story with four multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at the southern bay and two multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows and two wood-and-glass doors at center the northern bay; drainpipe; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; light fixture at door on porch; mailbox by door. *North Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story; stucco with mock half-timbering at second story except brick at the rectangular bay in the intersecting gable; concrete and brick stoop with concrete planters and metal railing at porch; projecting rectangular bay at basement and first story, eastern end with two basement windows and three leaded-glass windows at first story and western end projects slightly farther, with one basement window and one leaded-glass window at the first story; shuttered window at second story above the western end of bay; full-height rectangular bay at basement, first, second and third stories terminating in an intersecting gable, with brick at basement, first and second stories and stucco with mock half-timbering at the third story in the gable end, two windows at basement, one window at first story, three windows (appear to have stained glass) between the first and second stories and a paired window at third story; western end of façade is brick at first story and stucco at the second story with four basement windows, three first-story and four second-story windows; windows at the brick façade have stone sills; storm windows; one-story brick rear yard extension with flat roof and porch with rooftop railing and trellis above; western-most first-story window has shuttered panels; next to western-most first story windows has small double-hung window with shuttered panels above and below in the masonry opening; two drainpipes; light fixtures above the three windows in full-height bay between the second and third stories; two metal boxes at western rectangular bay; two vent hoods at western end of facade; garden hose and holder. *South Facade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and stucco with mock half-timbering at the second story; two full-height projecting bays with intersecting gable roofs with three one-over-one double-hung wood windows with multi-pane transoms at first story, two nine-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story and paired multi-pane wood casement window at third story in gable ends; two one-over-one double-hung wood windows with multi-pane transoms and a wood-and-glass door at first story between bays; screened-in porch with stucco and wood balcony with clover leaf design, flat pilasters and brackets and two nine-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story between the bays; brick wrap-around terrace with decoratively carved cast stone coping; cast stone lion on brick base facing west at western end of terrace; full-width fabric awning at first story above terrace; one-story rectangular bay with four synthetic windows and shed hood with two skylights at western end of façade; two windows (one is nine-over-one and the other is one-over-one) at a second story above rectangular bay; one-story rear yard brick extension with arch-headed opening at first story and rooftop railing and trellis above; two light fixtures by door; drainpipe. *West (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one-story brick rear yard extension with one arch-headed opening and wood rooftop railing and trellis with same decorative wood projections at porch roof; stucco and mock half-timbering at second story; wood-and-glass door at second story to rear yard extension roof deck; paired window at third story in gable end; satellite dish at third story. *Roof:* Irregular roofline; side-facing gable roof at main elevation with hipped slope at northern end; slightly flared eaves; slate shingles with copper flashing; stucco-covered gable dormer with paired six-over-one double-hung wood window, overhanging eaves, bargeboard and finial at main slope; intersecting gable at north slope with overhanging eaves and bargeboard; two shed dormers at north slope, eastern one has one window and western one has two windows; two intersecting gables at south slope with flared, overhanging eaves, bargeboard and finial; shed dormer with two windows at south slope; center brick chimney; satellite dish at south slope. *Garage:* Two-story, two-car garage; brick and stucco at first story with two modern garage doors; hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, slate shingles and copper

flashing; stucco at second story; gable at second story with mock half-timbering, three windows, bargeboard and small modillions underneath; non-historic synthetic windows; two second story windows at north façade; one visible second story window at south façade; one second story window at west façade; small gable dormers without windows at north and south slopes; stucco-covered brick chimney at west façade; one-story brick and stucco extension at south façade with arch-headed wood-and-glass entrance door, concrete steps, and shed roof; light fixtures above garage door and side entrance door; alarm box at second story front-facing gable.

History

This wood frame, Tudor Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1909 by Max Held at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's stucco and mock half-timbering, leaded-glass windows and irregular roofline are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. Although some of the windows have been replaced and a rooftop railing has been removed from the porch roof, the rest of the house remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (November 6, 1909), 532; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

FOSTER AVENUE, 1518 to 1626 (South Side between Railroad and East 17th Street)

1518 Foster Avenue (aka 1-7 Irvington Place)

Block/Lot: 5237/85

See: 1-7 Irvington Place

1524-28 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 11 Irvington Place)

Block/Lot: 5237/87

See: 11 Irvington Place

1530 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 15 Irvington Place)

Block/Lot: 5237/117

See: 15 Irvington Place

1602 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 1532-1606 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5237/91

Date: c.1916-17 (NB 1804-1916)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco, painted; stucco-covered foundation.
Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; non-historic wrought-iron fence.
Related structure on the site: Attached wood-frame garage (covered with cement stucco and painted), built at the same time as the house (NB 3194-1916; architect: Benjamin Driesler; owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong).

Description

General: T-shaped plan with a rectilinear enclosed porch on the main façade; second story incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade:* Three bays (including the enclosed porch); concrete steps; non-original paneled wood-and-glass door and flaking window at the main entryway; rectilinear oriel with grouped fenestration at the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash and wrought-iron security grilles at the first story; enclosed brick porch with historic paneled wood-and-glass doors and multi-pane side lights on the west side, historic multi-pane wood sash on all sides, molded crown, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; wrought-iron overhead lamps at the main and secondary entryways; historic eight-over-one wood sash at the second story with molded surrounds; aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade:* One bay at the first story (partially blocked by the garage); two bays at the second story; one bay at the attic; similar to the main façade. *East Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main and the west façades; projecting water table; projecting and paneled chimney covered with stucco. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; rectilinear, 2 ½-story bay with a shed roof; similar to the other façades. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrel with slatted soffits; shed dormer with historic eight-over-one wood sash on the north slope; stucco-covered chimney intersects the east eave. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door with a projecting surround; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; two bays filled with non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash on the exposed west façade.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1916-17 by developer Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's enclosed front porch, gambrel roof, and wide roof dormer incorporating the second story are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The attached garage was built at the same time as the house. Door and window changes at the first story took place in 1945 (ALT 1574-1945; architect: James S. McNerny; owner: Dr. Charles Spillane), and the house may have been stuccoed over at that time.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1610 Foster Avenue

Block/Lot: 5237/95

Date: c.1916 (NB 2047-1916)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco, painted (first story partially covered with brick veneer; stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Garage, built in c.1918, located at the back of the lot (NB 333-1918; architect: Benjamin Driesler; owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong).

Description

General: T-shaped plan with a rectilinear enclosed porch on the west façade. *Main Façade:* Three bays, including the main entryway located in the enclosed porch; two bays at the second and attic stories; historic paneled wood-and-glass door and paneled side lights at the main entryway; decorative veneer brick at the first story; projecting and tapering chimney, covered with patterned brickwork at the first story, stucco at the second story, and stucco with brick highlighting at the attic; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds; aluminum drainpipe; full-width, asphalt-shingle-covered pent roof (continuing into the porch roof) with slatted soffits above the first story. *West Façade:* Three bays; one-story brick enclosed porch with grouped historic multi-pane wood casements and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered roof with slatted soffits; similar to the main façade. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story rectilinear projecting bay containing the secondary entryway with brick steps, iron tube railing, non-historic wood door, historic molded surround, and security lamp; brick veneer continues for one bay at the first story; similar to the other facades. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable with slatted soffits; wide, multi-bay shed dormers on the west and east slopes; stucco and brick chimney. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1916 by developer Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's enclosed porch, tapering chimney with brick highlights, and gambrel roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage, which was built in c.1918 was also designed by Driesler and built by Strong, who retained ownership of the house at the time. The house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1616-1626 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 648-656 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5237/99

See: 654 East 17th Street

FOSTER AVENUE, 1702 to 1716 (South Side between East 17th Street and East 18th Street)

1702-1714 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 641 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5238/39

See: 641 East 17th Street

1716 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 642 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 5238/40

See: 642 East 18th Street

FOSTER AVENUE, 1802 to 1816 (South Side between East 18th Street and East 19th Street)

1802 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 635 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 5239/41

See 635 East 18th Street

1816 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 616 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 5239/44

See: 616 East 19th Street

FOSTER AVENUE, 1902 to 1910 (South Side between East 19th Street and Ocean Avenue)

1902-1904 Foster Avenue (a/k/a 613-615 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 5240/119

Date: c.1913 (NB 3213-1913)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original owner/developer: Arthur R. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco; stucco-covered basement.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks; greystone curb on Foster Avenue; brick and cast-concrete signpost topped by a globe at the corner of Foster Avenue; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Attached garage at the rear of the house, facing East 19th Street, which appears to have been built at the same time as the house.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a one-story enclosed porch on the west façade, a two-story extension on the east façade, and an attached garage at the rear; second story partially incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement, including paired and grouped fenestration; historic batten-and-glass door with a molded surround and a prominent

concave hood (extending above the eastern part of the façade and merging with the main slope of the roof) on large scrolled brackets; historic multi-pane (varying number of panes) wood sash with molded surrounds; grouped historic multi-pane wood casements above the main entryway; aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; one-story side porch, enclosed with non-original materials and topped by an open deck; projecting brick chimney. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; two-story extension, smaller at the second story; similar to the main and the west facades. *Rear Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered, intersecting, open gables with a broad, flaring front slope; exposed rafters and purlins; overhanging front gables with inset pointed-arches and carved brackets; two-bay, shed dormer with exposed rafters; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic aluminum roll-up door with extender; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by the architectural firm Slee & Bryson and built in c.1913 by developer Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's multi-planar façade, oversized brackets, grouped fenestration, and exposed rafters are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The attached rear garage appears to have been built at the same time as the house, but was in place by 1929. The original sun porch on the west side of the house was enclosed with brick walls and converted to an office in 1941 (ALT 3363-1941; architect: Sidney H. Kitzler; owner: Samuel Adler). The rest of the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3 (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1910 Foster Avenue

Block/Lot: 5240/117

Date: c.1913 (NB 3176-1913)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original owner/developer: Edward R. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with alternating wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Non-historic concrete paving blocks near the curb; mature tree; greystone curb.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot, possibly built at the same time as the house.

Description

General: Square plan with a projecting bay on the north façade and a matching one-story extension at the southwest corner; second-story incorporated into the roof within a shed dormer.

Main Façade: Three bays at the first story, including paired fenestration; six bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; non-original brick steps and wrought-

iron railings; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded surround; historic six-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; louvered shutters at the first story; wrought-iron window bars at the first and second stories; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills at the basement windows; rectilinear oriel at the first story; historic six-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds; wrought-iron security bars at the first- and second-story windows, aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the east façade; historic paneled wood-and-glass door and molded surround at the secondary entryway, located in the one-story extension, topped by a deck enclosed with a wood railing; rectilinear oriel at the first story with an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof with exposed rafters; projecting brick chimney; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered open gambrel with returning eaves; slatted soffits; brick chimney. *Garage*: One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by the architectural firm Slee & Bryson and built in c.1913 by developer Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The rear garage appears to have been built at about the same time as the house, but was definitely in place by 1929. The house's grouped fenestration and complicated roofline incorporating the second story in a wide shed dormer are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The original recessed porch with massive columns was enclosed in 1945 in a manner generally consistent with the Arts & Crafts style (ALT 3346-1945; architect: Samuel Goldstein; owner: Dr. Louis Kaplan). The rest of the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3 (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; "House at Foster Avenue and East 19th Street, 1913," Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn Collection; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1643 TO 1675 (North Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

originally Avenue G

1643 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5237/234

Date: c.1912 (NB 6612-1912)

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original owner/developer: E.R. Strong Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with alternating wood shingles; cement stucco and half timbers at the attic story on the main façade; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Description

General: Irregular plan with a matching one-story rear extension; second story partially incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade:* Two bays at the first and second stories; one bay at the attic; historic, recessed porch, now enclosed with non-original materials, featuring rough-faced concrete block foundation, concrete steps, wrought-iron railing, paneled wood-and-glass door, and multi-pane wood sash on paneled wood bases; historic six-over-one wood sash at the second story with molded surrounds displaying entasis; historic four-over-one wood sash at the attic. *West Façade (facing the subway tracks):* Irregular bay arrangement; paired and grouped fenestration at the first story; similar to the other façades. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; enclosed porch continues for one bay; similar to the main façade; historic multi-pane casements at the first story; projecting brick chimney; aluminum drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with a dramatic slope at the front; exposed rafters; wood-railings at the second story; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney penetrated the gable.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by the architectural firm Slee & Bryson and built in c.1912 by the E.R. Strong Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's recessed porch, tapered window surrounds, and broadly-sloping roof with the second story incorporated with the front gable are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The porch appears to have been enclosed with multi-pane sash in the mid-twentieth century, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1647 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5237/232

Date: c.1906 (NB 80-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built in c.1912, located at the back of the lot (NB 6757-1912; architect: Joseph H. Elliott; owner: Adamo Manus).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and south façades; matching, two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories, including the three-bay-wide angular projection at the first story; full-width wrap-around porch (partially enclosed) with non-original concrete foundation, non-original curved brick steps, wood deck, Tuscan

columns, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and a asphalt shingle covered combination shed/closed gable roof with an additional open gable with eave returns above the steps; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors at the main entryway; non-historic wall lamps flanking the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels at the first story; paired sash with molded surrounds and projecting hood at the attic; possibly non-original denticulated crown. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; partially-enclosed porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade; two-story, angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gable with round-arch sash; grouped sash at the enclosed porch. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; projecting window sills at the basement; angular oriels at the first and second stories (filled with leaded-glass sash and topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered roof at the first story); rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair, with stained-glass sash and surmounting, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof*: Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gable with exposed rafters and slatted soffits; non-historic carved brackets; non-historic recessed bullet lighting; non-historic mirror in the peak; gabled dormer on the south slope with eave returns, round-arch sash, and brick chimney, corbelled at the top. *Garage*: One bay; clad in clapboards; non-historic paneled wood and geometrical glass overhead door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and prominent roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Joseph H. Elliott and built in c.1912 for then-owner Adamo Manus. There have been some changes to the porch and the installation of inappropriate ornament, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB)) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Nov. 16, 1912), 930.

1653 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5237/230

Date: c.1906 (NB 77-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; rough-faced concrete-block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and east facades; matching, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories, including the three-window-wide angled projection at the first story; two bays at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-original concrete steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, paired Tuscan columns on tall concrete block bases, wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipe, and asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof with an additional closed gable above the steps; historic paneled wood-and-glass door with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; satellite dishes at the attic. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; rectilinear oriel with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof at the level of the interior stair landing; angular oriel at the second story; historic stained-glass casements at the first story; security lamp. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging gambrel roof. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* One-story extension topped by a shed roof. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrels with flared eaves; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting flared gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The house, which is little-altered from the original, remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985.

1661 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5237/228

Date: c.1909 (NB 263-1909)

Architect: Louis Winkler

Original owner/developer: Alois Weinmuller

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with alternating wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation (partially covered with stucco), painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; brick walkway.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built in c.1918, located at the back of the lot (NB 867-1918; architect: A. White Pierce; owner: Thomas Pugh).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, west, and east facades. *Main Façade:* Two bays at the first story, including the rectilinear bay with grouped fenestration; six bays at the second story, including two, three-window wide angular oriels; one bay with grouped

fenestration at the attic; two-bay-wide wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, wood steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, square wood columns on paneled wood bases, geometrical wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, and an asphalt-shingle-covered roof with a closed gable on the west side, an open and flared gable with half timbers on the south side (above the steps), exposed rafters with carved ends, carved brackets, and aluminum gutters; historic paneled wood-and-glass door at the main entryway with a molded surround; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with inserted pane dividers and historic molded wood surrounds; molded crown above the first story; asphalt-shingle-covered pent roof above the first story projecting bay; non-historic synthetic casements with inserted pane dividers at the attic windows, which have a bracketed carved wood balcony and bracketed hood. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade; two-story rectilinear bay topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with exposed rafters featuring carved ends; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; historic stained-glass sash at the first story; angular first-story bay with a molded band the level of the window sills and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with exposed rafters featuring carved ends; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; security lamp; alarm box. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered flared and open gable on carved brackets; exposed rafter with carved ends; two-bay-wide dormers on the west and east slopes, topped by asphalt-shingle-covered flared and open gable roofs on carved brackets. *Garage*: One-wide bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door with a wood surround; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by Louis Winkler and built in c.1909 by Alois Weinmuller at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's geometrically-patterned porch railings, attic balcony, and exposed, carved roof rafters are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built in c.1918 for then-owner Thomas Pugh; it was enlarged by the same owner in 1932 (ALT 60-1932; no architect listed in the record). There have been alterations to the porch, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1665 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5237/226

Date: c.1908 (NB 354-1908)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Alois Weinmuller and Martin Utting

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and alternating wood shingles at the second story; rusticated concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built in c. 1910, located at the back of the lot (NB 2507-1910; architect: Frank Stanley; owner: William H. DeGumus).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the west facades; matching, two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays (enclosed porch) at the first story; six bays in two, three-bay-wide angular projections at the second story; full-width wrap-around porch (now enclosed with historic materials), featuring rusticated concrete block foundations, wood screens at the foundation, non-original brick steps, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with flanking paneled sidelights and transoms, non-historic wall lamps flanking the entryway, historic wood casements above paneled bases, denticulated crown, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; historic molded wood surrounds at the second story; denticulated crown above the second story. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay; second story flare; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and continuous lintels; denticulated crown above the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the west façade; projecting sills and historic multi-pane wood hoppers at the basement; electrical conduits. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Two-story extension with molded crown above the first story. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip on scrolled brackets; slatted soffits; open and flared gable dormers with eave returns and shingled brackets on the main, west and east slopes; grouped, historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash and a scrolled pediment at the front dormer; paired, non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded hoods at the west and east dormers. *Garage:* One bay; clapboards; molded crown; historic batten hinged doors with cross bracing; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1908 by Alois Weinmuller and Martin Utting at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays, flared hip roof with gabled dormers, and broken pediment at the attic are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by Frank Stanley and built in c.1910 for then-owner William H. DeGumus. By the late 1930s the porch had been enclosed with historic materials. The house remains largely intact to that time.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1669 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5237/224

Date: c.1906 (NB 79-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the west facades; matching, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story, including the three-bay-wide angular projection; four bays at the second story; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic; full width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, composite steps with wood railings, Tuscan columns on tall rough-faced concrete block bases (painted), wood railings enclosing the deck, slatted ceiling, molded crown, aluminum drainpipe, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof with an additional closed gable projecting over the steps; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded surrounds at the first and second stories; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrical upper panes at surmounting bracketed pediment and a curved hood at the attic; molded crowns above the first and second stories. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; similar to the main façade; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable with round-arch sash; flared second story; projecting, rough-faced concrete block chimney, painted; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills at the basement windows; similar to the main and the west facades; angular oriel at the first story with stained-glass sash, a molded crown, and overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic door with a molded surround on non-historic wrought-iron overhead lamp at the secondary entryway at ground level; rectilinear oriel with stained-glass sash, molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof at the level of the interior stair landing; angular oriel at the second story; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduit; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; non-historic tilt sash near the rear of the first story. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; molded crown and overhanging shed roof above the extension; through-the-wall air conditioners at the first and second stories. *Roof:* Intersecting and bracketed, asphalt-shingle-covered flared and closed gables with overhanging eaves and slatted soffits; gabled dormer with eave returns and round-arch sash on the west and east slopes. *Garage:* Two bays; historic wood and glass (panes now painted over) hinged doors with cross bracing; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and pediment, flared gable roof with dormers, and broken pediment above the attic windows are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house, which has been little altered since the time of its construction, is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of

Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1675 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 728-738 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5237/218

Date: c.1906 (NB 3378-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with textured cement stucco at the first story and part of the basement; asbestos shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Mature trees; grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built c. 1910, located at the back of the lot (NB 4527-1910; architect: Robert G. Mc Cormack; owner: Dr. John A. DeTienne).

Description

General: Irregular plan; matching, two-story extension. *Main Façade (facing Glenwood Road):* Five irregular bays; bays; recessed porch (partially filled-in with non-historic sash) with non-historic concrete steps, built-in stucco planter bases, wrought-iron railings, Tuscan columns, wrought-iron hanging lamp, cement stucco, and surmounting closed gable; partially visible main entryway on the side of the porch; projecting extension at the east corner topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum enframements; non-historic picture window at the first story. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting sills and historic multi-pane sash at the basement; non-historic brick stoop and wrought-iron railings at the secondary entryway (hidden from view); angular oriel at the first story with stained-glass sash, a molded crown, and overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; rectilinear oriel with stained-glass sash, molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof at the level of the interior stair landing; angular oriel at the second story; aluminum drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioners and sleeves; non-historic synthetic oriel near the rear. *East Façade (facing East 17th Street and partially obscured by a fence):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; corner tower above former wrap-around porch, which continues for two bays; projecting brick chimney with a rough-faced concrete base, painted; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable roof. *Rear Façade (partially obscured by a high fence):* Irregular bay arrangement; non-historic concrete stoop and a synthetic awning; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Overhanging and intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips; boxed-in soffits; overhanging, closed-gable dormer on the main façade with angular three-window-wide bays; gables dormer on the west slope with eave returns and round-arch sash; corbelled brick chimney on the east slope. *Garage:* One bay; clapboards; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and intersecting gable roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was

designed by Robert G. McCormack and built in c.1910 for then-owner Dr. John A. DeTienne. In 1912, a sun room was built above the front porch (ALT 4527-1910; architect: Robert G. McCormack; owner: Dr. John A. DeTienne); it has since been altered. The house's facades were simplified and covered with stucco and asbestos shingles in the mid-twentieth century. The front porch was also largely enclosed during that period.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1644 to 1676 (South Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

originally Avenue G

1644 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6689/25

Date: c. 1908 (NB 1561-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles and stucco; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with step, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1921 (NB 11369-1921; owner: J. Thompson).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bay at the east façade and two-story rear yard extension at east façade. *Main Façade:* Two bays at first and second stories; one bay at third story in gable end; wood stoop with handrail; historic full-width enclosed rough-faced concrete block porch with stucco-covered square piers and historic multi-pane wood-and-glass double doors and sidelights in the western bay and historic triple multi-pane wood casement windows with wood panels below in the eastern bay; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; two windows at second story and one window at third story in gable dormer; second story dormer windows pierce the gable roof; wood shingles at second story and stucco and wood mock half-timbering at the third story; historic six-over-one double-hung wood windows with triangular-headed, battered wood surrounds at second story; historic four-over-one double-hung wood window with triangular-headed wood surround at third story; drainpipe. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; historic paired multi-pane wood casement windows with wood panels below at enclosed porch; wood shingles; brick chimney flanked by windows at first and second stories (south window at second story has stained-glass upper sash); one window at third story; rectangular bay terminating in a gable roof with exposed rafters and triple window at the first story, two windows at the second story and one window at the third story; historic multi-pane-over-one double hung wood windows with historic multi-pane wood casement window at third story of bay; triangular-headed wood window surrounds; metal box at second story window; two-

story rear yard addition with triple window at first story and four multi-pane casement windows at second story. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; historic paired multi-pane wood casement windows with wood panels below at enclosed porch; wood shingles; secondary entrance door; triangular-headed wood door and window surrounds; paired and triple windows at first story; three windows at second story; two windows at third story; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows; light fixture at third story. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; triple multi-pane window with triangular lintel at first story; visible paired one-over-one window at second story; one six-over-one window at second story with triangular lintel; window at third story with triangular lintel. *Roof*: Side-facing gable with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; asphalt shingles; gable dormer at main slope with exposed rafters and one window; gable dormer with cornice returns and one multi-pane wood casement window at south (rear) façade; brick chimney at east façade covered with stucco above the roofline. *Garage*: One-story, one-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass doors.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed and built c. 1908 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The mock half-timbering, multi-pane windows and gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. The rear garage was built c. 1921 by then owner J. Thompson. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939 and the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (August 1, 1908), 100; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1648 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6689/27

Date: c. 1906 (NB 76-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: J. R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways with steps, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, west and east facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade*: Four bays at the first and second stories; non-historic brick and concrete stoop with metal railings; non-historic full-width wrap-around concrete terrace with metal railings; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; angled bay with three windows at first story; wood-and-glass entrance door flanked by fluted pilasters with non-historic arch-headed lintel; four windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; two light

fixtures by door. *East Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; four basement windows; secondary entrance door; three windows at first story; rectangular oriel with one window and shed roof and angled oriel with two visible windows at the second story; one window at second story; wood-clapboard-clad one-story rear yard extension with one basement window, paired first story window and shed roof; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; light fixture above door; mailbox by door. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; angled oriel at second story with two visible windows; angled bay at basement, first and second stories and one visible window at the basement and two visible windows (one faces south) at first and second stories terminating in an overhanging gable with one window having an arch-headed lintel; non-historic synthetic windows; brick chimney with rough-faced concrete at the first story; metal fire stairs at second story; door and light fixture at the fire stairs; light fixture beneath the second story oriel; two light fixtures at the second story oriel; drainpipe. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension. *Roof*: Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; overhanging, closed gable dormer at main slope with flat brackets and a diamond-shaped wood shingle design in pediment, and angled bay with three windows flanked by two pilasters; wood shingle-clad gable dormers with cornice returns and one arch-headed window each at the west and east slopes; dormer at east slope has stained-glass; closed gable dormer with two windows at south (rear) slope; brick chimney at west slope dormer; non-historic synthetic windows; two satellite dishes at west slope; two security cameras at main slope dormer; antennae.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The house's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was replaced with a concrete block terrace c. 1953 (ALT 2987-1953; engineer: J. Paul Frampton; owner: Dr. Samuel S. Bank).

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (January 20, 1906), 74; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1654 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6689/29

Date: c. 1906 (NB 77-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: J. R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with step; concrete driveway and sidewalk; concrete curb around front lawn; unpaved strip with concrete pavers between sidewalk and curb; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east façades. *Main Façade:* Six bays at the first story and five bays at second story; concrete stoop with non-historic wood railings; full-width concrete porch with historic round Tuscan columns, wood picket railings, shed roof, and non-historic picket railing and gate at center of the façade; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters at center of the first story in projecting rectangular bay; non-historic door in eastern bay of first story; four windows at first story; five windows at second story, center window has stained-glass; wood double-hung windows and storm windows; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; light fixture by non-historic door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; wood band between first and second stories with slight flaring above; angled bay with three visible windows (one facing east has stained glass) at first story; angled bay at second story with three windows; one visible window at the second story; historic wood double-hung windows; wood shingled one story rectangular extension attached to porch with no visible windows; two drainpipes; one through-the-wall air conditioner beneath the eave. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; wood band between first and second stories with slight flaring above; two basement windows; secondary wood entrance door with wood door hood and concrete step; two paired windows at first story; three windows at second story; historic wood double-hung windows; drainpipe; mailbox and light fixture by door; exposed conduit. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; three windows (center one appears to have stained glass) at second story; fire stairs from eastern window at dormer. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; wood shingle-covered overhanging closed gable dormers at the main, west and east slopes, each with three windows having historic double-hung wood windows with diagonal panes at the upper sash; pediment of main façade dormer has wood shingled diamond-shaped design; closed gable dormer with two windows at south (rear) slope; stucco-covered chimney; metal snow guard. *Garage:* One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; wood-and-glass garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The house's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (January 20, 1906), 74; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1662 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6689/31

Date: c. 1907-1910 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard, wood shingles and aluminum siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the back of the lot built c. 1920 (NB 6645-1920; architect: John Lucey; owner: Edward Platt).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades, extended vestibule at main façade and one-story extension at the rear facade. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories; two bays at third story in the gambrel end; angled bay with three windows at first story; non-historic aluminum-sided extension of the vestibule at the eastern end of the first story with wood-and-glass door and storm door; window and angled bay with three windows at second story; two windows at third story with continuous shed hood; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingle at second and third stories; brick stoop; full-width wrap-around rough-faced concrete block porch with historic round Tuscan columns, wood picket railing and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; historic geometric-patterned-over-one double-hung windows at third story; light fixture installed at porch ceiling; alarm box at second story; drainpipe. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; secondary entrance door, angled bay at basement, first and second stories at northern corner with two visible basement windows, one visible window at the first and second stories; paired window in altered masonry opening and single window at first story; one window at second story and two windows at third story in gambrel end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; one story wood clapboard rear yard extension with angled bay having two visible windows and shed roof. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second story; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; wood-shingle-covered pedimented gable at the wrap-around porch roof; angled bay at first story with two visible windows (one facing west appears to have stained glass); one window at first story; one window (appears to have stained glass) at second story and one window at third story in gambrel end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; painted brick chimney; two drainpipes. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one story rear yard extension with a window and door; two windows (eastern one has stained glass) at second story; two windows at third story in closed gambrel end; rear deck; light fixture above door of extension. *Roof:* Intersecting gambrels with slightly flared overhanging eaves; closed gambrel at main façade; cornice returns at west and east slopes; asphalt shingles; brick chimney at west slope; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; basketball hoop and backboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house was built c. 1907-10 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding

residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original owner have not been determined. The house's full-width porch, projecting bays and intersecting gambrel roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built c. 1920 by then-owner Edward Platt. A one-story rear yard extension was constructed c. 1955 (ALT 1636-1955; architects: Prowler and Sushan; owners: Sol and Myrtle Jacobson). Myrtle Saxe Jacobson was the dean of the School of General Studies (the evening division) at Brooklyn College. Although the vestibule has been extended, masonry windows openings at the first story of the east façade have been altered and a one-story rear yard addition constructed, the house is mostly intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood into City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; "Myrtle Saxe Jacobson Is Dead; Dean at Brooklyn College, 54," *The New York Times* (January 15, 1974), 40; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1666 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6689/33

Date: c. 1907 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, wood clapboard and wood shingles; brick and rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with step; concrete and brick driveway; concrete sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1920 (NB 3920-1920; architect: George Alexander; owner: Grace E. Slade).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, west and east facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Two bays at first story; four bays at second story; two bays at third story; brick stoop; historic full-width enclosed brick porch with triple eight-over-one double-hung window, non-historic wood-and-glass door with storm door flanked by single four-over-one double-hung windows, and shed roof; single window and an angled bay at second story with three windows at second story; two windows with continuous shed hood at third story in gable end; wood shingles at second and third stories; historic geometric-patterned-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at third story; non-historic synthetic windows at first and second stories; light fixture above door; drainpipe; alarm box at second story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; porch roof extends to form a car port supported by brick piers; two six-over-one double-hung windows at enclosed porch; angled bay at first story with two visible windows (one facing east appears to have stained glass); two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with storm windows at first and second stories; brick chimney; light fixture installed in ceiling of carport; light fixture installed between first and second stories of the bay. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; two visible

basement windows; two eight-over-one double-hung windows at enclosed porch; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with two visible windows at first and second stories terminating in an overhanging closed gable that has one window at the third story; secondary entrance door and paired window at the first story; one window at the second story; non-historic synthetic windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; light fixture with exposed conduit above the door; metal vent between first and second stories; one-story wood clapboard rear yard extension with flat roof. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; one story rear yard extension; two windows (western one has stained glass) at second story; two windows at third story in closed gable end. *Roof*: Front-facing closed gable with overhanging eaves; closed gable dormer with overhanging eaves and two windows at the west slope; gable dormer with return cornice and two windows at east slope; brick chimney at east slope; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at east dormer; non-historic synthetic windows with storm windows at west slope dormer. *Garage*: One and one-half story, two-car garage, hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors; hipped dormer with two six-pane wood windows.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house was built c. 1907 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original owner have not been determined. The house's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Brooklyn Dodgers owner Charles Ebbets (1859-1925) lived here from about 1912 until his death in 1925. The address was known at that time as 1466 Glenwood Road or 1466 Avenue G. The roof of the front porch was extended over the driveway to form the car port and the front porch was enclosed with brick walls c. 1920 at the time the rear brick garage was constructed. Some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, Plans, Permits and Dockets; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood into City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; *Uppington's General Directory of Brooklyn* (Brooklyn: George Uppington, 1912, 1913); "C.H. Ebbets Dies of Heart Disease," *New York Times* (April 25, 1925), 26; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1670 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6689/35

Date: c. 1906 (NB 78-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways with brick steps and metal railings; concrete driveway and sidewalk; wood gate at driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first and second stories; brick and stone stoop with metal railings; full-width concrete porch with historic round Tuscan columns, cornice with dentils and shed roof; center bay of porch projects slightly; porch enclosed with non-historic synthetic windows and wood-and-glass door with sidelights; wood shingles at second story; three windows at second story; one second story window closed and clad with wood shingles; non-historic synthetic windows; two light fixtures by door; two drainpipes; light fixture at western end of porch cornice. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; two windows at enclosed porch; two visible windows at first story; secondary entrance door with metal and glass enclosure; rectangular oriel at second story with one visible window and shed roof; angled oriel at second story with two visible windows; one window at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; light fixture by door; one-story wood-shingle-covered rear yard extension with shed roof. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; secondary wood-and-glass entrance door with concrete steps and metal railing and multi-pane synthetic window at enclosed porch; porch roof extends to form carport with painted brick piers; two windows at first story flanking chimney; angled bay at first and second stories with two visible windows at first story and one visible window at second story; angled oriel with two visible windows at second story; one single window at second story; brick chimney with painted rough-faced concrete at first story and painted brick at second story; light fixture installed in carport ceiling; two drainpipes. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; closed gable dormer with two windows; fire stairs at western window at dormer; non-historic synthetic windows. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; overhanging gable dormer at main slope with flat brackets and a diamond-shaped wood shingle design in pediment, and angled bay with three non-historic synthetic windows flanked by two pilasters; wood shingle-covered gable dormer with cornice returns and two windows at the east slope; two wood shingle-covered gable dormers at the west slope, northern dormer with cornice returns, one window and chimney and southern closed gable dormer with one synthetic window with arch-headed lintel; brick chimney at west slope; metal vent at east dormer. *Garage:* One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; wood door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch roof was extended to form a car port prior to 1939. A picture window at the first story and a fire escape were installed c. 1960 when the house was converted to a two-family residence (ALT 2181-1960; architect: Louis Bellini; owners: Sebastian and Mary Lo Presti). A roof deck with railing on the porch roof was removed and the southern arch-headed window opening at the east slope dormer was altered after 1939. The porch was enclosed after 1988 and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1676 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 740-748 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6689/37

Date: c. 1908 (NB 1417-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by aluminum siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps; concrete driveway and sidewalk; wood fence at east façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1908 (NB 1645-1908; owner: John R. Corbin Co.).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east, west and south facades and a one-story and a two-story rear yard extensions. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first story; six bays at second story; brick stoop with metal railings; non-historic full width enclosed porch with aluminum siding and two multi-pane bay windows at either side of the center recessed entrance; non-historic paneled wood double doors with sidelights; non-historic aluminum siding; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two paired windows facing east and one paired window facing south at enclosed porch; angled oriel at first and second story on rough-faced concrete block posts with basement window underneath and three windows at each story; two windows at first story (one is at the two-story rear yard extension); three windows at second story (two are at the two-story rear yard extension); two windows at third story in the gable end; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two through-the-wall air conditioners at the first story; two drainpipes. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; secondary entrance door with metal awning and brick steps with metal railing at enclosed porch; one window at first story; one-story aluminum-sided addition at first story with secondary entrance door and two visible windows; angled bay at first and second stories with one visible window at first story and two visible windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes. *South (Rear) Façade:* Two-story aluminum-clad rear yard extension with one window at the first story and a metal pole installed at the roof; one-story aluminum sided rear yard extension with triple window facing south and one window facing east and a drainpipe; one door and one window at third story in gable end; light fixture and through-the-wall air conditioner at first story of two-story addition; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; fire ladder at southwest corner of the façade. *Roof:* Side-facing, closed gable roof with slightly flared, overhanging eaves; intersecting gable at the south (rear) slope; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; two gable dormers at main slope with two windows each and altered aluminum-sided crenulated balconettes; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; brick chimney at rear; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, one-car garage with aluminum

siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles; carport at west façade in front of garage with aluminum roofing and metal supports.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built c. 1908 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in the same year as the house by the John R. Corbin Company. The house was re-clad with aluminum siding, the windows replaced and the porch enclosed prior to 1988.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 18, 1908), 73; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) files; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1701 to 1723 (North Side between East 17th Street and East 18th Street)

originally Avenue G

1703 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1701-1703 Glenwood Road and 727-737 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5238/8

Date: c.1918 alteration (ALT 2727-1918)

Architect: Howard Major

Owner: Pearl Frankel

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with cement stucco, painted.

Notable site features: Brick pavement at the driveway; flagstone walkways; concrete steps; grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Attached, two-story brick garage (covered with cement stucco), built at the same time as the major alteration in c.1918, facing East 17th Street (NB 3254-1918; architect: Howard Major; owner: Pearl Frankel).

Description

General: Main façade overlooking East 17th Street; rectangular plan with an enclosed side porch on the south façade and a rectilinear bay on the east façade; two-story attached garage on the north side. *Main Façade (facing East 17th Street):* Five bays; main entryway with historic wrought-iron and glass double doors, fanlight, molded surround, Ionic columns, and closed pediment; historic six-over-six wood sash; historic multi-pane wood casements with a molded surround at the central bay of the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Attached to the garage and obscured by vegetation. *South Façade (overlooking Glenwood Road):* Three bays; similar to the main façade; one-story enclosed side porch with fanlit fenestration filled with historic multi-pane wood casements; projecting secondary entryway with concrete steps and historic paneled wood-and-glass door. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; rectilinear projection containing round-arch fenestration filled with leaded glass sash; historic multi-pane steel casements at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *Roof:*

Overhanging, clay-tile-covered hip with slatted soffits; shed dormers; stucco-covered chimney with gable and open flue. *Garage (facing East 17th Street)*: Two stories; one bay; covered with cement stucco (painted); historic paneled wood hinged doors; second-story angular oriel with paneled base and historic six-over-six wood sash; aluminum drainpipes; clay-tile covered gable roof, intersecting with the hip roof of the house.

History

This wood frame, Mediterranean Revival style house was the result of a major alteration of an earlier house in the late 1910s. The original house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1904 by the John R. Corbin Company (NB 1651-1904). The Driesler/Corbin team was responsible for building many of the houses in the historic district. In 1918, then-owner Pearl Frankel engaged architect Howard Major to completely redesign the house in the Mediterranean Revival style, which was popular at the time. The house's wide main façade, pedimented entryway, fanlit fenestration, and low, clay tile roof are characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival style. The garage wing was also built in 1918 by Howard and Frankel. In 1947, there were a number of window and door changes, including the installation of the angular bay above the garage and a projecting secondary entryway at the side porch (ALT 4136-1947; architect: John & Weston; owner: Dr. Jerome Weiss), but the house remains largely intact to the 1918 alteration.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1709 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5238/7

Date: c.1907 (NB 2034-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with later alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with pigmented cement stucco; concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; granite lining at the sidewalk, driveway, and walkway.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main, west, and east facades. *Main Façade*: Four bays; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic brick-and-sandstone steps, non-historic square brick columns, Tuscan columns (possibly relocated from the original) at the top of the steps, non-historic brass lamps on the brick columns at the top of the steps, slatted ceiling, non-historic ceiling lights, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; angular bay at the first story; non-historic six-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum panning at the first story; historic one-over-one wood sash and molded wood surrounds with continuous lintels at the second story. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade;

historic paneled wood door at the secondary entryway at ground level; angular first story bay with an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; angular second-story oriel; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; rectilinear bay at the first story; projecting, stucco-covered chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base; angular oriel at the second story. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips and closed gables; boxed-in soffits; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrically patterned upper sash; two-bay dormer at the main façade with an overhanging, closed gable roof; one-bay dormer on the east slope with open gable roof and eave returns; corbelled brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with later alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and intersecting hips and gables at the roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The facades appear to have been simplified and stuccoed-over, and the original wood porch largely rebuilt in brick, in the mid-to-late twentieth century.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1721 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1717-1723 Glenwood Road and 734-744 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 5238/1

Date: c.1907 (NB 2316-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks; mature trees on Glenwood Road.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built in c.1913, located at the back of the lot and facing East 18th Street (NB 2680-1913; owner: John A. Campbell; builder: George W. Gregory).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a projecting bay on the west façade and a one-story extension on the east façade. *Main Façade*: Three bays at the first story (enclosed porch); four bays at the second story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic; full-width wrap-around porch, enclosed with historic materials, featuring a rough-faced concrete block foundation (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-original concrete steps and sidewalls (painted), historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with sidelights and stained-glass transom, non-historic wrought-iron lamp over the door, paired Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete-block bases (painted), historic one-over-one wood sash with stained-glass transoms and paneled wood bases,

denticulated crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds at the second and attic story; bracketed sill and hood at the attic. *West Façade (partially obscured by a fence and vegetation)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; angular oriel at the first story topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; angular second-story oriel; aluminum drainpipe. *East Façade (facing East 18th Street)*: Irregular bay arrangement at the first and second stories; two bays at the attic; similar to the main and west facades; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; wood screens at the two-bay, first story extension topped by curving parapet; smooth water table; lintels in a continuous molding; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete-block base (painted). *Rear Façade*: One bay at the first story; two bays at the second and attic stories; similar to the other facades; alarm box; HVAC; security lamp. *Roof*: Intersecting and flaring, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gambrels with overhanging eaves; slatted soffits; two-bay-wide shed dormer on the east slope; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage*: Two bays; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum gutters.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1907 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and intersecting gambrel roofs with dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage, which faces East 18th Street, was constructed in c.1913 by builder George W. Gregory for then-owner John A. Campbell. The porch was enclosed with historic materials, which remain in place, by the late 1930s. The house is largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1702 to 1724 (South Side between East 17th Street and East 18th Street)

Originally Avenue G

1704 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1702-1706 Glenwood Road and 739-749 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/45

Date: c. 1903 (NB 2259-1903)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: J. R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asphalt shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with steps and metal railing; concrete side walkway, driveway and sidewalk; concrete curb around front lawn; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades, and a two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories and three bays at the third story in the gambrel end; non-historic asphalt shingles; brick stoop with metal railing; full-width wrap-around concrete porch with shed roof and triangular pediments at the main and west facades supported by round posts; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; angled bay at first story with two single windows and center window with synthetic sash and historic wood multi-pane elliptical window above and multi-pane wood-and-glass sidelights; possibly non-original wood-and-glass double doors in eastern-most bay flanked by pilasters; four windows at second story; angled bay with three historic diamond-pattern-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows and shed hood at third story; light fixture by first story center bay window. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; three basement window; angled oriel with two visible windows and overhanging shed roof at first story; angled oriel with two visible windows at second story; rectangular oriel at second story with one visible window, overhanging shed roof that has been altered to accommodate fire stairs and a flared bottom that forms a hood for two secondary entrance doors; three single windows at the first story; metal fire stairs from first to third story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; full-height projecting wing with two basement windows, three windows at the first and second stories and two windows at the third story, terminating in an intersecting gambrel with cornice returns; metal fire stairs from first to third stories at the bay; brick chimney flanked by windows at the first story and a single window to the south at the second story; angled oriel at the second story above the porch roof with three windows; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; iron spot brick chimney; through-the-wall air conditioner underneath the porch roof; concrete steps at wrap-around porch; drainpipe. *South (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; single window at first and second stories; two-story rear yard extension with one basement window, secondary entrance door and window at the first story and two visible windows (one facing south and one facing west) at the second story and flat roof; concrete steps and metal railing at door; light fixture above the door; fire stairs from east façade wrap around the extension; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe. *Roof:* Front-facing closed gambrel and overhanging eaves at the main slope; gable dormer with cornice return with one window and chimney at the west slope; gambrel dormers with two windows at the east slope; closed overhanging gambrel roof with two windows at the third story and overhanging eaves at the south slope; gambrel roof with two windows and cornice returns at west façade terminating the full-height wing; asphalt-shingled crenulated roofs at the west and south slopes; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; three satellite dishes at south slope; antennae at west façade fire stairs. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1903 by the J. R. Corbin Co. at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residence built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width wrap-around porch, projecting bays and flared gambrel roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$7,000. The house was re-sided and the alterations at the masonry opening of the main façade first story bay were made prior to 1988. Some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide (November 28, 1903), 1020; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1710 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6692/48

Date: 1917-18 (NB 3635-1917)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: D. & W. Construction

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Stone paver and granite front walkway; granite curb along front lawn; concrete driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1918 (NB 1465-1918; architect: William C. Winters; owner: D. & W. Construction).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with two and one-half story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story and three bays at the second story; brick stoop with metal railings; full-width brick porch with shed roof, brick piers and brick half-walls; porch at eastern end enclosed with large single-pane window flanked by multi-pane casement windows; wood paneling on return wall of enclosed porch; brick at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second story; historic entrance portico at center of porch with triangular pediment supported by paired round, fluted columns on the brick cheek walls of the stoop; portico pediment with dentils, cornice returns, and recessed, elliptical blind fanlight with sunburst design and keystone; historic paneled wood door with sidelights and round fluted pilasters at center bay and three windows in western-most rectangular bay with paneled wood beneath and on either side of the windows; shutters have been removed from the second story windows; two single windows and center triple window at second story in large shed dormer with dentils; non-historic synthetic windows; non-historic light fixture in pediment of entrance portico and one installed in porch ceiling; drainpipe. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; single pane window flanked by multi-pane metal casement windows at painted brick enclosed porch; painted brick at first story and aluminum siding at the second and third stories; one six-over-six double-hung window at first story; two synthetic windows at second and third stories in gambrel end with painted brick chimney in between; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds at second and third stories; drainpipe. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories; three basement windows; quadruple casement window at first story; two windows at second story and paired window at third story in gambrel end; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two-story rear yard extension with brick at first story and aluminum siding at second story and flat roof, triple window at first story and one window at second story; drainpipe; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other façades; shed dormer with triple window at third story; paired window with non-historic synthetic sash at second story of rear yard extension; arch-headed semi-circular window opening with non-historic synthetic sash at third story in the gable end of rear yard extension. *Roof:* Side-facing closed overhanging gambrel roof with long second story shed dormer at the main slope and smaller shed dormer with three synthetic windows at the third

story; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; painted brick chimney. *Garage:* Located at southeast corner of lot; not visible from sidewalk.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built 1917-18 by the D. & W. Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residence built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch, entrance portico pediment and overhanging gambrel roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The partial enclosure of the porch was done prior to 1988 but the existing aluminum siding was installed after that date. Most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new building (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1714-1724 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 750 East 18th Street, 746-752 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6692/49

See: 750 East 18th Street

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1801 to 1823 (North Side between East 18th Street and East 19th Street)

originally Avenue G

1803 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1801-1805 Glenwood Road and 733-743 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 5239/6

Date: c.1908 (NB 2019-1908)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner: Rudolph Molitor

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and attic

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; brick foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Mature trees; grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks, and at the center of the driveway.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c.1920, located at the back of the lot facing East 18th Street (NB 2742-1920; owner: Joseph Phair; no architect listed).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the main and west facades; octagonal tower at the southwest corner; matching, two-story rear extension. *Main Façade (overlooking Glenwood Road):* Irregular bay arrangement; full-width, wrap-around porch with an angled bay at the southwest corner below the tower, wood-shingle-covered base, wood screens below the wood deck, historic wood steps with wood-shingle-covered side walls, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps, Tuscan columns on battered bases (covered with wood shingles), wood-shingle-covered walls enclosing the deck, molded crown, slatted ceiling, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the

main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and continuous lintels; non-historic picture window at the attic. *West Façade (overlooking East 18th Street)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; angled, wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with historic stained-glass sash; aluminum drainpipe. *East Façade (partially obscured by vegetation)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and west facades. *Rear Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; two-story extension with recessed porch at the first story, featuring wood steps, brick supports below square wood columns, wood screens below the wood deck, and wood railings enclosing the deck; historic paneled wood-and-glass door; molded crown above the first story; roof deck at the second story enclosed by non-historic wrought-iron railings; possibly non-original paneled wood-and-glass door to the second story deck; non-historic wall lamp. *Roof*: Intersecting and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hips, closed gables with brackets, and corner turret with finial; slatted soffits; corbelled brick chimney on the east slope. *Garage*: One bay; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors; historic paneled wood door at the pedestrian entryway (on the south elevation); molded crown; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes; security lamps.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1908 for owner Rudolph Molitor at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, corner tower with turreted roof, and intersecting roof gables are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage, which faces East 18th Street, was built in c.1920 for then-owner Joseph Phair; no architect was listed in the record. By 1977, a picture window had replaced the grouped sash at the attic story on the main façade, but the house remains largely intact to the original appearance.

Significant References

LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1809 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5239/7

Date: c.1908-09 (NB 2947-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco; brick veneer at the first story front and east facades.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees; green concrete basketball court with a brick border on the west side of the house; central air conditioning units on the east side.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a projecting bay on the west façade; matching, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; full-width enclosed porch with brick veneer, brick steps and side walls, wrought-iron railings, historic paneled wood-and-glass doors with matching side lights; grouped fenestration with non-historic six-over-six synthetic sash, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the second story; non-historic synthetic casements and oval sash at the double-gabled attic; alarm box. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; non-historic wood casements at the enclosed porch; two-story angled bay with a non-historic picture window at the first story; security lamp; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Three irregular bays; similar to the main and the west facades; non-historic four-over-four synthetic sash at the enclosed porch; non-historic synthetic casements at the first story; molded crown above the first story; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash at the second story. *Rear Façade:* Not visible; wood deck. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables and hips; boxed-in soffits.

History

This altered, wood frame house was originally designed and built in c.1908-09 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The earliest alterations took place in 1926, when the porch was enclosed and rebuilt in brick (ALT 6943-1926; architect: McCarthy & Kelly; owner: George Frankel). Stucco may have been applied to the façade at that time, but was present by the late 1930s. By the 1980s, the house had been extended to the east and, subsequent to that, experienced changes to the sizes of many window openings.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alteration (ALT) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1819 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1813-1817 Glenwood Road)

Block/Lot: 5239/4

Date: c.1910 (NB 6910-1910)

Architect: George Baur

Original owner: John Ostrup

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts & Crafts style elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with veneer brick at the foundation and first story, and pigmented cement stucco at the second and attic stories.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built c.1913, located at the back of the lot (NB 4247-1913; architect: Benjamin Driesler; owner: John Ostrup).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the main, west and east facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first story (enclosed porch); seven bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; full-width enclosed porch with brick a foundation, concrete steps with brick side walls (topped with limestone slabs), Tuscan columns

on brick bases, historic multi-pane casements (with curved panes, multi-paned transoms and sidelights, and carved enframements), historic multi-paned door at the main entryway (with a curved head, paneled sidelights, and multi-paned transoms), molded crown, non-historic overhead lamp, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with a bracketed gable and carved bargeboard above the main entryway; historic nine-over-one wood sash and molded surrounds at the second story; alarm box. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; iron bars at the basement windows; one-story angular bay with projecting stone sills and continuous lintels; rectilinear oriel on carved brackets and paired fenestration at the second story; through-the-wall air conditioners at the first and second stories; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduit; security lamp. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the west façade; non-historic picture windows at the first story; stained-glass sash at the center bay of the first-story angular projection; projecting brick chimney. *Rear Façade*: Not visible. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered hip with exposed rafters; gabled dormers on the main, west, and east slopes with paired fenestration (filled with historic nine-over-one wood sash), exposed rafters, and carved bargeboards; corbelled brick chimney penetrates the east eave. *Garage*: One bay; corbelled and patterned brick work; gabled parapet; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts & Crafts style elements was designed by George Baur and built in c.1910 for owner John Ostrup at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's Tuscan columns, projecting bays and hipped roof with gabled dormers are typical of the Colonial Revival style, while its stuccoed facades, exposed roof rafters, and bargeboards are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The Arts & Crafts style elements may be original, but more likely the result of alterations performed by the late 1930s. The porch had also been enclosed with historic multi-pane sash by that time. The rear garage was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1913, also for John Ostrup. The house remains intact to its late 1930s appearance.

Significant References

LPC, UCRS photograph dated 5/77, taken by Rachel Carley; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1821 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1821-1823 Glenwood Road and 723-733 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 5239/1

Date: c.1909 (NB 8044-1909)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with textured cement stucco.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built c. 1910, located at the back of the lot facing East 19th Street (NB 4533-1910; architect: Hans Arnold; owner: James E. Bale).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and the east facades. *Main Façade (overlooking Glenwood Road):* Seven bays at the first story and eight bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original brick steps, paired Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete block bases, wood railings enclosing the deck, aluminum drainpipes, slatted ceiling, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered combination shed/closed gable roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with historic molded wood surrounds and continuous lintels. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; non-historic synthetic oriel at the first story; aluminum drainpipes; HVAC; security lamp at the second story. *East Façade (overlooking East 19th Street and obscured at the first story by a fence and vegetation):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west façade; projecting brick chimney. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip with slatted soffits; closed-gable dormers on each slope with overhanging eaves (two bays on the main, west, and east slopes; three bays on the rear slope); paired Tuscan columns at the dormer at the main façade; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrical upper sash; corbelled brick chimney penetrates the east eave; security lamp; electrical conduit. *Garage (facing East 19th Street):* One bay; covered with textured cement stucco; historic batten hinged doors with cross bracing; grouped fenestration on the north elevation; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes.

History

The wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in c.1909 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, projecting bays, and flared hip roof with pedimented dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The garage, which faces East 19th Street, was designed by Hans Arnold and built in c.1910 for then-owner James E. Bale. The facades appear to have been stuccoed over by the late 1930s, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1802 to 1822 (South Side between East 18th Street and East 19th Street)

originally Avenue G

1804 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1802-1806 Glenwood Road and 745-755 East 18th Street)

Block/Lot: 6693/42

Date: c. 1906 (NB 977-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip at center; metal fence at rear façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees. Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, west and east facades, and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story, six bays at second story and one bay at third story in the gable end; non-historic aluminum siding; brick stoop with metal railings; historic full-width wrap-around enclosed porch with shed roof and four segmental arch-headed openings, three with multi-pane wood casement windows and one with multi-pane wood-and-glass door and storm door flanked by multi-pane wood casement windows; two angled bays with three windows each at the second story; triple window with non-historic shutters at third story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds at the second and third stories; two light fixtures by door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows with non-historic glass block infill; segmental arch-headed opening with multi-pane wood casement windows at enclosed porch; angled oriel with shed roof and one visible window at first story; paired single-pane windows at rear of first story; three windows at second story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; one-story aluminum-clad rear yard extension with flat roof and metal rooftop railing; brick steps and metal railings at rear façade of the extension. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one basement window with non-historic glass block infill; two segmental arch-headed openings with multi-pane wood casement windows at enclosed porch; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with one basement window with non-historic glass block infill, three windows (one facing west has stained glass) at first story and two visible windows at second story; paired stained-glass window between first and second stories; two windows (southern one has stained glass) at second story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; alarm box at second story. *South (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one segmental arch-headed opening with multi-pane wood casement windows at enclosed porch; one window at first story; one window and one door at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; one story aluminum-clad rear yard extension with flat roof and rooftop metal railing and two basement windows with non-historic glass block infill and one window and two doors at the first story; one door at extension with metal canopy, two light fixtures and brick steps with metal railings. *Roof:* Front-facing overhanging closed gable; asphalt shingles; closed gable dormer at east slope with two windows; closed gable dormer at west slope with paired window and shutters; aluminum-clad soffits; brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939. Some of the windows have been replaced and the house has been re-clad.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1810 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6693/44

Date: c. 1905 (NB 1911-1905)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; lamp post in front yard; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, west and east facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story, three bays at second story and one bay at third story in gable end; brick stoop with metal railings; full-width concrete porch with shed roof, square posts and wood picket railing; angled bay with three windows and non-historic door with metal gate at first story; non-historic aluminum siding; angled bay with three windows at second story; recessed, paired window at third story; non-historic synthetic window with aluminum-clad surrounds; alarm box at second story; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; two drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two basement windows; secondary entrance door; angled oriel at first, second and third stories with one visible window at the third story in gable end; one window at second story; non-historic aluminum siding with slight flaring between the first and second stories; non-historic synthetic window with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; light fixture with exposed conduit at first story; alarm box and satellite dish at second story. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three basement windows; angled oriel at first, second and third stories with two visible windows (one facing west has stained glass) at first story, one visible window at second story and one visible paired window at the third story in gable end; one window at first and second stories; non-historic aluminum siding with slight flaring between the first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; exposed conduit at basement through third story; through-the-wall air conditioner at the third story; one-story rear yard screened-in metal extension; air conditioner in side yard. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; screened-in metal porch at first story; two windows at second story; paired window at third story in gable end. *Roof:* Intersecting gable roof with large aluminum-clad brackets, and overhanging, flared eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; antennae. *Garage:* One and one-half story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; front-facing gable roof with clipped gable at rear elevation; modern garage door; window in aluminum-clad gable end; two light fixtures; two windows facing west.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house was designed by Slee and Bryson and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch had been enclosed prior to 1939 but was opened prior to 1988. The house was re-clad with aluminum siding after 1988 and two first story windows at the west façade were covered with siding. Most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 8, 1905), 75; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1816 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6693/47

Date: c. 1905 (NB 1915-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1928 (NB 4318-1928; architect: Richard Lucey; owner: Louis Bergman).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades, and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first and second stories and one bay at third story in the gable end; brick and concrete stoop with metal railings; non-historic full-width rough-faced painted brick and painted concrete block porch with shed roof, square posts and metal railings; angled bay at first story with three windows; possibly historic wood and stained-glass double doors flanked by pilasters; two rectangular bays at second stories with two windows each; oval window at second story in between the rectangular bays covered by siding; two pairs of casement windows at third story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; three light fixtures installed in porch ceiling; metal plate at second story; through-the-wall vent at attic. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; three windows at basement; two windows at first story; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows (one facing east has stained glass) at first story and one visible window at second story; one window at second story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; light fixture at second story of the bay; drainpipe; exposed conduit. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two visible basement windows; two windows at second story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two non-historic parged chimneys; three drainpipes; two through-the-wall vents at the second story; one-story rear yard extension with aluminum siding, flat roof with rooftop railing, secondary entrance door and concrete terrace with metal railing; light fixture by extension door; two air conditioner units in side yard. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two windows at third story in gable end. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; gable dormer with one window at the west slope; gable dormer with two windows at east slope; non-historic aluminum siding and non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds at the dormers; two chimneys. *Garage:* One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house was designed by Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly

developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A garage was built at the back of the lot c. 1928 by then owner Louis Bergman. The porch had been enclosed prior to 1939 but was opened prior to 1988 and has been replaced. The house was re-clad with aluminum siding after 1988 and an oval window at the center of the second story of the main façade was covered with siding. Most of the windows have been replaced. A chimney was constructed and a first story window was removed at the northern end of the west façade prior to 1988. A second chimney was constructed at the southern end of the west façade after 1988.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 8, 1905), 76; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1822 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 738-748 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 6693/50

Date: c. 1906 (NB 1747-1906)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements and alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and vinyl siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Frame garage built c. 1910 (NB 4155-1910; builder: Robert J. McCormack; owner: James E. Bale).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Seven bays at first and second stories; three bays at third story of the northeast corner tower; angled bay at basement, first and second story at northwest corner with one basement window, three windows at the first and second stories; possibly non-original wood-and-glass double doors with storm door at first story; window or door at second story between northwest corner bay and northeast corner tower; corner tower at northeast with three windows at the first, second and third stories; historic ogee-shaped, multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at third story of tower; second story center windows at bay and tower appear to have stained glass with storm windows; brick at first story with notching at corners of the tower and bay; vinyl siding at second and third stories; brick stoop with metal railings; wrap-around angled brick porch with round Doric columns, shed roof and wood picket railing; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; terrace with vinyl-covered terrace balcony at second story on the porch roof between the bay and tower; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; three drainpipes; two light fixtures installed in porch ceiling. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; northeast corner tower within wrap-around porch with two windows (window facing east has stained glass at first story and possibly the second story) at each story; historic ogee-shaped, multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at third story of tower; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with shed roof in between the first and second stories, one basement window, three windows (one facing east has stained glass) at first story and two windows at second story; brick at first story with notching at tower and bay corners

and vinyl shingles at second story that flare out slightly above the first story; paired windows with planters supported by brackets at first and second stories; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; single window at second story between tower and bay; three drainpipes; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; two-story angled bay at northwest corner with no windows at the west façade; brick at first story and vinyl shingles at second story that flare out slightly above the first story; secondary entrance door; two basement windows; paired first story windows; angled oriel at second story with one visible window; two windows at second story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; round metal vent at second story; drainpipe; rough-faced concrete block rear terrace with metal railings and trellis. *South (rear) Façade*: Two-story rear yard addition, painted brick at first story and vinyl shingles at second story with five windows at each story; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at first story; two windows at third story in clipped gable end of roof. *Roof*: Irregular roofline; hipped roof with overhanging eaves and clipped gable at rear façade; asphalt shingles; overhanging gable dormer at main slope with brackets covered with non-historic vinyl siding, vinyl shingles and historic arch-headed multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood window; overhanging gable dormer at west and east slopes, vinyl shingles and two historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; conical roof at northeast corner tower with finial, flared overhanging eaves and brackets covered with vinyl shingles; east and west slope dormers have a through-the-wall vent in the gables; center brick chimney; antennae; satellite dish at tower roof. *Garage*: One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof, gable with vent at apex, asphalt shingles; modern garage door; light fixture above door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by A. White Pierce and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The ogee-shaped windows and the brackets under overhanging eaves are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the projecting bays and hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A garage was built at the back of the lot c. 1910 by then owner James E. Bale. The house has been re-clad at the second and third stories but is mostly intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (June 23, 1906), 763; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (June 18, 1910), 749; "Residential Resales," *New York Times* (May 27, 2004), F5; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1901 to 1917 (North Side between East 19th Street and Ocean Avenue)

originally Avenue G

1901-1903 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 725-735 East 19th Street and 731 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 5240/97

See: 731 East 19th Street

1911 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5240/98

Date: c.1917 (NB 2998-1917)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco, painted.

Notable site features: Patterned brickwork in the driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, possible built at the same time as the house, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a 2 ½-story rectangular bay on the east façade. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story; three angled bays at the second story; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic; full-width, stucco-covered porch with concrete steps, non-historic paneled aluminum-and-plastic door and sidelights, historic wood sash and transoms, applied wood screens, molded crown, and asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with exposed rafters, carved pinnacle, and half timbers; historic four-over-one and eight-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous molded sills and lintels at the upper stories; half-timbers at the attic. *West Façade:* Three bays (enclosed porch continues for four additional bays); similar to the main façade; paired fenestration at the center bay at the first story; projecting stucco-covered chimney; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement (enclosed porch continues for four bays and its roof extends along the façade to the projecting bay); similar to the main and the west facades; rectilinear bay topped by an overhanging sloping roof with carved brackets; secondary entry at ground level, only partially visible. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable with front overhang on carved brackets; exposed rafters; carved pinnacle; shed dormer with carved brackets on the west slope; paneled, stucco-covered chimney penetrates the west eave; aluminum gutters. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1917 by developer Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's near-ground level front porch (now enclosed) with massive square columns and low gable roof is characteristic of the Arts & Crafts style, as are its exposed roof rafters and half-timber embellishments. The rear garage appears to have been built at the same time of the house, but was definitely in place by 1929. The porch had been enclosed by the late 1930s, and the house remains largely intact to that period.

Significant References

Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3 (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1*, pl. 13 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

1917 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 5240/99

Date: c.1917 (NB 652-1917)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Arthur H. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Arts & Crafts elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Cement block covered with textured cement stucco, painted, and brick veneer at sections of the first story.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; brick retaining wall at the sidewalk and driveway.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage, possibly built at the same time as the house, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a 2 ½-story projecting bay on the east façade; second story partially incorporated under the roof. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first story (enclosed porch); one bay with grouped fenestration at the second story and one bay with paired fenestration at the attic; full-width porch (enclosed with non-original materials) with concrete steps, non-historic paneled aluminum door and side panels, non-historic brass lamps, header brick window sills, wood casements with multi-pane transoms, molded crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; rectilinear oriel at the second story with historic eight-over-one wood sash flanked by historic four-over-one wood sash, molded surround, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof and molded crown; historic six-over-one wood sash with a molded surround at the attic. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; enclosed porch continues for three bays filled with wood casements and multi-pane transoms; rectilinear oriel at the first story with grouped fenestration, iron bars, and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof and molded crown; projecting brick chimney. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; enclosed porch continues for three bays filled with wood casements; rectilinear bay topped by shed roof; iron bars at the first story windows; ground-level secondary entryway (partially visible); sealed second story window; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered, combination gambrel/gable roof with exposed rafters; shed dormer at the west slope; brick chimney penetrating the west eave. *Garage:* One bay; cement-stucco, painted; historic paneled wood hinged doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with Arts & Crafts elements was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1917 by developer Arthur H. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's gambrel roof is indicative of the Colonial Revival style, while its low front porch (now enclosed) with massive square columns is characteristic of the Arts & Crafts style, as are its exposed roof rafters and stuccoed surfaces. The rear garage appears to have been built at the same time of the house, but was definitely in place by 1929. The front porch was enclosed with multi-pane wood sash sometime between the late 1930s and mid 1980s, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3 (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York*, v.1, pl. 13 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 152; *Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York*, v.1, pl. 13 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

GLENWOOD ROAD, 1902 to 1916 (South Side between East 19th Street and Ocean Avenue)

originally Avenue G

1904 Glenwood Road (a/k/a 1902-1906 Glenwood Road and 737-747 East 19th Street)

Block/Lot: 6694/40

Date: c. 1906 (NB 715-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, stucco and asphalt shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, and sidewalk; paver driveway; wood fence at west facade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story; six bays at second story; non-original concrete and brick stoop; historic full-width enclosed brick wrap-around porch with shed roof with overhanging eaves, three historic paired twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows with storm windows and non-historic wood-and-glass door with side panels; non-historic asphalt shingles and two angled bays with three windows each at second story; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; light fixture and intercom by door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; enclosed brick porch with two historic twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows with storm windows; non-historic stucco at first story and asphalt shingles at second story; rectangular oriel at first and second stories with one visible window at second and third stories and terminating in an intersecting gable with overhanging, flared eaves and bargeboard at the roof; secondary entrance door at second story with wood stairs; five basement windows; three windows at first and second stories; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two drainpipes; metal box at second story of oriel. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; enclosed wrap-around brick porch continues for two bays with two historic paired twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows with storm windows and triangular pediment at the roof; paired twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows with storm windows at south wall of enclosed porch; non-historic stucco at first story and asphalt shingles at second story; angled bay at first and second stories with two visible windows at the first story and two windows at the second story; paired window at first story; three windows at second story; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; fire escape at second and third stories; three drainpipes. *South (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-

historic stucco at first story and asphalt shingles at second story; one window at first story; two-story rear yard extension with one basement window at the west, one first story window at the south, paired second story window facing west and two paired second story windows facing south; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; drainpipe. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared, overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; asphalt-covered gable dormers with slightly flared eaves and bargeboard and paired windows, one at main slope and two at the west slope; shed dormer at the east slope with one window; intersecting gable at the east slope with slightly flared eaves, bargeboard and one window terminating the oriel; shed dormer at rear façade with paired window; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; center brick chimney; two satellite dishes at west slope. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; one-story brick connector between garage and rear (south) façade with arched opening.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residence built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939. The house has been re-clad and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; "Flatbush Dwellings Sold," *New York Times* (July 19, 1908), 8; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1910 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6694/42

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2369-1905)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and wood shingles; concrete foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; chain link gate at east façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Concrete block garage at the back of the lot, built c. 1927 (NB 11833-1927; architect: Jas. A. Boyle; owner: R. Mutteen).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the west and east facades, and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story; two bays at second story; brick stoop; historic full-width enclosed brick porch with shed roof, wood-shingle-covered triangular pediment, three non-historic triple windows, and non-historic wood paneled door with sidelights and wood panels; wood shingles and two paired windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; light fixture and plaque with house number ("1910") installed above door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one triple window at enclosed brick

porch; two one-story angled oriels at first story with shed roofs, northern-most oriel with two visible windows and southern-most oriel with one visible window; one window at first story; four windows at second story; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; wood shingles; one-story shingle-covered rear yard extension with shed roof; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at the extension. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; two triple windows at enclosed brick porch; angled bay at first and second stories with one visible window at first story and one visible window at second story; rectangular bay at basement and first story with one window at first story; four windows at second story; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; wood shingles; drainpipe. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; wood shingles; three windows at second story; wood-shingle-covered overhanging gable dormer with two windows; fire escape at eastern dormer window. *Roof*: Hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; overhanging gable dormer with shingle-covered with diamond shaped design in center of pediment and triple window at main slope; shingle-covered gable dormers at west and east slope with paired window at west slope and two windows at east slope; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; center brick chimney; two antennae; satellite dish. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residence built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. Mrs. Carrie Greenlee, an African-American business woman who bought this house in December 1923, was apparently the first African-American to purchase a house in Fiske Terrace. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939 but the door and windows have been replaced since then.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (August 12, 1905), 211; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; "Woman Buys Property in White Block: Exclusive Neighbors are Horrified," *The Chicago Defender* (April 26, 1924), 13; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

1916 Glenwood Road

Block/Lot: 6694/44

Date: c. 1905 (NB 1907-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway with step; concrete driveway and sidewalk; chain link fence at the main and west facades; unpaved strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main and west facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first story; five bays at second story; and one bay at third story in gable end; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; non-historic full-width aluminum-sided and enclosed stone porch with shed roof, two triple windows and wood-and-glass door with storm door in center; two angled (triangular) bays at second story with shed roofs and two windows each; altered oval stained-glass window between the two bays at the second story; paired windows at third story; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; non-historic aluminum siding at second and third stories; metal box installed above porch roof. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; paired windows at enclosed porch; non-historic aluminum siding; secondary entrance door with metal awning and concrete stoop and metal railing; bay window with three windows at first story; two windows at second story; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; one-story aluminum-sided rear yard extension with shed roof and one window; three drainpipes. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; paired windows at enclosed porch; non-historic aluminum siding; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at the first story and one visible window at the second story; two windows at first story; one window at second story; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; one drainpipe. *South (rear) Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; gable dormers with non-historic aluminum siding at west and east slopes, dormer at west slope with paired windows and dormer at east slope with single window; center brick chimney; non-historic synthetic-clad windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; metal rod at west dormer. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; one paneled wood-and-glass garage door and one wood garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residence built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's original full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A new brick stoop was constructed at the side entrance c. 1949 (ALT 2226-1949; architect: Kallach & Weinstein; owner Margaret Karvas). The porch was enclosed and the house re-clad between 1939 and 1988. Most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 8, 1905), 75; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

IRVINGTON PLACE, 1 to 39 (North Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

1-7 Irvington Place (a/k/a 1518 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5237/85

Date: c.1913 (NB 2857-1913) with later alterations

Architect: Slee & Bryson

Original owner/developer: E.R. Strong

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Altered Arts & Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with non-historic cement stucco and synthetic siding

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; non-historic brick retaining wall with posts topped with globes; non-historic wrought-iron fence on the Foster Avenue side.

Related structure on the site: Wood-frame garage, built c. 1913, located at the back of the lot facing Foster Avenue (NB 4777-1913; architect and developer: Edward R. Strong).

Description

General: L-shaped plan with a projecting bay on the east façade; second story partially incorporated under the roof; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Two bays at the first story; one bay with grouped fenestration at the second story; non-historic, full-width, wrap-around porch with square, stucco-covered columns with vertical fluting and faux quoins), brick steps and foundation, non-historic ceiling lamp, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic aluminum and plastic door and sidelights at the main entryway; non-historic wall lamp; non-historic synthetic oriel at the first story; non-historic synthetic casements; faux quoins. *West Façade (visible from Foster Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement; cement stucco at the first story; non-historic synthetic casements at the first story; non-historic wood-and-glass door at the first story. *East Façade (partially obscured by vegetation):* Irregular bay arrangement; angular first-story bay with an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; projecting brick chimney, painted. *Rear Façade (visible from Foster Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching one-story extension with a shed roof. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered open gables with exposed rafters; corbelled brick chimney penetrating the east eave. *Garage (partially visible from Foster Avenue):* Cement stucco, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame altered Arts & Crafts style house was originally designed by architects Slee & Bryson and built in c.1913 by developer E.R. Strong at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's exposed roof rafters and multi-gabled roofline are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage was built at the same time as the house; E.R. Strong was listed in the record as both owner and architect. By the late 1930s, the porch had been enclosed, but was reopened again by the mid-1980s, by which time the house had been re-sided with asbestos shingles. By 2008, new synthetic siding and cement had been installed and numerous window changes had occurred; the original porch with Doric columns had also been replaced.

Significant References

New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Metropolitan Edition* (May 24, 1913), 1113; (Sept. 5, 1913), 470.

11 Irvington Place (a/k/a 1524-1528 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5237/87

Date: c.1909 (NB 600-1909)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Max Utting

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy Strip at the center of the driveway; mature trees; non-historic concrete block walkway; non-historic wrought-iron fence on Foster Avenue.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Square plan with a projecting bay on the east façade. *Main Façade:* Two bays; full-width wrap-around porch with rough-faced concrete block foundations, wood screens below the wood deck, non-original wood steps, square columns, non-historic turned wood railings at the steps and deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic wrought-iron ceiling lamp, aluminum gutter and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround and flanking sash at the main entryway; grouped fenestration at the first story; paired fenestration at the second story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels; satellite disk at the southwest corner. *West Façade (partially obscured by vegetation):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay with stained-glass sash at the center windows. *Rear Façade:* Not visible. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered closed gable with slatted soffits and aluminum gutters; hipped dormers on the south slope with bracketed eaves and historic six-over-one wood sash. *Garage:* One bay; concrete block foundation; clapboard siding; historic paneled wood hinged doors; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1909 by Max Utting at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and gabled roof with hipped dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built sometime between 1910 and 1929. The house appears to be largely intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (Feb. 13, 1909), 170.

15 Irvington Place (a/k/a 1530 Foster Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5237/117

Date: c.1909 (NB 145-1909)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: Max Utting

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts & Crafts with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree; non-historic wrought-iron fence on Foster Avenue.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and east facades; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story, including the three-bay-wide angular projection; six bays at the second story, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections; one bay with grouped fenestration at the attic; full-width porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, wood deck, non-original brick steps, and non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps and deck; non-original paneled wood door and molded surround at the main entryway; asphalt-shingle-covered pent hood above the first story; historic nine-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous sills and lintels at the first and second stories; historic six-over-one wood sash at the attic with a molded surround and pointed-arch transom at the window. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting sills at the basement windows; angular oriel at the level of the interior stair landing; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; non-original steel casement window at the first story; two-story angular bay. *Rear Façade:* Matching extension, with an open porch at the second story with square columns, wood railings, and shed roof. *Roof:* Flared, asphalt-shingle-covered open gable with prominent carved brackets; slatted soffits; aluminum gutters; open-gable dormers with prominent carved brackets and slatted soffits on the west and east slopes. *Garage (partially obscured by a fence):* Asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; corbelled brick chimney.

History

This wood frame, Arts & Crafts style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1909 by Max Utting at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's compound roof slopes, deep eaves, and large, carved brackets are characteristics of the Arts & Crafts style. The rear garage was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1929. The original wrap-around porch with bracketed columns and geometrically carved railings, as well as the original carved balcony on brackets at the attic were removed sometime after the late 1930s. Window alterations have also occurred.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

19 Irvington Place

Block/Lot: 5237/115

Date: c.1906 (NB 74-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards and brick at the first story; wood shingles at the second and attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Non-historic brick retaining walls; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; non-historic brick walkway.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built in 1910, located at the back of the lot (NB 2604-1910; owner: Arthur J. Hopper; builder: Nick Tighe).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with a projecting bay on the east façade; one-story rear extension.

Main Façade: Two bays at the first story; four bay at the second story; partially rebuilt, full-width porch with non-historic brick foundation and steps, historic Tuscan columns, non-historic wrought-iron railings at the steps and deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic wrought-iron ceiling lamp, denticulated crown, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic wood-and-glass door at the main entryway; non-historic wood bow window at the first story; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds at the second story; molded crown above the second story.

West Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting window sills, historic wood hoppers, and non-historic steel bars at the basement windows; ground-level secondary entryway with iron and glass security door obscuring the inner door; security lamp above the door; smooth water table; historic stained-glass sash at the first story; first-story window lintels in a continuous band; rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair landing with stained-glass sash and an overhanging asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with slatted soffits; flared second story; angular oriel at the second story; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; non-historic brick deck wraps around from the front; projecting brick chimney with rough-faced concrete block base, painted; two-story, projecting bay with an altered first story, molded crown above the first story, and an angular second story topped by an overhanging gable roof. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; matching, one-story extension topped by a molded crown and a shed roof. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered flared hip with a cross gable at the back of the east slope; slatted soffits; prominent front dormer with angular bays, molded surrounds, historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash, overhanging closed gable on brackets, slatted soffits, and patterned shingles in the gable; open gable dormers on the west and east slopes with eave returns and round-arch sash; two-bay closed gable dormer on the north slope; corbelled brick chimney penetrates the east dormer. *Garage:* Non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with cement-stucco in the gable end.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and flared hip roof with gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed by builder Nick Tighe in 1910 for then-owner

Arthur J. Hopper. The front porch was rebuilt in the early to middle part of the first decade of the twenty first century; as was the first story of the projecting bay on the east façade. Window and door alterations have also occurred.

Significant References

LPC, Slide Library, view from c.2000-2004; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (April 23, 1910), 485.

25 Irvington Place

Block/Lot: 5237/112

Date: c.1906 (NB 73-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second story and attic; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strips at the driveway and between the curb and the sidewalk (partially paved with flagstones); mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Brick garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Irregular plan with projecting bays on the main, west and east facades; one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement at the first story; four bays at the second story; three angular bays at the attic; non-historic, full-width brick and concrete stoop and terrace with brick steps and sidewalls and non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-original paneled wood-and-glass door at the main entryway flanked by fluted pilasters and topped by a carved entablature; angular bay at the first story with pared fenestration and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with molded surrounds and inserted pane dividers at the second story; attic bay topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gambrel with slatted soffits; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base, painted; angular second-story oriel; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; angular bay at the first story with stained-glass sash and asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; angular second story oriel; rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair landing, topped by an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; one-story extension. *Roof:* Overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered flared gambrels with slatted soffits; open gambrel dormers on the west and east slopes with eave returns; corbelled brick chimney penetrates the west dormer. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood

Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and flared gambrel roof are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1929. The original front porch was removed sometime between the late 1930s and the mid 1980s; being replaced with a brick terrace with wrought-iron railings. The upper part of the house is largely intact.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

31 Irvington Place (a/k/a 29-39 Irvington Place and 670-674 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5237/109

Date: c.1915 (NB 3271-1915)

Architect: Alexander Mackintosh

Original owner/developer: Herbert N. Warbasse

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood-frame covered with cement stucco, painted

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curbs and the sidewalks; mature trees.

Description

General: L-shaped plan with the second story partially incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade (overlooking Irvington Place):* Five bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; one bay at the attic; paired and grouped fenestration; brick steps and side walls; historic multi-paned double doors and hewn brackets at the main entryway; historic four-over-four and six-over-six wood sash; historic multi-pane wood casements in the westernmost bays; randomly-placed projecting beams; angular oriel on brackets at the second story; projecting window sills; half timber in the peaks; alarm box; aluminum drainpipes. *West Façade (partially obscured by vegetation):* Two bays; similar to the main façade; grouped, historic multi-pane wood casements. *East Façade (overlooking East 17th Street and partially obscured by vegetation):* Two bays; similar to the main façade; grouped fenestration at the first story; paired fenestration at the south bay of the second story; partially overhanging second story on brackets, consisting of a shed dormer with half-timber accents and clapboards on the side walls. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; non-historic wood porch and steps; second story partially under a clapboarded dormer. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips, sheds, and gables with a dramatic east slope and a flared west slope; bracketed soffits; two brick chimneys.

History

This wood frame, Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect Alexander Mackintosh and built in c.1915 by Herbert N. Warbasse at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's cement-stucco-covered facades with half-timbering, hewn brackets at the main entryway, and picturesque roofline on hewn bracket are

characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. The house, which has been little altered, remains largely intact.

Significant References

Insurance Maps of Brooklyn, New York, v.1, pl. 36 (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930, update to c.2000); New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

IRVINGTON PLACE, 2 to 40 (South Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

4 Irvington Place (a/k/a 2-4 Irvington Place)

Block/Lot: 5237/122

Date: c.1908 (NB 1556-1908)

Architect: John R. Corbin Co.

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built sometime between 1910 and 1929, located at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the main façade; one-story rear extension; second-story partially incorporated into the roof. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story, including the three-bay-wide angular projection; three angular bays at the second story; two bays at the attic; full-width porch with historic rough-faced and non-historic smooth-faced concrete block foundations (painted), wood screens below the wood deck, non-historic concrete steps, non-historic fluted aluminum columns, non-historic wrought-iron railings, slatted ceiling, aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors and molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic wrought-iron lamps flanking the entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum panning. *West Façade (overlooking the subway tracks):* Irregular bay arrangement; angular first-story oriel with asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; similar to the other façades. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting sills and iron bars at the basement windows; non-historic wood door at the secondary, ground-level entryway; angular oriel at the first story, topped by an asphalt-shingle covered hip roof; rectilinear oriel at the attic; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduits. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other façades; matching extension. *Roof:* Intersecting and flaring, asphalt-shingle-covered gambrels (closed with overhanging eaves on the main façade and open with eave returns on the west and the east façades); soffits boxed in with aluminum; stucco-covered chimney. *Garage:* One bay; covered with synthetic siding; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was designed and built in c.1908 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and intersecting gambrel roofs are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was constructed sometime between 1910 and 1929. By the late 1930s, the original porch had been enclosed; by the mid 1980s, the porch had been rebuilt as an open porch with non-historic materials. The house has also been covered with synthetic siding.

Significant References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 5 (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906, updated to 1910), pl. 19; *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Vol. 3* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1929), pl. 148; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Aug. 1, 1908), 100.

10 Irvington Place

Block/Lot: 5237/124

Date: c.1906 (NB 75-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards at the first story and wood shingles at the second and the attic stories; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Non-historic wrought-iron lawn lamp; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built c.1907, located at the back of the lot (NB 3497- 1907; architect: David Johnson; owner: Joseph A. Ecker).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and east facades; matching, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories, including the three-bay-wide angular projection at the first story; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic; full-width porch with rough-faced concrete block foundation, historic wood steps with rough-faced concrete block side walls, Tuscan columns on rough-faced concrete block bases, wood railings enclosed the wood deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic hanging lamp, molded crown, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof with a central closed gable, supported by Tuscan columns, projecting out over the steps; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with a molded surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with molded surrounds and continuous lintels at the first story; denticulated crown above the second story; historic double-hung wood sash with geometrical upper sash at the attic with an elaborate surround, consisting of paneled bases, flanking pilasters, a curved hood (with a center break), and a bracketed pediment. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; flared second story; projecting sills and historic multi-pane wood sash at the basement windows; non-historic paneled metal-and-glass replacement door at the ground-level, secondary entryway; smooth water table; historic stained-glass sash at the front bay of the first story; angular oriel at

the first story with historic leaded-glass sash, molded crown, and an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair landing with a molded crown and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; angular oriel at the second story; through-the-wall air conditioners at the first and second stories; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and west facades; two-story angular bay topped by a closed gable with round-arch sash; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base; alarm box. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; shed roof above the extension; through-the-wall air conditioners at the second story and the attic. *Roof*: Intersecting and flaring, closed gables covered with asphalt shingles; slatted soffits (brackets on the front and rear gables); gabled dormers on the west and the east slopes with eave returns; round-arch sash in the west dormer; corbelled brick chimney. *Garage*: One bay; covered with clapboards on the sides and wood paneled on the front; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered jerkinhead roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's flared gable roof, broken pediment at the attic, and full-width porch with Tuscan columns and front gable are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by David Johnson and built in c.1907 for then-owner Joseph A. Ecker. The house, which has been little changed since it was constructed, remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Oct. 19, 1907), 397.

14 Irvington Place

Block/Lot: 5237/126

Date: c.1904 (NB 2452-1904)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; cement-stucco-covered foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete-block garage, built c. 1926, located at the back of the lot (NB 5076-1926; owner: G.W. Egbert; no architect listed).

Description

General: Square plan with projecting bays on the main façade, and matching one-story extensions on the west and the rear facades. *Main Façade*: Seven bays, including two, three-bay-wide angular projections at the first and second stories; full-width, wrap-around porch with stucco-

covered and vented foundation, non-historic concrete steps with non-historic wrought-iron railings, non-original square columns, possibly non-historic wood railings enclosing the wood deck, slatted ceiling, non-historic ceiling lamp, aluminum-clad crown on brackets, segmental molding above the steps, aluminum drainpipes, and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with a raised roof deck above the steps enclosed with wood railings; historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors with transom and molded surround at the main entryway; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash with aluminum panning. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; one-story, two-bay-wide extension with a flat roof; aluminum drainpipes; electrical conduit. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; historic stained-glass sash at the level of the interior stair; non-historic synthetic casements near the rear. *Rear Façade (partially visible)*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades; extension with flat roof and non-historic synthetic casements on the side façade. *Roof*: Asphalt-shingle-covered flared hip with open gabled dormers with eave returns on the main, south, west, and east slopes; paired sash in the front dormers under a segmental arch; round-arch sash in the west and east dormers; an additional shed dormer at the rear of the east slope; soffits boxed in with aluminum. *Garage*: One wide bay; non-historic paneled synthetic roll-up door; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash and projecting sills on the west façade; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with a gabled dormer filled with paired fenestration (non-historic six-over-one synthetic sash); aluminum gutters and drainpipes; security lamp.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1904 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's wrap-around porch, projecting bays, and hipped roof with gabled dormers are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built in c.1926 for then-owner G.W. Egbert; no architect was listed in the application. The foundation of the porch was rebuilt in the late-twentieth century and the house's facades have been simplified and covered with synthetic siding.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985.

20 Irvington Place

Block/Lot: 5237/129

Date: c.1906 (NB 72-1906)

Architect: attributed to Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: attributed to John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic siding; rough-faced concrete block foundation, painted.

Notable site features: Grassy strips between the curb and the sidewalk, and at the center of the driveway; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Wood frame garage, built in c.1912, located at the back of the lot (NB 618-1912; architect: John E. Nitchie; owner: Percy D. Wright).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the main and east facades; matching, one-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories, including the three-bay-wide angular projection at the first story; one bay with paired fenestration at the attic; full-width porch with cement-stucco-covered foundation, non-original brick steps with non-historic wrought-iron railings, non-original fluted Tuscan columns, non-historic wrought-iron railings enclosed the non-historic concrete deck, aluminum covered ceiling, non-historic hanging lamp, boxed-in crown, aluminum gutters, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof with a central closed gable, supported by non-original fluted Tuscan columns, projecting out over the steps, on brick bases; non-historic aluminum-and-glass double door and surround at the main entryway; historic one-over-one wood sash with aluminum panning; historic double-hung wood sash with diamond-pane upper sash at the attic with a curved hood (with a center break), and a pediment. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting sills and historic multi-pane wood sash at the basement windows; non-historic paneled aluminum-and-glass door at the ground-level, secondary entryway; angular oriel at the first story with historic leaded-glass sash, boxed-in crown, and an overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; rectilinear oriel at the level of the interior stair landing with a boxed-in crown and an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; angular oriel at the second story; through-the-wall air conditioners at the second story and at the extension; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and west facades; two-story angular bay topped by a closed gable with round-arch sash; projecting brick chimney on a rough-faced concrete block base, painted; through-the wall air conditioners at the first and second stories. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the other facades, shed roof above the extension; through-the-wall air conditioner at the attic. *Roof:* Intersecting and flaring, closed gables covered with asphalt shingles; boxed-in soffits; gabled dormers on the west and the east slopes with eave returns; round-arch sash in the west and east dormers; corbelled brick chimney penetrates the east dormer. *Garage:* One bay; covered with synthetic siding; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with a curved eave above the door; aluminum gutters and drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house with alterations was built in c.1906 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. No architect was listed in the application, but the house is very similar to 10 Irvington Place, which was built at about the same time by Driesler and Corbin. The house's projecting bays, intersecting gable roofs, and broken pediment over the attic windows are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by architect John E. Nitchie and built in c.1912 for then-owner Percy D. Wright. The front porch was largely rebuilt sometime between the late 1930s and the mid 1980s, and the house's facades have been simplified and covered with synthetic siding.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition* (Feb. 24, 1912), 398.

26 Irvington Place

Block/Lot: 5237/132

Date: c.1904 (NB 2635-1904)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with non-historic brick veneer at the first and second stories and synthetic siding at the attic; cement-stucco-covered foundation.

Notable site features: Grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Rough-faced concrete block garage, built c.1920, located at the back of the lot (NB 7530-1920; architect: James A. Boyle; owner: Charles Morris).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays on the west and east facades; angled corners at the northwest and northeast corners of the building; two-story rear extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first and second stories; three bays at the attic; non-historic, full-width wrap-around brick and concrete porch with non-historic wrought-iron railings, non-historic wrought-iron lamps on the columns, aluminum-clad ceiling and crown, and roof deck enclosed with non-historic wrought-iron railings; recessed main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass double doors; non-historic one-over-one synthetic sash; non-historic aluminum-framed sliding door to the porch-top deck, flanked by non-historic wrought-iron lamps; historic six-over-one wood sash at the central bay of the attic; historic geometrical fixed oval sash at the end bays of the attic, heavily encased with non-historic material. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; two-story angular bay topped by an overhanging closed gable; aluminum drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main and the west facades; angular bay at the first story topped by an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof. *Rear Façade (partially visible):* Irregular bay arrangement; two-story extension; similar to the other facades. *Roof:* Intersecting and overhanging, asphalt-shingle-covered gables and jerkinheads; soffits boxed-in with aluminum; brick chimney with a clay flue in the west gable. *Garage:* One wide bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof; aluminum gutters and drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built in c.1904 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Midwood Park was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The house's projecting bays and complicated roofline made of gables and jerkinheads are characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was designed by James A. Boyle and built in c.1920 for then-owner Charles Morris. The porch was rebuilt and the house's facades were largely covered with veneer brick in the mid-twentieth century.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) file; New York City Department of Finance, photographic record, c.1985; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record, c.1939.

30-40 Irvington Place (a/k/a 682-684 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 5237/134

See: 684 East 17th Street

WALDORF COURT, 41 to 79 (North Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

43 Waldorf Court (a/k/a 41-43 Waldorf Court)

Block/Lot: 6689/61

Date: c. 1907-1909 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: probably T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; wood fence and gate at west façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades. *Main Façade:* Three bays at the first and second stories; two bays at the third story; brick at the first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; brick stoop; historic partially enclosed brick porch with two arch-headed window openings at the western end of the enclosed porch and an arch-headed opening at the unenclosed eastern end of the porch; historic wood-and-glass double doors with pilasters and cornice at the eastern bay; angled bay at third story with three windows; two windows at third story in gable end with continuous lintel; non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; two arch-headed openings at unenclosed brick porch; two basement windows; angled oriel with one visible stained-glass window and shed roof at first story; secondary entrance door with metal canopy and two windows at first story; one window at second story; one diamond-pattern-over-one double-hung wood window at third story in gable end; wood molding between stories; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; hose at basement. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; two arch-headed window openings at enclosed brick porch; angled bay at first story with two visible windows and shed roof; four windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; wood molding between stories; two drainpipes; light fixture with exposed conduit at bay. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two visible windows and a door at first story; two windows at second story; two windows at third story in closed gable end. *Roof:* Front-facing closed gable with overhanging eaves; wood-shingle-covered intersecting gables with cornice returns and overhanging eaves at the east and west slopes; asphalt shingles. *Garage:* One-story, one-car wood clapboard garage, hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors; basketball hoop and backboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1907-09 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect has not been determined. Since Pierre T. Ackerson of the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company lived in this house in 1909 it was probably built by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company. The projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was partially enclosed with brick prior to 1939 and some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Upington's General Directory of Brooklyn 1909 (Brooklyn: George Upington, 1909); T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

47 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6689/59

Date: c. 1905-07 (appears to be NB 2803-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first and second stories; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; wood stoop; full-width rough-faced concrete block porch with historic paired round Tuscan columns, wood picket railing, denticulated cornice and flat roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; angled bay with three windows and historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by fluted pilasters and denticulated cornice at first story; four windows at second story; wood band above first and second stories; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; mailbox by door; light fixture and two ceiling fans installed in porch ceiling; light fixture installed at center of porch cornice. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at the second story; wood band above first and second stories; three basement windows; secondary entrance door; five windows at first story (four southern-most have stained glass); single window rectangular oriel with one window and shed roof and angled oriel with two visible windows at the second story; wood-clapboard-clad two-story rear yard extension with one window at each story and a projecting cornice between the first and second stories; historic double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; light fixture by door; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story; light fixture and two through-the-wall metal vents at first story of the extension. *West Façade:* Irregular

fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at the second story; wood band above first and second stories; brick chimney with rough-faced concrete at the first story and painted at the second and third stories; chimney flanked by single windows (appear to have stained glass) at the first story; angled bay with one basement window, three windows at first story and two windows at the second story surmounted by overhanging closed gable with an historic arch-headed double-hung wood window with storm window; single window and angled oriel with two visible windows at the second story; historic double-hung wood windows; drainpipe. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; two story rear yard extension; three visible windows at second story; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story. *Roof*: Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; overhanging gable dormer at main slope with flat brackets, a diamond-shaped wood shingle design in pediment and angled bay with three windows flanked by two pilasters; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows at the main slope dormer; wood-shingle-covered gable dormers with cornice returns, and one arch-headed window at the east and west slopes; historic arch-headed wood double-hung windows with storm windows at the east and west slope dormers; closed gable dormer with two windows at the north (rear) slope; brick chimney at west slope. *Garage*: One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905-07 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is in remarkably intact except for the removal of a rooftop railing from the porch sometime between 1939 and 1988.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 16, 1905), 326; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

51 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6689/57

Date: c. 1907 (no NB found)

Architect: attributed to the John R. Corbin Company or Benjamin Driesler

Original owner/developer: probably the John R. Corbin Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered by wood clapboard and wood shingles; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; shared concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; two bays at the third story; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; non-historic brick stoop; full-width rough-faced concrete block porch with historic round Tuscan columns, wood picket railing and shed roof; non-historic wood picket railing and gate at western end of porch; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters and angled bay with three windows at first story; angled bay with three windows at second story and two windows at third story in intersecting gambrel end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows at first and second stories; historic diamond-patterned-over-one double-hung wood windows at third story; drainpipe; light fixture in porch ceiling; flagpole holder on eastern column of porch. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; three basement windows; angled bay at first story on painted rough-faced concrete block piers with two visible windows (one facing east has stained glass) and shed roof; one window at northern end of the first story; two windows at second and third stories in gambrel end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows at first and second stories; historic diamond-patterned-over-one double-hung wood windows at third story; two drainpipes; garden hose holder; concrete steps with wood lattice panels and metal railing at rear façade. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; two visible basement windows; angled bay at first story on painted rough-faced concrete block piers with two windows (one facing south has multi-pane leaded glass) and shed roof; secondary entrance door and one leaded-glass window at the first story; one window at the second and third stories in the gambrel end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story; historic diamond-patterned-over-one double-hung wood window at third story; one-story wood clapboard rear yard extension with one basement window, two one-over-one windows at first story and a flat roof; two drainpipes. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two windows (western one has stained glass) at second story; two windows at third story in closed gable end. *Roof:* Side-facing gambrel with flared overhanging eaves and cornice returns; intersecting front-facing closed gambrel with flared overhanging eaves above the projecting second story; asphalt shingles. *Garage:* One-story, one-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1907 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original developer/owner have not been determined. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and intersecting gambrel roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is in remarkably intact except for the replacement of the wood stoop sometime after 1939. William Bainbridge, a color chemist who helped develop certified food colors, lived in this house at the time of his death in 1950. Although no new building record was found for this house, it is typical of Corbin House Model "B," and thus has been attributed to the John R. Corbin Company or Benjamin Driesler.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; "William Bainbridge, a Color Chemist, 66," *The New York Times* (July 9, 1950), 68; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

55 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6689/55

Date: 1907-08 (NB 1637-1907)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asphalt shingles, rough-faced concrete block foundation

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; shared concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grassy strip and concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, east and west facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at the first story; four bays at second story; two bays at the third story; non-historic asphalt shingles; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; full-width wrap-around rough-faced concrete block porch with non-historic square columns, wood picket railing and shed roof; non-historic wood picket railing and gate at center bay of porch; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters projecting slightly from facade, angled bay with three windows, and stained-glass window with wood surround at first story; angled bay with three windows and single window at second story; two windows with continuous shed hood and brackets at third story in the gable end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows at first and second stories; historic diamond-patterned-over-one double-hung wood windows at third story; drainpipe; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; mailbox at return wall of projecting entrance door bay; wood trellis at southwest corner of wrap-around porch. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; two visible basement windows; full-height angled bay on rough-faced concrete block piers with three windows at first and second stories terminating in an overhanging closed gable that has one window at the third story; secondary entrance door and angled oriel with two visible synthetic windows at first story; one stained-glass window at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; alarm box and light fixture above door; drainpipe; two metal vents at third story in gable end; one-story asphalt-shingle-clad rear yard extension with flat roof; two metal vents, drainpipe, metal box and light fixture at rear yard extension. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; wrap-around porch continues for two bays; triangular pedimented gable at wrap-around porch roof; angled bay at first story on rough-faced concrete block piers with two visible windows (one facing west has stained glass); one window at second story; one window at rear yard extension; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; brick chimney; two drainpipes. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two windows (eastern one has stained glass) at second story; two windows at third story in closed gable end. *Roof:* Front-facing closed gable roof with overhanging eaves; gable dormer at west slope with cornice returns, non-historic asphalt shingles and two historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows; two closed gables with overhanging eaves at the east slope, northern gable has two windows and southern gable has one window; brick chimney at west slope; through-the-wall air conditioner at west slope dormer. *Garage:* One-story, two-car brick garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built 1907-08 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A masonry rear yard extension was constructed c. 1960 (ALT 3310-1960; owner: Anthony Ruggirello). The house has been re-clad with asphalt shingles, its porch's round Tuscan columns have been replaced with square columns and its wood stoop has been replaced prior to 1988.

Significant References

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, new buildings (NB) and alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

61 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6689/53

Date: c. 1906-1907 (NB 2071-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: J. R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways, driveway and sidewalk; wood fence at west façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; four bays at second story; two bays at third story; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; non-historic brick stoop; full-width rough-faced concrete block porch with non-historic brick piers set on historic rough-faced concrete block bases, historic wood-shingle-covered segmental-arched spandrels, wood picket railing and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; stained-glass window, historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters and angled bay with three windows surrounded by wood panels at first story; single window at second story; angled bay with three windows surmounted by an overhanging closed gable supported by modillions at the second story; two windows with continuous shed hood with brackets at third story in gable end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two wood-shingle-covered brackets supporting overhanging gable roof at second story; light fixture installed at porch ceiling; flagpole holder on western pilaster by door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; three basement windows; angled oriel at first story with two visible windows (one facing east has stained glass) surmounted by an overhanging closed gable with modillions; three windows at second story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; wood band between first and second stories; two drainpipes; garden hose holder. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; two

basement windows; angled bay at first and second stories on rough-faced concrete block piers with wood lattice panels between the piers, two windows at the first and second stories, and terminating in an overhanging closed gable supported by modillions with one window at the third story; rectangular oriel at second and third stories with flat or shed roof, one visible window at each story; paired window at northern end of first story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; wood band between first and second stories; one-story wood-clapboard-clad rear yard extension with flat roof; two drainpipes; metal box at second story of angled bay; alarm box at first story of angled bay. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with large window or door; two windows at second story; one visible window at third story in gable end. *Roof:* Front-facing closed gable with overhanging eaves; wood-shingled-covered gable dormer with two eight-over-one double-hung wood windows at east slope; intersecting overhanging closed gable supported by modillions with one third story window above the bay at west slope; asphalt shingles; center brick chimney. *Garage:* One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; gable roof with wood shingles in the pediment and asphalt roof shingles.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906-07 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$4,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch's round Tuscan columns were replaced by brick piers and the wood stoop was replaced between 1939 and 1988.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 21, 1906), 104; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

65 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6689/51

Date: c. 1906-07 (NB 2070-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: J. R. Corbin Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; four bays at second story; two bays at second story; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; full-width painted rough-faced concrete block porch with non-

historic square columns and wood picket railing, and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; four windows and probably historic wood-and-glass door with storm door flanked by fluted pilasters with a cornice containing a frieze of metopes and triglyphs at the first story; angled bay with three windows at second story surmounted by an overhanging, closed gable with modillions and a window in the gable end; single window at second story; single window at third story in gable end; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; mailbox by door. *East Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; angled bay at first and second story on painted rough-faced concrete block piers with one visible window at first story, two visible windows at second story and a conical roof; projecting bay with secondary entrance door surmounted by a rectangular bay with one stained-glass window at the second story and one synthetic window at the third story, terminating with a gable roof having cornice returns; non-historic synthetic windows; metal box beneath porch roof; light fixture above the door; alarm box at second story of bay; two drainpipes. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; one basement window; two windows at first story; two windows (northern one has stained glass) at second story; angled oriel at first story with two visible windows (one facing west has stained glass) surmounted by an overhanging closed gable supported by modillions; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; one-story rear yard extension; two windows (eastern one appears to have stained glass) at second story; two windows at third story in gable end. *Roof*: Front-facing overhanging closed gable; second smaller front-facing overhanging closed gable supported by modillions at the main elevation; wood-shingled-covered gable dormer at west slope with cornice returns and two windows; gable with cornice returns surmounting rectangular bay and conical roof with flared eaves surmounting the angled bay at the east slope; asphalt shingles. *Garage*: One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906-07 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$4,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch had been enclosed by 1939 and was opened by 1988. The porch piers and railings, the wood stoop and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (July 21, 1906), 104; T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

69-79 Waldorf Court (a/k/a 762-764 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6689/49

See: 762 East 17th Street

WALDORF COURT, 44 to 80 (South Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

44 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6690/27

Date: c. 1906-10 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: probably T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; wood gate at driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first story; six bays at second story; brick stoop with metal railings; historic full-width enclosed wood-shingle-covered porch on brick base and shed roof; three bays at the porch having segmental-arched headed openings supported by squat square columns, center bay has non-historic wood-and-glass door and sidelights with wood panels below, eastern and western bays have three single-pane windows; wood panels in porch foundation openings; two angled bays with three windows each at second story; wood-shingle-covered brackets supporting the overhanging eaves; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows at second story; historic diamond-pattern-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at third story; intercom installed at center arched opening of first story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; three basement windows; arch-headed window opening with three single-pane windows at enclosed porch; two windows at the first story; one window at the second story; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at first story (one facing east has stained glass), one visible window at the second story, and appears to have a window with a through-the-window air conditioner at the south end of the first story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; drainpipe. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; segmental-arched headed opening with three single-pane windows at enclosed porch; three basement windows; two square-headed single-pane windows at enclosed porch; secondary entrance door and one grouped triple window at first story; single and paired windows at second story; drainpipe; light fixture above door; light fixture and exposed conduit and through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; two drainpipes; garden hose. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with covered open deck at second story; three visible windows at second story. *Roof:* Hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; overhanging wood-shingle-covered gable dormers with return cornices at the main, east and south slopes; main slope dormer has triple window with historic diamond-pattern-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows, a wood-shingled blind arch, exposed rafters, and wood-shingle-covered brackets supporting the gable; east and west slopes dormers have two windows each; gable dormer at south (rear) slope with three windows; alarm box installed in soffit at main slope; antennae; center chimney covered with tar at west slope. *Garage:* One-story, one-car wood-shingle-covered garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1906-10 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect has not been determined. Since Ella A. Ackerson, a daughter of T. B. Ackerson, and her husband Winthrop Allen Mandell moved here in September 1913 after their marriage it was probably built by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company. The original full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939 and the house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood into City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; "Miss Ackerson a Bride," *New York Times* (September 7, 1913), 13; "Brooklyn Homes Find Ready Buyers," *New York Times* (May 6, 1925), 40; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

52 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6690/29

Date: c. 1906-10 (no NB found)

Architect: not determined

Original owner/Developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete and brick front walkway with steps; concrete driveway and sidewalk; wood deck at rear façade; wood gate at driveway; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Cement block garage at the back of the lot, built 1934 (NB 10646-1934).

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades and a two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story; two bays at second story; one bay at third story in gable end; historic fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals supporting the cornice returns; non-historic semi-circular brick stoop with metal railing; historic full-width brick porch with bowed front, round Tuscan columns at front center, square columns at front corners and rectangular pilasters at rear corners, wood picket railing and flat roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; angled bay with three windows and historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters and denticulated cornice at first story; two windows at second story with eared surround; Palladian window at the third story with blind arch, keystone, pilasters and supported by small angular brackets; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows at first story; eight-over-one double-hung wood windows with story windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows at third story; light fixture installed at porch ceiling; mailbox by door; alarm box at second story; flagpole holder at third story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; triple window at first story; three windows at second story; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows (one facing east has stained glass) at first story and one visible window at second story; triple window and two single windows at third story in gable

end; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; drainpipe; utility box at first story; wood deck at rear. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood shingles; three basement windows; secondary entrance door and three windows at first story; paired windows between first and second stories; four windows at second story; triple window and two single windows at third story in gable end; two-story wood-shingle-clad rear yard extension with one basement window; paired window at first story and flat roof; one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two drainpipes; light fixture at second story of the extension. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension at western end; one-story rear yard extension with rooftop railing at eastern end; visible window at second story; paired window at third story in gable end. *Roof*: Intersecting gable roof; front-facing gable at main slope with return cornice and modillions; closed gables at east and west slopes with modillions; asphalt shingles; two satellite dishes. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage doors; basketball hoop and backboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1906-10 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original developer/owner have not been determined. The house's full-width porch, projecting bays, intersecting gable roof, pilasters and Palladian window are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The rear garage was built 1934. The house is remarkably intact except for the replacement of the stoop and some of the windows.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, certificate of occupancy file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

56 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6690/32

Date: c. 1906 (NB 722-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements and alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asphalt shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick front walkway with steps and metal railings that continues between the sidewalk and the curb; brick and concrete side walkway; concrete and brick driveway with brick retaining wall; metal gate at driveway; concrete sidewalk; lamp post by front walkway; lamp post in rear yard; concrete deck with metal railing at rear; grassy strip with concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade*: Four bays at first story; three bays at second story; non-

historic asphalt shingles; brick stoop with metal railings; full-width painted brick porch with historic round Tuscan and square columns, wood baluster railing and flat roof; foundation porch openings with open wood panels; angled bay with three windows and historic wood-and-glass double doors with plasters and denticulated cornice at first story; angled bay with three windows at second story with flat roof; one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *East Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; three basement windows; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at first story and one visible window at second story; triple window at first story; two windows at second story; one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; drainpipe; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; two visible basement windows; bowed bay at the basement through third story with two visible windows between the first and second stories and paired window at the third story surmounted by an overhanging closed gable; one window at first story; paired and single window at second story; one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; one-story asphalt-shingle-covered rear yard extension with a through-the-wall air conditioner and flat roof with rooftop railing; two drainpipes; concrete deck with steps and metal railing at rear façade. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; one-story rear yard extension with wood rooftop railing; two glass doors at extension to rear deck; one visible window at first story; door and window at second story; light fixture above first story doors. *Roof*: Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves supported by large paired angular brackets; asphalt shingles; overhanging closed gable dormers piercing the eaves with paired window at main slope and triple window at east slope; two closed gable dormers with paired windows at south (rear) slope; one-over-one double-hung windows with storm windows; two satellite dishes; antennae. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors; basketball hoop and backboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The overhanging eaves with brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the full-width porch, projecting bays and hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been re-clad with asphalt shingles.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; "Boy, 10, Rebuked, Ends Life in Home," *New York Times* (April 17, 1932), 16; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

62 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6690/34

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2658-05)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; brick foundation.
Notable site features: Non-historic brick and concrete front walkway with steps and metal railings; brick border around front lawn; chain link fence at rear yard; concrete driveway; lamp post in front yard; concrete sidewalk; slate and concrete between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; three bays at second story; one bay at third story in gable end; brick and concrete stoop with metal railings; full-width brick porch with historic square columns, wood picket railing and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; non-historic metal gate at eastern end of porch; single leaded-glass window, historic wood-and-glass double doors with fluted pilasters and denticulated cornice surround and angled bay with three windows at first story; angled bay with three windows at second story; recessed pair of window at the projecting third story in the gable end with wood shingles in a triangular pattern beneath the windows; non-historic synthetic windows; alarm box at second story; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; three visible windows at basement; secondary entrance door at first story; angled oriel at the first, second and third stories with one visible window at first story, two visible windows at second story and paired window at third story, with diamond-shaped wood shingle design at second story and mock half-timbering at third story in gable end; two windows at second story and one visible window at third story; wood banding between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; light fixture above the door; light fixture at southeast corner; vent and metal pole at third story. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; two basement windows; angled oriel at first, second and third stories with two visible windows (one facing west has leaded glass) at first story, one visible window at second story and paired window at third story, with diamond-shaped wood shingle design at second story and mock half-timbering at third story in gable end; one single window at second story; wood banding between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; two-story rear yard extension with wood shingles, wood clapboard and one window at the second story; light fixture at the second story of the rear yard extension. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; rectangular bay with three windows at second story; paired window at third story in gable end; vent at apex of gable. *Roof:* Intersecting gables with bargeboard, overhanging flared eaves, exposed rafters, and large angular brackets; asphalt shingles. *Garage:* One-story, one-car rough-faced concrete block garage; gambrel roof; modern garage door; basketball hoop and backboard at roof; two drainpipes; one window facing east.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The intersecting gable roof with bargeboard, exposed rafters and brackets are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the full-width porch and projecting bays are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is remarkably intact except for the replacement of the stoop and most of the windows and the installation of a gate at the porch.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 9, 1905); New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

66 Waldorf Court

Block/Lot: 6690/36

Date: c. 1906 (NB 855-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, aluminum siding and synthetic shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick front walkway with steps and metal railings; concrete driveway with concrete retaining walls; brick border around front lawn; concrete sidewalk; wood deck at rear façade; lamp post in rear yard; brick and slate between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and west facades, and one-story extension at east façade and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; six bays at second story; brick stoop with metal railings; brick terrace; multi-pane synthetic door and windows at first story eastern bay in one-story brick extension; probably historic wood door and storm door flanked by round pilasters and sidelights underneath entrance portico with synthetic-shingle-covered gable pediment supported by round columns; two wood benches underneath portico perpendicular to the façade; angled bay with three windows at first story western bay; shed roof between first and second stories; brick at the first story; two angled bays with three windows each at second story; non-historic synthetic shingles at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; mailbox by door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; one-story brick extension with five multi-pane synthetic windows and triangular pedimented gable roof with non-historic synthetic shingles; non-historic synthetic shingles at second story; bay with one window at the second story facing south; two drainpipes; two through-the-wall vents at the base of the side yard extension; metal box at second story. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; two exterior brick chimneys; brick at northern end of first story and non-historic aluminum siding at southern end; non-historic synthetic shingles at second story; painted brick foundation at southern end; three basement windows; secondary entrance door and two windows at first story; rectangular oriel at second story with two windows; shaft of southern painted brick chimney behind oriel at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; two drainpipes; light fixture by door; metal vent at base of the oriel; wood deck with stairs at rear façade. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with three visible windows at the first story, two windows at the second story and an open deck with wood railing at the second story. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; synthetic-shingle-covered overhanging, closed gable dormers with two windows at the main, east and west slopes; closed gable dormer with two windows at south (rear) slope; two brick chimneys at west slope; non-historic synthetic windows; large satellite dish. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with supporting modillions and asphalt shingles; modern garage doors; round pilasters at middle and corners of front façade; basketball hoop and backboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been re-clad with brick, aluminum siding and synthetic shingles and the windows have been replaced. The one-story side yard extension and brick terrace were constructed prior to 1939.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 14, 1906), 420; "Sharp Slump in Building," *New York Times* (June 20, 1920), S8; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

80 Waldorf Court (a/k/a 774 East 17th Street and 774-778 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6690/40

See: 774 East 17th Street

WELLINGTON COURT, 43 to 79 (North Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

43 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6690/62

Date: c. 1906 (NB 852-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; deck at rear façade; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, east and west façade and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Three bays at first story; six bays at second story; wood shingles at second story; concrete stoop with metal railings; historic full-width enclosed brick and concrete block porch with square columns and shed roof; wood paneled entrance door and wood-and-glass sidelights at center bay of enclosed porch flanked by triple single-pane windows and rectangular transom with fanlight; two angled bays at second story with three windows each; non-historic synthetic windows; intercom by door. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; three basement windows; triple single-pane window and rectangular transom with fanlight at enclosed porch; two windows at first story; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at first story and one visible window at second

story; wood band between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioners at first and second stories; drainpipe; light fixture at oriel between first and second stories. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second story; three basement windows; window in porch foundation; triple single-pane window and rectangular transom with fanlight at enclosed porch; secondary entrance door and window at first story; rectangular oriel with two windows supported by modillions; painted brick chimney with stack behind oriel at second story; wood band between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; non-historic synthetic windows; through-the-wall air conditioners at first and second stories; light fixture at base of oriel; two drainpipes; open deck with wood railing at rear façade. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other façades; two-story rear yard extension with one visible window and an open deck with wood railing at the second story; a visible door and window at the first story and one window at the second story. *Roof:* Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; wood-shingle-covered overhanging, closed gable dormers with block modillions at main, east and west slopes; each dormer has two windows flanked by fluted pilasters and fluted pilasters at the corners; closed gable dormer with block modillions and two windows at the north (rear) slope; non-historic synthetic windows; brick chimney at west slope. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; historic wood-and-glass garage doors.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The original full-width porch, projecting bays and hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The porch was enclosed prior to 1939 and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 14, 1906), 420; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

49 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6690/60

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2596-1905)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts with Colonial Revival elements

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, east and west façades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; three bays at second story; one bay at third story; wood stoop; full-width

wood-clapboard-covered porch with wood-shingle-covered square piers with segmental-arched spandrels, wood-clapboard-covered half-walls and shed roof; single window and angled bay with three windows at first story flanking the entrance door; possibly historic wood-and-glass double doors in an extended vestibule; angled bay at second and third stories with three windows at second story and triple window at third story, bay projects beyond roof eave; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; alarm box at second story. *East Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; one basement window; angled oriel at first and second stories with one visible window at first story and two visible windows at second story; one window at second story; wood band between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; paired window at third story in the gable end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at the second story; two drainpipes; light fixture at northeast corner between first and second stories; through-the-wall or window air conditioner at rear of first story oriel. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; two basement windows; stained-glass window between the first and second stories; angled oriel at first and second stories with three windows (one facing west appears to have stained glass) at the first story and two visible windows at the second story; wood band between first and second stories with slightly flared shingles above; paired window at third story in the gable end; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows; two drainpipes. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; two windows at second story; paired window at third story in closed gable end. *Roof*: Side-facing closed gable with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; angled bay at main façade terminates in an intersecting gable at third story that has overhanging eaves and decorated bargeboard with a pendant at apex. *Garage*: One-story, two-car rough-faced concrete block garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house with Colonial Revival elements was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,500. The wood-shingled-covered porch, overhanging eaves and decorated bargeboard are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style and the projecting bays and intersecting gable roof are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is remarkably intact. Quentin Reynolds (1902-1965), a well-known journalist and World War II correspondent, lived here with his family from when he was 15 until he was about 30 years old.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 9, 1905), 304; Quentin Reynolds, *By Quentin Reynolds* (London: Heinemann, 1964), 23, 71; *2005-2006 Guide to Victorian Flatbush* (Brooklyn: Flatbush Development Corporation), 68; *Telephone Directory for Brooklyn* (New York: New York Telephone Company, 1929); "Quentin Reynolds Is Dead at 62; War Correspondent and Author," *New York Times* (March 18, 1965), 33; "Mrs. James J. Reynolds; School Official's Wife, Sister of Ex-Justice Mahoney, Dies," *New York Times* (November 22, 1939), 21; "Dr. J. J. Reynolds, Educator, 71 Dead," *New York Times* (May 27, 1945), 25; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

53 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6690/58

Date: c. 1905 (NB 3367-1903)

Architect: William Wheeler Smith

Original owner: R. P. Steele

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with Queen Anne elements and alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with simulated stone veneer; concrete foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grass and slate between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and south facades, and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first and second stories; non-historic simulated stone veneer; non-historic brick and concrete stoop with metal railings; full-width porch with non-historic simulated stone veneer, non-historic metal railings and shed roof; angled bay with two windows and a door with non-historic metal security grilles and two single windows with non-historic metal security grilles at first story; location of the door at the first story has been relocated from the center of the façade to the bay; angled bay with three windows at second story; historic diamond-shaped stained-glass window at second story; angled oriel at second story of the southeast corner with two windows and a conical roof; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture installed at porch ceiling; two light fixtures installed by door, one has exposed conduit; number plaque and light fixture at porch roof cornice; alarm box below eave. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic simulated stone veneer; three basement windows with metal security grilles; rectangular oriel at second and third stories with paired window and non-historic metal security grille at second story and paired window at third story terminating in a closed gable; three small windows at first story; two windows at second story; one visible window at corner oriel; non-historic synthetic windows; two window openings at first story appeared to be closed; one window opening at second story appears to be altered and made smaller; through-the-wall or window air conditioner at rear of corner oriel; two drainpipes; one-story simulated-stone-veneer-clad rear yard extension with flat roof. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic simulated stone veneer; two basement windows with metal security grilles; angled oriel at first story with two visible windows and shed roof, south-facing window has non-historic metal security grille; three windows at second story; non-historic synthetic windows; non-historic fire escape at second and third stories; antennae installed on fire escape; two drainpipes. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with one visible window; one visible window at first story; two visible windows at second story; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story. *Roof:* Irregular roofline; hipped roof with overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; hipped dormer with overhanging eaves and one window at the main and east slopes; hipped dormer with overhanging eave and one window at the west slope piercing the roof eaves; closed gable terminating rectangular oriel at east slope; conical roof with finial and two non-historic skylights at southeast corner oriel. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect William Wheeler Smith and built c. 1905 by R. P. Steele at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York

City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$ 5,000. The full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style and the corner angled oriel is characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The house has been re-clad with a stimulated stone veneer, most of the windows, the stoop and porch railing have been replaced and the entrance door has been moved.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (October 28, 1905), 471; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

57 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6690/56

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2802-1905)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with synthetic shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades and a one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; six bays at second story; one bay at third story; non-historic synthetic shingles; concrete stoop with painted concrete cheek walls; full-width brick porch with non-historic round columns, wood picket railing and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; angled bay with three windows, historic wood-and-glass double door flanked by pilasters and single window at first story; two angled bays with three windows each and shed roofs at second story; paired window at third story in gable end; non-historic synthetic windows; light fixture installed in porch ceiling; intercom installed by door in pilaster; drainpipe. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic synthetic shingles that flare slightly between first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows; one basement window; small triple stained-glass window at first story; single window at second story; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows (one facing east appears to have stained glass) at first story and one visible window at second story; drainpipe; light fixture at first story; one-story rear yard extension with synthetic shingles, one window and shed roof; a light fixture at the northeast corner of the extension. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood shingles at second story and dormer; non-historic synthetic shingles that flare slightly between first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows; secondary entrance door at first story; two windows at second story; two drainpipes; light fixture above door; metal box at first story; one-story rear yard extension with synthetic shingles, through-the-wall air conditioner and a shed roof. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with three visible windows or doors and paired window; three windows at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story; light fixture at extension. *Roof:* Front-facing gable roof with bargeboard and angular brackets at the main slope; asphalt shingles; non-historic aluminum cladding at soffits and bargeboard; gable dormer at west slope with bargeboard and one window; gable dormer at east slope with

bargeboard and two windows; non-historic synthetic shingles at gable and east façade dormer; wood shingles at west façade dormer; non-historic synthetic windows; brick chimney; finial at main slope apex. *Garage:* One-story, one-car aluminum-clad garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; basketball hoop and backboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house was re-clad and most of the windows and the porch columns were replaced after 1988.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 16, 1905), 326; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

65 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6690/53

Date: c. 1906 (NB 2659-1906)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, wood shingles and asphalt shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front and side walkways and sidewalk; concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story; six bays at second story; one bay at third story; brick at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; concrete stoop with metal railings; full-width porch with non-historic concrete base, piers and half-walls, and historic wood-shingled-covered segmental arched spandrels and shed roof; angled bay with three windows and wood-and-glass double doors at first story; two angled bays with three windows each at second story; grouped triple window at third story in gambrel end with continuous shed hood with brackets; historic multi-pane double-hung wood windows at third story; non-historic synthetic over-over-one windows at first and second stories with storm windows; light fixture installed by door; alarm box at first story; flagpole holder at porch pier. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and asphalt shingles at second story with band in between the stories and slightly flared shingles above at second story; two windows at first story; angled bay with two visible windows at first story and four windows at second story; through-the-wall or window air conditioner at rear of second story of bay; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; light fixture between first and second stories. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story and asphalt shingles at second story with band in between the stories and slightly flared shingles above at second story; small triple leaded-glass window, single window and secondary entrance door at first story;

rectangular oriel at second story with two visible windows and two supporting brackets; brick chimney with stack behind oriel at second story; two drainpipes; light fixture at base of rectangular oriel. *North (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other façades; two-story rear yard extension with an open deck and wood railing at the second story; two visible windows at second story; two windows at third story in gambrel end. *Roof*: Front-facing closed gambrel roof with flared, overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; closed gable dormers at east and west slopes with asphalt shingles and one window at the east slope and two windows at the west slope; brick chimney and two satellite dishes at west slope dormer; antennae. *Garage*: One-story, two-car garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; basketball hoop and backboard at roof.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gambrel roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house is mostly intact except that the second stories at the east and west façades have been re-clad and the stoop, porch base and railing and some of the windows have been replaced. John C. Negus lived in this house from at least the mid-1940s until his death in 1961. He was a senior partner in the firm of T. S. & J. D. Negus, a leader in the business of making nautical navigation devices.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 11, 1906), 261; "John Negus, Made Navy Instruments; Senior Partner in Company Founded by Father in 1848 Succumbs Here at 85," *New York Times* (July 14, 1944), 13; "John C. Negus Dies; Sold Ship Devices," *New York Times* (December 15, 1961), 37; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1939 and c. 1988.

69-79 Wellington Court (a/k/a 800 East 17th Street and 788-800 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6690/45

See: 800 East 17th Street

WELLINGTON COURT, 44 to 80 (South Side between Transit System Tracks and East 17th Street)

44 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6691/27

Date: c. 1906 (NB 719-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with asphalt shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades and two-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Four bays at first story; six bays at second story; one bay at third story; non-historic asphalt shingles; concrete and brick stoop with metal railings; full-width brick porch with round Tuscan columns (round fluted columns at corners are not historic), wood picket railing and shed roof; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; angled bay with three windows and historic wood-and-glass double doors flanked by pilasters and denticulated cornice at first story; two angled bays with three windows each at second story; grouped quadruple window at third story in gambrel end with continuous shed hood with brackets; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; non-historic aluminum siding at porch base; three basement windows; two windows at first story; one window at second story; angled oriel with one visible window at the first and second stories; non-historic synthetic windows; drainpipe. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic asphalt shingles; non-historic aluminum siding at porch base; three basement windows; three single windows (upper sash of northern window has leaded glass) and secondary entrance door at first story; single window and rectangular oriel at second story with two visible windows and two supporting brackets; exterior brick chimney with stack behind oriel at second story; two drainpipes; light fixture at base of oriel. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension with door and three windows at first story single and triple windows at second story; one window at second story; two windows at third story in closed gambrel end; drainpipe; satellite dish at second story of extension. *Roof:* Front-facing closed gambrel roof with flared, overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; gable dormers at east and west slopes with asphalt shingles and one window at the west slope and two windows at the east slope; parged brick chimney at west slope dormer. *Garage:* One-story, two-car garage; closed gable roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,000. The full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging gambrel roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been re-clad and the stoop, most of the windows and two of the porch columns have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; Display Ad, *New York Times* (November 22, 1915), 20; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

50 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6691/30

Date: c. 1906-07

Architect: not determined

Original owner/developer: not determined

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades and one-story rear yard extension. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; four bays at second story; one bay at third story; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic brick stoop with metal railings; full-width brick porch with historic round Tuscan columns, wood picket railings and shed roof with a front-facing triangular pedimented gable with block modillions at the center; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; single window, historic wood-and-glass double doors and angled bay with three windows at first story; rectangular bay with one window and angled bay with three windows at second story; rectangular bay with triple window at third story in the gable end with four small block modillions beneath; overhanging gable with scroll brackets and small block modillions above third story bay; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; through-the-wall air conditioners at second and third stories; light fixture and intercom by door; alarm box at second story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two basement windows; paired window at first story; one window at second story; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows (one facing east appears to have stained glass) at first story, two windows at second story and shed roof; garden hose; drainpipe. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; three basement windows; secondary entrance door and two windows at first story; two windows at second story; two through-the-wall air conditioners at first story; light fixture above door; two drainpipes; one-story rear yard addition with aluminum siding and flat roof; rear wood deck. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; one-story rear yard extension with white siding and visible paired window or door; rear deck; three windows (center one has stained glass) at second story; two windows at third story in gable end; through-the-wall air conditioner at third story. *Roof:* Front facing gable roof with bargeboard and overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; gable dormers at east and west slopes with non-historic aluminum siding, non-historic synthetic windows, cornice returns and one window each; center brick chimney .

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was built c. 1906-07 at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. Its architect and original developer/owner have not been determined. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house has been re-clad and the stoop and most of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Wood to City in 18 Months* (N.Y.: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 45; *Atlas of Brooklyn* (N.Y.: E. Belcher Hyde, 1907; corrected to January 1910), vol. 7, plate 3; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

54 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6691/32

Date: c. 1911 (NB 2157-1911)

Architect: Benjamin Driesler

Developer: John R. Corbin

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Arts and Crafts

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with stucco and wood shingles; painted rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main and east facades. *Main Façade:* Two bays at first and second stories; stucco at first story and wood shingles at second story; brick and concrete stoop with metal railings; full-width painted rough-faced concrete block porch with round Tuscan columns, wood picket railings and roof with exposed rafters that is formed by an extension of the side-facing gable; wood lattice panels in porch foundation openings; rectangular bay with three windows and rectangular bay with wood-and-glass door with storm door at first story; two paired windows at second story in shed dormer with exposed rafters; historic six-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; three drainpipes; alarm box at dormer; two light fixtures and mailbox by door; light fixture installed in porch ceiling. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; brick chimney flanked by single windows at the first story; rectangular bay at basement and first story with two basement windows and triple window at first story with shed roof and exposed rafters; three windows at second story; one window at third story in gable end; two through-the-wall air conditioners at second story; one through-the-wall air conditioner at third story. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; stucco at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; historic multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows with possible exception of rear first story window; two basement windows; secondary entrance door and two windows at first story; one window between the first and second stories; two windows at second story; one window at third story in gable end; through-the-wall air conditioner at first and second stories; light fixture by door; wood deck at rear façade. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible):* Similar to other facades; two-story rear yard extension; one visible window at first story; two six-over-one double hung windows at second story; drainpipe. *Roof:* Side-facing gable roof with exposed rafters at main slope and square brackets at the east and west slopes; roof at east and west slopes extends to first story to form porch roof at main façade and terminated above second story at rear façade; asphalt shingles; shed dormer at second story of main slope; brick chimney at east slope; brick chimney at center of south slope; antennae. *Garage:* One-story, two-car painted concrete block

garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door; light fixtures above door and at west facade; two drainpipes.

History

This wood frame, Arts and Crafts style house was designed by architect Benjamin Driesler and built c. 1911 by the John R. Corbin Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The building's multi-pane windows, porch, and overhanging gable roof with exposed rafters and shed dormer are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style. This house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (April 22, 1911), 388; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

58 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6691/34

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2938-1905)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboard and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway and sidewalk; wood fence at east side yard; wood deck at rear facade; concrete driveway with grassy strip in center; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: none apparent.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and west facades. *Main Façade:* Five bays at first story; three bays at second story; one bay at third story; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; wood stoop; full-width brick porch with historic round Tuscan columns, wood picket railing and shed roof formed by angled extension of the side-facing gable; porch foundation openings with wood lattice panels; angled bay with three windows, historic wood-and-beveled-glass double doors and single stained-glass window at first story; angled bay with three windows at second story and one window at third story in gable dormer; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; two light fixtures installed in porch ceiling; alarm box at second story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; two basement windows; angled oriel at first and second stories with one visible window at first story, two windows at second story and a diamond-shaped wood shingle design at second story; single windows at first and second stories; two windows at third story; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; through-the-wall air conditioner at second story; drainpipe. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; wood clapboard at first story and wood shingles at second and third stories; three basement windows; secondary entrance door; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows (one facing west appears to have stained glass) at first story, one visible window at second story, and a diamond-shaped wood shingle design at second story; single stained-glass window at second story; three windows at third story;

historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; light fixture at second story of bay; drainpipe; non-historic wood deck with steps at rear facade. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; two windows (western one appears to have stained glass) at second story. *Roof*: Side-facing, closed gable roof (between first and second stories at east and west facades) with overhanging eaves and block modillions; angled extension of the side-facing gable at main façade forms porch roof; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; overhanging, closed gable dormer with block modillions at main slope; closed gable dormer with one window at south (rear) slope; center brick chimney; satellite dish; antennae.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect A. White Pierce and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$5,000. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. This house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 30, 1905), 370; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

66 Wellington Court

Block/Lot: 6691/36

Date: c. 1906 (NB 718-1906)

Architect: Slee and Bryson

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding and wood shingles; painted brick foundation.

Notable site features: Concrete front walkway, driveway and sidewalk; brick curb at sidewalk; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature tree.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot.

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at main, east and west facades. *Main Façade*: Four bays at first story; six bays at second story; non-historic aluminum siding at first story; historic wood shingles at second story; brick stoop with wood railings; full-width concrete porch with historic square wood columns, wood railings and shed roof; probably historic wood-and-glass double doors with pilasters and denticulated cornice and angled bay with three windows at first story; two angled bays at second story with three windows each; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; two light fixtures by entrance door, three at porch ceiling and one at porch cornice; satellite dish on porch roof. *East Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding at first story; historic wood shingles at second story; two visible basement windows; three windows at first story; angled oriel at first and second stories with two visible windows at first and second stories; one window at second story; slightly flared shingles at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; through-the-wall air conditioner at first story of oriel; two through-the-wall air conditioners at second story; two

drainpipes. *West Façade*: Irregular fenestration; non-historic aluminum siding at first story; historic wood shingles at second story; three basement windows with metal grilles; secondary entrance door with metal grille door and window at first story; rectangular oriel with two windows supported by modillions; exterior painted brick chimney with stack behind oriel at second story; slightly flared shingles at second story; non-historic synthetic windows with aluminum-clad surrounds; through-the-wall air conditioners at first and second stories; light fixture at base of oriel with exposed conduit; light fixture above door; two drainpipes; wood deck at rear façade. *South (rear) Façade (partially visible)*: Similar to other facades; two windows at second story. *Roof*: Hipped roof with slightly flared overhanging eaves; asphalt shingles; aluminum-clad soffits; wood-shingle-covered overhanging, closed gable dormers with two windows at main, east, west and south (rear) slopes; brick chimney at west slope; antennae; satellite dish. *Garage*: One-story, two-car aluminum-clad garage; hipped roof with asphalt shingles; modern garage door.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Slee and Bryson and built c. 1906 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The estimated cost of construction of this house was \$6,500. The building's full-width porch, projecting bays and overhanging hipped roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. This house has been partially re-clad and the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (March 31, 1906), 353; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

74 Wellington Court (a/k/a 74-80 Wellington Court and 808-820 East 17th Street)

Block/Lot: 6691/38

Date: c. 1905 (NB 2942-1095)

Architect: A. White Pierce

Developer: T. B. Ackerson Construction Company

Type: Freestanding house

Style: Colonial Revival with alterations

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Materials: Wood frame covered with brick and wood shingles; brick foundation.

Notable site features: Brick front walkway that continues between the sidewalk and the curb; concrete driveway and sidewalk, iron fence around perimeter of property; grassy strip between the curb and the sidewalk; mature trees.

Related structure on the site: Garage at the back of the lot built; garage doors enlarged c. 1917 (ALT 3654-1917; architect: Slee and Bryson; owner: William E. Williams)

Description

General: Rectangular plan with projecting bays at the main, east and south facades, and a two and one-half story extension at the west façade. *Main Façade*: Six bays at the first and second stories and one-bay at the third story; brick at the first story and wood shingles at the second and third stories; brick stoop; one-story brick-and-wood-shingle enclosed entrance portico with gable roof with exposed rafters and double wood-and-screen doors flanked by inoperable wood and screen doors; quadruple multi-pane wood casement window with shed hood and single eight-over-one

double-hung wood window to the east of the entrance; triple six-over-one wood window and two single windows (one inoperable multi-pane wood window and one one-over-one synthetic window) to the west of the entrance; angled bay at second and third stories behind the entrance with two six-over-one double-hung wood windows at the second story, a grouped triple six-over-one double-hung wood window at the third story and a flat roof with a cornice; single six-over-one double-hung wood window to the east of the bay at the second story; three single windows (four-over-one double-hung wood; eight-over-one double-hung wood and one-over-one double-hung aluminum) to the west of the bay; two and one-half story extension at the western end of the façade; historic multi-pane-over-one wood windows (except two western-most windows at the first and second stories) with storm windows; three drainpipes; through-the-wall air conditioner at the first story; light fixture by door; metal box and light fixture with exposed conduit at the second story. *East Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; three filled-in basement windows; paired wood-and-screen doors at entrance portico; three bays of triple multi-pane wood casement windows at first story; angled bay at recessed second story with two historic six-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows and one historic multi-pane wood door; grouped triple historic four-over-four double-hung wood windows with storm windows at third story in the gable end. *West Façade:* Irregular fenestration; northern half of first story has a brick one story extension with a single window and shed roof; southern half of first story has a stucco-clad extension with a secondary entrance door with concrete steps, a single window and a gable roof with aluminum siding in the pediment; northern half of recessed second story is clad with wood clapboard and has an historic six-over-one double-hung wood window and storm window; southern half of second story, which is recessed more than the second story of the northern half, is clad with wood clapboard and has a brick chimney; paired historic six-over-one double-hung wood windows at the third story in the gable end. *South (rear) Façade:* Irregular fenestration; brick at first story; wood shingles at second and third stories; angled bay at basement, first and second stories with brick notched corners at the basement and first story, three windows at each story and shed roof; triple multi-pane wood casement windows at eastern-most bay; five windows at first story; two windows at second story; two windows at third story in the gable end; multi-pane-over-one double-hung wood windows with storm windows; fire stairs at second story. *Roof:* Irregular roofline; side-facing gable with extended eave at the western end, overhanging eaves, and shed dormer with one window at the western end of the main slope; intersecting front-facing gable at main slope extending to the first story at the eastern end with exposed rafters and a shed dormer with one window facing west; intersecting front-facing gable at the south slope extending to the first story at the eastern end with exposed rafters; shed dormer with one window at south slope; two gables at south slope with paired windows, eastern-most gable has a shed dormer facing west; brick chimneys at center and southwest corner; antennae. *Garage:* One and a half, two-car garage; wood shingles; modern garage door; side-facing clipped gable roof with asphalt shingles; overhanging, closed gable dormer with two windows; basketball hoop and backboard at roof; drainpipe; east façade has two doors and a window at the first story and two windows at second story clipped gable end; south façade has an overhanging, closed dormer with one window.

History

This wood frame, Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect A White Pierce and built c. 1905 by the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company at a time when Fiske Terrace was being rapidly developed as a comfortable and convenient suburban community of freestanding residences built for New York City's expanding middle class. The projecting bays and gable roof with dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. This home, one of the model properties of the Fiske Terrace development, was owned and occupied by Henry W. Ackerson, Vice-President of the T.B. Ackerson Company. The estimated cost of construction was \$5,000. Ackerson sold it in 1910 to George H. Batson, a Wall Street broker. At that time the property

was described in *The New York Times* as being valued at \$30,000 and having twenty white oak trees and a stable in the rear. An extension and attic story were constructed and brick veneer installed c. 1916 (ALT 8300-1916; architect: Slee and Bryson; owner: William E. Williams). The rear garage was built prior to 1917 when the garage doors were enlarged by the same architect and owner. Some of the windows have been replaced.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Builders Guide, Brooklyn-Long Island Edition (September 30, 1905); "Building at Brightwaters," *New York Times* (March 6, 1910), X10; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, alterations (ALT) file; New York City Department of Taxes, photographic record c. 1988.

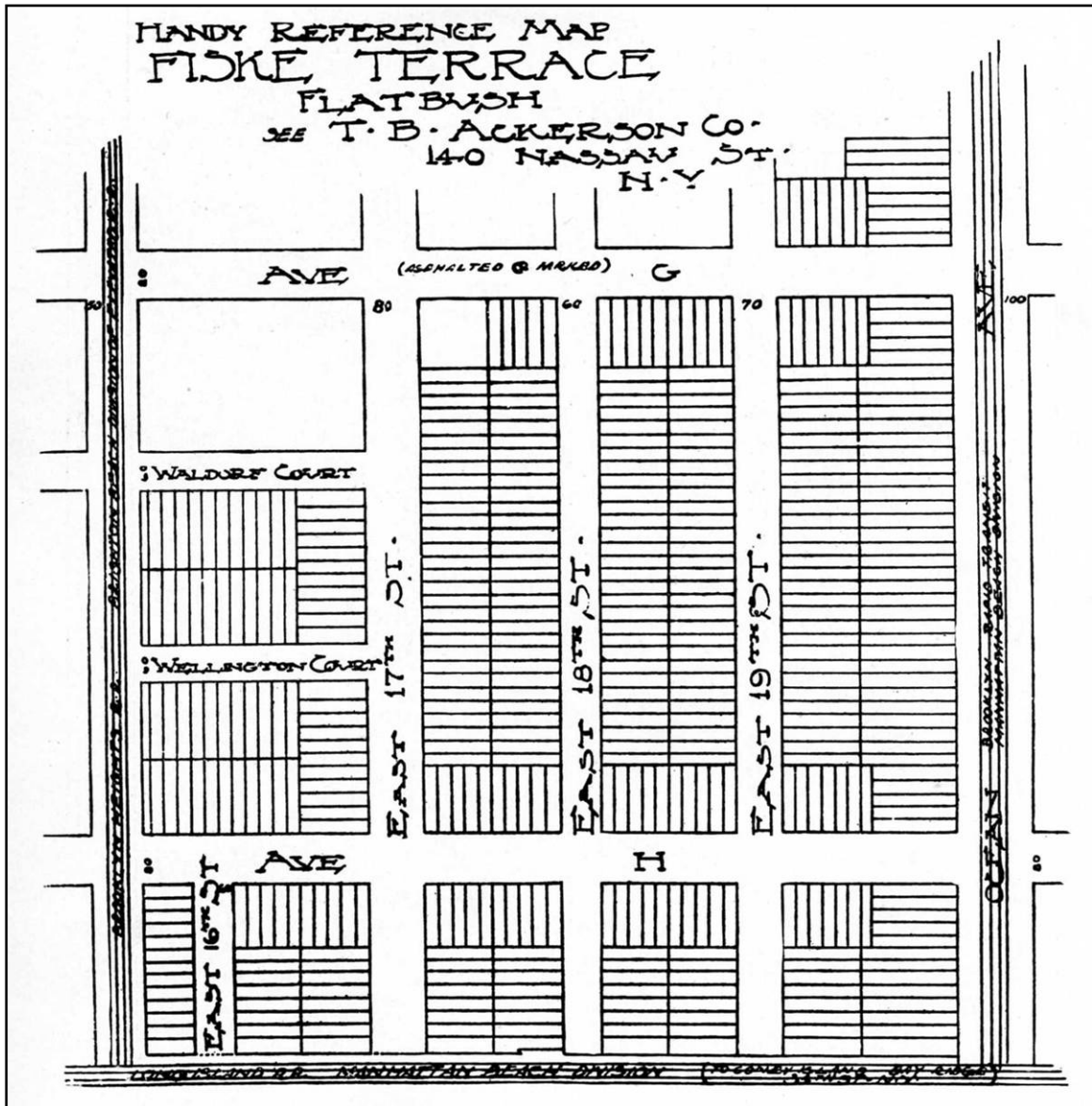


Figure 1

Map of Fiske Terrace

From T.B. Ackerson Company, *Fiske Terrace: Transformed from Woods Into City in Eighteen Months* (New York: T.B. Ackerson Company, 1907), 44.



Figure 2
808 East 18th Street
Edward B. Chestresmith, c.1898
Photo: Carl Forster

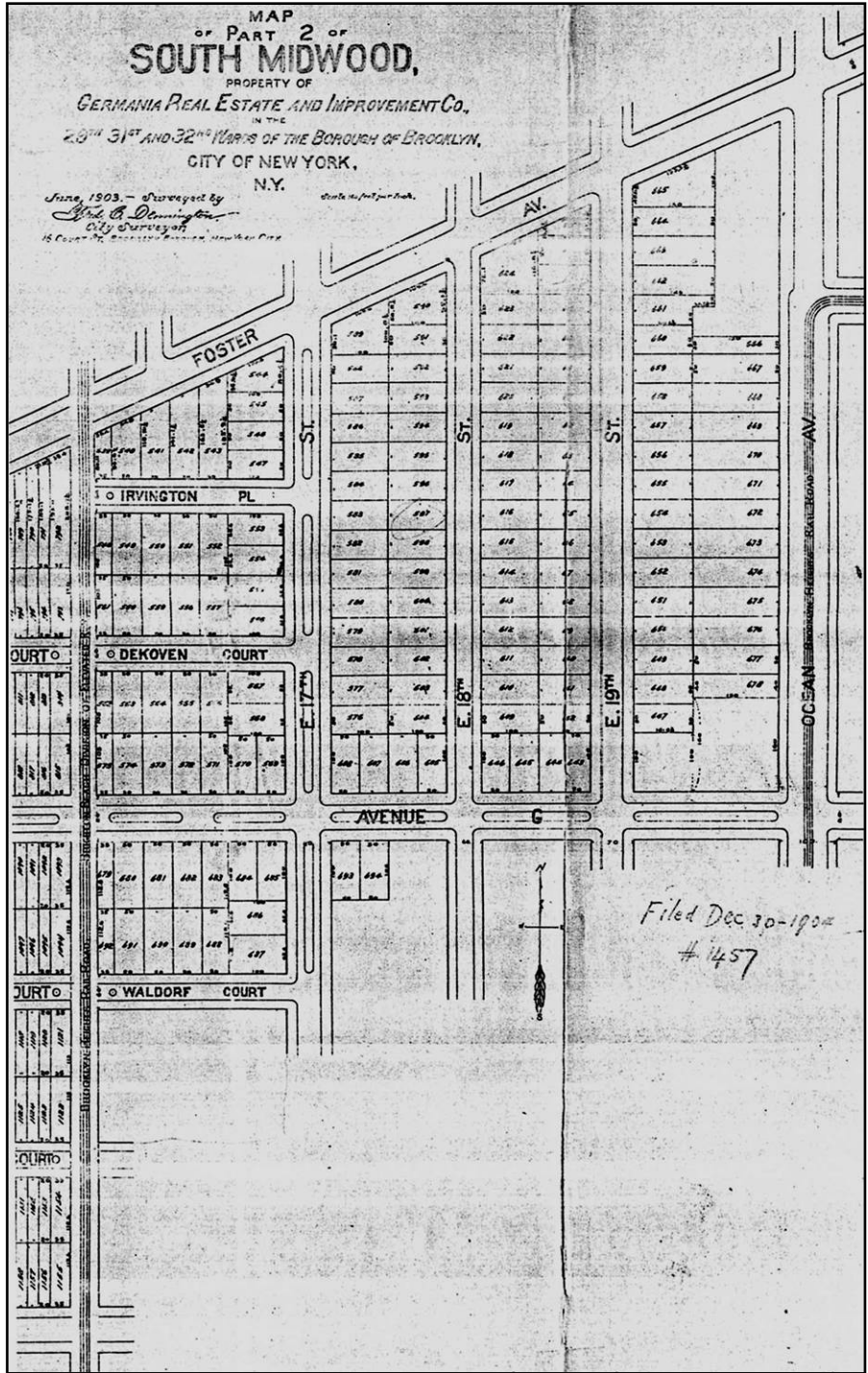


Figure 3
 Portion of Map of Part 2 of South Midwood,
 Property of Germania Real Estate & Improvement Company
 (June 1903)
 Showing the Future Midwood Park Section



Figure 4
665 East 17th Street
Benjamin Driesler, c.1903
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 5
799 East 18th Street
Robert T. Schaefer, c.1905
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 6
776 East 18th Street
Benjamin Driesler, 1906-07
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 7
825 East 17th Street
Jacob H. Daverman & Son, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 8
636 East 19th Street
John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-09
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 9
804 East 19th Street
Ernest Greene, c.1905
Photo: Carl Forster

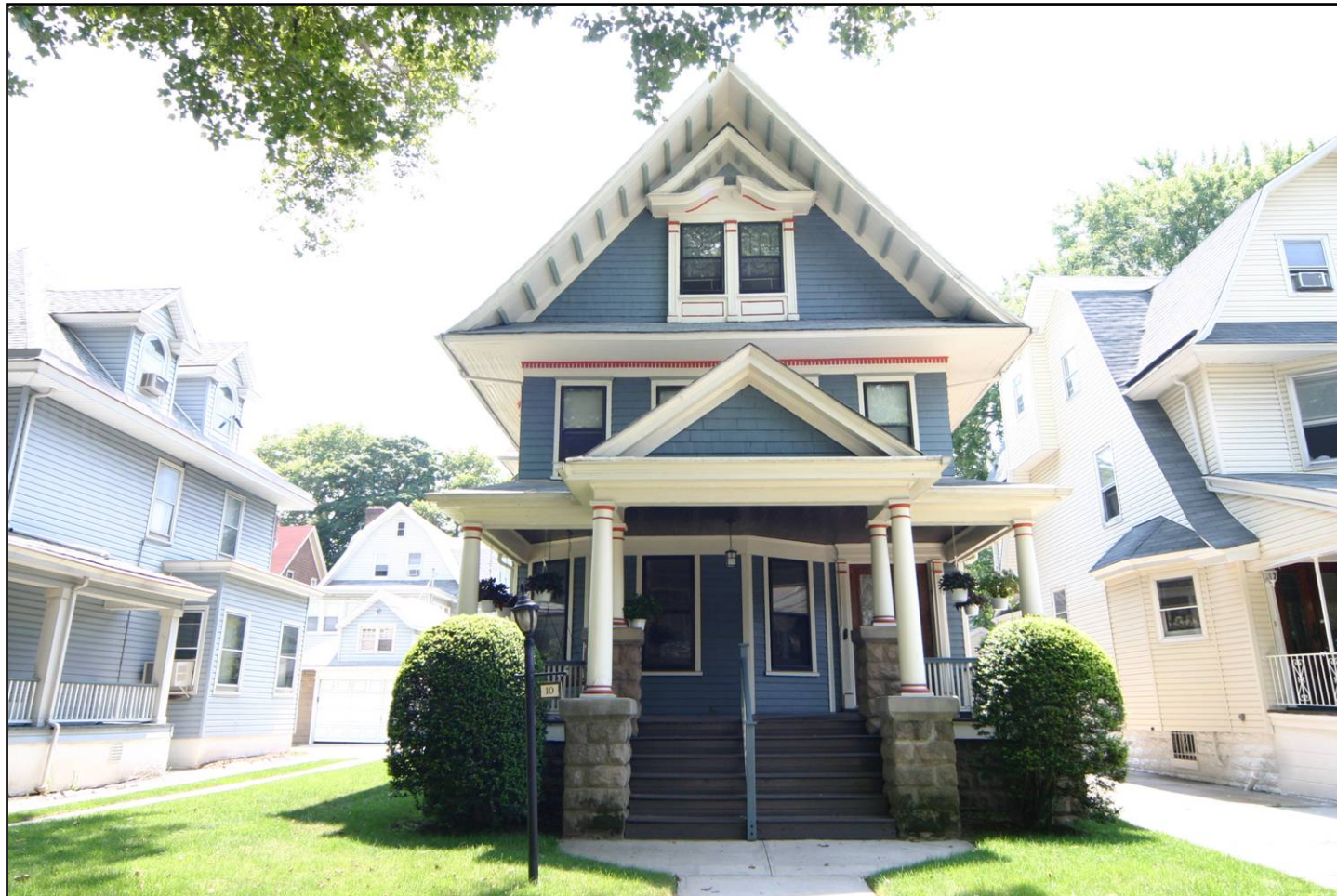


Figure 10
10 Irvington Place
Benjamin Driesler, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster

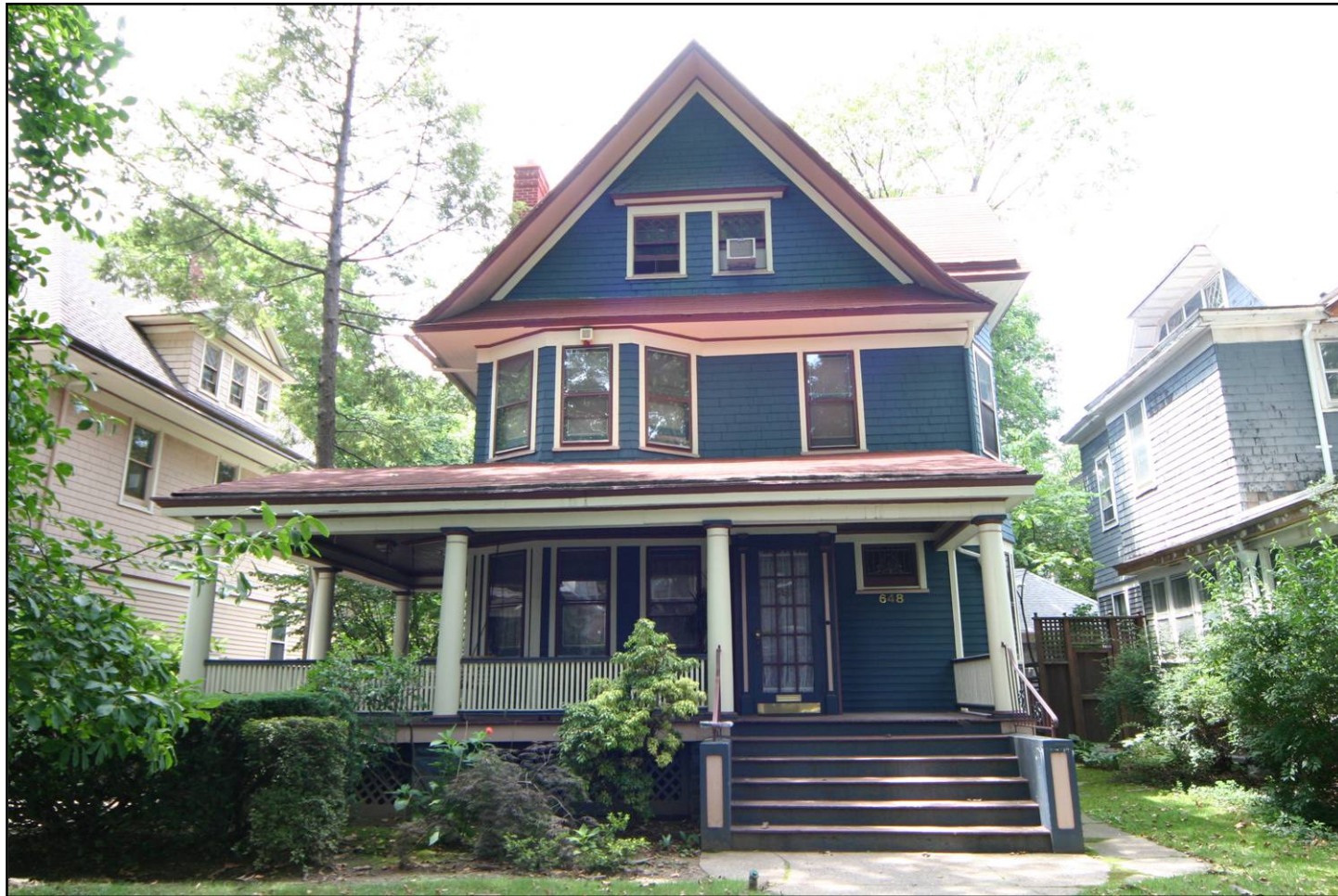


Figure 11
648 East 19th Street
John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-09
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 12
677 East 19th Street
John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-09
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 13
54 Wellington Court
Benjamin Driesler, c.1911
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 14
646 East 18th Street
Benjamin Hudson, c.1911
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 15
633 East 19th Street
Arthur H. Strong, c.1911
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 16
796 East 19th Street
Charles B. White, c.1915
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 17
1661 Glenwood Road
Louis Winkler, c.1909
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 18
807 East 18th Street
William Dewsnap, 1909-10
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 19
52 Waldorf Court
Architect Undetermined, c.1906-10
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 20
57 DeKoven Court
Benjamin Driesler, c.1903
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 21
759 East 17th Street
A. White Pierce, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 22
65 Wellington Court
Benjamin Driesler, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 23
706 East 18th Street
Benjamin Driesler, c.1907
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 24
51 Waldorf Court
Probably John R. Corbin Company or Benjamin Driesler, c.1907
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 25
678 East 19th Street
Benjamin Driesler, 1908-09
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 26
673 East 18th Street
Attributed to Benjamin Driesler, c.1906-10
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 27
695 East 19th Street
John R. Corbin Company, c.1908-10
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 28
65 Waldorf Court
Benjamin Driesler, c.1906-07
Photo: Carl Forster



CORBIN HOUSE MODEL "G"

CORBIN MODELS

are varied enough to suit the requirements of large or small families. They offer a choice of thirty distinctive models.

THE LIBRARY

The finish and decorations of the library in Corbin Houses are always quiet and harmonious, giving the home atmosphere which many houses lack.



Figure 29
Rendering of Corbin House Model "G"
From John R. Corbin Company Promotional Booklet (c.1908)
LPC Files



Figure 30
679 East 18th Street
Benjamin Driesler, c.1907
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 31
641 East 19th Street
John R. Corbin Company, c.1909
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 32
677 East 17th Street
Benjamin Driesler, c.1903
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 33
795 East 19th Street
George E. Showers, c.1905
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 34
768 East 18th Street
Arlington D. Isham, 1905
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 35
765 East 17th Street
A. White Pierce, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 36
756 East 18th Street
A. White Pierce, 1907-08
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 37
645 East 17th Street
Arthur H. Strong, c.1912
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 38
795 East 18th Street
Benjamin Driesler, 1906-07
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 39
760 East 19th Street
Benjamin Driesler, c.1905
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 40
809 East 17th Street
Slee & Bryson, c.1910
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 41
1902-04 Foster Avenue
Slee & Bryson, c.1913
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 42
1643 Glenwood Road
Slee & Bryson, c.1912
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 43
787 East 19th Street
Slee & Bryson, c.1906
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 44
625 East 19th Street
Slee & Bryson, c.1913
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 45
31 Irvington Place
Alexander Mackintosh, c.1915
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 46
800 East 17th Street, Entrance Detail
James J. Millman, 1936
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 47
Post at Foster Avenue and East 19th Street Entrance to Midwood Park
Photo: Michael Caratzas



Figure 48
621 East 19th Street, Garage
c. 1913
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 49
787 East 19th Street, Garage
c.1910
Photo: Carl Forster



Figure 50
795 East 19th Street, Garage
1909
Photo: Carl Forster