

DESIGNATION REPORT

Willoughby-Hart Historic District



ESSAY RESEARCHED AND WRITTEN BY

Lisa Buckley

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Marianne S. Percival

BUILDING PROFILES

Lisa Buckley & Sarah Eccles

ARCHITECTS' APPENDIX COMPILED BY

Lisa Buckley

EDITED BY

Kate Lemos McHale and Margaret Herman

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

Sarah Eccles

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DESIGNATION REPORT

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

LOCATION

Borough of Brooklyn

LANDMARK TYPE

Historic District

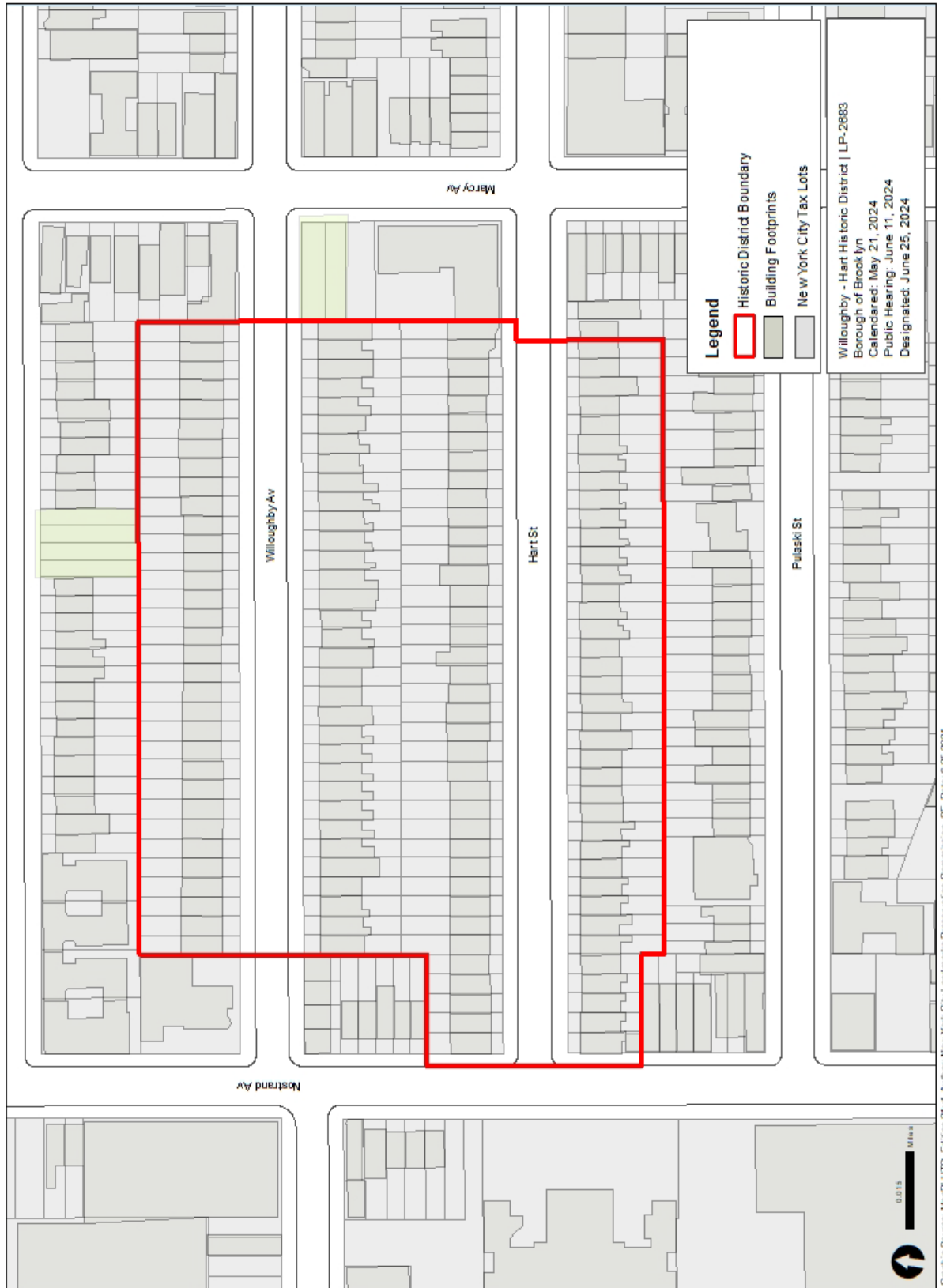
SIGNIFICANCE

An architecturally distinctive group of primarily neo-Grec-style row houses lining Willoughby Avenue and Hart Street between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood that exemplifies a cohesive late-19th century Brooklyn neighborhood and represents the area's early urban development.

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Calendared: May 21, 2024

Public Hearing: June 11, 2024

On June 11, 2024, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Willoughby-Hart Historic District as a New York City Historic District (Item No. 1). The hearing was duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. At the public hearing, 44 people testified in support of the proposed designation including New York State Assembly Member Stephanie Zinerman; representatives of Brooklyn Community Board 3, the Historic Districts Council, Save Harlem Now, and the Victorian Society of New York; property owners, residents, and neighbors of the proposed district. Ten people, including property owners, residents, and an attorney representing 33 property owners, opposed the designation. In addition, the Commission received 117 letters or emails of support for the proposed designation including from State Senator Jabari Brisport, New York City Councilmember Chi Osse, property owners, residents, and neighbors. The Commission also received 119 letters, from property owners and neighbors, in opposition.

Boundary Description

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

The proposed Willoughby-Hart Historic District consists of the properties bounded by a line beginning at the northwest corner of the property line of 445 Willoughby Avenue, and extending easterly along the northern property lines of 445 through 507 Willoughby Avenue, southerly along the eastern property line of 507 Willoughby Avenue, across Willoughby Avenue and along the eastern property lines of 510 Willoughby Avenue and 75 Hart Street to the northern curbline of Hart Street, westerly along said curbline to a point on a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 72 Hart Street, southerly along said line and the eastern property line of 72 Hart Street, westerly along the southern property lines of 72 through 12 Hart Street, northerly along a portion of the western property line of 12 Hart Street, westerly along the southern property lines of 10 through 2 Hart Street, to the eastern curbline of Nostrand Avenue, northerly along said curbline, across Hart Street and along the eastern curbline of Nostrand Avenue to a point on a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 1 Hart Street, easterly along said line and the northern property lines of 1 through 9 Hart Street, northerly along the western property lines of 11 Hart Street and 446 Willoughby Avenue, across Willoughby Avenue and along the western property line of 445 Willoughby Avenue to the point of beginning.

This historic district is not characterized by the presence of historic sidewalk material.

Summary

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

The Willoughby-Hart Historic District is comprised of two blocks of late-19th century row houses lining Willoughby Avenue and Hart Street between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn. The rows are primarily neo-Grec-style houses faced in brownstone, along with examples of Second Empire houses, exemplified by their mansard roofs. Additionally, examples of Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival houses on Hart Street retain their typical rusticated stone facades. Constructed during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, the distinctive streetscapes are among the area's earliest developed row house blocks, with consistent historic rows that are an architectural highlight of the broader neighborhood.

Historically part of a community known as Cripplebush, one of the earliest settlements in the town of Brooklyn, the Willoughby-Hart Historic District developed in the mid-17th century along the historic Cripplebush Road that connected the settlement of Bedford Corners to Newtown in Queens. Additional roads were built by the early 19th century, and the increased accessibility led to growth. By 1855, the neighborhood, along with the surrounding areas collectively known as the Eastern District, was annexed into the City of Brooklyn and large-scale development commenced. These rows of houses were all built in a twenty-year period of the late 19th century, beginning in 1871, during a time of rapid transition from farmland to dense

residential development as part of the expansion of the Bedford neighborhood.

The earliest residents within the Willoughby-Hart Historic District were predominantly middle-class German immigrants, and by the early 20th century, the neighborhood became home to a large Russian Jewish merchant community. By the 1950s and 60s many Black families moved to the area and Bedford-Stuyvesant eventually grew to become the largest Black community in New York City. The historic district was home to many prominent Black residents, including jazz drummer Max Roach, who lived at 448 Willoughby Avenue in the 1950s. These blocks were also home to a female doctor practicing in Brooklyn since 1902, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and everyday working people. The well-cared-for buildings form impressive rows with a distinct rhythm of intact stoops with decorative ironwork, ornamental door and window enframements, and projecting cornice lines, giving the historic district a strong sense of place and notable architectural quality that stands out within the broader neighborhood.

Historical and Architectural Development of the Willoughby-Hart Historic District

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

Early History of Bedford-Stuyvesant

Situated in the area roughly bounded by Fulton Street, Broadway, Bedford Avenue, and Flushing Avenue, the neighborhood of Bedford-Stuyvesant was, prior to the arrival of Europeans, inhabited by the Canarsee, Indigenous Peoples who spoke Munsee.¹ The area between Wallabout Bay and Newtown Creek, including a site the Canarsee called Rinnegaconck,² by the 1630s had been sold to the Dutch who referred to the area as Cripplebush (“het kreupelbosch”) for the scrub oaks found there.³ In 1637 Joris Jansen De Rapalie (1604-1663), a French-speaking Walloon tavern-keeper, then residing in Manhattan, “purchased” a large parcel of 167 morgens (or 335 acres) from the Canarsee.⁴ While Europeans viewed contracts such as this as a purchase agreement, scholars have noted that at this time Indigenous Peoples did not perceive them the same way, understanding them more as temporary tenancies.⁵

The de Rapalie parcel, which was confirmed by a patent issued in 1643, extended from Wallabout Bay to what is roughly the intersection of today’s Nostrand and DeKalb avenues.⁶ In 1654 a separate patent was granted to settlers on the Wallabout Bay and an early Dutch hamlet known as Cripplebush was established at about today’s Nostrand and Flushing avenues. By 1830 the little settlement was incorporated into the Wallabout Village, which according to historian Eugene Armbruster was bounded by Flushing Avenue, Fulton Street, Clinton Avenue and

Broadway.⁷ Twenty-five years later, in 1855, with the annexation of the Town of Bushwick and City of Williamsburg by the City of Brooklyn, this area of Bedford-Stuyvesant became part of what was known as the Eastern District.⁸

In the 19th century part of the original Rapelie plantation was purchased by Henry Boerum.⁹ A descendant of the Boerum family that had settled in Brooklyn in the 17th century,¹⁰ Henry Boerum (1793-1868)¹¹ was the seventh child of Jacob Boerum, a farmer, and Adrianna Remsen, the daughter of William Remsen.¹² A farmer like his father, Henry managed the family’s Bushwick farm, which grew produce that was shipped from Wallabout Bay to markets in Manhattan. In 1827 he married Susan Rapelje, a daughter of Folkert Rapelje, one of the descendants of Joris Jansen de Rapelie, who occupied the ancestral land at Cripplebush. On May 1, 1828, Henry purchased 62 acres of the Cripplebush holding from his father-in-law’s executors¹³ and built a house around 1835 near the intersection of today’s Vernon and Nostrand avenues. Following Henry’s death in 1868, his son Folkert Rapelje Boerum retained the house and land, living there with his wife and child, and his sister Agnes.¹⁴

Transportation and Infrastructure Improvements

The establishment of roads and transportation networks in the 17th through 19th centuries had a significant impact on the development of population centers and urban development in Brooklyn. In the colonial era, a series of roads connected the farms and various settlements in this area of Brooklyn to each other and the ferries along the shore. One of the early roads in Bedford-Stuyvesant was the Cripplebush Road, connecting the early Dutch settlement at Bedford Corners to that at Newtown in Queens. Its southern extension passed through farms along the lines of what would later become

Nostrand and Bedford Avenues to Fulton Street.¹⁵ Additional streets began to be laid out in the Eastern District around 1832. Myrtle Street, later Myrtle Avenue, once a short road, by 1835 had been lengthened, graded, and paved as far as Cripplebush Road, providing a well-maintained route between Wallabout and Brooklyn. It was further extended to Broadway in 1852 and soon the Brooklyn City Railroad, previously the Myrtle Avenue stage line, was running horsecars along the route.¹⁶ Around the same time, DeKalb Avenue was opened through Boerum's property and the subdivision of the Boerum farm followed.¹⁷ Hart Street and Willoughby Avenue were laid out prior to 1869, and construction of row houses ensued in 1871.

The expansion of transportation options, including the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883, further connected Brooklyn to Manhattan and beyond, and spurred residential development. The majority of the houses on this block of Willoughby Avenue were constructed between 1882 and 1884, coinciding with the opening of the bridge. The construction along Hart Street followed, and all of the houses were constructed by 1891. The subsequent opening of the Williamsburg Bridge in 1907 provided an even closer connection to Manhattan. In 1936, the opening of the nearby Myrtle Avenue elevated train spurred tenement construction in Bedford-Stuyvesant.¹⁸

19th Century Row House Development¹⁹

The earliest row houses in Brooklyn were built near the East River in areas served by reliable ferry service, most notably in Brooklyn Heights. As Brooklyn's population increased in the 1820s, landowners began to build row houses, many in wood, but also more substantial ones in brick. This transition from individual stand-alone houses to row houses was common where an advantageous location resulted in high land values. Consequently, "...the row house developed as the most popular

type of dwelling, since, with their party walls, no space was "wasted" between buildings."²⁰

Between 1830 and 1850 the population of Brooklyn grew from about 21,000 to 139,000, resulting in extensive residential development spreading farther south and east with the establishment of new streets and transportation connections.²¹ Speculative row house construction continued to keep up with the increasing population during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. Entire blockfronts of residential row houses were built to house single-family households during the 1880s and 1890s. During this time, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Crown Heights, Park Slope, Bushwick, and other nearby neighborhoods incorporated a variety of popular revival styles of the day, including the Queen Anne, neo-Grec, Romanesque Revival, and Renaissance Revival.

The Boerum family were the earliest developers of housing in the vicinity of the historic district. The area around the Boerum house remained largely undeveloped into the 1880s.²² After the death of Henry Boerum in 1868, his children began to lay out parcels and construct houses, and to sell other tracts to developers. The earliest row house development in the district occurred along the newly opened Willoughby Avenue between 1872 and 1873 by Alexander W. Dickie on the south side of the street, and on the north side by Folkert Rapalje Boerum and his sister Agnes Boerum, who had inherited their father's estate.²³ There was no further development on the block for ten years. From 1882 to 1884, the remaining available parcels on Willoughby Avenue were quickly filled with row houses. Construction on this block of Willoughby was completed by 1884. Hart Street developed later, starting in 1884, when developer Thomas Greenland acquired a large plot of land situated along both sides of the block. Over the next several years, Greenland developed or built over forty houses on this block. By 1891

construction was completed on both Hart Street and Willoughby Avenue.

Most of the row houses in the historic district were developed on a speculative basis, following a popular and economical approach of developing rows of homes in similar styles, in this instance the neo-Grec style, that had been a common approach in New York City since before the Civil War. Under the speculative development model, a developer might purchase multiple adjacent lots or entire block fronts; subdivide those holdings and erect the highest number of row houses to fit on the resultant lots in order to maximize profits; use available architectural elements to minimize costs; and reinvest a portion of the profits into the construction of subsequent rows. Contributing to the consistency of architectural character of these row house blocks, some developers worked repeatedly with the same architect or firm or reused the same design elements to avoid the expenditure of commissioning a new design; some extended families included multiple real estate developers who commissioned the same builders or architects; and sometimes developers acted as builders or architects for their own rows. The result was often long, consistent rows built in the same architectural styles and using similar materials and details, creating recognizable rhythms of stone stoops and elaborate cornices.

Within the Willoughby-Hart Historic District, the neo-Grec style is nearly universal, and the rows of houses utilize many of the same architectural details. The few exceptions still draw many of their details from a similar architectural vocabulary, giving the historic district a cohesive historic character and strong sense of place.

Before the advent of architects' licensing in the early 20th century, the term "architect" was more ambiguous than it is today. Few of the men credited as architects in the historic district received formal training, either in an academic setting or in

the office of an established architect; most likely began their careers as apprentices to carpenters or masons. Although professionally trained architects were practicing in Brooklyn by the 1880s, they tended to work in exclusive areas. Many Brooklyn architects were working within Brooklyn's "builder tradition" established earlier in the 19th century, in which masons and carpenters, working with stonecutters and craftsmen, created fine residential blocks in neighborhoods like Boerum Hill, Cobble Hill, Clinton Hill, and Fort Greene.²⁴

Within the Willoughby-Hart Historic District, many of the Boerum family and developers such as Thomas Greenland worked with established architects such as Isaac D. Reynolds to design and develop buildings on these two blocks, but some such as Daniel B. Norris, Edward W. Phillips, and David Weild served as both developer and builder, eschewing the design services of an architect.²⁵

Architectural Character of the Willoughby-Hart Historic District

The Willoughby-Hart Historic District is characterized by distinctive brownstone-faced row houses, primarily in the neo-Grec-style, along with a few examples of more eclectically combined styles such Second Empire and neo-Grec, and Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne. Both Folkert Rapalje Boerum and Thomas Greenland employed the architect Isaac D. Reynolds, who worked primarily in the popular neo-Grec style. The almost 50 buildings designed by Reynolds in this style within the Willoughby-Hart Historic District create a cohesive uniformity on these blocks. With few exceptions, Reynolds was the architect of record for the entirety of the houses on the north side of Hart Street. Other architects working in the neo-Grec style within the district include Thomas McKee and J.W. Parkin.

The buildings on these blocks were predominantly two and a half stories tall, single-

family homes at the time of their construction, with a few exceptions that were built to a full three stories. The houses were, for the most part, originally topped with wood cornices, since they were constructed prior to the expansion of the fire limit to the 21st Ward in the late 19th century, when wood frame structures and decorative elements made of wood were still permissible. By the 1940s, a substantial number of the two-and-a-half-story houses had been vertically expanded to a full three-stories in height, with new cornices or a parapet to enhance the taller facade. Today the streetscapes are characterized by a mix of two-and-a-half and three-story row houses, with a pleasing visual rhythm of high stone stoops, projecting door hoods and window enframements, and cornice lines.

Neo-Grec Style²⁶

The most prevalent architectural style in the Willoughby-Hart Historic District, by far, is neo-Grec. Coinciding with the commencement of construction in this area, the neo-Grec style became popular after the Civil War, as the foliate Italianate ornamentation that dominated row house design from the 1840s-1860s began to fall out of favor. The neo-Grec's roots were in French architecture, which had revived interest in Classical Greek design in the 1840s. Richard Morris Hunt, the first American to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, is credited with introducing contemporary French architectural ideas, including the neo-Grec, to the United States. Hunt's highly decorative designs for the John Quincy Adams Ward Houses (1868-69, demolished), exemplified his application of the neo-Grec style to the New York City row house. Incised designs were placed in areas of load and tension, around openings, and in bands and paneling along the facade. While Hunt's work was on a grander scale than the speculative houses built throughout New York and Brooklyn, his designs were covered in contemporary architectural publications and were

widely influential.

Most row house architects' and builders' interpretations of Hunt's neo-Grec focused on its simplicity and modernity; primarily picking up, as noted by architectural historian Sarah Bradford Landau, on "the unmolded lintels and stylized ornament."²⁷ Hallmarks of the style, as seen in Brooklyn's row house districts of the time, included abstracted classical motifs and the novel use of incised ornament, including stylized rosettes and vines and channeling known as "neo-Grec fluting," enabled by the recent developments in the mechanization of stone cutting and tooling. Because of increasing labor costs after the Civil War, mechanical planers and routers were broadly adopted to create decorative details more economically.²⁸ These details also reflected a stylistic choice and "took on a regularity and precision thought to be expressive of an increasingly mechanized and industrial society."²⁹

By the 1870s the neo-Grec style was in widespread use for the row houses of New York City, offering delicate, decorative, and "modern" design with the speed and low cost that could be achieved through the use of relatively unskilled labor.³⁰ The increasing availability of applied ornament that could be ordered in larger quantities, manufactured more quickly, and built to standardized sizes, meant that speculative architects and builders were able to experiment with building elements in a variety of patterns and styles. Typical examples of the neo-Grec style are identified through the presence of a number of features commonly associated with the style, including most notably both fluting and incised detailing. Additionally, the use of angular, geometric, generally triangular brackets as volutes under door hoods, to support window enframements, and as modillions and end blocks in cornices were common design elements of both the residential and commercial neo-Grec style. Neo-Grec-style features

frequently found within the historic district include fluted main-entrance and window surrounds with abstracted classical brackets, incised ornament, and Greek-inspired bracketed cornices. Examples of these details can be found in almost every house along both sides of Hart Street as well as most of the houses on the south side of Willoughby Avenue.

Neo-Grec/Second Empire

The French Second Empire style was popular from about 1870 to 1885, and is characterized by slate mansard roofs, often with iron cresting, wide stoops with classically inspired iron handrails, fences and newels, and doorways with stone pilasters, consoles, and segmental arched pediments.³¹ In the Willoughby-Hart Historic District, some of the earliest houses combine this popular style with the rising neo-Grec style. Examples of this style can be seen at 475 to 483 Willoughby Avenue, built in 1873. Neo-Grec features include incised details and bracketed windowsills and hoods, while their mansard roofs with hexagonal slate shingles are a defining feature of the Second Empire style.

Romanesque Revival/Queen Anne³²

On Hart Street, a small group of houses are rendered in a combination of the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles, which were popular from around 1880 to the turn of the 20th century. These styles exhibit greater freedom in their form and massing than the neo-Grec; certain motifs, such as the juxtaposition of rough-faced stone with smooth stone and brick, along with heavy round arches, stone transom bars, dwarf columns, towers, and turrets, are seen on many of the houses built in these styles, where they are combined with other decorative elements in an endless variety of ways. Houses built in the Romanesque Revival style are generally more severe in their massing than the more asymmetrical and picturesque Queen Anne

style houses. The former often have a fortress-like appearance that is relieved by the ornate decorative treatment of their facades, while the latter tend to mix materials, textures, and colors in a freer manner. The Queen Anne style, which blends Elizabethan cottage architecture with Tudor, Gothic, and Renaissance influences, often makes use of classical design forms, while the Romanesque Revival, which draws upon Western European architecture of the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, frequently incorporates Medieval-inspired ornament.

The houses at 29 through 35 Hart Street have highly textured facades that are characteristic of both Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles, their full brownstone facades with rough-faced trim are more typical of the former, while the row's checkerboard patterning, intricate carved detail, and imposing L-shaped stoops with elaborately detailed iron railings, are more characteristic of the latter. Additional features include bracketed cornices, segmentally arched main-entrance surrounds with fluted brackets and rough-faced voussoirs, incised ornament, and iron stoop newel posts and railings.

History and Residents of the Historic District³³

Many of the early inhabitants of the historic district were German and Irish immigrants, followed by a large population of Jewish immigrants from Russia, a majority of whom were also local business owners. The homes were primarily owner-occupied until the 1920s, when most were split between multiple families who rented apartments or rooms within the row houses. Later, the Black community grew here, as it did in the larger Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, and today the historic district is home to a diverse community.

In the mid-19th century, thousands of Germans who had migrated to New York between 1840 and 1860 in response to political upheavals,

famine and religious persecution at home were attracted to the potential jobs to be found in the Eastern District, especially in Bushwick and Williamsburg. This influx of German immigrants resulted in increased residential construction in the Eastern District and the growth of commerce and manufacturing especially the area's most famous local industry, brewing. It also attracted men in other fields such as groceries and meats. One noteworthy resident of the historic district in the 1920s was Countess Alma von Blucher, who was married to the grandson of Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, famed for leading his army against Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The countess was well known in New York German circles for her charity and was president of the Good Will Circle.³⁴

In the 1920s and 1930s, there was an increase in the Yiddish-speaking Russian Jewish population as homeowners within the historic district. Many of them owned businesses in the neighborhood. By the middle of the 20th century, Bedford-Stuyvesant was developing into a major residential district for Black families. The historic district became home to many prominent Black residents, including jazz drummer Max Roach, who lived at 448 Willoughby Avenue in the 1950s.³⁵ These blocks were also home to a female doctor practicing in Brooklyn since 1902³⁶, a veteran of the Spanish American War³⁷, and everyday working people like a project manager for the Works Progress Administration.³⁸

During the Great Migration, hundreds of thousands of Black people moved north from southern states and the West Indies, changing the political, social, racial, and cultural landscape of New York City. Black migrants to New York City in the period of roughly 1890 to 1920 did not face the violent resistance of other northern cities; however racist resistance to their presence took other forms, such as media campaigns, and

restrictive racial covenants limiting where they could buy or rent homes.³⁹ Dating to before the 19th century, a policy of segregation, whether codified in discriminatory laws or applied through discriminatory practices, had a powerful and disturbing history in New York City and the nation. Residential segregation policies were common, where property owners, insurance companies and real estate developers enlisted regional governments to enact some form of lawful segregation to keep Black people from moving into white neighborhoods.⁴⁰ Discriminatory practices like racial covenants prohibited selling property to Black people and other “ostensibly undesirable groups” in white neighborhoods, and prohibitively inflated rents offered by white landlords for Black people had a lasting effect on New York City's neighborhoods.

At the turn of the 20th century, Brooklyn's Black population was fairly small, representing only about 2% of the borough's residents. Many Black people lived in what Harold X. Connolly describes as a “lineal community” extending from Fort Greene, along Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue, through the almost exclusively white Bedford and Stuyvesant neighborhoods.⁴¹ Between 1930 and 1940, Black people began moving to Bedford-Stuyvesant, increasing the Black population in the broader neighborhood from 11% to 33% of the residents.⁴²

The reasons for Black residents' migration to Bedford-Stuyvesant were varied; some because of discriminatory exclusion from housing in other neighborhoods, while others came to Brooklyn for job opportunities. Indeed, there were many and varied jobs available nearby in a wide assortment of factories, including breweries, and goods manufacturing such as pencils and sugar. Additionally, there were a large number of jobs available in the nearby Brooklyn Navy Yard during World War II. According to Mary Manoni, “Large

numbers of Black workers flocked into the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and because of its proximity to the Yard, the Bedford-Stuyvesant area (though not yet so named) found itself with more and more new families.”⁴³

These newcomers were typically renters. Shifts in real estate ownership impacted residents and the neighborhood at large. The 1930s had seen a shift away from owner residents, and many of the once single-family homes were divided into apartments or rooming houses. Some homes were owned by real estate speculators who neglected the properties yet charged tenants exorbitant rents for the deteriorating residences.⁴⁴ New York City Community College professor Ernest Quimby noted the “unfortunate consequences” of such speculation in his 1970s-era assessment of the area.⁴⁵ He went on to state, “In the late twenties, as business activity slumped, losses accrued. Property became a liability—especially if it had to be kept up. Consequently, dwellings were not maintained and were sometimes abandoned. Minimally cared for apartment houses became the norm and were opened to Black occupancy. Black tenants, moreover, were charged considerably more rent than whites.”⁴⁶

As part of the New Deal, the Roosevelt administration created the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) in 1933. In Brooklyn as in other boroughs, the HOLC was both a positive force in creating affordable housing, as well as a negative force of segregation through the policies that became known as “redlining.”⁴⁷ The HOLC issued maps that were color-coded on a scale from A to D that operated in the interest of mortgage lenders and real estate developers by determining which areas of neighborhoods were “desirable” places for investments. Bedford-Stuyvesant was classified as “hazardous” and marked in red on maps, indicating its unsuitability for mortgage lending. According to the HOLC, the area suffered from “obsolescence

and poor upkeep, infiltration of Negroes, and elevated structures [train tracks] on Lexington Avenue, Fulton Street, and Atlantic Avenue and Broadway.”⁴⁸ These policies and classifications not only led to discriminatory financial practices, but many of the neighborhoods termed “slum” areas were soon slated for urban renewal projects, with homeowners advised not to make extensive improvements to their properties. This discriminatory practice reduced the availability of lending and mortgages, resulting in low homeownership rates in predominantly Black neighborhoods, including Bedford-Stuyvesant.⁴⁹

In response to the deteriorated conditions and widespread poverty taking hold in the neighborhood, in 1966, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Mayor John Lindsey made a well-publicized visit to the neighborhood. Kennedy pledged to take action, stating, “the program for the development of Bedford-Stuyvesant will combine the best of community action with the best of the private enterprise system. Neither by itself is enough, but in their combination lies our hope for the future.” The resulting Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation was founded the following year and continues to work in the neighborhood. It was among the first community development corporations in the country and received funding from the federal government. Its programs included training in skilled trades and undertook the restoration of many houses in the neighborhood, including 485 Willoughby Avenue and the neighboring houses. It is a continued presence in the neighborhood today.

Unfortunately, the 1970s were characterized by housing scams and high turnover.⁵⁰ By this time, the proportion of Black people living in the neighborhood was approaching 85%.⁵¹ One such scam, blockbusting, was a tactic used to induce panic selling “by a conscious appeal to the racial fears of homeowners,” and was a common practice

in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Quimby also described a mortgage scheme whereby Black and Puerto Rican prospective buyers were encouraged to overextend themselves, leading to foreclosure and the return of the property to the possession of the brokers who extended the credit. He wrote, “A house thus could be turned over four or five times in a single year.”⁵²

The neighborhood was revived by generations of residents and homeowners forming alliances such as block associations to fight for the improvement of their community. Residents overcame the myriad obstacles to homeownership, and many current residents of the historic district are the latest of multiple generations of Black families from the neighborhood.

Since the 1990s, the blocks of Willoughby Avenue and Hart Street have also attracted new residents and property owners, including members of the Orthodox Jewish community.⁵³ The yeshivas and business that serve this community have become a part of the fabric of the neighborhood. Today, the demographics of the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood have continued to shift, and the historic district is comprised of a diverse community from many backgrounds.

Conclusion

The Willoughby-Hart Historic District is a distinctive grouping of architecturally significant and cohesive brownstone-faced row houses that create a strong sense of place. The row houses along these blocks, representing some of the earliest row house development in Bedford-Stuyvesant, are fine examples of the neo-Grec style, as well as interesting combinations of Queen Anne/Second Empire, and Romanesque Revival/neo-Grec styles. The Willoughby-Hart Historic District’s history reflects the changing tides of people and communities who make up the larger Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood. The residents’ stewardship of these impressive rows of historic

buildings reflects their pride in the community and their devotion to the houses they inhabit in this neighborhood.

Endnotes

¹ Reginald Pelham Bolton, *New York City in Indian Possession*, 2d ed. (New York: Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation, 1920, reprint 1975), 47. The Canarsee were a community of Munsee speakers who were living in Brooklyn and Staten Island when the European settlers arrived. The descendants of the Munsee are represented by the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Delaware Nation, Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohicans, and the Shinnecock Nation all of which are recognized by the federal government and New York State as Tribal Nations. Nan A. Rothschild, Amanda Sutphin, H. Arthur Bankoff, and Jessica Striebel MacLean, *Buried Beneath the City: An Archaeological History of New York* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2022), 47-48.

² Eugene Armbruster, *The Eastern District of Brooklyn* (Brooklyn: 1912), 20; Map II (following p. 34) in Reginald Pelham Bolton, *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis*, Indian Notes and Monographs (New York: Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation, 1922) marks the location of Rinnegaconck at the western side of Wallabout Bay.

³ Armbruster, 34.

⁴ Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Wallabout Historic District* (LP-2445) (New York: City of New York, 2011) prepared by Gale Harris and Olivia Klose, 5.

⁵ Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Aakawaxumg Munahanung (Island Protected from the Wind) Archaeological Site Designation Report* (LP-2648) (New York: City of New York, 2021), 6.

⁶ Armbruster, 20.

⁷ *Ibid*, 182.

⁸ *Ibid*, 56.

⁹ In the 18th century, following the American Revolution, part of the Rapelie holdings had already been sold out of the family. The lands of John Rapelie, a loyalist and alleged British spy, around Wallabout Bay were confiscated by the Commission of Forfeiture. The 100-acre tract on the east side of the bay purchased by John, Samuel, and Treadwell Jackson was developed into a successful shipyard which was sold in 1801 to the U.S. Government for use as a navy yard. LPC, *Wallabout Historic District*, 6.

¹⁰ The first Boerum to settle in New Amsterdam was

Willem Jacobse van Boerum who arrived in 1649. Leonard Benardo and Jennifer Weiss, *Brooklyn by Name: How the Neighborhoods, Streets, Parks Bridges, and More Got Their Names* (New York: New York University Press, 2006), 60.

¹¹ Henry R. Stiles, *The Civil, Political, Professional and Ecclesiastical History and the Commercial and Industrial Record of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn, N.Y from 1683 to 1884* (New York: W. W. Munsell & Co, 1884), v. 1, 290.

¹² Based on the 1790 census Jacob Boerum did not enslave anyone. There are no census records for Henry Boerum prior to 1827 the year slavery was officially abolished in New York State. In 1830, the census records the household included one Black laborer. United States Census Records, 1790-1830.

¹³ Kings County, Office of the Register, Liber 43, p. 363 (May 1, 1828, recorded October 27, 1834).

¹⁴ At the time of his death, Henry was widowed leaving as his next of kin his four children Folkert Rappelie and his sisters, Adrianna who was married to Charles Bush, Susan who was married to Charles H. Vanderveer, and Agnes. Henry died intestate and Folkert applied to the courts to serve as administrator of his father's estate. Ancestry.com. *New York, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1659-1999* [database on-line] Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, 2015; U.S. Census Records 1870.

¹⁵ Armbruster, 182-183.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 183.

¹⁷ Stiles, v.1, 290.

¹⁸ Ernest Quimby, "Bedford Stuyvesant: The Making of a Ghetto," in *Brooklyn USA*, ed. Rita Seiden Miller (Brooklyn: Brooklyn College Press, 1975), 229-237.

¹⁹ Information about row house development was taken from Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Dorrance Brooks Square Historic District Designation Report* (New York, City of New York, 2021) prepared by Sarah Moses and Theresa C. Noonan; and Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Linden Street Historic District Designation Report* (New York, City of New York, 2023), prepared by Marianne Hurley.

²⁰ Andrew Scott Dolkart, *The Row House Reborn*:

Architecture and Neighborhoods in New York City, 1908-1929 (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009), 9.

²¹ Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Linden Street Historic District Designation Report* (New York, City of New York, 2023), prepared by Marianne Hurley.

²² *Atlas of the Entire City of Brooklyn* (New York: Geo. W. Bromley & E. Robinson, 1880), pl.29; *Robinson's Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York* (New York: E. Robinson, 1886), pl. 18; *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (Brooklyn: Hyde & Co., 1898), v. 1, pl. 30.

²³ New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-1873.

²⁴ "Significance," in Andrew S. Dolkart, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, Sunset Park Historic District (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988), 6.

²⁵ Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 24, 1884, 585; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 24, 1883, 198; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 9, 1882, 834; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 22, 1883, 726.

²⁶ Information about the neo-Grec Style was taken from Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Sunset Park South Historic District Designation Report (LP-2622)* (New York: City of New York, 2019) prepared by Michael Caratzas and Jessica Baldwin, and LPC, *Central Harlem—West 130th-132nd Streets Historic District Designation Report (LP-2607)* (New York: City of New York, 2018) prepared by Theresa C. Noonan and Barrett Reiter.

²⁷ Sarah Bradford Landau, "Richard Morris Hunt: Architectural Innovator and Father of a 'Distinctive' American School," in *The Architecture of Richard Morris Hunt*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986), 66- 67, as cited in LPC, *Central Harlem—West 130th-132nd Streets Historic District Designation Report*, 10.

²⁸ Charles Lockwood, *Bricks and Brownstone* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1972), 228.

²⁹ *Ibid*, p. 227-228.

³⁰ *Ibid*, p. 125, 225.

³¹ Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Prospect Heights Historic District Designation Report (LP-2314)* (New York: City of New York, 2014), prepared by Cynthia Danza.

³² Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Bedford*

Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Designation Report (LP-2496).

³³ Information for this section was taken from Landmarks Preservations Commission (LPC), *Dorrance Brooks Square Historic District Designation Report* (New York, City of New York, 2021) prepared by Sarah Moses and Theresa C. Noonan; *Bedford Historic District Designation Report* (New York, City of New York, 2015) prepared by Michael Caratzas; and *Boerum Hill Historic District Designation Report* (New York, City of New York, 2018) prepared by Jessica Baldwin and Margaret Herman.

³⁴ "Hart Street Woman Places Wreath on Blucher Statue," *Chat* (Brooklyn, NY), September 2, 1922.

³⁵ Aidan Levy, *Saxophone Colossus: The Life and Music of Sonny Rollins* (New York: Hachette Books, 2022).

³⁶ "Woman Doctor, Recluse, Dies," *Times Union* (Brooklyn, New York), November 26, 1919.

³⁷ Thomas Ryan obituary, *Times Union* (Brooklyn, New York), May 24, 1932, p. 20.

³⁸ U.S. Census Records, 1940.

³⁹ New York City Landmark Preservation Commission, *Central Harlem Historic District Report (LP-2067)* prepared by Theresa C. Noonan and Barrett Reiter.

⁴⁰ Kevin McGruder, *Race and Real Estate: Conflict and Cooperation in Harlem 1890-1920* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2015), 63-96.

⁴¹ Harold X. Connolly, *A Ghetto Grows in Brooklyn* (New York: New York University Press, 1977), 22.

⁴² Quimby, p. 230.

⁴³ Mary H. Manoni, *Bedford-Stuyvesant: The Anatomy of a Central City Community* (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1973), p. 5.

⁴⁴ Woodsworth, p. 52.

⁴⁵ Quimby, p. 230.

⁴⁶ *Ibid*, p. 229-230.

⁴⁷ Robert K. Nelson, LaDale Winling, Richard Marciano, Nathan Connolly, et. al., "Mapping Inequality," American Panorama, ed. Robert K. Nelson and Edward L. Ayers, https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/map/NY/Brooklyn/area_descriptions/D8#loc=13/40.6963/-73.9377

⁴⁸ *Ibid*.

⁴⁹ The Home Owners Loan Corporation redlining map of

1940 describes Bedford-Stuyvesant as suffering from, “obsolescence and poor upkeep, infiltration of Negroes, and elevated structures [train tracks] on Lexington Avenue, Fulton Street, and Atlantic Avenue and Broadway.” The area was rated D, or hazardous.

⁵⁰ Ibid, p. 235.

⁵¹ Ibid, p. 227.

⁵² Ibid, p. 234-235.

⁵³ Nathaniel Deutsch and Michael Casper, *Race, Real Estate, and the Making of Hasidic Williamsburg* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2021), 476-477. Deutsch and Casper note that the Jewish community based in South Williamsburg began to expand into Bedford Stuyvesant and adjacent neighborhoods when zoning changes along Flushing Avenue to the north spurred increased residential construction.

Findings and Designation

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and the other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Willoughby-Hart Historic District contains buildings and other improvements which have a special character and a special historical and aesthetic interest and value and which represent one or more eras in the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city. Further, this historic district is part of the development, heritage, and culture of the city, state and nation, as set forth in this designation report.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 47, Section 3020 (formerly Section 534 of Chapter 21) of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Historic District the Willoughby-Hart Historic District containing the properties bounded by a line beginning at the northwest corner of the property line of 445 Willoughby Avenue, and extending easterly along the northern property lines of 445 through 507 Willoughby Avenue, southerly along the eastern property line of 507 Willoughby Avenue, across Willoughby Avenue and along the eastern property lines of 510 Willoughby Avenue and 75 Hart Street to the northern curblines of Hart Street, westerly along said curblines to a point on a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 72 Hart Street, southerly along said line and the eastern property line of 72 Hart Street, westerly along the southern property lines of 72 through 12 Hart Street, northerly along a portion of the western

property line of 12 Hart Street, westerly along the southern property lines of 10 through 2 Hart Street, to the eastern curblines of Nostrand Avenue, northerly along said curblines, across Hart Street and along the eastern curblines of Nostrand Avenue to a point on a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 1 Hart Street, easterly along said line and the northern property lines of 1 through 9 Hart Street, northerly along the western property lines of 11 Hart Street and 446 Willoughby Avenue, across Willoughby Avenue and along the western property line of 445 Willoughby Avenue to the point of beginning, as shown in the attached map.

Willoughby-Hart Historic District: Illustrations





482-486 Willoughby Avenue

Sarah Eccles, June 2024



448-452 Willoughby Avenue
Sarah Eccles, June 2024



69-75 Hart Street
Sarah Eccles, June 2024



494-504 Willoughby Avenue
Sarah Eccles, June 2024

495-503 Willoughby Avenue
Sarah Eccles, June 2024



36-42 Hart Street
Sarah Eccles, June 2024



2-6 Hart Street
Sarah Eccles, June 2024

Willoughby-Hart Historic District: Building Descriptions



Hart Street

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

North Side of Hart Street

1 HART STREET (A/K/A 181-185 NOSTRAND AVENUE)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 91

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049102

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 1/2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 1 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These ten houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Primary Hart Street (South) Facade: Like the row's other houses, 1 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Primary Nostrand Avenue (West) Facade: The west facade of 1 Hart Street is faced with running-bond brick, rising to a peak above a historic third-story round-arched window opening. All window openings other than this one are square-headed, most with bracketed brownstone sills and simple, flat lintels. This facade's basement has one blind opening and two window openings with a historic iron window grille in the southern opening. The second story has two blind window openings and a wood oriel with neo-Grec style brackets and cornice similar to that of the main building cornice. The second story has two window openings, and the third story is crowned by a denticulated wood

cornice with end brackets, continuing from the main facade. Two chimneys are visible over this facade.

Secondary (North) Facade: This facade is three bays wide with square-headed openings. It is crowned by a bracketed, denticulated cornice continued from the Nostrand Avenue facade.

Alterations

Primary Hart Street (South) Facade: Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; awning and light fixture added above main entrance; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows at basement through second stories, and single-pane wood attic windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule added; rooftop satellite dish

Primary Nostrand Avenue (West) Facade: Historic windows replaced; replacement window grille in central basement opening; first-story fixture with conduit; third-story window opening added south of round-arched opening; chimneys paraged

Secondary (North) Facade: Facade paraged; historic windows replaced; fire escape; masonry rear deck with basement-level door and window openings

Site

Historic iron front and side areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; masonry front areaway with lamp post; brick wall with non-historic metal doors in front of non-contributing brick garage with non-historic roll-down gate and replacement asphalt-shingled hipped roof

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

3 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 90
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049101

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 3 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These ten houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 3 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; metal downspout; stoop newel post finials replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows at basement through second stories, and single-pane wood attic windows replaced; security camera at main entrance; incised rosette detail above main entrance removed; bottom portions of some cornice brackets missing

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

5 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 89

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049100

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 5 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These ten houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 5 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced, eliminating some window surround fluting; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows at basement through second stories, and single-pane wood attic windows replaced; iron stoop railing and newel-post finials replaced; under-stoop canopy added; number plate, mailbox, and decorative shield at basement; light fixture above main entrance; flag mount affixed to facade; bottom portions of cornice brackets missing

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; tiled areaway with non-historic lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

7 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 88
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049099

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 7 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These ten houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 7 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron stoop newel post and both stoop railings, as well as its historic basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or painted; metal downspout; one newel post replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows at basement through second stories, and single-pane wood attic windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule with mailboxes added; basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner; doorbells and light fixture at main entrance; pipe at basement; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

9 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 87

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049098

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 9 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These ten houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like its adjacent houses, it was originally 2½ stories high with a stylized, Greek-inspired bracketed cornice and small window openings crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 9 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron basement window grille.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced, and frame replaced with glass block; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced under-stoop vestibule added with mailbox; historic basement window grille replaced or altered to accommodate air conditioner; first-story window grilles; attic story expanded to full story and cornice removed circa 1966; light fixtures at first story and main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

11 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 86
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049097

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 11 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices. Like the row's other houses, 11 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; stoop resurfaced; metal downspout on facade; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows at basement through second stories, and single-pane wood attic windows replaced; first-story window grilles

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

13 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 85
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049096

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum

Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: **Contributing**

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 13 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like its adjacent houses, it was originally 2 ½ stories high with a stylized, Greek-inspired bracketed cornice and small window openings crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 13 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced eliminating some incised detail, including below first-story windows and on main-entrance and first-story window pediments; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; mailbox on side of stoop; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; first-story window grilles; second story window surrounds above sills removed; attic raised to full story and cornice removed; light fixture at basement; utility box on basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

15 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 84

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049094

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: **Contributing**

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 15 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 15 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; metal downspout on facade; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows at basement, first, and second stories replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; first-story window grilles; attic openings enlarged and replacement windows installed; two cornice brackets missing bottom portions; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post and planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

17 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 83
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049093

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 17 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 17 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows at basement, first, and second stories replaced; attic openings enlarged and replacement windows installed; bottom portions of cornice brackets missing; mailboxes at basement; light fixtures at main entrance and basement; understoop grille door replaced

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; slate areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

19 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 82
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049092

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 19 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like its adjacent houses, it was originally 2 ½ stories high with a stylized, Greek-inspired bracketed cornice and small window openings crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 19 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone façade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced, removing some incised detail; metal downspout on facade; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; top of first-story window surround and hood replaced; attic roof raised to full height, historic cornice removed, and new cornice installed; light fixtures at first story and main entrance

Site

Partially historic and non-historic iron areaway fence, historic gateposts, and historic gate on curb; concrete and raised grass areaway with non-historic mailbox on post; utility pipes

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

21 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 81
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049091

Date(s): 1885 (1533-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 21 Hart Street is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 21 through 27 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first-through-third-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 21 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and patched; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule added

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with non-historic lamp post and planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 17, 1885, 1152; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

23 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 80
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049089

Date(s): 1885 (1533-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 23 Hart Street is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 21 through 27 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first-through-third-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 23 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade painted and patched; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule added; historic iron basement window grilles removed; one cornice bracket missing; basement mailbox; basement and main-entrance light fixtures; equipment visible on rooftop; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 17, 1885, 1152; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

25 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 79

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049086

Date(s): 1885 (1533-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 25 Hart Street is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 21 through 27 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first-through-third-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 25 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade painted and resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows removed; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; mailboxes at stoop; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 17, 1885, 1152; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

27 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 78
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049085

Date(s): 1885 (1533-1885)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 27 Hart Street is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 21 through 27 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first-through-third-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 27 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; mailboxes on side of stoop; grilles on door glass; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; first-story window grilles; balconies at center second- and third-story openings; central second and third-story opening enlarged to door openings; basement light fixture

Site

Historic iron areaway fence partially replaced with operable fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 17, 1885, 1152; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

29 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 77
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049084

Date(s): 1891 (274-1891)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 29 Hart Street is one of four Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival-style single-family row houses at 29 through 35 Hart Street developed and built in 1891 by Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although these houses' highly textured facades are characteristic of both styles, their full brownstone facades with rough-faced trim are more typical of the Romanesque Revival style, while the row's checkerboard patterning, intricate carved detail, and imposing L-shaped stoops with elaborately detailed iron railings, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne. Like the row's other houses, No. 29 was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

In addition to these features, 29 Hart Street has a segmentally arched main-entrance surround with fluted brackets and rough-faced voussoirs, and incised ornament over its first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, as well as its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Stone stoop risers and portions of stoop-front replaced with brick and masonry grilles; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door with Queen Anne-style detailing (similar to that of No. 31) replaced and surrounding portion of opening infilled historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; attic raised to full story and cornice removed; left basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner

Site

Historic and non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 21, 1891, 294; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1983-88), Municipal Archives

31 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 76

Date(s): 1891 (274-1891)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 31 Hart Street is one of four Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival-style single-family row houses at 29 through 35 Hart Street developed and built in 1891 by Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although these houses' highly textured facades are characteristic of both styles, their full brownstone facades with rough-faced trim are more typical of the Romanesque Revival style, while the row's checkerboard patterning, intricate carved detail, and imposing L-shaped stoops with elaborately detailed iron railings, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne. Like the row's other houses, No. 31 was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

In addition to these features, 31 Hart Street has a round-arched main-entrance surround with heavy voussoirs, as well as carved Byzantine ornament below its first-story windows, that are characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style. It also features incised foliate detail between its first-story windows and below its second-story windows, and first-story window lintels with segmentally arched lower profiles, that are more typical of the Queen Anne. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and its historic wood and glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom with Queen Anne-style detailing.

Alterations

Facade partially resurfaced and painted, resulting in removal of Byzantine detailing on main-entrance capitals; cinderblocks installed within stoop-front openings and stoop-front resurfaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; iron basement window grilles replaced; attic raised to full story and cornice replaced; basement mailboxes; main-entrance number plate and light fixture

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 21, 1891, 294; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

33 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 75
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049083

Date(s): 1891 (274-1891)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 33 Hart Street is one of four Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival-style single-family row houses at 29 through 35 Hart Street developed and built in 1891 by Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although these houses' highly textured facades are characteristic of both styles, their full brownstone facades with rough-faced trim are more typical of the Romanesque Revival style, while the row's checkerboard patterning, intricate carved detail, and imposing L-shaped stoops with elaborately detailed iron railings, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne.

In addition to these features, 33 Hart Street has a round-arched main-entrance surround with heavy voussoirs and Byzantine capitals, as well as carved Byzantine ornament below its first-story windows, that are characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style. It also features incised foliate detail between its first-story windows and below its second-story windows, first-story window lintels with segmentally arched lower profiles, and a high wood cornice with elongated, intricately textured Queen Anne-style brackets. It retains one historic iron stoop newel post as well as most of its historic iron stoop railing.

Alterations

Stoop-front openings filled in and stoop resurfaced; one iron stoop newel post removed, and front portion of stoop railing replaced; historic wood and glass double-leaf main entrance door with Queen Anne-style detailing (similar to that of No. 31) replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; air-conditioner cage at first-story window; lighted number plate above main entrance; basement entrance doorbell and speaker

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; slate and concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 21, 1891, 294; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

35 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 74

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049082

Date(s): 1891 (274-1891)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 35 Hart Street is one of four Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival-style single-family row houses at 29 through 35 Hart Street developed and built in 1891 by Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although these houses' highly textured facades are characteristic of both styles, their full brownstone facades with rough-faced trim are more typical of the Romanesque Revival style, while the row's checkerboard patterning, intricate carved detail, and imposing L-shaped stoops with elaborately detailed iron railings, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne.

In addition to these features, 35 Hart Street has a segmentally arched main-entrance surround with fluted brackets and rough-faced voussoirs, as well as incised ornament over its first-story windows and a high wood cornice with elongated, intricately textured Queen Anne-style brackets. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings.

Alterations

Facade patched and painted; stoop-front openings filled in and stoop resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door with Queen Anne-style detailing (similar to that of No. 31) replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles removed; attic-story window openings enlarged and lower portion of one left cornice bracket missing; mailboxes on side of stoop; camera and light fixture with conduit at basement and first story; pipe at basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 21, 1891, 294; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

37 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 73

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049081

Date(s): 1888 (1246-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 37 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 37 through 47 Hart Street designed in 1888 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs.

Like the row's other houses, 37 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, iron basement window grilles, and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornice.

Alterations

Facade patched and painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom installed; finial missing from newel post; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; attic window openings enlarged and lower portion of left cornice bracket missing; rooftop satellite dish

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

39 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 72

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049079

Date(s): 1888 (1246-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 39 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 37 through 47 Hart Street designed in 1888 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like the other houses in this row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice (similar to those of Nos. 37 and 47) crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 39 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door, iron stoop newel posts and railings, and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade patched and painted; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; original cornice removed and attic raised to full story; third-story window surrounds and cornice added; basement mailboxes; light fixtures at main entrance and under-stoop opening; rooftop railing

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with ramp and railings to cellar level; vent pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 14, 1888, 909; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1983-88), Municipal Archives

41 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 71
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049078

Date(s): 1888 (1246-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 41 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 37 through 47 Hart Street designed in 1888 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like the other houses in this row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice (similar to those of Nos. 37 and 47) crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 41 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door, iron stoop railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed; hood with light fixture over under-stoop entrance; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; attic raised to full story and cornice replaced; light fixture and camera above main entrance; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; slate and concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 14, 1888, 909; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

43 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 70

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049077

Date(s): 1888 (1246-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 43 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 37 through 47 Hart Street designed in 1888 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like the other houses in this row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice (similar to those of Nos. 37 and 47) crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 43 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; historic wood and glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom added; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop

vestibule; cornice removed and attic raised to full story; cornice added; light fixtures at main entrance and under-stoop vestibule

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with non-historic mailbox on post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 14, 1888, 909; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1983-88), Municipal Archives

45 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 69

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049076

Date(s): 1888 (1246-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 45 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 37 through 47 Hart Street designed in 1888 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like the other houses in this row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice (similar to those of Nos. 37 and 47) crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 45 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed; historic paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; cornice removed and attic raised to full story; cornice added; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; mailboxes on stoop railing and light fixtures at main entrance and under-stoop entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, one historic gatepost, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway; basement vent

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 14, 1888, 909; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c.1983-88), Municipal Archives

47 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 68
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049075

Date(s): 1888 (1246-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 47 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 37 through 47 Hart Street designed in 1888 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs.

Like the row's other houses, 47 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and incised arched panel at the basement, and decorative panels and water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron stoop newel post and historic stoop railings, iron basement window grilles, paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf

main-entrance door, and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornice.

Alterations

Façade patched and painted; one historic iron stoop newel post removed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story, and single-pane attic windows replaced; some detail lost from first- and second-story window surrounds cornice missing left bracket, portion of molding, and other components; first-story camera and main-entrance light fixture

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; slate and concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 14, 1888, 909; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

49 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 67

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049073

Date(s): Not determined (799-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): E.F. Gaylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Charles E. Watts
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 49 Hart Street is a neo-Grec-style single-family row house designed in 1885 by E.F. Gaylor for owner Charles E. Watts during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. It is one of the few houses on the block that was not built as part of a group as well as one of the few that was built to a height of three full stories at the time of construction. Historic neo-Grec-style features of the house include its molded main-entrance hood supported by stylized classical brackets; heavy window surrounds with fluted brackets and classical hoods; egg-and-dart moldings, incised rosettes, and geometricized classical detailing; and bracketed cornice. It retains its high brownstone stoop and historic iron basement window grilles. Its wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door with ironwork appears to be historic, though possibly not original.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; Historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic basement window grille modified to accommodate air conditioner; basement mailboxes; first-story security cameras.

On April 11, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B01027436-I1-GC) for facade repair, including repair of brownstone, installation of window guards, installation of light fixtures, replacement of entrance door, and replacement of two steps.

Site

Historic areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; slate and concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, June 6, 1885, 669; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

51 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 66
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049072

Date(s): 1885 (909-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 51 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 51 through 61 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds and developed by Folkert Rapalje Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets supporting eared, pedimented hoods; heavy, fluted window surrounds with bracketed sills and eared pedimented hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and shouldered basement window openings within heavy surrounds joined by fluting.

No. 51 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade and retains its historic stoop, iron basement window grilles, and stylized Greek-inspired cornice.

Alterations

Facades painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; attic window openings enlarged; mailboxes on stoop railing; understoop door replaced; light at entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gatepost and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district

References

Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide, June 27, 1885, 749; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

53 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 65

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259664

Date(s): 1885 (909-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 53 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 51 through 61 Hart Street designed in 1885 by I.D. Reynolds and developed by F.R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Like the other houses in this row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and consoles supporting eared, pedimented hoods; heavy, fluted window surrounds with bracketed sills and eared pedimented hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and shouldered basement window openings within heavy surrounds joined by fluting.

No. 53 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade and retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; stoop removed, main entrance relocated to basement, vestibule installed, original main entrance converted to window opening, cornice removed, attic raised to full story, and fire escape installed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; one basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner; utility pipe; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence with one historic gatepost and non-historic gate; concrete areaway with non-historic masonry walls projecting from entrance vestibule and non-historic mailbox post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district

References

Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide, June 27, 1885, 749; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Finance Photograph (c. 1983-88), Municipal Archives

55 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 64

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259359

Date(s): 1885 (909-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 55 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 51 through 61 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds and developed by Folkert Rapalje Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and consoles supporting eared, pedimented hoods; heavy, fluted window surrounds with bracketed sills and eared pedimented hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine

motifs; and shouldered basement window openings within heavy surrounds joined by fluting.

No. 55 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade and retains its historic stoop, iron basement window grilles, and stylized Greek-inspired cornice.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced and metal awning installed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; basement metal canopy; first-story window grilles; lower portions of four cornice brackets removed; rooftop satellite dish; understoop vestibule with door and metal awning

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district

References

Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide, June 27, 1885, 749; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

57 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 63
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049068

Date(s): 1885 (909-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 57 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 51 through 61 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds and developed by Folkert Rapalje Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Like the other houses in this row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and consoles supporting eared, pedimented hoods; heavy, fluted window surrounds with bracketed sills and eared pedimented hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of

abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and shouldered basement window openings within heavy surrounds joined by fluting.

No. 57 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade and retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic double-leaf wood and glass main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; cornice removed and attic raised to full story; third-story window surrounds have no detail; rooftop satellite dish; mailboxes at under-stoop entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gatepost and gate; slate areaway with lamp post and planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district

References

Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide, June 27, 1885, 749; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943)

59 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 62

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049067

Date(s): 1885 (909-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 59 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 51 through 61 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds and developed by Folkert Rapalje Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and consoles supporting eared, pedimented hoods; heavy, fluted window surrounds with bracketed sills and eared pedimented hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine

motifs; and shouldered basement window openings within heavy surrounds joined by fluting.

No. 59 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade and retains its historic iron stoop railings and basement window grilles and stylized Greek-inspired cornice.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; cornice capped; under-stoop vestibule added; mailboxes on side of stoop; utility boxes; lights at entrances

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gatepost and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district

References

Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide, June 27, 1885, 749; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

61 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 61
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049066

Date(s): 1885 (909-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 61 Hart Street is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 51 through 61 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds and developed by Folkert Rapalje Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and consoles supporting eared, pedimented hoods; heavy, fluted window surrounds with bracketed sills and eared pedimented hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine

motifs; and shouldered basement window openings within heavy surrounds joined by fluting.

No. 61 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade and retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, basement window grilles, and stylized Greek-inspired cornice.

Alterations

Facade painted; stoop newel finials missing; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced and security gate added; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; cornice partially capped; under-stoop vestibule added; lower portions of two cornice brackets missing; light fixtures and camera at basement and first stories

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gatepost and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district

References

Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide, June 27, 1885, 749; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

63 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 60

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049071

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 63 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised

foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 63 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; stoop resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom installed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; lower portion of right cornice bracket missing; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

65 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 59
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049070

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 65 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and

fluted first- and second-story window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 65 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door, and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; downspout along eastern edge of facade; finial missing from one newel post; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule added; rooftop satellite dish; light at entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

67 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 58

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049069

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 67 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared,

pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like the row's other houses, it was originally 2 ½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

No. 67 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced, eliminating some incised detail; metal downspout on facade; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic basement window grilles replaced; first-through-third-story window grilles; cornice removed and attic raised to full story; camera above easternmost first-story window; third-story middle window split; doorbell

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brick curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

69 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 57
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259360

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 69 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include

the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 69 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade painted and patched; metal downspout on facade; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story windows, and single-pane attic windows, replaced; historic basement window grilles replaced; first-story cameras; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; utility boxes; mailboxes

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete and slate areaway with non-historic mailbox on post; fenced in garbage can areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

71 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 56
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259361

Date(s): 1884 (1001-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Folkert Rapalje Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 71 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 11 through 19 and 63 through 71 Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Folkert R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include

the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 71 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and patched; metal downspout on facade; stoop removed, main entrance relocated to basement, and original entrance converted to window opening; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; incised detail removed from two third-story window surrounds; lower portions of two cornice brackets removed; light fixture with conduit above main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, August 2, 1884, 827; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c.1983-88), Municipal Archives

73 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 55
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259362

Date(s): c. 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 73 Hart Street is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 73 and 75 Hart Street built c. 1885 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and

the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of these houses include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first-through-third-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other house, 73 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade with full-height angled projecting bay, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles

Alterations

Facade painted; stoop resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom installed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; portions of cornice frieze missing; security cameras and light fixture at basement and main entrance; utility boxes on basement; mailboxes

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete and slate areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

75 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 54
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049065

Date(s): c.1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 75 Hart Street is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 73 and 75 Hart Street built c. 1885 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of these houses include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and

eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first-through-third-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Primary Hart Street (South) Facade: Like the row's other house, 75 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade with full-height angled projecting bay, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, as well as one of its historic basement window grilles.

Secondary (East) Facade: This facade has no visible openings. A brick chimney is visible over this facade.

Alterations

Primary Hart Street (South) Facade: Facade painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; third story window surround partially replaced with bricks; east basement window grille replaced; first-story window grilles; light fixtures at first story and main entrance; railing to basement on facade

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; non-historic stoop gate; concrete areaway; slope to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB [information pending]; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

South Side of Hart Street

2 HART STREET (A/K/A 187-191 NOSTRAND AVENUE)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 8

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049237

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 2 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like other houses in this row, it was originally 2 ½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

Primary Hart Street (North) Facade: Like the row's other houses, 2 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings.

Primary Nostrand Avenue (East) Facade: The west facade of 2 Hart Street rises to a peak above a historic third-story round-arched window opening. All window openings other than this one are square-headed, most with projecting brownstone sills and simple, flat lintels. The first story has two blind window openings and a wood oriel with Neo-Grec-style brackets and cornice similar to that of the main building cornice. The second story has three window openings, and the third story is crowned by a denticulated wood cornice with end brackets, continuing from the main facade. Two chimneys are visible over this facade.

Secondary (South) Facade: This facade is three bays with square-headed openings. It is crowned by a bracketed, denticulated cornice continued from the Nostrand Avenue facade.

Alterations

Primary (Hart Street) Facade: Facade painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; first-story window grilles; attic raised to a full story and cornice replaced; security cameras and light fixture at first story, main entrance, and corner

Primary Nostrand Avenue (West) Facade: Facade painted; historic windows replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; rooftop addition visible over facade; chimney parged; street sign at first story

Secondary (South) Facade: Facade painted; historic windows replaced; basement window grille; second-story balcony with metal railing

Site

Historic iron front and side areaway fence, two historic front gateposts and gate, and one historic side gatepost and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete front and side areaways with side planting bed and non-historic lamp post; non-contributing, non-historic or altered brick rear garage with non-historic metal gates, parapet, and rooftop deck with railing and awning

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c.1983-88), Municipal Archives

4 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 9

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049238

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 4 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 4 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule added light fixture at main entrance.

On May 21, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B01031362-I1-GC) for repair and replacement of brownstone and the installation of light fixtures.

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

6 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 10
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049239

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 6 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like the other houses in the row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 6 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron

window grilles.

Alterations

Façade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; cornice removed and attic raised to a full story; mailboxes at basement; light fixtures at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

8 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 11

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049240

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 8 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 8 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. While its double-leaf main-entrance door does not appear to be original to the house, it is period-appropriate.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story windows, and single-pane attic windows replaced; historic basement iron window grilles replaced; under-stoop vestibule; mailboxes at vestibule; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

10 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 12

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049241

Date(s): 1884 (291-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 10 Hart Street is one of ten neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 1 through 9, and 2 through 10, Hart Street designed in 1884 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. These houses face each other across Hart Street, with Nos. 1 through 9 located on the north side of the street, and Nos. 2 through 10 on the south side. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings and fluted, first- and second-story bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 10 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings and wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story windows, and single-pane attic windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; mailboxes at vestibule; first-story window grilles; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and bluestone sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 22, 1884, 309; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

12 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 13

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049242

Date(s): 1886 (332-1886)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 12 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 12 through 16 Hart Street designed in 1886 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of these houses include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 12 Hart Street has a high stoop. It retains its historic double-leaf wood and-glass main entrance door and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade, including window surrounds, clad in artificial stone veneer; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; stair railing and balustrade replaced

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 13, 1886, 341; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

14 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 14
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049243

Date(s): 1886 (332-1886)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 14 Hart Street one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 12 through 16 Hart Street designed in 1886 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 14 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron basement window grille.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom installed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; one basement window grille replaced; basement mailbox; main-entrance light fixture

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with non-historic lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 13, 1886, 341; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

16 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 15

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049244

Date(s): 1886 (332-1886)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 16 Hart Street one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 12 through 16 Hart Street designed in 1886 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 16 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; light and security camera at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 13, 1886, 341; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

18 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 16
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049246

Date(s): 1889 (674-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 18 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 18 through 26 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 18 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door, iron stoop newel posts and railings, and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; one basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner; rooftop antenna; doorbell at basement entrance; doorbell and light fixtures at main entrance.

On May 15, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B01031246-I1-GC) for facade repair, installation of a balcony, and the "extension of front wall to maintain ceiling height at top floor."

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 13, 1889, 530; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

20 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 17
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049247

Date(s): 1889 (674-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 20 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 18 through 26 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 20 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door, one historic iron stoop newel post, stoop railings, and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; one historic iron stoop newel post removed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; light fixtures at main entrance and basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and bluestone sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 13, 1886, 341; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

22 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 18

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049249

Date(s): 1889 (674-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 22 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 18 through 26 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 22 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; stoop removed, main entrance relocated to basement, and balcony installed at original main entrance; historic double-leaf wood and glass main-entrance

door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; intercom and light fixture at main entrance; light fixtures at former main entrance; first-story cameras

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp posts

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 13, 1886, 341; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

24 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 19
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049250

Date(s): 1889 (674-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone'

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 24 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 18 through 26 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 24 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; cornice removed; rooftop solar panels; security camera at basement entrance; main-entrance light fixtures

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 13, 1886, 341; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

26 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 20

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049251

Date(s): 1889 (674-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 26 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 18 through 26 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 26 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings.

Alterations

Additional handrail added to stoop railing; under-stoop gate replaced with a door; historic double-leaf wood and glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; window grilles at first story; lower portions of two cornice brackets and lower cornice molding missing; light fixtures at main entrance and under-stoop entrance; railing and step down to under-stoop entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 13, 1886, 341; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

26A HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 21

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3329541

Date(s): 1889 (1584-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 26A Hart Street one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 26A through 30 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 26A Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood and glass main-entrance door replaced; main-entrance awning; under-stoop entrance vestibule; mailboxes attached to vestibule; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; one basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner; two cornice brackets missing lower portions; light fixture, and conduit at basement.

On April 5, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B01018851-I1-GC) for general construction on floors basement, 1-3, and roof for a horizontal enlargement.

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb with curb cut; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and concrete and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 20, 1889, 1037; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

28 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 22

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049253

Date(s): 1889 (1584-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 28 Hart Street one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 26A through 30 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 28 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; first story window openings reduced in size; positions of fleurs-de-lis on basement grilles altered; cornice brackets missing lower portions; light fixture and conduit at basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 20, 1889, 1037; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

28A HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 23

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259364

Date(s): 1889 (1584-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 28A Hart Street one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 26A through 30 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like the other houses in this row, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

Like the row's other houses, 28A Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood and glass main-entrance door replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; cornice removed and attic raised to full story; historic basement window grilles replaced; mailboxes on side of stoop; light fixtures at main entrance and under-stoop entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 20, 1889, 1037; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

30 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 24

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259365

Date(s): 1889 (1884-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 30 Hart Street one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 26A through 30 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 30 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings and arched panels at the basement, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; house number painted on basement facade; one cornice brackets missing lower portion and one bracket removed

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 20, 1889, 1037; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

32 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 25
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049254

Date(s): 1889 (2214-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 32 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 32 through 40 Hart Street designed in 1889 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of this row, such as the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with incised rosettes, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the texturing of their facades using rough-faced stone, and their historic paneled doors, radiating decorative motifs, intricately detailed cornices, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 32 Hart Street has rough-faced basement quoining, a brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and rough-faced water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron stoop newel post.

Alterations

Historic iron stoop newel post shared with No. 34 removed, and stoop railings replaced; historic paneled double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; mailboxes on side of stoop; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; sign above main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 19, 1889, 1426; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

34 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 26

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049255

Date(s): 1889 (2214-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 34 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 32 through 40 Hart Street designed in 1889 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of this row, such as the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with incised rosettes, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the texturing of their facades using rough-faced stone, and their historic paneled doors, radiating decorative motifs, intricately detailed cornices, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 34 Hart Street has rough-faced basement quoining, a brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and rough-faced water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic Queen Anne-style paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 19, 1889, 1426; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

36 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 27

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049256

Date(s): Not determined
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 36 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 32 through 40 Hart Street designed in 1889 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of this row, such as the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with incised rosettes, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the texturing of their facades using rough-faced stone, and their radiating decorative motifs, intricately detailed cornices, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 36 Hart Street has rough-faced basement quoining, a high stoop, shouldered openings, and rough-faced water table below the first-story windows. It is the only example in the row with smooth brownstone upper stories, delicate incised, curvilinear ornament between the first-story windows, and neo-Grec-style bracketed second-story window surrounds. It retains its historic (though possibly not original) wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door with transom, and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; lights and security camera at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb with curb cut; fence converted to gate; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 19, 1889, 1426; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

38 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 28
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049257

Date(s): 1889 (2214-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 38 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 32 through 40 Hart Street designed in 1889 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of this row, such as the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with incised rosettes, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the texturing of their facades using rough-faced stone, and their historic paneled doors, radiating decorative motifs, intricately detailed cornices, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity

Like the row's other houses, 38 Hart Street has a rough-faced basement quoining, a high stoop, shouldered openings, and rough-faced water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic Queen Anne-style paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door, and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; rooftop solar panels; mailbox and light at basement; security cameras at basement and main entrances; pin-mounted numbers

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 19, 1889, 1426; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

40 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 29

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049261

Date(s): 1889 (2214-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 40 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 32 through 40 Hart Street designed in 1889 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of this row, such as the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with incised rosettes, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the texturing of their facades using rough-faced stone, and their historic paneled doors, radiating decorative motifs, intricately detailed cornices, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 40 Hart Street has rough-faced basement quoining, a high stoop, shouldered openings, and rough-faced water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood and glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; one basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner; rooftop railing

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with mailbox on post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 19, 1889, 1426; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

42 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 30

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049262

Date(s): 1889 (815-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas McKee
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 42 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 42 through 50 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Thomas McKee for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of these houses, such as the fluted main-entrance and window surrounds with rosettes and incised ornament, and bracketed window surrounds are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the decorative use of rough-faced stone, intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity. Like its adjacent houses, No. 42 was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

No. 42 Hart Street has a high stoop, rough-faced basement band courses, shouldered first-story openings, a rough-faced water table below the first-story windows, and incised curvilinear ornament between the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; cornice removed and attic raised to full story and cornice replaced; light fixtures and doorbell at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 20, 1889, 571; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

44 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 31
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049260

Date(s): 1889 (815-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas McKee
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone and wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 44 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 42 through 50 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Thomas McKee for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of these houses, such as the fluted main-entrance and window surrounds with rosettes, incised ornament, and pedimented door and window hoods, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the historic paneled doors, intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

No. 44 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and Queen Anne-style newel posts, paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door, and iron basement window security grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; metal downspout; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post; mailboxes on posts

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 20, 1889, 571; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

46 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 32

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049265

Date(s): 1889 (815-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas McKee
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 46 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 42 through 50 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Thomas McKee for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of these houses, such as the fluted main-entrance surrounds with rosettes, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the decorative use of rough-faced stone, historic paneled doors, intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity. This house lacks some of the other houses' most typical Neo-Grec-style features, most notably, their bracketed window surrounds and pedimented hoods.

Like the row's other houses, No. 46 was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story. No. 46 Hart Street has a brownstone facade with rough-faced stone trim, high stoop, shouldered first-story openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and Queen Anne-

style newel posts, paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door, and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; first-story window grilles; cornice removed and attic raised to full story; light fixtures and camera at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, and gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 20, 1889, 571; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

48 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 33
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049266

Date(s): 1889 (815-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas McKee
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone and wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 48 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 42 through 50 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Thomas McKee for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of these houses, such as the fluted main-entrance and window surrounds with rosettes, incised ornament, and pedimented door and window hoods, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the historic paneled doors, intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

No. 48 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its paneled wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance doors and historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule with number plate and mailboxes attached; first-story window grilles; light at main entrance; third story widow openings enlarged; rooftop satellite dish

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and bluestone sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 20, 1889, 571; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

50 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 34

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049263

Date(s): 1889 (815-1889)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Thomas McKee
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone and wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 50 Hart Street one of five neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 42 through 50 Hart Street designed in 1889 by Thomas McKee for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While some features of these houses, such as the fluted main-entrance and window surrounds with rosettes and incised ornament, and bracketed window surrounds, are typical of the neo-Grec style, others, including the decorative use of rough-faced stone, intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets, and the varying ornament within the row, are more characteristic of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

No. 50 Hart Street has a high stoop, rough-faced basement band courses, shouldered first-story openings, a rough-faced water table below the first-story windows, and incised curvilinear ornament between the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement window grilles.

Alterations

Historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; facade painted; historic Queen Anne-style paneled double-leaf wood-and-glass door replaced; historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows replaced; light fixture and intercom at main entrance; number plate

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and bluestone sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 20, 1889, 571; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

52 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 35

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049264

Date(s): 1888 (1831-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Not determined

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 52 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 52 through 56 Hart Street designed in 1888 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds and heavy bracketed window surrounds with eared, pedimented hoods, and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs, are characteristic of the neo-Grec style, their intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets, and historic paneled main-entrance doors are more typical of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 52 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Historic stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story, and single-pane attic windows replaced; first-story iron window boxes; main-entrance light fixture; camera at basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; bluestone areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and bluestone sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 6, 1888, 1212; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

54 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 36

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049270

Date(s): 1888 (1831-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 54 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 52 through 56 Hart Street designed in 1888 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds and heavy bracketed window surrounds with eared, pedimented hoods, and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs, are characteristic of the neo-Grec style, their intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets are more typical of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 54 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic Queen Anne-style paneled double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; main-entrance gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story, and single-pane attic windows replaced; first-story window grilles; intercom at main entrance; understoop gate altered

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 6, 1888, 1212; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

56 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 37

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049271

Date(s): 1888 (1831-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J.W. Parkin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 56 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 52 through 56 Hart Street designed in 1888 by J. W. Parkin for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds and heavy bracketed window surrounds with eared, pedimented hoods, and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs, are characteristic of the neo-Grec style, their intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets and historic paneled main-entrance doors are more typical of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 56 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts and railings encased in masonry; grilles added to main-entrance door glass; light fixture at main entrance; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement through second-story, and single-pane attic windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; first-story window grilles; pin-mounted numbers

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 6, 1888, 1212; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

58 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 38
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049267

Date(s): 1888 (665-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): William Josiah
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 58 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 58 through 62 Hart Street designed in 1888 by William Josiah for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds and heavy bracketed window surrounds with eared, pedimented hoods, and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs, are characteristic of the neo-Grec style, their intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets are more typical of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 58 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; first-story window grilles; attic openings enlarged; multiple cameras and light fixture at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 28, 1888, 554; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

60 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 39
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049268

Date(s): 1888 (665-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): William Josiah
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 60 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 58 through 62 Hart Street designed in 1888 by William Josiah for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. While the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds and heavy bracketed window surrounds with eared, pedimented hoods, and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs, are characteristic of the neo-Grec style, their intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets are more typical of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 60 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic Queen Anne-style paneled double-leaf wood-and-glass doors replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story, and single-pane attic windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule with mailbox; first-story window grilles; main-entrance and first-story light fixture and cameras.

On April 12, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B009392-S4-GC) to remove brownstone facade and replace with brick veneer and replace brownstone stairs with brick face stairs; on March 27, 2024, a permit (B009392-S3-ST) to install structural joists; and on November 14, 2023, a permit (B009392-I1-GC) to add a two-story rear extension.

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 28, 1888, 554; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

62 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 40
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3338800

Date(s): 1888 (665-1888)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): William Josiah
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 62 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec/Queen Anne-style single-family row houses at 58 through 62 Hart Street designed in 1888 by William Josiah for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the

Brooklyn Bridge. While the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds and heavy bracketed window surrounds with eared, pedimented hoods, and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs, are characteristic of the neo-Grec style, their intricately detailed cornices with elongated brackets are more typical of the Queen Anne style, which was then reaching the peak of its popularity.

Like the row's other houses, 62 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts encased in brick; historic Queen Anne-style paneled double-leaf wood-and-glass doors replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story, and single-pane attic windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule with mailboxes; main-entrance light fixture

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; bluestone areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and bluestone sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, April 28, 1888, 554; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

64 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 41

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3251387

Date(s): 1887 (1648-1887)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): R.C. Addy
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 64 Hart Street is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 64 and 66 Hart Street designed in 1887 by R. C. Addy for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this pair include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted,

bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Like its sister house, No. 64 was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story.

No. 64 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door, iron stoop railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and incised details removed at window surrounds; historic iron stoop newel posts encased in masonry; grilles on main-entrance doors; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule with mailboxes affixed; cornice removed and attic raised to full story; light fixture and number plate above main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with non-historic lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 17, 1887, 1191; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

66 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 42

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259366

Date(s): 1887 (1648-1887)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): R.C. Addy
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Parkin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 ½ and basement
Material(s): Brownstone and wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 66 Hart Street is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 64 and 66 Hart Street designed in 1887 by R. C. Addy for developer John Parkin during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this pair include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted,

bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs; and stylized Greek-inspired bracketed cornices.

No. 66 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Historic iron stoop newel posts encased in masonry; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement through second-story, and single-pane attic windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; first-story window grilles; basement and first-story signage; light fixtures at first story and main entrance; basement window grille altered to accommodate air conditioner

Site

Historic iron areaway fence converted to gate, gateposts, and non-historic gate on brownstone curb with curb cut; concrete areaway converted to parking area

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb and non-historic curb cut. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 17, 1887, 1191; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

68 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 43

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049272

Date(s): 1885 (1281-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone and wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 68 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 68 through 72 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. (No. 74, which was also built as part of this row, has been excluded from the historic district.) Historic neo-Grec-style features of these houses

include their fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Their richly detailed cornices with textured, scrolled brackets and carved chain bands reflect the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style at that time.

No. 68 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; canopy roof with iron security grille areaway enclosure below first-story windows; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, one gatepost, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 5, 1885, 988; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

70 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 44

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049273

Date(s): 1885 (1281-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone and wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 70 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 68 through 72 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. (No. 74, which was also built as part of this row, has

been excluded from the historic district.) Historic neo-Grec-style features of these houses include their fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Their richly detailed cornices with textured, scrolled brackets and carved chain bands reflect the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style at that time.

No. 70 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and incised details reproduced; historic iron stoop newel posts and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; basement window grilles replaced; basement electricity meters; main-entrance light fixture; basement and main-entrance intercoms

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway with non-historic mailboxes on post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 5, 1885, 988; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

72 HART STREET

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1770, Lot 45
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049274

Date(s): 1885 (1281-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Isaac D. Reynolds
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas E. Greenland
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone and wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 72 Hart Street is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 68 through 72 Hart Street designed in 1885 by Isaac D. Reynolds for developer Thomas E. Greenland during a period of intensive residential development of this section of

Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. (No. 74, which was also built as part of this row, has been excluded from the historic district.) Historic neo-Grec-style features of this pair include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; heavy fluted, bracketed window surrounds with eared hoods; and incised foliate ornament consisting of abstracted rosette and vine motifs. Their richly detailed cornices with textured, scrolled brackets and carved chain bands reflect the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style at that time.

No. 72 Hart Street has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and decorative water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade painted and partially resurfaced, eliminating some incised detail; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced and security gate installed; security gate at basement entrance; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; first-story window grilles; main-entrance light fixture

Site

Historic iron areaway fence with non-historic gateposts, and gate on brownstone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 5, 1885, 988; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

Willoughby Avenue

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

North Side of Willoughby Avenue

445 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 88

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259352

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 1083-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 445 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 445 and 447 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Daniel B. Norris during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and guttae.

Like this pair's other house, 445 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railing and basement window grilles.

Secondary (west) facade: This facade, which has no visible openings, is crowned by terracotta coping.

Alterations

Primary (South Facade): Facade painted and/or resurfaced; iron stoop newel posts replaced with masonry posts; main-entrance security gate; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows

replaced; basement canopy installed; first-story window grilles; dentils missing from cornice; understoop vestibule

Secondary (West) Facade: Facade parged

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 22, 1883, 726; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

447 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 87

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259353

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 1083-1883)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined

Type: Row house

Style(s): Neo-Grec

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 447 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 445 and 447 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Daniel B. Norris during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and guttae.

Like this pair's other house, 447 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop railing replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic

double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; first-story window grilles; dentils missing from cornice; door to understoop basement entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed; steps to basement; railing around steps

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 22, 1883, 726; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

449 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 86
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259354

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 1082-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild
Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: **Contributing**

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 449 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 449 to 453 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar fluted and bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and guttae.

Like the row's other houses, 449 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and newel posts, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; stoop resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; first-story window grilles; dentils missing from cornice; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 22, 1883, 726; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

451 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 85

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048810

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 1082-1883)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild

Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild

Type: Row house

Style(s): Neo-Grec

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 451 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 449 to 453 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar fluted and bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and guttae.

Like the row's other houses, 451 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; iron stoop newel posts replaced with masonry posts; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door and transom window replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; doorbell, letter box, and security camera at basement; basement window grilles replaced; dentils missing from cornice

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 22, 1883, 726; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

453 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 84

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048809

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 1082-1883)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild

Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild

Type: Row house

Style(s): Neo-Grec

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 453 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 449 to 453 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar fluted and bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and guttae.

Like the row's other houses, 453 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and newel posts, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule with mailbox; two utility meters on front of the basement's facade; basement window grilles replaced; conduit and light fixture at basement and first story; cornice missing some dentils; rooftop satellite dish

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts with replacement gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 22, 1883, 726; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

455 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 83

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048807

Date(s): 1884 (NB 263-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 455 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 455 to 463 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with stylized classical brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 455 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and incised details surrounding the basement windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and newel posts, wood main-entrance frame with twisted columns, and basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic basement-through-second-story double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; historic paired single-pane attic windows replaced; security grille on left most first story window; under-stoop vestibule; dentils missing from cornice

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with non-historic fencing, planting bed, and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 15, 1884, 280; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

457 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 82

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048806

Date(s): 1884 (NB 263-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 457 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 455 to 463 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Like its adjacent houses, it was originally 2½ stories high with a bracketed cornice crowning its attic story. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; and similar bracketed window surrounds.

Like the row's other houses, 457 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and incised details surrounding the basement windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; iron stoop newel posts removed and historic railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic top hung windows replaced with double hung windows; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; security grilles at first through third-story windows; under-stoop vestibule with mailbox; hose holder; cornice and attic openings removed, attic raised to

full story, and Renaissance Revival-style cornice; utility box; door to understoop
basement entrance

On April 8, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B01030108-I1-GC) for the repair of brownstone, stoop, scrape and repaint cornice, and scrape and repaint lintels.

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post; brick lined curved step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 15, 1884, 280; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

459 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 81
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048803

Date(s): 1884 (NB 263-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 459 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 455 to 463 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with stylized classical brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 459 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and incised details surrounding the basement windows. It retains its historic double-leaf main-entrance door and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; historic paired single-pane attic awning windows replaced; cornice capped, moldings removed or covered, and dentils removed; understoop vestibule

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts (one finial removed), and gate on resurfaced stone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 15, 1884, 280; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

461 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 80
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048802

Date(s): 1884 (NB 263-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 461 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 455 to 463 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with stylized classical brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 461 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and incised details surrounding the basement windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; stoop newel posts replaced with masonry posts; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; light fixture at main entrance; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; attic window openings enlarged, new windows installed, and bottom cornice molding and dentils removed after c. 1940

On April 15, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B01031140-I1-GC) for facade alteration to existing 4 dwelling units.

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 15, 1884, 280; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

463 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 79
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048801

Date(s): c. 1884
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 461 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses a 455 Willoughby to 463 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrance featuring abstracted classical brackets, and eared, incised, pedimented hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 461 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and incising details surrounding the basement windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles and iron railing.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; one historic newel post replaced with masonry newel post; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic top hung windows replaced with double-hung windows; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; metal gates added to first story windows; understoop brick vestibule; lights on each side of door enframing; cornice capped

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 263-1884; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

465 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 78
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048800

Date(s): c. 1883
Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild
Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 465 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 465 and 467 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed and fluted window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and dentils.

Like this pair's other house, 465 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, water table below the first-story windows, and rustication at the basement. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and basement iron window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; iron stoop railing replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; rooftop satellite dish; dentils missing from cornice

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 24, 1883, 198; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

467 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 77
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048799

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 245-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild
Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 467 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 465 and 467 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed and fluted window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and dentils.

Like this pair's other house, 467 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rustication at the basement. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles and historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; address plaque

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts with replacement gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 24, 1883, 198; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

469 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 76
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048798

Date(s): 1882-1883 (NB 612-1882)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild

Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild

Type: Row house

Style(s): Neo-Grec

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 469 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 469 to 471 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed and fluted window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and dentils.

Like the row's other houses, 469 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rustication at the basement. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; dentils removed from cornice; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting box and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 15, 1882, 699; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

471 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 75
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048797

Date(s): 1882-1883 (NB 612-1882)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild

Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild

Type: Row house

Style(s): Neo-Grec

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 471 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 469 to 473 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed and fluted window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and dentils.

Like the row's other houses, 471 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, basement window grilles, double-leaf door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; first-story window grilles; under-stoop vestibule

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 15, 1882, 699; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

473 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 74

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048796

Date(s): 1882-1883 (NB 612-1882)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): David Weild

Owner(s) / Developer(s): David Weild

Type: Row house

Style(s): Neo-Grec

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 473 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 469 to 473 Willoughby Avenue built by owner David Weild during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar bracketed and fluted window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, rosettes, and dentils.

Like the row's other houses, 473 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement and first-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles and historic double-leaf door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one windows

replaced; under-stoop vestibule and awning; mailbox on side of stoop; light above entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts with replacement gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, July 15, 1882, 699; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

475 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 73
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048795

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Agnes Boerum
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): neo-Grec/Second Empire
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; slate mansard roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 475 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec/Second Empire-style single-family row houses at 475 to 483 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Agnes Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and pedimented hoods, incised basement detailing, and bracketed windowsills and hoods. The Second Empire style is exemplified by the row's mansard roofs with hexagonal slate shingles.

Like the row's other houses, 475 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement-through-second-story window openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains one historic basement window grille.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; portions of main-entrance surround smoothed; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows

replaced; one basement window grille replaced; first- and second-story window hoods removed; attic window openings reduced in height, window surrounds clad with metal, and iron balconets installed; light fixture and conduit at basement; mailbox on side of stoop; light above entrance

Site

Replacement iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-1873, 134-35; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

477 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 72
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048794

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Agnes Boerum
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): neo-Grec/Second Empire
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; slate mansard roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 477 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec/Second Empire-style single-family row houses at 475 to 483 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Agnes Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and pedimented hoods, incised basement detailing, and bracketed windowsills and hoods. The Second Empire style is exemplified by the row's mansard roofs with hexagonal slate shingles.

Like the row's other houses, 477 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement-through-second-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; portions of main-entrance surround smoothed; historic double-hung one-

over-one windows replaced; first- and second-story windowsills simplified and window hoods removed; molding removed from base of mansard roof; mailbox on side of stoop

Site

Pre-c. 1940 iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-1873, 134-35; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

479 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 71
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048793

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Agnes Boerum
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): neo-Grec/Second Empire
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; slate mansard roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 479 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec/Second Empire-style single-family row houses at 475 to 483 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Agnes Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and pedimented hoods, incised basement detailing, and bracketed windowsills and hoods. The Second Empire style is exemplified by the row's mansard roofs with hexagonal slate shingles.

Like the row's other houses, 479 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement-through-second-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; molding removed from base of mansard roof

On February 20, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B08035340-I1-GC) for the enlargement of a 3-story basement and cellar building. NOTE: At the time of designation, construction of a rooftop addition (filed for on February 20, 2024) was underway; the areaway and entire facade were not visible

Site

Due to construction work at the time of designation, the front areaway was not visible

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134-35; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

481A WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 69
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048791

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Agnes Boerum
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): neo-Grec/Second Empire
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; slate mansard roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 481 1/2 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses with Second Empire details between 475 and 483 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Agnes Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrance featuring abstracted classical brackets, and eared, incised, pedimented hoods. The row's Second Empire features are exemplified through its mansard roof.

Like the row's other houses, 481 1/2 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, a water table below the first-story windows, rustication on the basement facade, and incising details surrounding the basement windows.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic one-over-one wood windows replaced; security grilles on basement windows; mailboxes under-stoop; light beside basement entrance; lights at each side of front entrance; mailbox on stoop

Site

Pre-c. 1940 iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, Tax Assessment, 1874-1877, pg. 14; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

481 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 70

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048792

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Agnes Boerum
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): neo-Grec/Second Empire
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; slate mansard roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 481 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec/Second Empire-style single-family row houses at 475 to 483 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Agnes Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and pedimented hoods, incised basement detailing, and bracketed windowsills and hoods. The Second Empire style is exemplified by the row's mansard roofs with hexagonal slate shingles.

Like the row's other houses, 481 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement-through-second-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles and double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; molding removed from base of mansard roof lights at main entrance

Site

Pre-c. 1940 iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, Tax Assessment, 1874-1877, pg. 14; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

483 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 68

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048790

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Agnes Boerum
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): neo-Grec/Second Empire
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; slate mansard roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 483 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec/Second Empire-style single-family row houses at 475 to 483 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Agnes Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and pedimented hoods, incised basement detailing, and bracketed window sills and hoods. The Second Empire style is exemplified by the row's mansard roofs with hexagonal slate shingles.

Like the row's other houses, 483 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched basement-through-second-story openings, a water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; molding removed from base of mansard roof; netting at door pediment; light fixtures at main entrance and basement

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134-35;
New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

485 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 67

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048789

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Agnes Boerum
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 485 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 485 to 495 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Agnes Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with carved chain bands and brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 485 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and basement rustication. It also retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; loss of detail on main-entrance surround due to resurfacing; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; loss of detail on main-entrance hood; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; historic understoop grille door replaced; mailboxes on side of stoop; light fixtures at main entrance

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

487 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 66

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048788

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): F.R. Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 487 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 485 to 495 Willoughby Avenue built by owner F.R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with carved chain bands and brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 487 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It also retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; basement window grilles replaced; under-stoop vestibule; mailbox on side of stoop; main-entrance light fixtures; utility box

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

489 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 65

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048787

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): F.R. Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 489 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 485 to 495 Willoughby Avenue built by owner F.R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with carved chain bands and brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 489 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It also retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; entrance set back and historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; main-entrance light fixture; utility box; broken lintel on third story

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

491 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 64

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048786

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): F. R. Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 491 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 485 to 495 Willoughby Avenue built by owner F.R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with carved chain bands and brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 491 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; ornament removed from main-entrance surround; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule with mailboxes and glass blocks; iron air-conditioner cage at first-story window chain band ornament removed from cornice; light fixture and conduit at basement; security cameras and light fixtures at first story; rooftop satellite dish

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting beds and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

493 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 63

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048785

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): F. R. Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 493 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 485 to 495 Willoughby Avenue built by owner F.R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with carved chain bands and brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 493 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings and basement window grilles, as well as its historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; chain band ornament removed from cornice; main-entrance light fixture; utility box; mailbox on understoop door grille

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

495 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 62

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048784

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): F. R. Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 495 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 485 to 495 Willoughby Avenue built by owner F.R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with carved chain bands and brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods featuring abstracted classical brackets, and eared, incised, pedimented hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 491 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window, water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement facade. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; chain band ornament partially removed from cornice; understoop metal and glass; main-entrance light fixtures

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; non-historic mailbox; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

497 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 61

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048783

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): F. R. Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 497 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 497 and 499 Willoughby Avenue built by owner F.R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this pair include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 497 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and iron basement window grilles, as well as its historic double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; under-stoop vestibule; mailbox on side of vestibule; buttresses removed from tops of first- and second-story window sills; netting at pediment; utility boxes; main-entrance light fixture

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

499 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 60

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048782

Date(s): c. 1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): F. R. Boerum
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 499 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 497 and 499 Willoughby Avenue built by owner F. R. Boerum during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and classical cornices with brackets echoing those of the main-entrance hoods.

Like the row's other houses, 499 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmentally arched window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and rusticated basement. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; chain band ornament removed from cornice; main-entrance light fixture; utility box

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence with historic gateposts and non-historic gate; non-historic mailbox; paved and concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Ward 21, 1869-73, 134; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

501 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 59

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048781

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 1154-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Samuel Peden Jr. (carpenter)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 501 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses a 501 and 503 Willoughby Avenue built by owner and carpenter Samuel Peden Jr during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of these houses include their main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; similar fluted and bracketed window surrounds; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, panels, sawtooth moldings, and guttae. Like the row's other house, 501 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered window openings, water table below the first-story windows, and incised details above the basement windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles and its wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; basement mailboxes; multifamily mailboxes on basement facade; main-entrance light fixture

Site

Historic iron areaway fence with one historic gatepost and non-historic gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 6, 1883, 776; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

503 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 58
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048780

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 1154-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Samuel Peden Jr. (carpenter)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 503 Willoughby Avenue is one of six neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 501 and 503 Willoughby Avenue built by owner and carpenter Samuel Peden Jr. during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of these houses include their main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing; and cornices with abstracted classical brackets, panels, sawtooth moldings, and guttae.

Like the row's other house, 503 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, water table below the first-story windows, and incised details above the basement windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles and bracketed first-story window sills.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; first-through-third-story window surrounds removed; first-story window grilles; main-entrance light fixtures and address plaque; utility box

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; non historic mailbox; slate and concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 6, 1883, 776; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

505 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 57
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048779

Date(s): c. 1882 (NB 789-1882)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J. Softy (Mason); Samuel Peden Jr. (carpenter)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 505 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 505 and 507 Willoughby Avenue built by mason J. Softy and owner and carpenter Samuel Peden Jr. during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this pair include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and hoods crowned by stylized anthemia; incised basement ornament; elaborate first- and second-story window surrounds with abstracted classical features; and cornices with sawtooth moldings and other geometricized classical detailing.

Like the row's other house, 503 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic railing replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles removed; first-story window grilles; on basement windows; basement utility boxes

On October 17, 2023, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B00941028-I1-ST) for structural work on the basement/sub-basement, floors 1-3, and roof

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 2, 1882, 813; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

507 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1758, Lot 56
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3048778

Date(s): c. 1882 (NB 789-1882)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): J. Softy (Mason); Samuel Peden Jr. (carpenter)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 507 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses a 505 and 507 Willoughby Avenue built by mason J. Softy and owner and carpenter Samuel Peden Jr. during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this pair include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and hoods crowned by stylized anthemia; incised basement ornament; elaborate first- and second-story window surrounds with abstracted classical features; and cornices with sawtooth moldings and other geometricized classical detailing. Like the row's other house, 507 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop railings.

Secondary (east) face: This facade, with one visible window opening, is crowned by wood coping and a visible chimney.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; historic iron stoop newel posts replaced with masonry posts; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; light fixture with conduit above the water table

Secondary (east) Facade: Facade parged.

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; paved and slate areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 2, 1882, 813; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

South Side of Willoughby Avenue

446 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 9

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3345899

Date(s): c. 1879
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John J. Glover & Son (architect); Morris & Slover (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Hiram Hutchins
Type: Row house
Style(s): neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 446 Willoughby Avenue is a neo-Grec-style single-family row house designed by John J. Glover & Son in 1879 for Hiram Hutchins during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this house include its main-entrance surround with abstracted classical brackets and guttae; bracketed window surrounds; and eared, pedimented main-entrance and window hoods with incised, abstracted foliate ornament.

No. 446 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; basement rustication removed; under-stoop vestibule; cornice removed; basement mailboxes

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on concrete areaway; stone curb removed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 10, 1879, 391; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

448 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 10
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259356

Date(s): 1884-1885 (NB 617-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 448 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 448 to 454 Willoughby Avenue designed and built by owner Daniel B. Norris in 1884-85 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; and incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs. Their richly detailed cornices with dentil and scallop motifs, and brackets ornamented with chain bands, reflect the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style at that time.

Like the row's other houses, 448 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles. The home was briefly home to jazz drummer Max Roach in the 1950s.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; fluting removed from main-entrance surround; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; basement light entrance; first-story security camera main-entrance light fixtures

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts (gate removed) on stone curb; paved areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 24, 1884, 585; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

450 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 11
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3338626

Date(s): 1884-1885 (NB 617-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 450 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 448 to 454 Willoughby Avenue designed and built by owner Daniel B. Norris in 1884-85 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; and incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs. Their richly detailed cornices with dentil and scallop motifs, and brackets ornamented with chain bands, reflect the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style at that time.

Like the row's other houses, 450 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron basement window grille.

Alterations

Facade and stoop painted and/or resurfaced; historic stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; one historic iron basement window grille replaced; main-entrance light fixture

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; paved areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 24, 1884, 585; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

452 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 12
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259358

Date(s): 1884-1885 (NB 617-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 452 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 448 to 454 Willoughby Avenue designed and built by owner Daniel B. Norris in 1884-85 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; and incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs. Their richly detailed cornices with dentil and scallop motifs, and brackets ornamented with chain bands, reflect the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style at that time. Like the row's other houses, 452 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered openings, and a water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; newel posts missing; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; grilles on first story windows; main-entrance light fixture; basement mailbox; gate at front entrance; basement entrance replaced; light at basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence with non-historic gate on stone curb; paved and concrete areaway; lighting in ground; slope to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 24, 1884, 585; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

454 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 13
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049036

Date(s): c. 1884-1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 452 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 448 to 454 Willoughby Avenue built by owner Daniel B. Norris during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; and incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs. Their richly detailed cornices with dentil and scallop motifs, and brackets ornamented with chain bands, reflect the increasing influence of the Queen Anne style at that time. Although the other houses in this row are three stories in height, this one was built as a two-story house.

Like the row's other houses, 454 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and shouldered openings.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts and railings encased in masonry or replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; first-story window openings and fluting on window surrounds lengthened, sills replaced, balconets installed, and decorative panels and water table below openings removed; gate at front entrance; basement entrance replaced; light at basement

On March 15, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B00902491- I1) for existing curb to be repaired.

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; paved concrete areaway; slope to basement; lighting in ground

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 24, 1884, 585; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

456 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 14
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049032

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 505-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): T. B. Saddington
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J. F. Saddington
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 456 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 456 to 462 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by T. B. Saddington for owner J. F. Saddington during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 456 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; outlet at basement; light at entrance

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; slate and concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 19, 1883, 369; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

458 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 15
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049033

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 505-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): T. B. Saddington
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J. F. Saddington
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 458 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 456 to 462 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by T. B. Saddington for owner J. F. Saddington during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 458 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window grilles and its historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed, and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; brick under-stoop entrance vestibule; first-story window grilles; utility box; light at basement

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; brick areaway with planting bed and pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 19, 1883, 369; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

460 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 16
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049039

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 505-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): T. B. Saddington
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J. F. Saddington
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 460 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 456 to 462 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by T. B. Saddington for owner J. F. Saddington during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 460 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles, as well as its historic double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; brick under-stoop entrance vestibule; light fixture at basement window and front entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 19, 1883, 369; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

462 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 17
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049040

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 505-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): T. B. Saddington
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J. F. Saddington
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 462 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 456 to 462 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by T.B. Saddington for owner J. F. Saddington during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrances featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 462 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. At the time of designation, a construction fence was present in front of the front areaway obscuring the basement and stoop from view, and work on the house was occurring.

Alterations

Facade painted; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced

On March 29, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B00515849-S2-ST) for structural work to floors 1 to the roof and a permit (B00515849-I1-GC) for work that includes a horizontal enlargement

Site

Ongoing work during the time of designation

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 19, 1883, 369; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

464 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 18
 Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049037

Date(s): 1883-1884 (NB 504-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): T. B. Saddington
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J. F. Saddington
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 464 Willoughby Avenue is a neo-Grec-style single-family row house designed in 1883 and built by T. B. Saddington for owner J. F. Saddington during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although built by the same architect/builder and owner at the same time as the adjacent two-story row at 456 to 462 Willoughby Avenue, this three-story house was constructed under a separate New Building application. Like those houses, historic neo-Grec-style features of 464 Willoughby Avenue include its main entrance featuring abstracted classical brackets and an eared, pedimented hood; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; basement surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and a bracketed, paneled cornices.

No. 464 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and a water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic basement iron window

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule with mailboxes; light at entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts, and non-historic gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed; utility pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 19, 1883, 369; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

466 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 19
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049038

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 229-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 466 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 466 to 470 Willoughby Avenue designed and built by owner Daniel B. Norris during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and paneled, denticulated cornices with angular fluted brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 466 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; main-entrance light fixture; utility boxes

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 24, 1883, 198; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

468 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 20
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049043

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 229-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 468 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 466 to 470 Willoughby Avenue designed and built by owner Daniel B. Norris during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and paneled, denticulated cornices with angular fluted brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 468 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade and stoop painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed, and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom added; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced, and grilles installed at first-through-third-story windows; under-stoop entrance vestibule; basement mailbox and hose holder; main-entrance and first story light fixtures; utility boxes

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 24, 1883, 198; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

470 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 21

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3259363

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 229-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Daniel B. Norris
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Daniel B. Norris
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 470 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 466 to 470 Willoughby Avenue designed and built by owner Daniel B. Norris during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods with incised foliate detailing.

Like the row's other houses, 470 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and a water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade and stoop painted and/or resurfaced, resulting in loss of historic detail on window surrounds and removal of window hoods; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; main-entrance awning; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced, and grilles installed at first-through-third-story windows; under-stoop entrance vestibule; cornice replaced; basement light fixture with conduit; mailbox on stoop; light at entrance; sheering at first story window surround

On June 21, 2024, the New York City Department of Buildings issued a permit (B01031303-1T-GC) for brownstone repair and replacement and installation of light fixtures.

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; paved and concrete areaway; pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 24, 1883, 198; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

472 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 22

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049042

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 96-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 1/2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 472 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 472 to 480 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and cornices with dentils and angular fluted brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 472 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and a water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced, main-entrance surround fluting and first-story window surrounds removed, and detail removed from first and second-story surrounds; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced and first-story window grilles installed; attic window openings

enlarged, lower cornice molding removed, and historic single-pane top-hung attic windows replaced; cornice capped; mailbox on stoop

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 10, 1883, 94; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

474 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 23
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049046

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 96-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 1/2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 474 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 472 to 480 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and cornices with dentils and angular fluted brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 474 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom added; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced and window grilles installed at first, second, and attic stories; attic window openings enlarged, lower cornice molding

removed, and historic single-pane top-hung wood attic windows replaced under-stoop entrance vestibule; main-entrance light fixture; first-story camera

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 10, 1883, 94; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

476 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 24
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049047

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 96-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 1/2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 476 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 472 to 480 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and cornices with dentils and angular fluted brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 476 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains one historic iron basement window grille.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; main-entrance awning; historic one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story windows replaced; one basement window grille replaced; attic-story storm sashes; under-stoop entrance vestibule with mailbox; light at entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, lamp post, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 10, 1883, 94; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

478 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 25

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049048

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 96-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 478 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 472 to 480 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; and incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs.

Like the row's other houses, 478 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; cornice removed and attic raised to full story before c. 1940; doorbell and light fixture at main entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 10, 1883, 94; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

480 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 26

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049049

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 96-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Arthur Taylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Arthur Taylor
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 1/2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 480 Willoughby Avenue is one of five neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 472 to 480 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1883 and built by owner Arthur Taylor during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and cornices with dentils and angular fluted brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 480 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood basement-through-second-story, and top-hung-single-pane attic windows replaced; under-stoop entrance with awning; mailboxes on side of stoop; security cameras and lights at basement and first story ; doorbell at entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Block 76, Ward 21, 1881-1885, Page 114; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

482 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 27

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049050

Date(s): c. 1882 (NB 1033-1882)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): S. C. Philips
Owner(s) / Developer(s): S. C. Philips
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 482 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 482 through 486 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1882 by owner S. C. Philips and built during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and leading up to the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. The three houses were built under two separate New Building applications. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled cornices.

Like the row's other house, 482 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and a water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom, as well as its historic iron stoop railing and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic stoop newel posts replaced with masonry posts; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; awning over under-stoop

entrance; mailbox on side of stoop; basement and main-entrance light fixtures; lights on stairs; conduit from front entrance to basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gateposts, and non-historic gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 21, 1882, 947; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

484 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 28

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049051

Date(s): c. 1882 (NB 1033-1882)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): S. C. Philips
Owner(s) / Developer(s): S. C. Philips
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 484 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 482 through 486 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1882 and built by owner S. C. Philips during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and leading up to the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. The three houses were built under two separate New Building applications. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 484 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and a water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, as well as one basement window grille.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main entrance door replaced; security door at front entrance; historic double-hung one-over-one wood

windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; basement and main-entrance light fixtures with conduit

Site

Non-historic areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 21, 1882, 947; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

486 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 29

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049052

Date(s): c. 1882 (NB 1026-1882)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): S. C. Philips
Owner(s) / Developer(s): S. C. Philips
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 486 Willoughby Avenue is one of three neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 482 through 486 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1882 and built by owner S. C. Philips during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and leading up to the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. The three houses were built under two separate New Building applications. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled cornices.

Like the row's other houses, 486 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door with transom, iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; lights at entrance

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and gas lamp

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 21, 1882, 947; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

488 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 30

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049053

Date(s): c. 1882-1883 (NB 825-1882)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward W. Phillips
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Ransom and Edward W. Phillips
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 488 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 488 and 490 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1882 by Edward W. Phillips and built by owners Edward W. and Ransom Phillips during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and leading up to the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled, denticulated cornices.

Like No. 490, 488 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, a rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood main-entrance transom and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic

double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule with mailbox; main-entrance light fixture; missing detail on door pediment

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed; slope to basement; railing along slope

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 9, 1882, 834; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

490 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 31
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049054

Date(s): c. 1882-1883 (NB 825-1882)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward W. Phillips
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Ransom and Edward W. Phillips
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 490 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 488 and 490 Willoughby Avenue designed in 1882 by Edward W. Phillips and built by owners Edward W. and Ransom Phillips during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and leading up to the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds joined by fluting; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled, denticulated cornices.

Like No. 488, 490 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom, iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; first-story window grilles; cornice missing dentils

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 9, 1882, 834; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

492 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 32
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049055

Date(s): c. 1874-1875
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Charles H. Vanderveer
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 492 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 492 and 494 Willoughby Avenue designed by Alexander W. Dickie in 1874 for owner Charles H. Vanderveer during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and ornate cornices with dentils and stylized classical brackets.

Like No. 494, 492 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmental-arched window openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and transom.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings

replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; under-stoop entrance enframing; basement light fixture and conduit main-entrance light fixture; first-story cameras with conduit; light at front entrance and doorbells

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, lamp post, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 17, 1874, 268; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

494 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 33
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049056

Date(s): c. 1874-1875
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Charles H. Vanderveer
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 494 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 492 and 494 Willoughby Avenue designed by Alexander W. Dickie in 1874 for owner Charles H. Vanderveer during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and ornate cornices with dentils and stylized classical brackets.

Like No. 492, 494 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmental-arched window openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic main-entrance transom, iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and/or painted; one stoop newel finial missing; historic wood-and-

glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule; basement window grilles replaced; mailbox on side of stoop; first-story window grilles; main-entrance light fixture; utility boxes; pipe

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 17, 1874, 268; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

496 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 34
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049057

Date(s): c. 1872-1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 496 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 496 to 502 Willoughby Avenue designed by Alexander W. Dickie in 1872 and completed by him by 1873 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and ornate cornices with dentils and stylized classical brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 496 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmental-arched window openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; historic iron

basement window grilles replaced; mailboxes on side of stoop; main-entrance light fixtures

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with stone bed and lamp post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Block 76, Ward 21, 1874-1877, Page 14; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, May 3, 1873, 208; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

498 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 35
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049058

Date(s): c. 1872-1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 498 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 496 to 502 Willoughby Avenue designed by Alexander W. Dickie in 1872 and completed by him by 1873 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and ornate cornices with dentils and stylized classical brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 498 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmental-arched window openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; understoop vestibule; main-entrance doorbell and light fixtures

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Block 76, Ward 21, 1874-1877, Page 14; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, November 1, 1873, 500 and May 23, 1874, 295; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

500 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 36

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049059

Date(s): c. 1872-1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and Basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 500 Willoughby Avenue is one of four neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 496 to 502 Willoughby Avenue designed by Alexander W. Dickie in 1872 and completed by him by 1873 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and ornate cornices with dentils and stylized classical brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 500 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmental-arched window openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass main-entrance transom.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced and transom added; arched portions of basement and first-story window openings filled; window grilles on second and third

story windows; historic iron basement window grilles replaced; under-stoop entrance vestibule with mailbox; lights at entrance; hose connection on basement facade

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Block 76, Ward 21, 1874-1877, Page 14; Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, February 20, 1875; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

502 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 37
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049060

Date(s): c. 1872-1873
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Alexander W. Dickie
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 502 Willoughby Avenue is one of f neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 496 to 502 Willoughby Avenue designed by Alexander W. Dickie in 1872 and completed by him by 1873 during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' round-arched main-entrance surrounds featuring abstracted classical brackets, inset spandrels, and pedimented hoods; molded window sills and hoods with fluted brackets and buttresses, and rounded pendants; incised foliate detailing; and ornate cornices with dentils and stylized classical brackets.

Like the row's other houses, 502 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, segmental-arched window openings, rusticated basement, and water table below the first-story windows.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom added; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; grilles on first story windows historic iron basement window grilles replaced; mailboxes on side of stoop; main-entrance light fixtures

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Tax Assessments, Block 76, Ward 21, 1874-1877, Page 14; Real Estate Record and Builders' guide, May 3, 1873, 208; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

504 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 38

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049061

Date(s): c. 1883 (NB 1154-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 504 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 504 and 506 Willoughby Avenue designed by Samuel Peden Jr. in 1883 and built by him during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled, denticulated cornices.

Like No. 506, 504 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron stoop newel posts and railings, and basement window grilles, as well as its historic wood-and-glass main-entrance transom.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; basement and main-entrance light fixtures; mailboxes on stoop; cameras on basement

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, gateposts, and gate on stone curb; concrete areaway; slope to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 6, 1883, 776; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

506 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 39
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049062

Date(s): c. 1883
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Peden Jr.
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 506 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 504 and 506 Willoughby Avenue designed by Samuel Peden Jr. in 1883 and built by him during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' fluted main-entrance surrounds with classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled, denticulated cornices.

Like No. 504, 506 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, and water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced and transom added; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; metal awning at under-stoop entrance; understoop door; one basement grille altered to accommodate air conditioner; basement mailbox; main-entrance light fixture; cameras; doorbells

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb; slate and concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, October 6, 1883, 776; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

508 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 40
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049063

Date(s): c. 1883-1884 (NB 1096-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): William H. Colson & John Reiners
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William H. Colson & John Reiners
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 508 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 508 and 510 Willoughby Avenue designed by William H. Colson and John Reiners in 1883 and built by them during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds with classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled, denticulated cornices.

Like No. 510, 508 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and a water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door and iron basement window grilles.

Alterations

Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts removed and railings replaced; main-entrance security gate; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; first-story window grilles; basement and main-entrance light fixtures

Site

Historic iron areaway fence and gate on stone curb (historic gateposts removed); concrete areaway with lamp post; raised plant bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 29, 1883, 751 New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

510 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 1766, Lot 41

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3049064

Date(s): c. 1883-1884 (NB 1096-1883)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): William H. Colson & John Reiners
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William H. Colson & John Reiners
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 510 Willoughby Avenue is one of two neo-Grec-style single-family row houses at 508 and 510 Willoughby Avenue designed by William H. Colson and John Reiners in 1883 and built by them during a period of intensive residential development of this section of Bedford-Stuyvesant following the extension of streetcar lines to the area and the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. Historic neo-Grec-style features of this row include the houses' main-entrance surrounds with classical brackets and eared, pedimented hoods; bracketed, fluted window surrounds with similar hoods; heavy basement window surrounds with shouldered openings; incised, stylized rosettes and other foliate motifs; and bracketed, paneled, denticulated cornices.

Primary Willoughby Avenue (North) Facade: Like No. 508, 510 Willoughby Avenue has a smooth brownstone facade, high stoop, shouldered basement openings, and a water table below the first-story windows. It retains its historic wood-and-glass main-entrance transom and iron basement window grilles.

Secondary (East) Facade: This facade contains one visible door opening and three square-headed second-story window openings, which may have been added early in the building's history. The house's chimney is visible over this facade.

Alterations

Primary Willoughby Avenue (North) Facade: Facade painted and/or resurfaced; historic iron stoop newel posts and railings replaced; historic wood-and-glass double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; awning at non-historic under-stoop vestibule; historic vestibule; historic double-hung one-over-one wood windows replaced; first-story window grilles basement and main-entrance light fixtures; first-story security camera

Secondary (East) Facade: Facade and chimney parged

Site

Historic iron areaway fence, one historic gatepost, and historic gate on stone curb; concrete areaway with planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and granite curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, September 29, 1883, 751; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

Willoughby-Hart Historic District: Appendix



Architects' Appendix

Willoughby-Hart Historic District

Richard C. Addy (c.1843-1903)

64 & 66 Hart Street (1887)

Richard C. Addy was born in England in about 1843 and lived for a time at 167 Hart Street and at 520 Willoughby Avenue, just outside the Willoughby-Hart Historic District. He was active as a carpenter as early as 1872 and continued in the business until 1891. In addition to the houses he designed on Hart Street, he also built houses along Marcy Avenue. His profession late in life was listed in city directories as “real estate” and at times he advertised houses on Willoughby Avenue with “rent low”. He was an active member of St. George’s Protestant Episcopal Church and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

References: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (March 5, 1898); Brooklyn City Directories.

William H. Colson & John Reiners

William H. Colson (1851-1928)

John Reiners (d. 1888)

508 & 510 Willoughby Avenue (1883)

Little is known about the developers Colson & Reiners. A builder, William Colson was in business in Brooklyn by 1878 and had several partners prior to John Reiners with whom he worked from around 1883 until 1888. Colson entered Brooklyn politics and served as an alderman. In addition to these houses on Willoughby Avenue, the firm was responsible for the design and construction of houses in the neo-Grec and Renaissance Revival styles in the Bedford Historic District.

References: LPC, “Architects’ and Builders’ Appendix,” *Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Designation Report; Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide*, June 1, 1878, 489, December 21, 1878, 1036, September 14, 1883, 694, April 21, 1888, 505, August 11, 1888, 1008; U.S. Census records, 1900; “William H. Colson Dies; Was Former Alderman,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 23, 1928, n.p.

Alexander W. Dickie (1839-1907)

492 & 494 Willoughby Avenue (1874)

Little is known about Alexander W. Dickie. He was born in Scotland in 1839. By 1862, he was living in Brooklyn and was employed as a “stairbuilder”, and later as a carpenter or builder. He seems to have retired from this work around 1880, when he married and shortly thereafter worked as a superintendent. He died in 1907.

References: Brooklyn City Directories, Ancestry.com [database on-line] Provo, UT.

Edward F. Gaylor (1852-1914)

49 Hart Street (1885)

Edward F. Gaylor was the son of Brooklyn architect and Commissioner of the Brooklyn Department of Buildings William H. Gaylor (1821-1895), and for many years was associated with him in his office. He opened his own practice around 1882 and appears to have been active as an architect until around 1904. Houses designed by Gaylor can be found within the Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District, the Clinton Hill Historic District, and the Linden Street Historic District. In addition to his practice, he was a member of the New York National Guard and rose to the rank of Colonel in the 47th Regiment.

References: Ancestry.com, New York, Military Service Cards, 1857-1915 [database on-line] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, 2012; Francis, 89; "Mr. Edward F. Gaylor," *New York Herald*, May 13, 1914, 6; *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (October 29, 1904), 946; U. S. Census records, 1870, 1900.

John J. Glover & Son (dates unknown)

446 Willoughby Avenue (c.1879)

Brooklyn architect John J. Glover practiced between 1854 and 1892 with his son John Graham Glover. The younger Glover had established himself as a Brooklyn architect by 1875. John J. and J. Graham Glover were principals in the firm of John J. Glover & Son, listed in directories intermittently between 1879 and 1887. John Graham Glover designed buildings in Clinton Hill and the Stuyvesant Heights, the Gansevoort, and the Park Slope Historic District and Extension I; the Gravesend Reform Church (1894), 145 Gravesend Neck Road; the Pioneer Warehouse (1897-1915), 153 Flatbush Avenue; and Clarendon Hotel, all in Brooklyn; and the Hotel Empire. In New Orleans, Glover designed a building for the People's Slaughterhouse and Refrigerating Co. (1892).

References: LPC, *Gansevoort Historic District Designation Report (LP-2132)*, prepared by Jay Shockley (New York, NY: City of New York, 2003); LPC files.

William G. Josiah (1844-1890)

58 - 62 Hart Street (1888)

William G. Josiah was a builder born in London in 1844 and moved to the United States at age 18. Between 1872 and his death in 1890, he worked as a carpenter. He was a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythos. He resided in Ridgewood and is buried in Evergreens Cemetery.

References: Ancestry.com. New York, New York, U.S., Index to Death Certificates, 1862-1948 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT. USA: 2020; *Brooklyn Citizen* (April 20, 1890); Brooklyn City Directories.

Thomas McKee (1851-1916)

42-50 Hart Street (1889)

Little is known about Thomas McKee. He was born in Brooklyn in 1851 and was listed as a carpenter in Brooklyn directories from 1876 until 1891. At some point thereafter, he moved to Mineola, Long Island, where he was “engaged in the contracting business” at the time of his death in 1916.

References: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 8, 1916); Brooklyn City Directories.

Daniel B. Norris (1829-1908)

474 Willoughby Avenue (c. 1829-1908)

Little is known about Daniel B. Norris. He was born around 1829 and was active in the carpentry trade from 1872 until at least 1890. He was described in his obituary as “once a well-known builder.” He died at age 79 in 1908.

References: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (December 10, 1908); *Standard Union* (December 11, 1908); Brooklyn City Directories.

John W. Parkin (1867- unknown)

32-40 Hart Street (1889)

52-56 Hart Street (1888)

John W. Parkin was a builder who partnered with his father, John Parkin, to develop properties along Hart Street. He lived at one of these houses, 32 Hart Street, in 1891, but later moved to the Flatbush neighborhood. He was active in the building trades until at least 1913.

References: Brooklyn City Directories; U. S. Census records, 1920.

Samuel Peden Jr. (dates unknown)

501-507 Willoughby Avenue (1883)

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

References: Brooklyn City Directories; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Apr. 14, 1873), 3; (Oct. 2, 1875), 2; (Aug. 17, 1890), 16; (Mar. 25, 1901), 10; LPC, “Architects’ Appendix,” *Crown Heights North Historic District Designation Report*, prepared by Donald G. Presa (New York, NY: City of New York, 2007).

Edward W. Phillips (unknown-1893)

488 Willoughby Avenue (1882)

Edward W. Phillips was active in the building trades from around 1868 until shortly before his death. He died in 1893 at his residence at 543 Greene Avenue in Brooklyn.

Reference: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (August 4, 1893), Brooklyn City Directories.

Stephen C. Phillips (c. 1808-1888)

482-486 Willoughby Avenue (1882)

Stephen C. Phillips was born in Connecticut in 1808. He worked in the building trades from around 1862 until the late 1870s. In addition to his work as a builder, he was a dry goods merchant who dealt in flour, hay, and feed. In 1879, he was the losing candidate for the office of Alderman of the 21st Ward. He died in 1888.

References: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (October 24, 1879); *Times Union* (September 3, 1888); Brooklyn City Directories.

Isaac D. Reynolds (c. 1831-1894)

1-9 Hart Street (1884)

11-19 Hart Street (1884)

21-27 Hart Street (1885)

37-47 Hart Street (1888)

63-71 Hart Street (1884)

2-10 Hart Street (1884)

12-18 Hart Street (1886)

20-26 Hart Street (1889)

26A-30 Hart Street (1889)

68-72 Hart Street (1885)

The architect Isaac D. Reynolds was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and moved to Williamsburg, Brooklyn, as a boy. He trained in the office of Scottish-born architect David Paten (1801-1882) and established his own practice in Brooklyn in the 1860s. The firm, I. D. Reynolds & Son, which included Herbert B. Reynolds, continued in business until at least 1905. Reynolds designed numerous elegant neo-Grec, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival residences in Brooklyn, including many found within the Stuyvesant Heights, Prospect Heights, and Park Slope Historic Districts as well as the Park Slope Historic District Extension and Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District.

References: Brooklyn directories; Francis, 94; LPC, Architects files; LPC, Architects Index Card Catalogue; LPC, "Architects' Appendix," *Park Slope Historic District Extension Designation Report* (LP-2443) (New York: City of New York, 2012), prepared by Michael Caratzas, Cynthia Danza, Olivia Klose; and LPC, "Architects' Appendix," *Prospect Heights Historic District Designation Report* (New York: City of New York, 2009), prepared by Donald G. Presa.

Thomas B. Saddington (c.1839-1917)

456-462 Willoughby Avenue
464 Willoughby Avenue

Thomas B. Saddington was born in Manhattan around 1839. After retiring from the produce business, he became a developer/builder in Bedford-Stuyvesant. He worked as a builder as early as 1883 until sometime after 1907. He died in 1917 and is interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

References: *Times Union* (February 16, 1917); Brooklyn City Directories.

Arthur Taylor (c. 1847- unknown)

455-463 Willoughby Avenue (1884)
472-480 Willoughby Avenue (1884)

Little is known about Arthur Taylor. Records indicate that he was born in England and arrived in the United States in 1873. He appears to have been active as a builder in Brooklyn from 1880 to the turn of the century and by 1910 was retired. His buildings are present in the Bedford Stuyvesant / Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District, and the Stuyvesant Heights Historic District.

References: Brooklyn Directories, 1888-90; "Arthur Taylor," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (<http://rerecord.cul.columbia.edu/rerecord>, August 23, 2012); U. S. Census records, 1880, 1900-1930; LPC, "Architects' Appendix," *Bedford Stuyvesant / Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Designation Report* (New York: City of New York, 2013), prepared by Marianne Percival.

David Weild (c.1839-1922)

449-453 Willoughby Avenue (1883)
465-467 Willoughby Avenue (1883)
469-473 Willoughby Avenue (1882)

David Weild was born in Scotland around 1839. In 1873, he was listed as a carpenter living near the Willoughby-Hart Historic District on Monroe Street. In 1913, he continued in the construction industry, and he lived nearby at 359 Hancock Street. He worked with his son for some time prior to his death in 1922, at the age of 83.

References: *The Chat* (June 7, 1919); *Standard Union* (April 23, 1922), 25; Brooklyn City Directories.