

DESIGNATION REPORT

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension



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DESIGNATION REPORT

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

LOCATION

Borough of Brooklyn

LANDMARK TYPE

Historic District

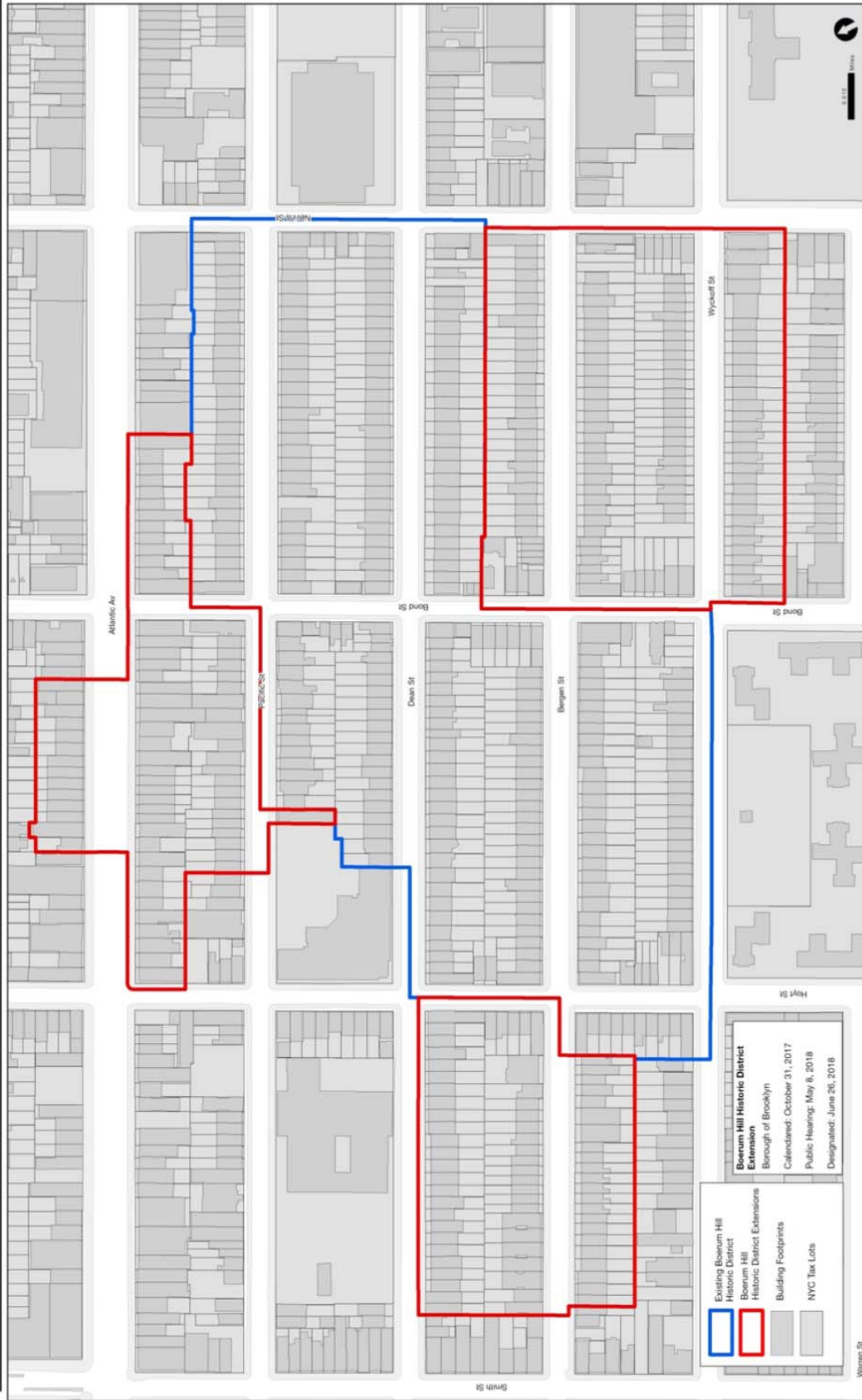
SIGNIFICANCE

The Boerum Hill Historic District Extension consists of approximately 288 buildings developed in the mid-19th century. Encompassing residential blocks and an important commercial corridor adjacent to the Boerum Hill Historic District, the Extension contains cohesive rows of buildings designed in the Greek Revival, Italianate and other 19th-century styles, constructed for the working- and middle-class as the growth of commerce, industry, and transportation drove development in Brooklyn around the Civil War.

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Testimony at the Public Hearing

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

On May 8, 2018, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension (Item No. 1). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Sixteen people testified in favor of designation, including Council Member Stephen Levin, representatives of the Boerum Hill Association, Historic Districts Council, the New York Landmarks Conservancy, and ten individuals. Nine individuals spoke in opposition to the inclusion of certain properties within the proposed extension, in particular on Atlantic Avenue. The Commission also received two written submissions in favor of designation, and two written submissions in opposition. The Commission received one petition in opposition to the inclusion of Atlantic Avenue within the proposed boundaries, with signatures from 16 individuals.

Boundary Description

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

AREA I

Area I of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension consists of the property bounded by a line beginning on the southern curblineline of Dean Street at a point on a line extending northerly from a portion of the western property line of 86 Dean Street, then extending southerly along the western property line of 86 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 90 Bergen Street to the southern curblineline of Bergen Street easterly to a point on a line extending northerly from the western property line of 90 Bergen Street, then extending southerly along the western property line of 90 Bergen Street, easterly along the southern property line of 90 Bergen Street to 134 Bergen Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 134 Bergen Street to the centerline of Bergen Street easterly along said centerline to its intersection with the centerline of Hoyt Street, then along said centerline of Hoyt Street to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending easterly from the southern curblineline of Dean Street, then following the curblineline of Dean Street to the point extending northerly from the western property line of 86 Dean Street.

AREA II

Area II of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension consists of the property bounded by a line beginning on the eastern curblineline of Nevins Street at a point on a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 245 Bergen Street, then extending southerly along the curblineline of Nevins Street to a point on a line extending westerly along

the southern property lines of 258 Wyckoff Street then extending westerly along the southern property line of 258 Wyckoff Street to 196 Wyckoff Street aka 169 Bond Street, the extending northerly along the centerline of Bond Street to the intersection of a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 143 Bond Street, then easterly along the northern property line of 143 Bond Street, southerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 143 Bond Street, then easterly along the northern property line of 199 Bergen Street to the point of beginning.

AREA III

Area III of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension consists of the property bounded by a line beginning on the southern curblineline of Atlantic Avenue at a point on a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 428 Atlantic Avenue then following southerly the eastern property line of 428 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern property line of 428 Atlantic Avenue to 426 Atlantic Avenue, northerly along a portion of the western property line of 426 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern property line of 424 Atlantic Avenue to 414 Atlantic Avenue, then southerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 414 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly to the intersection of the centerline of Bond Street, then southerly along the centerline of Bond Street to the intersection of the center line of Pacific Street, then following westerly along the centerline of Pacific Street to the intersection of a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 358 Pacific Street, then southerly along the eastern property line of 358 Pacific Street, then westerly along the southern property line of 358 Pacific Street, northerly along the western property line of 358 Pacific Street to the southern curblineline of Pacific Street, then westerly to the intersection of a line extending southerly from the western property line

of 351 Pacific Street, following the western property line of 351 Pacific Street to the southern property line of 368 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern property line of 368 Atlantic Avenue to the eastern curblines of Hoyt Street, then northerly along the western property line of 348 Atlantic Avenue to the intersection of the southern curblines of Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern curblines of Atlantic Avenue to the intersection of a line extending southerly from the western property line of 365 Atlantic Avenue, then northerly along the western property line of 365 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the northern property line of 365 Atlantic Avenue, northerly along a portion of the western property line of 367 Atlantic Avenue then easterly along the northern property line of 367 Atlantic Avenue, then southerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 367 Atlantic Avenue, then easterly along the northern property line of 369 Atlantic Avenue to 389 Atlantic Ave, southerly along the eastern property line of 389 Atlantic Avenue to the southern curblines of Atlantic Avenue easterly to the point of beginning.

Summary

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

The Boerum Hill Historic District Extension consists of approximately 288 buildings in three distinct areas adjacent to the Boerum Hill Historic District designated in 1973. The western section includes the blocks of Dean and Bergen streets between Smith and Hoyt streets; the northern section includes the portion of Atlantic Avenue between Hoyt and Nevins streets, and Pacific Street between Hoyt and Bond streets; and the eastern section includes blocks of Wyckoff and Bergen streets between Bond and Nevins streets. Built to serve a diverse community of merchants, waterfront laborers, and Wall Street commuters, the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension is architecturally and culturally significant for the ways in which it reflects Brooklyn's history and architecture.

The Boerum Hill Historic District Extension was built during two periods of neighborhood development. In the late 1840s-1850s, industrial growth along the South Brooklyn waterfront spurred the construction of speculative row houses into the western part of Boerum Hill. At the same time, new transportation infrastructure such as the Long Island Railroad's Atlantic Avenue branch and a local horse car line offered residents much faster access to the South Ferry and Manhattan. Atlantic Avenue began to serve as a primary center of commercial activity during this period. The second phase of residential development in the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension occurred after the Civil War in the eastern section, coinciding with the opening of the Gowanus Canal and the arrival of factories and warehouses just south of the neighborhood. Known as "North Gowanus" for much of its early history,

the area was renamed "Boerum Hill" by a local neighborhood association in the 1960s.

The blocks included in the Extension share a similar development history and architectural styles and character as the Boerum Hill Historic District. The single-family row houses and the row house-scale residential buildings with historic storefronts dating from the 1850s to the 1870s were mostly designed in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. More eclectic styles appeared in the 1880s as the last remaining empty lots were filled, including a row of Second-Empire-style houses on Bergen Street, and neo-Grec-style apartment buildings scattered throughout the Historic District Extension. This mix of styles and the handsome decorative details applied to relatively modest structures reveal the aspirations of local residents and developers, many of whom had arrived as immigrants.

With its proximity to the South Brooklyn waterfront and the Gowanus Canal, and the importance of Atlantic Avenue, the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension tells the story of how the combined forces of industry and commerce drove the development of Brooklyn in the 19th century. Its architecture is representative of this period of residential design, and its intact streetscapes retain a distinct and cohesive historic character.

Historical and Architectural Development of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Early History Until 1834

Before the Europeans first arrived, large portions of Long Island, including present-day Brooklyn, were occupied by the Lenape, or Delaware Indians. The Lenape lived in loosely organized, relatively autonomous groups in seasonal campsites and farming communities scattered across the region. As many as 15,000 Lenape lived in the Greater New York City area, with perhaps another 30,000-50,000 residing in nearby areas of New Jersey, Connecticut, Westchester, and Long Island. Far from being the well-defined, cohesive tribes of Europeans' imaginations, the Lenapes identified themselves primarily with their own subgroup numbering from a few dozen to several hundred people, with whom they moved throughout the year to acquire the food supply on which they subsisted: seafood in the spring, bean and maize crops in the fall, and small game in the winter.¹ Lenape trails stretched South and East from the Wallabout Bay, later becoming the basis of the Ferry Roads and ultimately two of the main transportation axes through Brooklyn, Fulton Avenue and Jamaica Avenue. Two subsidiary Lenape trails extended into South Brooklyn along the western and eastern edges of Boerum Hill to the mouth of Gowanus Bay and seasonal campgrounds located there.

European settlers such as the Dutch were profoundly uneasy with the Lenape way of life. The Lenape were highly attuned to the environment that surrounded them, carefully managing game

populations and using slash-and-burn techniques to ensure productive hunts and harvests over many seasons. Lenape society was based on matrilineal kinship rather than patrilineal class divisions, and they tended to negotiate and share land with their neighbors in a way that was anathema to European concepts of private ownership.² Thus, when Dutch merchant capitalists first "purchased" the 335 acres of land around Wallabout Bay in 1637, contrasting notions of land ownership were most certainly at play.³

By 1640, Dutch and English settlers had taken over nearly all the land in Kings County, and in 1645, the first of three land patents in the Downtown Brooklyn and Boerum Hill area was bought by Jan Eversen Bout.⁴ Two other land patents were taken by Jacob Stoffelson and Gerrit Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven, and the three patents together comprised the part of Brooklyn now bounded by Fulton, Smith and Nevins streets. The village which grew up in this region between the Wallabout and Gowanus Bays was known as Breuckelen after a city in Holland of the same name and apparently with a similar topographical character as the American town. In 1660, thirty-one families--a population of 134 people--lived in Breuckelen. In the next year, the first school in the village was set up in a little church which stood near the present junction of Fulton Street and Bridge Street, to the north of the Historic District Extension.⁵

During the eighteenth century, the region continued to grow, with Boerum Hill and South Brooklyn remaining largely agricultural. Farmers in Kings County relied heavily on a workforce of enslaved African-Americans throughout the eighteenth century, and the county had among the highest proportions of slaveholders and slaves in the North.⁶ Prominent land-owners during this period were largely Dutch, including the Lubbertse, Bergen and Van Brunt families. In March 1704, Kings

Highway, a portion of which is present-day Fulton Street, was laid out from the Fulton Ferry, and linked the several villages comprising the forthcoming Kings County. The British officially took power in 1664, and while it had little direct effect on the built environment, several important families such as the Livingstons, who lived just to the west of Boerum Hill, would eventually play important roles in the development of Brooklyn.

The name Boerum appears frequently in the chronicles of Brooklyn during the eighteenth century. Boerum Hill, Boerum Place (to the west of the Historic District Extension), and Boerum Street (northeast of the Historic District Extension) were named for this prominent local family. Simon Boerum, who served as the Clerk of King's County from 1750-1775, represented the County at an important meeting of the State Assembly in March, 1764. This session of the Assembly was called to pass resolutions against the British—imposed Sugar and Stamp taxes. The action of the Assembly was in vain, however, and resulted in the suspension of political rights for the members of the colony.⁷

As the struggle for independence from England led to the American Revolutionary War, it became necessary to protect this region from the invading British troops.⁸ Among the Brooklyn citizens who defended their territory during the war were William Boerum, who served as a first lieutenant in the Brooklyn Light Horse regiment, Peter Wyckoff, who was a quartermaster, and Isaac Boerum and Hendrick Wyckoff, both of whom served as privates in the horse troop. The Long Island forces were under the command of General Anthony Greene, who ordered a line of fortifications to be constructed through the present Borough of Brooklyn, extending from Wallabout Bay to the Gowanus Bay. Three forts and two redoubts were erected to make up this line of defense. Closest to the Historic District Extension was Fort Box, located near the intersection of

present-day Pacific and Bond streets. This fort was named in honor of Major Daniel Box, General Greene's brigade-major. Fort Greene stood about three hundred yards to the north of Fort Box, approximately between State and Schermerhorn streets near Bond Street. This fort is said to have been the largest fortification on Long Island, garrisoned with an entire regiment. After the defeat of the American troops in the Battle of Long Island, General Washington ordered a retreat on August 29, 1776, abandoning these fortifications to the British for the duration of the War. The Americans would later reactivate these fortification sites during the War of 1812.

The establishment of the Fulton Ferry between Brooklyn and Manhattan in 1814 coincided with the incorporation of the “Village of Brooklyn” that same year, and Brooklyn began to grow into a satellite community of the great metropolis across the East River.⁹ To some extent, there was a sense of competition among Brooklyn residents to outdo or at least to emulate their Manhattan neighbors. An article in *The Long Island Star* in 1815 urged that Brooklyn “must necessarily become a favorite residence for gentlemen of taste and fortune, for merchants and shopkeepers of every description, for artists, artisans, mechanics, laborers and persons of every trade in society.”¹⁰ As Brooklyn’s downtown and waterfront near Fulton Ferry became a hub of transportation and commerce, the village grew substantially, as did a sense of community that led by 1834 to the incorporation of the City of Brooklyn.¹¹

At the time of Brooklyn’s incorporation as a city, the land comprising the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension was owned by the Gerritsen and Martense families. The two families were related by marriage and had been Brooklyn residents for many years. Samuel Gerritsen’s property was bounded roughly by present-day State, Smith, Warren and Bond streets, while George Martense’s estate

extended from State to Baltic streets and from Bond to Nevins streets. The family properties were divided into lots beginning in 1833-34, when much of the Martense estate was sold to Charles Hoyt and his business partner, Russell Nevins. The names of the streets in the Historic District and Extension indicate the significance of the role these two men played in its development.

The 1830s-1850s: Transit and the Ports

Boerum Hill's residential and commercial development was spurred both by its proximity to Manhattan and resulting transportation connections, and by industrialization associated with the growth of the ports at Red Hook and Gowanus.

Neighborhood development took place in two main phases which coincided with these transportation and economic improvements. At the end of the 1840s, construction had begun in the northeastern area of the Historic District Extension along Dean and Hoyt streets, and along Atlantic Avenue. The row houses along Wyckoff Street and the eastern portion of Bergen Street were mainly built after the Civil War during the construction of the Gowanus Canal, at the end of the 1860s and early 1870s.

The development of South Brooklyn is inextricably linked with the introduction of ferry service.¹² Since 1814, Fulton Ferry had allowed residents of Brooklyn Heights the ability to easily commute across the East River, and in 1825, Charles Hoyt and his business associates, who were active in South Brooklyn real estate, petitioned the Corporation of the City of New York to establish a second ferry service between Old Slip in Manhattan and the Joralemon Street Dock in Brooklyn. This move was vigorously opposed by landholders of Manhattan who feared that the opening up of Brooklyn for further real estate development would endanger the value of their own property.

Nonetheless, a year after Brooklyn's 1834 incorporation as a city, a lease was granted to the

South Ferry Company to operate a ferry from the foot of Atlantic Avenue to Whitehall Slip in Manhattan, with service beginning in May of 1836.¹³ In 1839, the New York and Fulton Ferry Company would merge to form the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company, managing the South Ferry and Fulton Ferry under one company.¹⁴

Shortly before South Ferry service started in 1836, Long Island Railroad service also began on Atlantic Avenue, with trains running from the ferry to Jamaica, New York. Both modes of travel combined to provide an easy commute to Manhattan for residents of Boerum Hill and, conversely, introduced the neighborhood to residents from Manhattan, who found a new suburb where they could afford to build, buy, and rent property. Although for the first eight years of service, the Long Island Railroad trains ran on the surface of Atlantic Avenue, in 1844 a tunnel was opened between Boerum Place and Columbia Street.¹⁵ The LIRR agreed to construct the tunnel in exchange for continuing permission from the City of Brooklyn to run trains along Atlantic Avenue from Fifth Avenue to the South Ferry.¹⁶ The LIRR route through the western part of Brooklyn ultimately did not attract significant crowds. From the ferry, for nearly a mile, the line ran through a tunnel or sunken arcade where it did not receive passengers. Beyond this segment, the trains operated at slow speeds and tickets were relatively expensive and out of reach of most residents.¹⁷ Yet property values on Atlantic Avenue near the tunnel began to rise, and it was at this time that Atlantic Avenue became built up into a major commercial hub for the neighborhood of Boerum Hill and nearby Cobble Hill.

The Brooklyn government had mixed relations with the Long Island Railroad company, and ultimately banned steam-operated trains from Atlantic Avenue in 1859, turning to horsecar transportation instead.¹⁸ Horsecars, horse-drawn vehicles that operated on rails built level with local

streets, were first developed in the early 1850s by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which established four lines radiating from Fulton Ferry.¹⁹ After the ban of steam-powered trains within city limits and the closure of the Atlantic Avenue Tunnel in 1861, Atlantic Avenue was smoothed and restored to 120 feet in width, and tracks were laid along the street from South Ferry to the city limits for passenger and freight horsecar transit.²⁰

Congestion of surface transportation eventually limited the scope of the horsecar lines, leading to the development of more rapid forms of transit to Boerum Hill by the 1880s, including trolley lines running along Hoyt, Bergen, and Sackett streets, and elevated rail lines on Third and Fifth avenues to the east of the neighborhood.²¹

Along with transportation, the industrial development of Brooklyn's ports starting in 1840 also contributed to Boerum Hill's growth over the next two decades.²² That year, the New York State legislature gave the Atlantic Dock Company the authority to create a 42-acre boat basin in Red Hook, and a work force made up primarily of Irish and German immigrants began to build docks, bulkheads, and piers. A steam-powered grain elevator system was implemented in 1847, and soon the Red Hook docks were the site of nearly all grain transactions in the New York area.²³ There were several direct connections between the Red Hook port projects and the development of Boerum Hill. One of the founders of the Atlantic Dock Company, Colonel Daniel Richards, was later one of the planners of the Gowanus Canal, while the president of the company in its early years, James De Peyster Ogden, himself owned a parcel of land in the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension (comprising today's 121 Bergen Street) from 1839-1849, when it was purchased by a developer for row house construction.²⁴

By the end of the 1840s, industry and commercial business lined the East River and

Atlantic Avenue, and construction in Cobble Hill was already underway. The western portion of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension became the obvious next site for new development. During these years, Bergen and Dean streets between Smith Street and Third Avenue were modernized with paving, gas lamps, and a system of water cisterns, and the earliest row houses along Dean and Hoyt streets were built in 1849.²⁵

The Development of Atlantic Avenue

Intimately connected with the story of Boerum Hill is that of Atlantic Avenue.²⁶ District Street (later Atlantic Street, and now Atlantic Avenue) formed the southernmost boundary of The Village of Brooklyn as it was incorporated in 1816. The land south of Joralemon's Lane, now Joralemon Street, became known as South Brooklyn and included the land surrounding present-day Atlantic Avenue.

Early development of Atlantic Avenue started close to the waterfront, just west of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension, and rapidly moved east, establishing Boerum Hill's connection to the waterfront. Residential buildings with ground floor stores began to be built in the Extension in the mid-1850s, including 394 to 400 Atlantic Avenue (372 to 378 Atlantic Avenue in 1855), built as second class dwellings with stores in 1855.²⁷

Although much of Atlantic Avenue east of Flatbush Avenue was still developing in 1869, the portion within the Extension had largely been built, with most buildings having commercial ground floors.²⁸ Brooklyn directories reveal a combination of residential and commercial along Atlantic Avenue with listings of merchants, clerks and grocers that resided and operated their businesses along the street. John Bissel's grocery store was listed in 1868 directory at 416 Atlantic Avenue, while James Burnett, a miller, was listed as living at 338 Atlantic Avenue.²⁹ Many merchants, clerks and stockbrokers continued to live and work along

Atlantic Avenue well into the 19th century. For example, in 1885 Henry Ahlers, a tailor, ran his business from 385 Atlantic Avenue, while Thor Amondson, a shoemaker, lived just next door at 383 Atlantic Avenue.³⁰ The late 19th century brought even further development to Atlantic Avenue; wood frame buildings began to give way to masonry structures that included dwellings with stores, carriage houses and bakeries.³¹ The 19th-century development of Atlantic Avenue in the extension was primarily row-house scaled, 2-to-4 story brick and brownstone buildings in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles.

The turn of the 20th century brought only a few new buildings to Atlantic Avenue. The last few wood frame buildings that remained through the 19th century were replaced with masonry buildings. One of the last wood frame buildings at 368 Atlantic Avenue was replaced in 1917 with a Moorish Revival school, or Talmud Torah built by the Congregation Beth Jacob Joseph (Figure 1). Atlantic Avenue businesses adapted through the years to suit neighborhood needs but the street remained a commercial thoroughfare that connected Boerum Hill to the waterfront and served the surrounding neighborhood.

The 1860s-1880s: The Gowanus Canal

In 1847, Major David Douglass published a plan for the Gowanus Canal.³² Originally designed as a navigable channel running from Gowanus Bay to Wallabout Bay, the canal plan was refined by Colonel Daniel Richards in 1848 to encompass instead only the area south of Douglass Street. Richards was a successful merchant who had previously built many warehouses near the Atlantic Docks, and in an effort to bring industrial development inland, in 1848, he asked the Brooklyn Common Council for permission to open 35 streets in the immediate vicinity of the Gowanus meadows.³³ A plan was devised for the construction

of a canal from Gowanus Bay to Douglass Street. The canal was to be 100 feet in width and about a mile in length, draining around 1,700 acres of land in South Brooklyn. One of the goals of the project was to remove the area's marshland, in which diseases festered, and to make this underdeveloped part of the city more valuable for commercial purposes. The estimated expense of the canal was \$78,600, and at its termination it was proposed to construct a large basin for vessels, costing an additional \$8,000. Other basins, along the course of the canal, were to be built by private businesses, furnishing large and ample depots for timber, coal, lime, cement, and brick. According to Henry Stiles, the plans alone stimulated the growth of the city such that during 1848-1849, it was estimated that at least 700 new buildings were erected in the Sixth Ward (now the Third and Tenth Ward in the Historic District Extension).³⁴

Although some drainage projects proceeded during the 1850s, little construction took place until after 1866, when the Gowanus Canal Improvement Commission was created and plans were made to widen and deepen the canal to make it more accessible to commercial vessels.³⁵ Even before the canal was built, owners of adjacent property completed their own swamp reclamation projects in order to build large warehouses and manufacturing plants. As the canal was actually constructed during the 1860s, the rapid development of Boerum Hill accelerated, especially on Bergen and Wyckoff Streets in the eastern portion of the Historic District Extension closest to the canal, where modest rows of single- and multi-family dwellings were constructed to meet the need for worker's housing.

Boerum Hill Architectural Development³⁶

The Boerum Hill Historic District Extension, comprising approximately 288 buildings, most of them row houses or row-house scale buildings with commercial ground floors, displays a striking

homogeneity along its streets. Most of these buildings were constructed from the 1840s through the 1870s, and range in style from the Greek Revival to the Second Empire, which harmonize well with each other and give this area of Brooklyn a special character.

The earliest houses in the Historic District Extension, such as those built in the late 1840s and early 1850s on Dean and Hoyt streets and Atlantic Avenue, exhibit features of the Greek Revival style, an architectural mode popular in America through the second quarter of the 19th century. The architecture of Athenian democracy was reinterpreted by the architects and builders of the new Republic, be it for State Capitols or small row houses. American architects and builders turned to architectural handbooks, which made the elements of Greek architecture readily available for adaptation. These manuals were filled with illustrations of columns, cornices and pilasters, all of which were relatively inexpensive and could be applied to the facade of any building.

American builders' handling of Greek architecture in small residential buildings was often imaginative. In row houses, the free-standing columns of larger-scaled buildings were reduced to paneled pilasters flanking the doorway, with an entablature above, sometimes surmounted by a shallow pediment, such as at 144 Hoyt Street (Figure 2). Greek Revival row houses in Brooklyn were typically made of brick, and the doorway was the focal point of the facade. Other details such as flat, rectangular flush lintels and simple dentilled cornices were articulated in a more restrained manner. Greek Revival storefronts in the Historic District Extension, such as 394 Atlantic Avenue, feature large display windows with colonnettes and flattened-arch enframements, recessed panel bulkheads, and paneled pilasters around the commercial and residential entries (Figure 3). A simplified version of the Greek Revival style was

used by Boerum Hill builders into the 1850s at the same time as, and sometimes adjacent to, houses built in the new Italianate style.

The Italianate style, which characterizes many of the houses in the Historic District Extension, became popular in America at the beginning of the 1850s and was in vogue for more than two decades in Boerum Hill. It was somewhat more ornate than the simple Greek Revival style, with doorway and window pediments carried on foliate or scrolled brackets, bracketed roof cornices, and sometimes arched windows, all adding visual interest to the facade. A free adaptation of Italian Renaissance architecture, the style was indicative of the rising affluence of American society in general, and of South Brooklyn specifically. During the building boom which followed the Civil War, the Italianate style continued to be used in Boerum Hill, although it was generally out of favor in Manhattan by this time. The Italianate style is expressed with great variation throughout the Historic District Extension, from the ornate row houses at 363-367 Pacific Street, to the bracketed ground-floor storefronts at 394-400 Atlantic Avenue, to modest two-family dwellings in the southern portion of the Extension such as 209-243 Wyckoff Street (Figures 4 and 5). The Anglo-Italianate style also appears on Wyckoff Street, in an elegant row at 198-208 Wyckoff Street characterized by a bracketed roof cornice with curved segmental frieze panels that echo those of the third-story windows.

Although much of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension was developed by the 1860s, other later styles appeared in limited numbers. The French Second Empire style, such as at 103-109A Bergen Street (Figure 6), was expressed in the use of mansard roofs. The neo-Grec style, characterized by the use of angular and incised ornamental details, became popular during the 1870s and was frequently used in apartment buildings, such as 120-122 Bergen Street (Figures 7 and 8).³⁷ Queen Anne

details like bay windows and floral and sunburst decorative motifs were sometimes added to existing buildings in the 1880s, such as on the brownstone basement facade at 98-100 Dean Street (Figure 9).

Brick and brownstone were the building materials most commonly used by the builders in Boerum Hill, no matter the style of house. Although elsewhere in Brooklyn it was more common for both Greek Revival and Italianate houses to be built over brownstone basements, in Boerum Hill many basements of both styles were faced with brick, such as at 138-144 Hoyt Street, and at 106-118 Bergen Street (Figures 10 and 11). In these cases, the use of brownstone was reserved for decorative features. The use of the more complete brownstone front for late Italianate and neo-Grec houses became more common in the period following the Civil War, such as at 206-220B Bergen Street (Figure 12). While a few of the buildings have been altered by the smooth-stuccoing of original decorative detail, the refacing of house fronts, or the removal of roof cornices or stoops, the general character of the houses remains remarkably intact.

The different architectural styles used in the Historic District Extension are also reflected in decorative ironwork. The wrought-iron stoop and yard railings of the Greek Revival period incorporated fine curvilinear details and fretwork patterns, such as at 159 Bond Street (Figure 13). Starting in the 1850s Italianate railings utilized cast-iron curvilinear forms bolted to wrought-iron frames, such as at 147 Bond Street (Figure 14). Cast-iron railings of the 1860s and 1870s display a mix of Italianate and angular neo-Grec forms, such as at 130-132 Bergen Street (Figure 15). Decorative iron grilles which protect the basement windows were another form of ironwork frequently seen in the neighborhood. All of these designs were popular during their respective periods and could be found in the many advertisements for factory-made stoop and yard railings that appeared in Brooklyn

directories from the 1840s onward.

Architects working in the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension included the prolific Brooklyn architects Amzi Hill and the Parfitt Brothers. Builders active in the area included James P. Miller, Thomas H. Robbins, Edward K. Robbins, and John A. Hughes. In a pattern typical of 19th century Brooklyn, builders mostly produced houses to be sold on a speculative basis, and used relatively uniform facades, easily applied decorative details, and virtually identical interior plans in order to speed construction, a vital factor in such ventures. Because the builders in this district erected houses in relatively homogeneous rows, with variations among the rows, they achieved a harmonious yet interesting vista along each block. This visual coherence gives the Boerum Hill Historic District a special sense of place as a neighborhood.

Residents of Boerum Hill

The residents of Boerum Hill from its early development through the early 20th century consisted largely of European immigrant families of both the working and middle classes. Boerum Hill's proximity to the Atlantic Docks and later the Gowanus Canal, as well as the number and variety of public transportation links that criss-crossed the neighborhood, made it a convenient and accessible neighborhood for merchants and clerks commuting to Manhattan, as well as dockworkers and laborers working locally.

The 1860 census data of the area reveals that many residents were from Prussia, Saxony, Hanover and other areas of the then German Empire. Emigration from Germany and Austria increased substantially after the revolutions of 1848, which led to an exodus of craft workers, small shopkeepers, and intellectuals craving social change, especially from the Berlin area.³⁸ Most German immigrants settled in the Eastern District, the communities of Greenpoint, Williamsburg and

Bushwick, though a distinct number took residence in South Brooklyn.³⁹ The German immigrants of South Brooklyn, particularly in the Boerum Hill area, brought their developed urban skills, helping them to easily adapt to life in the growing, industrious Brooklyn.⁴⁰ According to later 19th century census records many in the Boerum Hill area worked as tailors, cabinet makers and grocer dealers.⁴¹

At the same time as the Germans, a large number of Irish immigrants were moving to South Brooklyn, looking to escape famine conditions in their home country. Most Irish immigrants became laborers in the building trades, working on many of the infrastructure projects of mid-19th century Brooklyn, like the Atlantic Docks.⁴² As the 19th century progressed, many became successful builders and developers. For example, John A. Hughes, an Irish immigrant, purchased land in the Boerum Hill area and built rows of speculative homes in the mid-late 19th century. In 1880 he resided in the Extension at 363 Pacific Street.⁴³

With a direct link to the waterfront, Swedish immigrants found Boerum Hill to be an ideal location for residence. According to an article in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, “In Brooklyn Swedes have chosen as their quarter, Atlantic Avenue, Pacific Street, Fourth Avenue and Dean Street.”⁴⁴ Atlantic Avenue in 1893 was called the “Swedish Broadway” by the *Brooklyn Standard-Union* due to the large number of Swedish immigrants living and working in the area.⁴⁵ Swedes in Boerum Hill adapted to urban life in different ways. Many Swedish men worked as dockworkers, ship builders, merchants, and tailors, while Swedish women often worked as cooks in the homes of wealthier residents.⁴⁶ At 386 Atlantic Avenue, where five boarders were living with Nilson Lund and his family, all were tailors including Mr. Lund.⁴⁷ Next door at 384 Atlantic Avenue, another group of Swedish tailors resided with Peter R. Johnson.⁴⁸ As the 20th century began,

three-fifths of the 75,000 Swedes living in New York City lived in Brooklyn, eventually relocating closer to the ship building docks in Sunset Park.⁴⁹

The residents of Boerum Hill were not limited to Europeans. While European immigration continued, in the early 20th century a shift began to occur and new groups such as Latin American and Middle Eastern immigrants began arriving to New York City. In the early development of Boerum Hill, few Spanish-language immigrants resided in the area beyond a sparse number that appeared in the 1880 census reports. For example, at 389 Atlantic Avenue at this time, a cigar maker named Joseph Marquis rented a room with another Cuban immigrant, Catherine Story, and her son.⁵⁰

In the 1940s Puerto Rican families began moving to Brooklyn and Boerum Hill, particularly in the western section near Cobble Hill. The Great Depression, the ending of World War II, and the new ease of air travel brought many Puerto Ricans to the mainland United States, especially to the New York area.⁵¹ Puerto Ricans made homes in Brooklyn neighborhoods including Boerum Hill, Cobble Hill, Bushwick and Williamsburg. A *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* article noted that in 1954, 450,000 Puerto Ricans were living in New York.⁵² Like the 19th century European immigrants, the new Puerto Rican residents found Boerum Hill’s proximity to the waterfront convenient. A *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* article quotes Mayor Wagner as he acknowledged the importance of the Puerto Rican labor force in New York industries, such as at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Atlantic Docks.⁵³

A Syrian community also formed in Brooklyn in the early 20th century, centered near the South Ferry to the west and Gowanus to the south of the Historic District Extension. Syrian families arrived in Boerum Hill as early as 1890, and became active in the community after the turn of the 20th century.⁵⁴ In the 1930 census several Syrian families lived along the borders of the

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension, working in textile factories.⁵⁵ On Schermerhorn Street just north of the Extension, Syrians founded the American-Syrian Federation Hall. This club, as well as various churches and an Arabic-language newspaper, helped establish the Syrian and Arabic-speaking community in Boerum Hill and Brooklyn.

The African American community of Boerum Hill was small during the early development of the neighborhood, making up approximately ten percent of the population of Kings County at the time slavery officially ended in New York State in 1827.⁵⁶ In 1880 two African American families and a boarder lived at 380 Atlantic Avenue (Figure 16). These residents included Louisa Hedges, a corset maker, and George Bray, a coachman.⁵⁷ More African-Americans arrived in the early 20th century, including some who rented rooms in a boarding house that previously stood at 125 Bergen Street.⁵⁸

Mohawk people (now represented by the Mohawk Councils of Kahnawá:ke and Akwesasne), an indigenous people of Canada and the Northeastern United States, began to move to New York City as early as 1912.⁵⁹ The most significant growth of the Mohawk population in the area occurred in the 1920s, as New York City's booming construction industry lured experienced iron- and steelworkers to the city. Many were drawn to the Boerum Hill area, in part due to the local chapter of the International Association of Bridges, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers union, which had an office Atlantic Avenue.⁶⁰ According to Randy Kennedy, writing for the *New York Times*, the neighborhood was for many years "the largest community of Mohawks anywhere outside a reservation," with an estimated population of 700 people in the 1940s.⁶¹

During this period, the Mohawk community became more established as more wives joined their husbands⁶² in Brooklyn. Many of the Mohawk

people, especially the women, sought to attend the different religious organizations in and around Boerum Hill. Dr. David Munroe Cory, a pastor at the Cuyler Presbyterian Church at 358 Pacific Street (Figure 17), learned the Mohawk dialect after noticing an increase in Mohawk attendees to his services. A 1949 *New Yorker* article acknowledged Dr. Cory's effort to welcome the Mohawk community, stating that "[Dr. Cory] has not achieved fluency in Mohawk, but Kahnawa:ke say that he speaks it better than other white men, mostly anthropologists and priests, who have studied it."⁶³ Dr. Cory worked with the Mohawk parishioners to translate a book of the gospel as well as a hymnal, and became popular with the Mohawk community of Boerum Hill. The Mohawk congregants even named the church "O-non-sa-to-ken-ti-wa-ten-ros-hens," or "the church that makes friends."⁶⁴

Starting in the mid-20th century, the Mohawk people began to leave Boerum Hill and many returned to their former communities in upstate New York and Canada. In 1996 only about a dozen Mohawk people remained in the area.⁶⁵ In the first decade of the 21st century a new generation of Mohawk people began to work in New York's iron and steel construction industry, but due to transportation improvements returned to their reservation on weekends.⁶⁶

Recent History of Boerum Hill

Starting during the Great Depression and continuing through the 1950s, suburbanization and urban renewal took its toll on neighborhoods throughout New York City.⁶⁷

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."⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ Boerum Hill became classified as D6 and marked in red on maps, indicating its unsuitability for mortgage lending. According to the HOLC, the area had “detrimental influences” that included “heterogeneous properties,” “mixed races” and proximity to the Gowanus Canal, “which has been a slum-type area for many years.”⁷⁰ These policies and classifications not only led to discriminatory financial practices, but many of the neighborhoods termed “slum” areas such as Boerum Hill were soon slated for urban renewal projects, with homeowners advised not to make extensive improvements to their properties.⁷¹

Meanwhile, the New York State Legislature had passed the Municipal Housing Authority Act in 1934, which permitted cities to form local housing authorities which could develop housing projects financed through federal funding or the sale of municipal bonds. The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) was founded shortly after this legislation passed, and the city began a multi-decade effort to construct new affordable housing.⁷²

In 1944 NYCHA announced that several blocks in Boerum Hill, encompassing Wyckoff, Hoyt, Bond and Douglass streets, would be demolished to make room for a housing project called the Gowanus Houses. The Gowanus Houses would replace the area’s modest two- and three-story row houses with a series of sixteen four-, six-, twelve- and fourteen-story tall buildings designed as modernist towers-in-the-park by Ely Jacques Kahn, Rosario Candela, and William T. McCarthy.⁷³ Once construction was complete, the Gowanus Houses’ accommodated approximately 8,000 residents.

Disinvestment in Boerum Hill was high through the 1960s and 1970s, as many long-time residents moved out of the neighborhood and were

succeeded by absentee landlords and real estate developers who frequently turned one- or two-family row houses into apartments.⁷⁴ In the early 1960s, new residents began purchasing neglected row houses in the neighborhood and rehabilitating them. Property owners formed a neighborhood association and worked to create a new identity for the area, which had historically been known as either “North Gowanus” or simply as part of South Brooklyn.⁷⁵ Looking to the area’s 18th-century history, the association chose the name Boerum Hill, using it to establish the area as a distinct section of Brooklyn separate from the canal to the south. The association renamed itself the Boerum Hill Association (BHA), and began a campaign to help the neighborhood recover from the negative effects of urban renewal and disinvestment.

The Boerum Hill Association and other members of the community advocated to keep neighborhood row houses from being demolished, and to keep the historical character of the neighborhood intact. Many residents still had difficulty getting mortgages and home-improvement loans, a consequence of the HOLC policies of the 1940s. Thirty years after the first HOLC redline maps, the community still lacked the easy financing available to homeowners in other neighborhoods in Brooklyn. In the 1970s, the then-president of the BHA, Robert Snyder, said:

“The banks had preordained the character of the neighborhood. They would have been happier to finance demolition, because slum clearance had been the wave of the nineteen-fifties and because they knew that Boerum Hill had in fact been designated by the city as a prime demolition area.”⁷⁶

Eventually banks began to change their practices, and the community was able to slowly make repairs. The New York City Landmarks Preservation

Commission designated a portion of the neighborhood, bounded by Pacific Street to the north, Wyckoff Street to the south, Hoyt Street to the west, and Nevins Street to the east, as the Boerum Hill Historic District in 1973.

In 1970, in reaction to a New York State Senate bill to create an Atlantic Avenue Development Authority, which would have created, according to a *New York Times* article, “a 29-member authority having exclusive control over demolition, construction, rehabilitation and transportation access in a five mile swath across Brooklyn from New York Harbor to the Interboro Parkway,” residents of Boerum Hill banded together to prevent the bill from moving forward, securing Atlantic Avenue from state-level intervention.⁷⁷

With New York State’s involvement removed, in 1974, the New York City Department of City Planning adopted amendments to the zoning code to create the Special Atlantic Avenue District, “to preserve its scale and mixed commercial/residential character while allowing sufficient flexibility for renovation and new development.”⁷⁸ The special district, which mandated street level commercial uses, and established design guidelines for renovation and new construction, covered a seven-block stretch of Atlantic Avenue from Fourth Avenue to Court Street.⁷⁹ The special district also regulated the design of storefronts and identified historic (or specified) storefronts for preservation. Many of the storefronts that were not specified in the plan were modified to be reminiscent of the historic storefronts nearby in scale, proportion, style and color. No. 400 Atlantic Avenue is an example of a historicized storefront (Figure 18). The regulations of the Special Atlantic Avenue District have since been adopted into subsequent zoning codes.

Conclusion

The Boerum Hill Historic District Extension developed in two major phases, in the late 1840s to 1850s, and after the Civil War through the 1870s. The Extension is directly adjacent to the existing Boerum Hill Historic District designated by the Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1973, extending and complementing the historic character of the original district.

With its direct connection to the East River waterfront, the Gowanus Canal, and the South Ferry, Boerum Hill was built for a multi-faceted community of business owners, laborers and commuters. Atlantic Avenue developed in concert with the primarily residential blocks to its south, and served as a critically important commercial and transportation link to the rest of Brooklyn and Manhattan. The diverse cultural and economic history of Boerum Hill, as well as its largely intact 19th century architectural fabric, all contribute to the neighborhood’s character and sense of place.

Endnotes

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- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.*
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Findings and Designation

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

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 Boerum Hill Historic District Extension contains buildings and other improvements that have a special character and a special historic and aesthetic interest and value and that represent one or more eras in the history of New York City and that cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city.

The Commission further finds that among its special qualities, the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension contains approximately 288 buildings in three areas adjacent to the Boerum Hill Historic District designated in 1973, and which highlight the continuation of its architectural character and distinct sense of place on residential blocks and on the commercial corridor of Atlantic Avenue; that the neighborhood's development coincided with two historical periods in the 19th century, the first in the 1840s and 1850s, when industrial growth along the South Brooklyn waterfront and new modes of transportation along Atlantic Avenue spurred speculative building into the western part of Boerum Hill, and the second just after the Civil War from the 1860s to 1880s with the construction of the Gowanus Canal; that the two periods of development resulted in a consistent use of similar styles throughout the Historic District and Extension, including Greek Revival, Italianate, Anglo-Italianate, neo-Grec, and Second Empire, often applied to relatively modest structures; that the

buildings throughout the extension are remarkably intact, and extend naturally from the 1973 designated Boerum Hill Historic District; that Atlantic Avenue was the primary commercial corridor for the neighborhood and includes cohesive rows of historic buildings and storefronts that share a similar scale and architectural style as the rest of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension; that the residential blocks as well as Atlantic Avenue offer a rich perspective on the middle- and working-class history of Brooklyn; that the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension almost doubles the 1973 district and extends its distinct sense of place to blocks sharing similar development history and architectural character.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 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 Boerum Hill Historic District Extension, consisting of the following:

Area I includes the property bounded by a line beginning on the southern curblineline of Dean Street at a point on a line extending northerly from a portion of the western property line of 86 Dean Street, then extending southerly along the western property line of 86 Dean Street, southerly along the western property line of 90 Bergen Street to the southern curblineline of Bergen Street easterly to a point on a line extending northerly from the western property line of 90 Bergen Street, then extending southerly along the western property line of 90 Bergen Street, easterly along the southern property line of 90 Bergen Street to 134 Bergen Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 134 Bergen Street to the centerline of Bergen Street easterly along said centerline to its intersection with the centerline of Hoyt Street, then along said centerline of Hoyt Street to a point formed by its intersection with a line extending easterly from the

southern curbline of Dean Street, then following the curbline of Dean Street to the point extending northerly from the western property line of 86 Dean Street.

Area II includes the property bounded by a line beginning on the eastern curbline of Nevins Street at a point on a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 245 Bergen Street, then extending southerly along the curbline of Nevins Street to a point on a line extending westerly along the southern property lines of 258 Wyckoff Street then extending westerly along the southern property line of 258 Wyckoff Street to 196 Wyckoff Street aka 169 Bond Street, then extending northerly along the centerline of Bond Street to the intersection of a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 143 Bond Street, then easterly along the northern property line of 143 Bond Street, southerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 143 Bond, then easterly along the northern property line of 199 Bergen Street to the point of beginning.

Area III includes the property bounded by a line beginning on the southern curbline of Atlantic Avenue at a point on a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 428 Atlantic Avenue then following southerly the eastern property line of 428 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern property line of 428 Atlantic Avenue to 426 Atlantic Avenue, northerly along a portion of the western property line of 426 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern property line of 424 Atlantic Avenue to 414 Atlantic Avenue, then southerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 414 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly to the intersection of the centerline of Bond Street, then southerly along the centerline of Bond Street to the intersection of the center line of Pacific Street, then following westerly along the centerline of Pacific Street to the intersection of a line extending northerly from the eastern property line of 358

Pacific Street, then southerly along the eastern property line of 358 Pacific Street, then westerly along the southern property line of 358 Pacific Street, northerly along the western property line of 358 Pacific Street to the southern curbline of Pacific Street, then westerly to the intersection of a line extending southerly from the western property line of 351 Pacific Street, following the western property line of 351 Pacific Street to the southern property line of 368 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern property line of 368 Atlantic Avenue to the eastern curbline of Hoyt Street, then northerly along the western property line of 348 Atlantic Avenue to the intersection of the southern curbline of Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the southern curbline of Atlantic Avenue to the intersection of a line extending southerly from the western property line of 365 Atlantic Avenue, then northerly along the western property line of 365 Atlantic Avenue, then westerly along the northern property line of 365 Atlantic Avenue, northerly along a portion of the western property line of 367 Atlantic Avenue then easterly along the northern property line of 367 Atlantic Avenue, then southerly along a portion of the eastern property line of 367 Atlantic Avenue, then easterly along the northern property line of 369 Atlantic Avenue to 389 Atlantic Avenue, southerly along the eastern property line of 389 Atlantic Avenue to the southern curbline of Atlantic Avenue easterly to the point of beginning.

Wellington Chen
Michael Devonshire
Michael Goldblum
John Gustafsson
Anne Holford-Smith
Jeanne Lutfy
Kim Vauss
Commissioners

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension: Illustrations





Figure 1, 368 Atlantic Avenue
LPC, February, 2017



Figure 12, 144 Hoyt Street
Jessica Baldwin, June 2018



Figure 3, 394 Atlantic Avenue
Jessica Baldwin, April, 2017



Figure 4, 215-221A Wyckoff Street
Jessica Baldwin, June, 2018



Figure 5, 227-235 Wyckoff Street (top)
LPC, April, 2018



Figure 6, 103-109A Bergen Street (left)
Sarah Moses, June, 2018



Figure 7, 120-122 Bergen Street (left)

Jessica Baldwin, June 2018

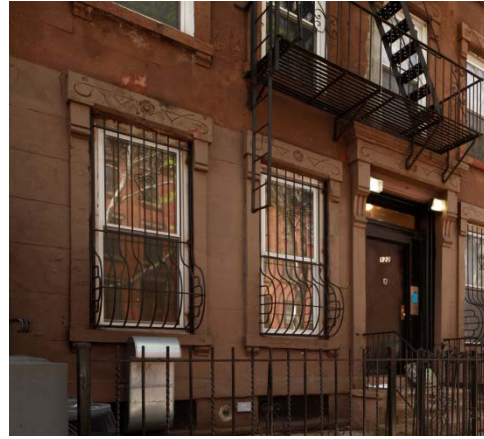


Figure 8, 122 Bergen Street detail (top right)

Jessica Baldwin, June 2018



**Figure 9, 98 Dean Street,
basement detail (bottom right)**

Margaret Herman, June, 2018



Figure 10, 138-142 Hoyt Street
Sarah Moses, June, 2018



Figure 11, 112-118 Bergen Street
Sarah Moses, June, 2018



Figure 12, 208-216 Bergen Street
Jessica Baldwin, June, 2018



Figure 13, 159 Bond Street (right)
Margaret Herman, June, 2018

Figure 14, 147 Bond Street (left)
Sarah Moses, June 2018



Figure 15, 130-132 Bergen Street
Sarah Moses, June, 2018



Figure 16, 380 Atlantic Avenue
Sarah Moses, June, 2018



Figure 17, 358 Pacific Street
LPC, February, 2017



Figure 18,400 Atlantic Avenue
Sarah Moses, June, 2018

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension: Building Descriptions



Atlantic Avenue

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Atlantic Avenue between Hoyt and Bond streets is a wide thoroughfare lined primarily with three- and four-story residential buildings with commercial ground floors, mostly constructed between the 1850s and 1880s. Italianate-style buildings are the most prevalent, although examples of the Greek Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Moorish Revival style are also represented. Historic storefronts with large display windows, often projecting from a recessed, paneled bulkhead and featuring narrow framing elements and recessed entrances have been retained in many of the buildings. Some storefronts have been altered with historically sensitive materials and configurations, and some have been altered with modern materials and expressions. Most buildings retain their cornices and storefront locations, emphasizing a generally strong visual continuity along the block. An attractive shopping destination, this block retains a high degree of historic character from the late-19th century. The block features concrete sidewalks and metal curbs, with slate slabs retained at several building entrances.

The west end of the south side of Atlantic Avenue between Bond and Nevins streets includes a picturesque row of Greek Revival- and Italianate-style residential brick buildings, most with commercial ground floors, constructed primarily between c. 1855 and 1860. Two buildings retain residential stoops. While the upper stories of the predominantly 3-story brick buildings have modest stone ornamentation and simple cornices that were typical of 19th-century buildings in this area, many of the ground story commercial spaces retain historic or historically sensitive replacement storefronts. Well-preserved storefront cornices and colonnettes, some of which have been brightly painted, are vibrant reminders of the neighborhood's mid-19th century commercial development. The sidewalk along this section of Atlantic Avenue is also concrete with metal curbs.

North Side of Atlantic Avenue

365 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 51

Date(s): 1876
Architect(s) / Builder(s): W. B. Olmstead
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Mary Jacobus
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone; cast iron
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 365 Atlantic Avenue is a Renaissance Revival-style commercial building built in 1876 for Mary Jacobus and designed by W. B. Olmstead. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. During the 1940s, this building was

home to A. Meshel Fur Store and was connected to 367 Atlantic Avenue along the ground floor. The storefronts remain connected. The first story retains original paneled cast-iron pilasters which frame a non-historic storefront and residential entry. The fascia above the storefront extends the width of the building and the width of 367 Atlantic Avenue. The upper stories are four bays wide. The second story features a continuous stone lintel with chamfered corners at each window and stylized diamond keystones. The third-story has a continuous stone sill and continuous segmental-arch stone lintels. The fourth-story features the same continuous stone sill as the third story, but has continuous, stone round-arch lintels. The deep projecting wooden cornice features foliated brackets and dentils.

Alterations

All windows have been replaced (post 1940); storefront replaced with aluminum post system (post 1940); entry door and transom infilled and replaced (post 1940); electric light at residential entry added (pre 1940); storefront cornice replaced with sheet metal panel

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

"Projected, Brooklyn" *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 26, 1875), 453; See Bibliography

367 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 50

Date(s): 1888 (NB-1207-88)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): W. A. Vreeland
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 367 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building built in 1889 with a commercial ground floor. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. This building replaced an earlier wood frame structure and has had a range of commercial tenants including the A. Meshel Fur Store in the 1940s, which included the adjacent storefront at 365 Atlantic Avenue. The two storefronts are still connected. The first-story storefront and residential entry bay and door have been altered and the storefront cornice, which divides the first and upper stories, has been removed. The upper-stories are three bays wide and feature flush stone lintels and slightly projecting stone sills. The historic wood cornice features dentils and brackets.

Alterations

Upper-story, one-over-one windows replaced original two-over-two windows (post 1940); aluminum storefront with large display windows installed after 1940; pull-down security gate installed (post 1940); residential entrance door opening partially infilled and door replaced with hollow metal (post 1940); electric light installed at center of residential entry door (pre 1940); residential entry transom paneled infilled (post 1940); molded storefront cornice removed and replaced with wide sheet metal cornice that runs the width of 365 and 367 Atlantic Avenue (post 1940)

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

“Projected Buildings,” *Real Estate Record and Guide*, (December 22, 1888), 1533; See Bibliography

369 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 49

Date(s): 1884 (NB 775-84)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Chas. E. Heberd
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Chester Bedell
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; cast iron
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 369 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built in 1885 as part of a row of six from 369 to 377A Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. During the 1940s, this building held a china and glass repair shop. The first story retains historic cast-iron end columns with decorative panels. The first-story storefront has a recessed paneled bulkhead that is three bays wide with a recessed entry in the west bay. The storefront features one large display window and solid infilled transom; the storefront cornice has been replaced. The second, third and fourth stories have stylized, molded lintels, and the third and fourth stories feature projecting sills with brackets. The wood cornice features dentils, modillions and brackets, and matches the other buildings in the row. There is a stone step at the commercial entry.

Alterations

Upper-story facade, sill and lintels resurfaced (post 1940); sheet metal covers applied to scrolled cornice brackets (post 1940); storefront cornice removed and replaced with sheet metal panel (post 1940); residential entrance door in westernmost bay replaced and transom

partially infilled (pre 1940); wood slat awning installed over commercial entry (post 1940); commercial entry door replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

"Projected Buildings, Kings County," Real Estate Record and Guide, (June 21, 1884), 689;
See Bibliography

371 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 48

Date(s): 1884 (NB 775-84)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Chas. E. Heberd
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Chester Bedell
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 371 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built in 1885 as part of a row of six from 369 to 377A Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. During the 1940s, this building housed a sign shop called King's Art. The first-story storefront and residential entry door are in historic locations but have been altered. The projecting storefront cornice runs the width of the building and features decorative modillions. Second-story windows have flush, rectangular lintels and sills. Third-and-fourth-story windows have slightly projecting, rectangular sills with brackets and flush, rectangular lintels. The wood cornice features dentils and foliated modillions, and matches the other buildings in the row. There is a stone step at the commercial entry.

Alterations

Upper-story facade, sill and lintels resurfaced (post 1940); sheet metal covers applied to scrolled cornice brackets (post 1940); storefront simplified (post 1940); commercial entry door replaced with stile and rail door with a single lite and transom; residential entrance door replaced and lower transom infilled (pre 1940); pull down security gate installed (post 1940); all windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

"Projected Buildings, Kings County," Real Estate Record and Guide, (June 21, 1884), 689;
See Bibliography

373 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 47

Date(s): 1884 (NB 775-84)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Chas. E. Heberd
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Chester Bedell
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood; cast iron
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 373 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built in 1885 as part of a row of six from 369 to 377A Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. During the 1940s, this building housed a construction supply store. The first story contains a modern storefront and altered residential entry, in original locations, framed by historic cast-iron square columns with decorative capitals, and raised on a low granite plinth. The residential entry door has been replaced, but still has a historic fan divided, arched transom. The third and fourth stories have slightly projecting rectangular sills with brackets. The wood cornice features dentils, modillions and brackets and matches the others in the row.

Alterations

Upper-story facade, sill and lintels resurfaced (post 1940); sheet metal covers applied to scrolled cornice brackets (post 1940); storefront altered with simplified window and door surrounds (post 1940); storefront cornice simplified with sheet metal panel and molded surround; residential entrance door replaced and partially infilled (post 1940); security camera installed at residential entry (post 1940); satellite dish installed at second-story (post 1940); pull-down security gate installed below storefront cornice; upper-story windows replaced; lintels removed

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with slate slab at residential entry with metal curb

References

"Projected Buildings, Kings County," Real Estate Record and Guide, (June 21, 1884), 689;
See Bibliography

375 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 46

Date(s): 1884 (NB 775-84)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Chas. E. Heberd
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Chester Bedell
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 375 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built in 1885 as part of a row of six from 369 to 377A Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The storefront of the building is three bays wide with a central recessed entrance door. Historic square cast-iron columns with decorative panels remain, flanking the storefront and residential entry. The wooden storefront features a recessed, paneled bulkhead with large display windows with decorative colonette enframements. The historic recessed entry door has a single lite, recessed panels, molded transom bar and a transom. A historic cornice with modillions divides the first and second stories and extends across the adjacent façade at 377 Atlantic Avenue. The residential entry in the east bay has a single lite and two recessed panels. It has a divided transom, with the lower transom being stained glass. The upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular lintels and slightly projecting sills. The wood cornice, which matches the others in the row, features dentils, modillions and foliated brackets. The entire facade sits on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Upper-story facade, sill resurfaced (post 1940); electric light installed on east and west sides of residential entry door (post 1940); sheet metal covers applied to scrolled cornice brackets (post 1940); fire escape added (pre 1940); air conditioner added in storefront entry transom (post 1940); all upper-story windows replaced; second through fourth story lintels removed

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

"Projected Buildings, Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, (June 21, 1884), 689;
See Bibliography

377 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 45

Date(s): 1884 (NB 775-84)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Chas. E. Heberd
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Chester Bedell
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 377 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built in 1885 as part of a row of six from 369 to 377A Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The storefront of the building is three bays wide with a central recessed entrance door, large display windows with recessed bulkheads and slender colonnettes at the corners. Historic square cast-iron columns with decorative panels remain, flanking the storefront and residential entry. Storefront glazing turns the corner into the recessed entry where the recessed entry door has a single lite, recessed panel, molded transom bar and transom with mullions. The projecting storefront cornice has modillions and a wide recessed panel frieze and divides the first and second stories; it extends onto the adjacent façade at 375 Atlantic Avenue. The residential entry in the eastern bay contains a non-historic door with nine lites and a four lite, divided transom. The historic wood cornice, which matches the other buildings in the row, features dentils, modillions and foliated brackets. The entire facade sits on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Upper-story facade, lintels and sills resurfaced (post 1940); electric light installed at center of residential entry (post 1940); sheet metal covers applied to scrolled cornice brackets (post 1940); vents installed in storefront cornice roof (pre 1940); signage installed at storefront cornice (post 1940); air conditioner installed at commercial entry transom (post 1940); facade painted; all upper story windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

"Projected Buildings, Kings County," Real Estate Record and Guide, (June 21, 1884), 689;
See Bibliography

377A Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 44

Date(s): 1884 (NB 775-84)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Chas. E. Heberd
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Chester Bedell
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 377A Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built in 1885 as part of a row of six from 369 to 377A Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In the 1940s, this building housed E. Zakos' General Contractor Supply Store. The storefront of the building is three bays wide with a central recessed entrance door, recessed paneled bulkheads and large display windows with decorative colonnettes in the enframing. The recessed entry door has a large single lite, molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The projecting storefront cornice has modillions, a wide recessed panel frieze, and divides the first and second stories. The residential entry in the eastern bay features a paneled door with large single lite and a four panel divided transom. Historic square cast-iron columns with decorative panels remain, flanking the storefront and residential entry. The wood cornice features dentils, modillions and foliated brackets. The cornice matches the other buildings in the row. The entire facade sits on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Upper-story lintels and sills removed and resurfaced (post 1940); display windows shortened and recessed paneled frieze installed over storefront (post 1940); electric light installed at center of residential entry (post 1940); sheet metal covers applied to scrolled cornice brackets (post 1940); all upper-story windows replaced; upper-story facade resurfaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

"Projected Buildings, Kings County," Real Estate Record and Guide, (June 21, 1884), 689;
See Bibliography

379 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 43

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William Taylor
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; cast iron; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 379 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with alterations built between 1869 and 1871 with a commercial ground floor built as part of a row of three from 379 to 383 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the

Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. During the 1940s, David Tier Plumbing and Heating Supplies operated from this location. The first-story door openings of the building retain their historic locations but have been altered and resurfaced. The painted brick façade's upper stories feature original stone quoining. The second-through fourth-story windows have straight, cast-iron molded lintels and sills with brackets. The wood cornice has a paneled frieze, modillions and scrolled brackets. The lintels, cornice and quoining match the other buildings in the row.

Alterations

Faux-stone veneer at first floor (post 1940); pointed- arched windows installed at first-story (post 1940); metal security grille at entry door installed (post 1940); hollow metal door installed at residential entry (post 1940); fire escape installed (post 1940); signage installed (post 1940); wooden storefront removed (post 1940); all upper-story windows replaced; brick painted

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

381 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 42

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William Taylor
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 381 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building built between 1869 and 1871 with a commercial ground floor as part of a row of three from 379 to 383 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The storefront and residential entry of the first story remain in their historic locations but have been infilled and modernized. The upper brick facade features decorative stone quoining. The second-through-fourth story windows feature straight, cast-iron molded lintels and sills with brackets. The wood cornice has a paneled frieze, modillions and scrolled brackets. The lintels, cornice and quoining match the other buildings in the row.

Alterations

Ground-floor completely altered (post 1940); glazed aluminum storefront system angled within a two-bay opening; residential entry door infilled and replaced with hollow metal door and rectangular transom; storefront cornice removed (post-1940); entry door opening changed

(post 1940); brick facade and stone quoins painted; upper-story windows replaced

Site

Non historic cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete ramps to storefront entry; metal curb

References

See Bibliography

383 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 41

Date(s): c. 1869 -1871

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): William Taylor

Type: Residential with commercial ground floor

Style(s): Italianate with alterations

Stories: 4

Material(s): Brick; cast iron; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 383 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building built with a commercial ground floor as part of a row of three from 379 to 383 Atlantic Avenue between 1869 and 1871. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. A 1908 Brooklyn directory lists this address for John Anderson Books. The storefront and residential entry of the first story remain in their historic locations but have been infilled and modernized. The painted brick facade above features stone quoining. Second-through fourth-story windows feature straight, cast-iron molded lintels and straight, cast-iron sills with brackets. The wood cornice has a paneled frieze, modillions and scrolled brackets. The lintels, cornice and quoining match the other buildings in the row.

Alterations

Ground-floor storefront modernized to (post 1940) aluminum storefront system angled in the two-bay opening with one large display window with transom and glazed door with transom; storefront cornice replaced with metal panel (post 1940); electric light installed above residential entry (post 1940); residential entry has been partially infilled with brick and hollow metal door installed; stone quoins painted; all upper-story windows replaced

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk ramped to storefront entrance and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

385 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 40

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; cast iron; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 385 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built between 1869 and 1871 as part of a row from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story storefront has been modernized. The residential entry in the eastern bay of the first story features a historic double-leaf door with lites and an arched glass transom. The second and third stories feature segmental-arch windows with denticulated cast-iron lintels and cast-iron sills with decorative brackets that match the row. The fourth-story windows feature the same sills as the lower stories but have soldier course brick segmental-arch lintels. The wooden cornice has foliate decorative modillions, scrolled brackets and a paneled frieze matching the other buildings in the row. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Residential entry door lites added to door (post 1940); the modern storefront is three bays with a center entry, pilasters, floor to ceiling windows and double full glass door with transom (post 1940); rooftop addition added (2007); windows replaced (post 1940); brick painted; all upper story windows replaced; replacement storefront cornice and entablature installed; lintels and sills painted

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

387 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 39

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; cast iron; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 387 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building built with a commercial ground floor as part of a row from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue between 1869 and 1871. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The storefront features a recessed panel bulkhead with large display windows, wood colonnettes on the corners and a recessed entry with historic double-leaf doors with lites and a transom. A wooden cornice projects over the first story storefront and has modillions and brackets. The historic residential entry door features a glazed panel and a rectangular transom. The second and third stories feature segmental arched windows with cast iron denticulated lintels and cast iron sills with decorative brackets which match the row of three from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue. The fourth story windows feature the same sills as the lower stories but each window has a brick soldier course, segmental arch lintel which also matches the row of three from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue. The wooden cornice has foliate decorative modillions, scrolled brackets and a paneled frieze matching the trio from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth. A rear extension is not visible from the street.

Alterations

Projecting storefront cornice added (post 1940); fire escape removed (post 1940); brackets on upper floor window sills removed (post 1940); electric lights added on east and west sides of residential entry door; pull-down security gate added (post 1940); call button and intercom installed on eastern side of residential entry door (post 1940); all windows on upper floors replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

389 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 177, Lot 38

Date(s): c. 1869-1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; cast iron; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 389 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building built with a commercial ground floor as part of a row of three from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue between 1869 and 1871. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. Stores located in this building have included a laundry in 1904 and a tinsmith supply shop in the 1940s. The first-story wooden storefront features a raised panel bulkhead with a central recessed entry and large corner glass display windows, a wooden cornice with dentils and a frieze. Also within the first story is a residential entry door with arched transom. The second and third stories feature segmental-arch windows with cast-iron denticulated lintels and cast-iron sills with decorative brackets, which match the row of three from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue. The fourth story windows feature the same sills as the lower stories but have a brick soldier course segmental-arch lintel; these also match the row of three from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue. The wooden cornice has foliate decorative modillions, scrolled brackets and a paneled frieze matching the trio from 385 to 389 Atlantic Avenue. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront cornice covered with signage (post 1940); residential entry door replaced; pull-down gate installed; electric lights on east and west side of residential entry door installed (post 1940); fourth-story eastern window sill missing brackets (post 1940); air conditioner installed in commercial entry transom (post 1940); concrete ramp added at commercial entry (post 1940); all windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk; concrete ramp to access commercial entry

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

South Side of Atlantic Avenue

348 Atlantic Avenue (aka 91-97 Hoyt Street; 97A Hoyt Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 7

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 348 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style building with alterations built c. 1855 as a row house in a row of three from 348 to 352 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, the house contained a store and a carpenter's shop; in 1940 the building was home to plumbing supply store. The building has a primary façade on Atlantic Avenue, and a side facade on Hoyt Street. The first-story storefront wraps the corner onto the east facade. The storefront and residential entry door have been replaced. The upper-story windows feature rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. Second-story masonry is laid in common bond, the third and fourth-stories feature running bond. The simple sheet metal cornice has dentils and a small flat frieze, and matches the others in this row.

Hoyt Street Facade: Second-through fourth-story windows are consistent with the Atlantic Avenue facade, featuring straight, flush stone lintels with low projecting, straight sills. A common bond brick pattern is featured along the entire facade. A one-story extension at the first story appeared as early as 1869.

Alterations

Primary Facade (Atlantic Avenue, North): Storefront altered with an aluminum post system with the commercial entry door centered in the storefront; the residential entry door opening infilled with brick and door replaced with hollow metal door; third and fourth story brick replaced; entry awning added (post 1940); residential intercom added (post 1940); lintels resurfaced (pre 1940); stoop removed (pre 1940); all upper story windows replaced

Primary (Hoyt Street, East) Facade: Fire escape added; original wood frame rear porch extension, converted to brick (post 1940); entry door opening infilled with air conditioner; additional rear extension added from second to fourth stories with running bond brick pattern; historic extension openings enlarged and extension storefront added and partially painted; windows replaced

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

350 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 8

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 350 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style building with alterations built c. 1855 as a row house in a row of three from 348 to 352 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. A 1904 map notes this building as a clubhouse. The first story has been altered and the stoop removed. The first-story entry features a paneled door and transom that appear historic. The second- through fourth-story windows have flush, rectangular lintels and thin, rusticated stone slab sills. The simple sheet metal cornice has dentils and a small flat frieze and matches the others of this row.

Alterations

Stoop removed (pre 1940); first-story stuccoed and a molded cornice installed to divide the first-and second-story; first-story openings altered with a large divided window; second-story original entry converted to window in east bay; center and western bay windows enlarged; tilt and turn windows replaced original (post 1940); areaway and entrance railing and gate replaced (post 1940); security window grilles added to first-story window (post 1940); window lintels resurfaced and coated (post 1940)

Site

Metal fence and gate at entry; cellar hatch at western bay

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

352 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 9

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 352 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style building with alterations built c. 1855 as a row house in a row of three from 348 to 352 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. A 1938-1943 tax photo shows this building was a printing shop in the 1940s. The rusticated first-story has been altered and contains a residential entry and non-historic storefront. A molded cornice with a paneled frieze divides the first and second stories. The upper stories feature molded stone lintels with simple rectangular sills. The simple sheet metal cornice has dentils and a small flat frieze, matching the others in this row.

Alterations

Stoop removed and residential entry installed at first-story with steps down (pre 1940); commercial storefront installed with recessed entry, transom and two steps down; pull-down security gate added at storefront (post 1940); shutters added (post 1940); second story signage added (post 1940); second-story window security grilles added (post 1940); commercial and residential entry railings added (post 1940); upper-story windows all replaced (post 1940)

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk; metal railings at commercial and residential entries

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

354 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 10

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 354 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style building with alterations built as a row house c. 1855 with a commercial ground floor. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. While similar to 348 to 352 Atlantic Avenue, this building is not a continuation of the row. In 1855 the building contained a range of businesses, including bakers, hat manufacturers, wheelwrights, and type foundries. The entire facade sits on a stone plinth. The first-story storefront is three bays with a recessed central entrance and has been altered. The second and third stories have straight molded lintels with slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The fourth-story windows have flush, rectangular stone lintels and slightly projecting, stone sills. The brick cornice is comprised of dentils and a raised panel.

Alterations

Cornice simplified (post 1940); residential entry door replaced with hollow metal (post 1940); store awning added over storefront cornice (post 1940); electric light installed at residential entry (post 1940); tile added to bulkhead of the storefront (post 1940); storefront replaced with aluminum system; second-story windows replaced (post 1940); eastern fourth story and second story windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

356 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 11

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Philip Adams
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 3
Material(s): brick; stone; metal cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 356 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style building with alterations built c. 1855 with a commercial ground floor. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1855, this building was constructed as a first class dwelling with a store underneath. During an early renovation, the Renaissance Revival style cornice was added. In the 1940s, the building was home to a household furniture

shop. The building is detached on the western side leaving a narrow alley. The first-story storefront and residential entry have been altered. The upper two stories have flush, rectangular lintels with slightly projecting, rectangular sills. The metal cornice has dentils, scrolled brackets modillions and a floral-patterned frieze.

Alterations

Storefront configuration infilled with brick and divided window (post 1940); ground-story extended east into narrow gap between 356 and 358 Atlantic Avenue (pre 1940); all windows replaced; residential entry door replaced with hollow metal door; commercial entry door replaced with a glazed stile and rail door with sidelights and a transom

Site

Cellar hatch at commercial entry door in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

358 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 12

Date(s): c. 1855 (altered 1898)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; wood; cast iron; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 358 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate style-residential flats building built c. 1855 as a three story dwelling; in 1898 a fourth floor was added. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story storefront is two bays wide with large display windows resting on a recessed paneled bulkhead. The display window has a molded transom bar and tripartite divided transom. The historic commercial entrance door is a double leaf glazed door with recessed panels, a molded transom bar and transom. The residential entry door and surround is flanked by brick pilasters. The entry has a cast-iron hood with scrolled brackets and transom. The historic door is recessed within the opening and features a paneled surround. The double-leaf, double-lite, paneled door has a molded transom bar and transom. A storefront cornice with dentils runs the width of the building. Second-story windows have flush, rectangular stone lintels as well as cast-iron molded lintels that have been added on top of the flush stone. Third-story windows feature the same lintels as the second-story as well as rectangular stone sills. Fourth-story windows vary slightly with flush rectangular stone lintels and rectangular, stone sills. The projecting cornice is molded and features fluted brackets with corbels and a molded architrave. The residential entry has a stone step and railing.

Alterations

Fire escape added (pre 1940); windows replaced (post 1940); storefront added (pre 1940); fourth floor added (1898); cornice added (1898); brick painted (pre 1940); electric light installed at commercial entry; railing added at step of residential entry

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

360 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 13

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 360 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1860 as part of a pair including 362 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. One of the two commercial spaces in this building in 1904 was used as a paint store, and the 1940s the building held an upholstery shop as well as a refrigerator repair and sales shop. The four-bay facade features two storefronts mirroring each other, flanking a central residential entry at the first story. Both storefronts have projecting bays with large divided display windows resting on recessed paneled bulkheads. They have divided transoms; the eastern transom is divided into two panels, while the western transom is tripartite. The historic commercial entry doors have large single lites, raised panels and a transom. The central residential entry door is paneled, with a molded transom bar and transom. The storefront cornice, decorated with dentils, runs the width of the building. Upper-story windows have flush, rectangular lintels and slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The cornice features a paneled frieze and scrolled brackets. The western commercial entry and the residential entry have stone steps.

Alterations

Eastern storefront window configuration altered (post 1940); commercial entry transoms infilled (post 1940); windows replaced (post 1940); electric lights installed at all entrances (post 1940); air conditioner installed in eastern commercial storefront entry transom (post 1940); fire escape added (pre 1940); pull-down security gates installed at western commercial entry transom (post 1940)

Site

Cellar hatches at east and west bays in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

362 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 15

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 362 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1860 as one of a pair including 360 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, one of the two commercial spaces in this building was a sign painting store and office, and in the 1940s the storefronts were occupied by an antiques and upholstery repair businesses. The four-bay facade features two storefronts mirroring each other, flanking a central residential entry at the first-story. Both storefronts have projecting bays with large divided display windows resting on paneled bulkheads. Both storefronts have colonnettes with flattened-arch window surrounds. The historic commercial entry doors have large single lites with flattened-arch surrounds, raised panels and transom. The central residential entry door has a divided glazed panel, with a molded transom bar and transom. A projecting storefront cornice runs the width of the building with large modillions. The upper-story windows have flush, rectangular lintels and slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The cornice features brackets and modillions. All three entryways have a stone step.

Alterations

Fire escape added (pre 1940); security pull-down gate added to western commercial entry door transom (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatches at eastern and western bays in the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

364 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 16

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William A. C. Onderdonk
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 364 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1860 as one in a pair including 366 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. This four-bay, two-story building features two historic storefronts mirrored on either side of a central residential entry. The projecting storefronts each have two large display windows with colonnette surrounds. The commercial entry doors are glazed and paneled and the residential entry door is a recessed paneled door with transom. The projecting storefront cornice has large modillions and runs the width of the entire building. Second-story windows have flush, rectangular stone lintels, with slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The molded cornice has brackets and a small, molded architrave matching 366 Atlantic Avenue. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Windows replaced (post 1940); electric lights installed into storefront cornice (post 1940); storefront reconfigured (post 1940); lintels and sills painted; signage installed

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

366 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 17

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William A. C. Onderdonk
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 366 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1860 as one in a pair including 364 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, this building's commercial spaces contained a painter's studio and a stained glass workshop. This four-bay wide, two-story building features a commercial ground story and residential second story. The first-story storefront has been altered and the residential entry is in the western bay. Second-story windows feature flush, rectangular stone lintels with slightly projecting, rectangular, stone sills. The molded building cornice has brackets and a small, molded architrave, matching 364 Atlantic Avenue.

Alterations

Storefront reconfigured for one commercial space (post 1940); storefront modernized to aluminum system (post 1940); storefront materials replaced (post 1940); commercial and residential entry doors replaced with glazed, stile and rail door; storefront cornice altered for pull-down security gates (post 1940); second-story signage added (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

368 Atlantic Avenue (Talmud Torah Beth Jacob Joseph)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 18

Date(s): c. 1916 - 1917

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Talmud Torah Beth Jacob Joseph

Type: Institutional

Style(s): Moorish Revival

Stories: 3

Material(s): Brick; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 368 Atlantic Avenue is a Moorish Revival-style building built c. 1916-17 by the Congregation of Beth Jacob Joseph. The current structure was built on the foundation of a previous building, though several buildings have occupied this site beginning as early as 1869. The building served as a Talmud Torah Jewish school for the congregation of Beth Jacob Joseph. The cream colored brick facade has ornate brickwork from the first to third story. The two-story-high central entrance features a large pointed arch with decorative carved stone buttons representing symbols of the Jewish faith in the surround. There is ornate herringbone

brickwork and a molded cornice encompassing the surround. On either side of the entrance are two large metal and glass lanterns set within the brickwork. The windows at the end bays of the second and third stories feature rowlock sills and lintels. The central bay has a series of four round-arch windows with square pilasters and a dogtooth pattern panel set above. The end bays of the first story feature wood segmental-arch doors with brick soldier course surrounds and pointed-arch transom panels. Above these doors are narrow windows at the second and third stories with rowlock sills and flat and pointed-arch lintels. The crenellated parapet has a central scrolled finial.

Alterations

Central main entrance doors replaced (post 1940); pointed-arch tympanum of main central entrance replaced with divided wood and glass window (post 1940); electric lanterns added to east and side of central entry; metal decorative door surround and security gate added to main central entry; windows replaced

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

"Temple Stone is Laid," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Dec. 1916, 5; See Bibliography

370 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 19

Date(s): c. 1866
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 370 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1866 as part of a row of six from 370 to 380 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The buildings in this row are all on narrow 19-foot lots. The first-story storefront retains its original configuration but has been modernized. The residential entry is recessed in the western bay of the building. The projecting storefront cornice, which runs the width of the building, has end brackets and a decorative frieze. Second- and third-story windows have flush, rectangular lintels and the third-story windows have slightly projecting, rectangular sills. The building cornice has a paneled frieze, with dentils and brackets that match the row. Both entrances have a stone step.

Alterations

Electric light and security camera installed at residential entry (post 1940); pull-down security gate installed at storefront (post 1940); residential and commercial doors replaced with hollow metal doors (post 1940); storefront cornice altered (post 1940); windows replaced; residential entry infilled; lintels painted

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone slabs at commercial and residential entry with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

372 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 20

Date(s): c. 1866
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 372 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1866 as part of a row of six from 370 to 380 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The buildings of this row are all on narrow 19-foot lots. The first-story store front features a projecting display window on a recessed panel bulkhead. The display window is framed by colonnettes. The commercial entry is a glazed paneled door with a transom bar and transom. The residential entry has a nine-light divide transom. The projecting storefront cornice has decorative end brackets. Both the residential and commercial entries have original stone steps. The upper stories feature flush, rectangular stone lintels and the third story has slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The cornice features dentils, a paneled frieze and brackets.

Alterations

Electric light and signage installed along between residential and commercial entries (post 1940); windows replaced; residential entry door replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone at both entrances with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

374 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 21

Date(s): c. 1866
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 374 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1866 as part of a row of six from 370 to 380 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The buildings in this row are all on narrow 19-foot lots. The first-story storefront features a projecting display window bay on a recessed bead board bulkhead. The display window features a colonnette surround. The commercial entry door is a glazed paneled door with transom bar and transom. The projecting storefront cornice has a flat frieze and decorative end brackets. The upper-stories both feature flush, rectangular stone lintels and the third-story has low projecting, rectangular stone sills. The cornice features dentils, a paneled frieze and brackets that match the row.

Alterations

Pull-down gate installed below storefront cornice (post 1940); metal security door installed in front of recessed residential entry door (post 1940); air conditioner installed at commercial entry transom (post 1940); windows replaced; lintels painted; residential entry door replaced

Site

Cellar hatch in sidewalk at western bay

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone at both entrances with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

376 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 22

Date(s): c. 1866
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 376 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1866 as part of a row of six from 370 to 380 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, this building housed a furniture polishing business. The buildings in this row are all on narrow 19-foot lots. The entire facade sits on a stone plinth. The first story storefront features a wood-framed display window bay on a bulkhead. The display window features a colonette surround. The recessed commercial entry has a glazed door with a transom bar and transom. The residential entry features a half glazed door with a divided transom. The upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular stone lintels and slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The cornice features dentils, a paneled frieze and brackets that match the row.

Alterations

Air conditioner installed in transom above commercial entry (post 1940); storefront cornice removed (post 1940); residential entry door replaced (post 1940); windows replaced (post 1940); signage added at commercial entry (post 1940); facade painted; storefront painted; lintels painted

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone at both entrances with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

378 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 23

Date(s): c. 1866
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 378 Atlantic Avenue Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1866 as part of a row of six from 370 to 380 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The buildings in this row are all on narrow 19-foot lots. The first-story has been altered and contains a residential entry in the east bay and a non-historic storefront in the western two bays. The residential entry has a historically sensitive wooden door with a half glass lite and transom. The upper stories feature flush, rectangular stone lintels and

slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The cornice features dentils, a paneled frieze and brackets.

Alterations

Storefront cornice removed (post 1940); storefront modernized with full glass storefront and commercial entry with a wood surround (post 1940); electric light installed at residential entry (post 1940); residential entry door replaced (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone at both entrances with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

380 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 24

Date(s): c. 1866
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 380 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground story built c. 1866 as part a row of six from 370 Atlantic Avenue to 380 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The buildings in this row are all on narrow 19-foot lots. The entire facade sits on a stone plinth. The first story has been altered and contains a storefront and residential entry. The upper stories are clad in brick and feature flush, rectangular stone lintels and slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. The cornice features dentils, a paneled frieze and brackets.

Alterations

Storefront configuration remains but completely altered and shortened to accommodate the large storefront cornice frieze (post 1940); all entry doors replaced (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone at both entrances with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

382 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 25

Date(s): c. 1853
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): George Harriman
Type: Row house
Style(s): Altered Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Wood; brick; stone
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 382 Atlantic Avenue is an altered Italianate-style residential building built c. 1853 with a commercial ground floor. It is the only building remaining from a row of three from 382 to 386 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story has been significantly altered. The upper-story windows have flush, rectangular lintels with low projecting, rectangular sills. The cornice has a flat frieze with a denticulated band above.

Alterations

Entire facade stuccoed (post 1940); lintels resurfaced (post 1940); basement windows, first-story windows and stoop removed and replaced with a post and rail aluminum storefront and commercial entry (post 1940); fire escape added and removed (post 1940); stoop removed and residential entry installed at first-story (post 1940); hanging sign installed at the first-story (post 1940); pull-down security gate installed at storefront (post 1940); windows

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

384 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 26

Date(s): c. 1998 - 2004 (NB 300820547)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): RKT & B Architects
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Irving Berk
Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Contemporary
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone; metal; ceramic tile; concrete
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 384 Atlantic Avenue is an apartment building built with a commercial ground floor between 1998 and 2004. It replaced two row houses that were built as part of a row from 382 to 386 Atlantic Avenue. The first story of this four-story building features residential entries and storefronts, mirrored on either side of the central vertical tiled column that separates curved balconies at upper stories. Above the first story, the facade features four window bays, central balconies with recessed doors, perforated metal railings and a stylized cornice.

Alterations

Roof pavilion installed

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

388 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 28

Date(s):	c. 1920	
Architect(s) / Builder(s):		Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s):		Not determined
Type:	Commercial	
Style(s):	Utilitarian	
Stories:	3 and basement	
Material(s):	Brick; stone	
Status:	Non-Contributing	

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 388 Atlantic Ave is a Utilitarian-style building built c. 1920 in place of a row house from the mid-19th century. The first story has a central modernized storefront. On the eastern and western side of the central entrance are two six-panel doors with a six-lite divided transom recessed into brick openings. The second and third stories are three bays wide with large, square windows with stone sills that form belt courses across the width of the building. These windows also have rowlock brick lintels. A stepped parapet is capped by stone coping.

Alterations

Windows replaced (post 1940); storefront entry and sidelights replace large double-leaf door (post 1940); residential entry doors replace door and window (post 1940); brick dogtooth spandrel panels of second-and third-stories removed (post 1940); continuous lintel, belt course of third-story added (post 1940); brick dogtooth lintel panels of first-story removed (post 1940); belt course between third story and parapet removed (post 1940); non-historic signage and light fixtures

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

390 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 29

Date(s): c. 1920
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Garage
Style(s): Utilitarian
Stories: 1
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 390 Atlantic Avenue is a Utilitarian-style garage built c. 1920 in the place of a row house with a commercial ground floor. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The simple brick structure features a stepped parapet with a rusticated stone coping. The storefront has two large display windows with wood surrounds and a soldier brick lintel that runs the width of the building. The central bay contains a glazed, double leaf, paneled entry door with transom bar and divided transom.

Alterations

Window enlarged (post 1940); entry opening reduced (post 1940); brick dogtooth lintels removed (post 1940); conduit and signage added (post 1940)

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

392 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 30

Date(s): 2006 (NB-301223316)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Jon K. Yung
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Shirian Ramin
Type: Apartment building

Style(s): None
Stories: 4
Material(s): Concrete; brick; stone
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 392 Atlantic Ave was constructed in 2006, replacing a residential building with commercial ground floor dating from the 1850s. This four-story brick building features a commercial ground story with a storefront and residential entry. The second through fourth stories feature sliding windows, molded sills and lintels, through-wall air conditioners, projecting balconies and a molded cornice. The first story has a wide awning dividing the first and second stories.

Alterations

N/A

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

394 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 31

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 394 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1855 as part of a row of four from 394 to 400 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story projecting storefront features a large divided display window with a colonnette and flattened arch enframing and a recessed paneled bulkhead. The recessed commercial entry has a paneled and glazed double leaf door with solid lower panels, a molded transom bar, and a transom. A paneled pilaster separates the commercial and residential entry openings. The residential entry contains double-leaf glazed, wooden doors with solid lower panels, a molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the first story with decorative end brackets, modillions and a floral swag frieze. Upper-story windows have flush, rectangular stone lintels with slightly projecting, rectangular stone

sills. A simple wood cornice adorns the top of the building with a flat frieze and dentils that matches the row. Along the second-story lintel line is a series of four metal, diamond-shaped tie rod plates. The entire facade rests on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront painted; display window divided (post 1940); electric lights installed at both entries (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone slab at both entrances; concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

396 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 32

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 396 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1855 as part of a row of four from 394 to 400 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story projecting storefront features a large display window with a colonette and flattened-arch enframement and a recessed panel bulkhead. The recessed commercial entry is a glazed, double-leaf door with molded transom bar and rectangular transom. Paneled pilasters frame the storefront and residential entry. The residential entry door is a double leaf, full lite door with a molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the first-story with brackets at the frieze. The upper-story windows have flush, rectangular stone lintels with slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. A simple wood cornice adorns the top of the building with a flat frieze and dentils that matches the rest of the row. The entire facade rests on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront painted; storefront cornice modified to allow for signage (post 1940)

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone slab at both entrances; concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

398 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 33

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 398 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1855 as part of a row of four from 394 to 400 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story projecting storefront features a large display window with a colonette and bracketed enframement and a raised panel bulkhead with decorative brackets. The recessed commercial entry contains a glazed double-leaf door with molded transom bar and rectangular transom. Paneled pilasters frame the storefront and residential entry. The residential entry door is a glazed double-leaf door with a molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The modillioned storefront cornice runs the width of the first-story. Upper-story windows have flush, rectangular stone lintels with slightly projecting, rectangular stone sills. A simple wood cornice adorns the top of the building with a flat frieze and dentils that matches the row. The entire facade rests on a stone plinth with an additional step to both entrances.

Alterations

Storefront painted; storefront cornice modified to accommodate signage (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone slab at both entrances; concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

400 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 34

Date(s): c. 1855

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 400 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built c. 1855 as part of a row of four from 394 to 400 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story has a historically sensitive wood storefront, featuring a large display window with a raised panel bulkhead with decorative brackets. The recessed commercial entry is a glazed double-leaf door with molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The residential entry door is a solid panel door with a molded transom bar and four lite divided transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the first story and has a deeper frieze than the other storefronts and slender brackets alternating in size. The upper-story windows have flush, rectangular stone lintels with low projecting, rectangular stone sills. A simple wood cornice adorns the top of the building.

Alterations

Storefront altered to resemble historic neighbors (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone slab at both entrances; concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

402 Atlantic Avenue (aka 92-98 Bond Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 7501

Date(s): 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Henry Kohler
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 402 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building with a commercial ground floor built in 1874 for Henry Kohler. During this time it housed a second class business such as a book binder or printer. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important

commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In early 20th century maps, this building appears as a hotel.

Primary (Atlantic Avenue, North) Facade: The first-story storefront wraps the eastern corner of the building and has been altered but remains in its historic location. The historic storefront cornice follows the storefront in wrapping the eastern corner with decorative brackets and dentils, dividing the first-and second-stories. Upper-story windows have brownstone molded lintels and rectangular stone sills. The historic cornice has a decorative frieze, dentils, modillions and fluted brackets and wraps down the entire western facade.

Primary (Bond Street, East,) Facade: The first floor has a residential entry a residential entry and four window openings at the southern end. All the windows along this facade have molded brownstone lintels and rectangular sills.

Alterations

Primary (Atlantic Avenue, North) Facade: Security pull-down gates installed just below storefront cornice (post 1940); windows replaced; storefront altered; at time of designation window replacement work was underway

Primary (Bond Street, East) Facade: Northernmost window opening infilled on first-story (post 1940); fire escapes added; windows replaced; fence installed; storefront partially infilled; at time of designation window replacement work was underway

Site

Fence along western facade

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

404 Atlantic Avenue (aka 91-99 Bond Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 1

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Patrick Fitzgerald
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 404 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style residential building was built with a commercial ground floor around 1855 for Patrick Fitzgerald. The building was home to a second class business such as a book binder or printer. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In the 1940s, this corner property was a restaurant.

Primary (Atlantic Avenue, North) Facade: The first-story storefront has a central entry and has

been altered. The commercial entrance is centrally located within the storefront. The upper story windows have flush, rectangular brownstone lintels. The third- and fourth-story windows have low projecting, rectangular sills. The prominent projecting cornice has geometric panels, dentils and large scrolled brackets.

Primary (Bond Street, West) Facade: The historic common bond brickwork along this facade is original. The first-story has a wooden bay window with an entry door just south that has a step. The projecting bay has a simple cornice with dentils. A recessed entry in the southernmost bay has a wood paneled vestibule with an arched transom. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular lintels and slightly projecting, rectangular sills in the three southern bays. The windows in the southernmost bay of the upper-story have rowlock brick lintels. The decorative cornice continues around this facade.

Alterations

Primary (Atlantic Avenue, North) Facade: Re-bricked; storefront awning installed (post 1940); storefront replaced with aluminum post and rail system; lintels resurfaced (post 1940); windows replaced

Primary (Bond Street, West) Facade: Electric light installed at southernmost entry (post 1940); entry door at bay window replaced; pull-down security gate installed at bay entry door; southernmost entry door replaced (post 1940); windows replaced; fire escape added

Site

Metal fence and railing along west facade

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete ramp to commercial entrance along main facade; concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

406 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 2

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 406 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, this building had a bakery on the first story and in the 1940s was home to Wyoel Antiques and Furniture. The first story contains a historic two-bay storefront and a recessed entrance. The large display windows feature colonnettes with spindle brackets at the

corners, and projects from the paneled bulkhead. The commercial entrance has a glazed double-leaf door, transom bar and transom. The residential entrance has a paneled and glazed door with a molded transom bar and transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building features ornate brackets. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular brownstone lintels and rectangular brownstone sills. The cornice is typical of the style and matches the row with simple denticulation and a raised brick panel acting as a frieze. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront painted; residential entry metal security gate installed (post 1940); metal security gate at commercial entry installed (post 1940); air conditioner installed at commercial entrance transom (post 1940); balcony railing installed at western bay window on second floor (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone at both entrances and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

408 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 3

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 408 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In the 1940s, a painting supply store operated from this building. The first-story contains a two-bay historic storefront with a recessed entrance. The large display windows feature colonnettes with spindle brackets at the corners, and projects from the paneled bulkhead. The commercial entrance has a historic, glazed double-leaf door with panels and a transom. The residential entrance on the eastern bay of the building has a glazed, paneled door, a molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building and features modillions and a small frieze panel. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular lintels and rectangular brownstone sills. The cornice is typical of the style and row with simple denticulation and a raised brick panel frieze. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront painted; lites added in residential entry door (post 1940); waterproofing added to projecting cornice for the storefront (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

410 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 4

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 410 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first story contains a three-bay wide historic storefront and a central recessed entrance. The large arched display windows feature colonnettes at the corners and projects from the paneled bulkhead. The commercial entrance has a single-lite door with arched transom. The residential entrance in the eastern bay of the building has a paneled, glazed door, a dentilled transom bar and rectangular transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building features a decorative frieze panel, ornate brackets and pyramidal modillions and decorative end brackets. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular lintels and rectangular sills. The cornice is typical of the style and row with simple denticulation and a raised brick panel frieze. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront painted; second-story signage installed (pre 1940); brick pillars at residential entrance repaired; windows replaced

Site

Cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone slab at entrances with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

412 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 5

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 412 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first story contains a three-bay historic storefront with a central recessed entrance. The large flattened-arch display windows feature colonnettes with brackets as the enframing and projects from the paneled bulkhead. The commercial entrance has a glazed and paneled door with a molded transom bar and flattened arch transom. The residential entrance in the eastern bay of the building has a glazed door with two panels, a dentilled transom bar and rectangular transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building features a large frieze panel, ornate brackets and pyramidal dentils. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular brownstone lintels and rectangular brownstone sills. The cornice is typical of the style and row with a simple denticulation and a raised brick panel acting as a frieze. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront painted (post 1940); signage at second floor lintel installed (pre 1940); windows replaced

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

414 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 6

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 414 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story contains a three-bay historic storefront with a recessed entrance and recessed panel bulkhead. The large flattened-arch display windows feature colonnettes within the enframing. The commercial entrance has a glazed door with a molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The residential entrance on the eastern bay is a paneled door with transom bar and transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building features a large frieze panel and ornate brackets. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular brownstone lintels and rectangular brownstone sills. The cornice is typical of the style and row with simple denticulation and a raised brick panel frieze. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Entrance moved (post 1940); single lite residential entry transom replaces divided-lite transom (post 1940); display glass of storefront replaced and shortened to accommodate large frieze panel (post 1940); storefront painted; storefront cornice modified (post 1940); windows replaced

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

416 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 7

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 416 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, this building contained an upholstery shop. The first-story contains a two-bay, projecting historic storefront with a recessed entrance and a recessed panel bulkhead. The large flattened-arch display windows feature colonnettes within the enframing. The

commercial entrance has a glazed door with molded transom bar and rectangular transom. The residential entrance on the western bay is a paneled door with transom bar and transom. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building features a large frieze panel and ornate brackets. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular brownstone lintels and rectangular sills. The cornice is typical of the style and row with simple denticulation and a raised brick panel frieze. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Storefront painted (post 1940); vent installed at second floor sill (post 1940); brick pillars dividing residential and commercial spaces painted; windows replaced

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

418 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 8

Date(s): c. 1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 418 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The first-story contains a two-bay, historically sensitive storefront with a recessed entrance similar to the historic storefronts of the row. The commercial entrance door is not historic but matches neighboring storefronts. The residential entrance in the western bay is in its original location. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building and divides the second and first floor. Upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular brownstone lintels and rectangular sills. The cornice is typical of the style and row with simple denticulation and a raised brick panel acting as a frieze. The entire facade is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Primary Facade (North): Storefront painted (post 1940); vent installed at second-story sill (post 1940); storefront windows shortened to accommodate pull-down security gate; storefront altered with historically sensitive details including a storefront cornice and recessed entry; new commercial entry door with single lite and two panels; residential entry door replaces and metal security gate installed; windows replaced

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with section of slate at both entrances and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

420 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 9

Date(s): c.1860
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 420 Atlantic Avenue is a Greek Revival-style residential building, built c. 1860 with a commercial ground floor, as part of a row of eight from 406 to 420 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. This building housed a harness shop in 1904; in the 1940s the commercial ground floor contained an exterminating business. The first story contains a three-bay historic storefront with a central recessed entrance, projecting bays and paneled bulkheads. The large flattened-arch display windows feature colonnettes with brackets at the corners. The commercial entrance has a glazed door and transom. The residential entrance in the eastern bay is in its historic location. The storefront cornice runs the width of the building with a small frieze and modillions. The three-bay upper-story windows feature flush, rectangular brownstone lintels and the third story has low projecting, rectangular brownstone sills. The cornice is typical of the style and row with a simple denticulation and a raised brick panel frieze. The entire building is raised on a stone plinth.

Alterations

Metal security gate installed at the residential door (post 1940); hanging sign installed (post 1940); storefront painted; mailbox installed at western edge of residential door; residential door replaced; electric light installed at residential entry

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with section of slate at storefront entry and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

422 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 7501

Date(s): c. 1856
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 422 Atlantic Avenue is a Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style residential row house with alterations built c. 1856 as a pair with 424 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The raised basement has been altered for commercial use and features narrow doors in enlarged masonry openings that once contained windows. It retains its historic stoop, iron railing, gate and under-stoop entry. A wide belt course similar to that at 422 Atlantic Avenue divides the raised basement from the first-story above. The first-story windows are tall parlor windows with molded stone lintels and projecting simple rectangular stone sills. The entryway features a glazed recessed door and a transom. There is a molded stone lintel with scrolled brackets above the entry opening. The second-story windows feature molded lintels and simple rectangular sills. Third-story windows have simple flush, rectangular stone lintels and rectangular stone sills. The cornice features dentils, simple brackets and a small frieze.

Alterations

Areaway lowered and basement window openings elongated to accommodate double-leaf doors (post 1940); railing and steps added to accommodate new lower areaway level (post 1940); electric lights added at basement level (post 1940); electric light added at entry vestibule; metal gate added to stoop (post 1940)

Site

Concrete stepped to accommodate new basement business

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

424 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 11

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate

Stories: 3 with Basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 424 Atlantic Avenue is a Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style row house built c. 1855 as a pair with 422 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, this property's basement was used as a hand printing shop. The raised basement retains its historic stoop, railing, gate, two windows with metal security grilles and slightly projecting rectangular sills and an under-stoop entry. A wide belt course divides the first story from the basement. The first-story windows are tall parlor windows with molded stone lintels and projecting simple rectangular stone sills. The entryway features a recessed door with lites and a transom. There is a molded, straight stone lintel with scroll brackets above the entry opening. The second-story windows feature molded straight lintels and simple rectangular sills. Third-story windows have simple flush, rectangular stone lintels and simple rectangular stone sills. The cornice features dentils, simple brackets and a small frieze.

Alterations

Windows replaced two-over-two (post 1940); electric lights added at entry vestibule and ground floor (post 1940); historically sensitive metal fence and gate added at areaway (post 1940); gate added to fence (post 1940)

Site

Brick paver areaway with historically sensitive post lamp; historically sensitive fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

426 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 12

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 426 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style row house built c. 1855 as one in a pair with 428 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. This building contained an office in 1904. This facade features simple flush rectangular stone lintels on upper-story windows with rectangular stone sills. The first-story storefront features a two-bay opening with center entrance storefront with

a stone step to entrance. In the western bay is a residential entrance with a historic double-leaf door featuring lites, a transom and stone step. A wood cornice with paneled frieze and foliated brackets matches 428 Atlantic Avenue.

Alterations

Upper-story windows replaced; storefront modernized with aluminum; fire escape added; signage added

Site

Non-historic cellar hatch at eastern bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

428 Atlantic Avenue

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 13

Date(s): c. 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 426 Atlantic Avenue is an Italianate-style row house built in c. 1855 as one in a pair with 428 Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 1860s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. In 1904, the building contained a bakery and in 1940, a rug and carpet store. This facade features simple rectangular flush stone lintels on upper-story windows with low projecting rectangular stone sills. The first-story storefront features a central entry but has been altered. The western-most bay is the residential entrance with a historic double-leaf door and transom. A wood cornice with paneled frieze and foliated brackets matches 426 Atlantic Avenue.

Alterations

Storefront altered with brick infill (pre 1940); windows replaced; storefront cornice removed and replaced with sheet metal panel; brick painted; lintels and sills painted

Site

Cellar hatch at western storefront bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone with metal curb

References

See Bibliography

Bergen Street between Smith and Hoyt Streets

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Rows of 19th-century brick- and brownstone-faced row houses and apartment buildings occupy both sides of the tree-lined block of Bergen Street between Smith and Hoyt streets. Constructed by local Brooklyn builders between the 1850s and 1880s, the row houses along this block illustrate the stylistic transition that occurred in residential building during the mid-to-late-19th century. The block includes an early Greek Revival row house from c. 1852, transitional Greek Revival/Italianate row houses from the 1850s, Italianate row houses from the 1860s and 1870s, and Second Empire and neo-Grec row houses and apartment buildings from the 1870s and 1880s. The 2- to 4-story buildings, most of which retain their original cornices, form a dynamic street wall consisting of simple row houses with stone stoops set back behind small paved areaways, mixed with taller apartment buildings with low stoops and reduced setbacks. Near the center of the block is a notable row of six row houses that combine Second Empire-style mansard roofs and gabled dormers with angular neo-Grec-style cornices. Several of these houses retain their historic cast-iron stoop railings. The sidewalks along this block of Bergen Street are predominantly concrete, with limited sections of historic stone paving, and mostly stone curb materials.

North Side of Bergen Street

87 Bergen Street (The Bergen)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 65

Date(s): 1886
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Francis Jezek
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Francis Jezek
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; metal cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 87 Bergen Street is a neo-Grec-style brick flats building designed and built in 1886 by Francis Jezek. This building likely replaced an earlier three-story row house that may have been paired with 89 Bergen Street. No. 87 Bergen Street is a multi-family dwelling typical of the late-19th-century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. The building is notable for its triangular broken-pedimented cornice decorated with floral motifs and the building name “The Bergen, 1886.” The building may have had projecting ornamental detail similar to what was originally

on 93 Bergen Street, including a pattern of cap-molded stringcourses running above and below the windows on the first through fourth stories, lintels with fluted columned feet, and a door enframement with a projecting pediment and incised brackets, partially evident in the 1983 tax photograph. Although the projecting detail on the facade was removed after 1983, the heavy cornice remains intact.

Alterations

Projecting decorative elements removed after 1983; windows replaced; doors and enframement replaced; non-historic window grilles on first story; non-decorative fire escape on facade installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

Brooklyn Daily Eagle (March 30, 1869, August 16, 1886); See Bibliography

89 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 7501

Date(s): c. 1861-1869
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Brady
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 89 Bergen Street is a brick and brownstone row house developed by John Brady between 1861 and 1869 in a modest Italianate style. The house was designed as a residence for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. This house may have been paired with a similar house at 87 Bergen Street, which was later replaced with an apartment building as the neighborhood's population grew. At 89 Bergen Street, the rectangular flush window lintels (cap-molded on the first story) and slightly projecting sills still remain, as do the curvilinear pediment and the Italianate cornice with foliate brackets. No. 89 Bergen Street is now a condominium (lots 1001-1004).

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced; brownstone stoop replaced between 1943 and 1983; mailbox, light fixture, and doorbell next to under-stoop entry; non-historic under-stoop gate; non-decorative fire escape installed between 1943 and 1983

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

93 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 62

Date(s): 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Robert Dixon
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Newman
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; metal cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 93 Bergen Street is a neo-Grec style brick flats building designed by Robert Dixon for John Newman in 1885. This multi-family dwelling is typical of the late-19th-century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. As seen in the 1938-1943 tax photograph the building originally had extensive projecting ornamental detail, including a pattern of cap-molded stringcourses running above and below the windows on the first through fourth stories, projecting window lintels with fluted brackets, and projecting sills with shallow brackets. The projecting entrance hood and brackets remain. The intact cornice with a pattern of large incised fluted brackets rises above its neighbors.

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced; window lintels and sills shaved; stringcourse molding resurfaced; stoop railing replaced; non-historic window grilles at first story

Site

Concrete-paved areaway with steps to cellar; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

95 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 61

Date(s): 1879
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): James W. Dearing
Type: Flats building

Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 95 Bergen Street is one of a group of four neo-Grec-style brownstone flats buildings (95 to 101 Bergen Street) developed by James W. Dearing in 1879. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. All four originally had door enframements and window lintels with incised floral motifs and fluted column-like brackets characteristic of the neo-Grec style, but with the exception of the brackets around the door, at 95 Bergen Street these incised details are no longer extant. The cornice appears to be original, and features stylized classical brackets with sawtooth guttae characteristic of the neo-Grec style. The facade has a decorative fire escape installed before 1943 shared with 97 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced; window surrounds shaved; brownstone facade resurfaced; stoop railing replaced

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

97 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 60

Date(s): 1879
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): James W. Dearing
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 97 Bergen Street is one of a group of four neo-Grec-style brownstone flats buildings (95 to 101 Bergen Street) developed by James W. Dearing in 1879. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. All four originally had door enframements and window lintels with incised floral motifs and fluted column-like brackets characteristic of the neo-Grec style, but with the exception of the brackets around the door, at 97 Bergen Street these incised details are no longer extant. The cornice appears to be original, and features stylized classical brackets with sawtooth guttae characteristic of the neo-

Grec style. The facade has a decorative fire escape installed before 1943 shared with 95 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced; window surrounds shaved; brownstone facade resurfaced; hanging light fixture over doorway; door replaced; non-historic window grilles at first story

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

99 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 59

Date(s): 1879
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): James W. Dearing
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 99 Bergen Street is one of a group of four neo-Grec-style brownstone flats buildings (95 to 101 Bergen Street) developed by James W. Dearing in 1879. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. All four originally had door enframements and window lintels with incised floral motifs and fluted column-like brackets characteristic of the neo-Grec style, but with the exception of the brackets around the door, at 99 Bergen Street these incised details are no longer extant. The cornice appears to be original, and features stylized classical brackets with sawtooth guttae characteristic of the neo-Grec style. The facade has a decorative fire escape installed before 1943 shared with 101 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced; window surrounds shaved; brownstone facade resurfaced; two light fixtures and address numerals at doorway; address number to right of doorway; non-historic window grilles at first story

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

101 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 58

Date(s): 1879
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): James W. Dearing
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 101 Bergen Street is one of a group of four neo-Grec-style brownstone flats buildings (95 to 101 Bergen Street) developed by James W. Dearing in 1879. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th century housing built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. All four originally had door enframements and window lintels with incised floral motifs and fluted column-like brackets characteristic of the neo-Grec style, but with the exception of the brackets around the door, at 101 Bergen Street these incised details are no longer extant. The cornice appears to be original, and features stylized classical brackets with sawtooth guttae characteristic of the neo-Grec style. The facade has a decorative fire escape installed before 1943 shared with 99 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced; window surrounds shaved; brownstone facade resurfaced; light fixtures at doorway; non-historic window grilles at first and second stories

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

103 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 57

Date(s): 1885 (NB 518-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); S. C. Prescott (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Second Empire & Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 103 Bergen Street is one of a group of six row houses (103 to 109A Bergen Street)

designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and built by S.C. Prescott in 1885 in an eclectic Second Empire and neo-Grec style. These houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All six were constructed with Second Empire style mansard roofs with gable dormers, which sat over highly geometric neo-Grec cornices containing angular brackets with dogtooth motifs. The houses also all originally had incised geometric fluted bracket and foliate motifs on their brownstone entry pediments. No. 103 Bergen Street retains its neo-Grec door enframement, but the cornice was removed between 1943 and 1983. The first- and second-story windows feature simple rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills. Unique from the others in the row, 103 Bergen Street has a projecting bay on its left side connecting to the adjacent building.

Alterations

Cornice removed; roof shingles and dormers covered in non-historic siding; windows replaced; doors replaced; non-historic pilasters framing entry door; light fixture above door; stoop railing replaced; non-historic window grilles at first story; basement window opening expanded into door opening containing non-historic door

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide* (April 25, 1885), 485; See Bibliography

105 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 56

Date(s): 1885 (NB 518-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); S. C. Prescott (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Second Empire & Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; slate roof; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 105 Bergen Street is one of a group of six row houses (103 to 109A Bergen Street) designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and built by S.C. Prescott in 1885 in an eclectic Second Empire and neo-Grec style. These houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All six were constructed with Second Empire style mansard roofs with gabled dormers, which sit over highly geometric neo-Grec cornices containing angular brackets with dogtooth motifs. The houses also all originally

had incised geometric fluted bracket and foliate motifs on their brownstone entry pediments, as well as heavy iron stoops with rectangular carved iron newel posts. No. 105 Bergen Street retains these neo-Grec features, as well as its historic doors, wood cornice and dormers, and slate roof. The areaway fence is also historic. The first- and second-story windows feature simple rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills.

Alterations

Windows replaced; light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence with non-historic gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide* (April 25, 1885), 485; See Bibliography

105A Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 55

Date(s): 1885 (NB 518-1885)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); S. C. Prescott (builder)

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins

Type: Row house

Style(s): Second Empire & Neo-Grec with alterations

Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Slate roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 105A Bergen Street is one of a group of six row houses (103 to 109A Bergen Street) designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and built by S.C. Prescott in 1885 in an eclectic Second Empire and neo-Grec style. These houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All six were constructed with Second Empire style mansard roofs with gabled dormers, which sit over highly geometric neo-Grec cornices containing angular brackets with dogtooth motifs. The houses all originally had incised geometric fluted bracket and foliate motifs on their brownstone entry pediments, as well as heavy iron stoop railings with rectangular carved iron newel posts. 105A Bergen Street retains its original cornice, slate roof, and historic basement-level window grilles.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced with faux-stone veneer; windows replaced; doors and frame replaced; metal portico with columns and light fixtures; stoop railing replaced; stoop removed (June 2018)

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate painted; some projecting ironwork on areaway fence removed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide* (April 25, 1885), 485; See Bibliography

107 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 54

Date(s): 1885 (NB 518-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); S. C. Prescott (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Second Empire & Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; slate roof; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 107 Bergen Street is one of a group of six row houses (103 to 109A Bergen Street) designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and built by S.C. Prescott in 1885 in an eclectic Second Empire and neo-Grec style. These houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All six were constructed with Second Empire style mansard roofs with gabled dormers, which sit over highly geometric neo-Grec cornices containing angular brackets with dogtooth motifs. The houses all originally had incised geometric fluted bracket and foliate motifs on their brownstone entry pediments, as well as heavy iron stoop railings with rectangular carved iron newel posts. No. 107 Bergen Street retains these neo-Grec features, as well as its original wood cornice and dormers, and slate roof. The basement window grilles and areaway fence and gate are also historic. The first- and second-story windows feature simple rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills.

Alterations

Windows replaced; non-historic stoop gate; light fixture under door hood at main entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide* (April 25, 1885), 485; See Bibliography

109 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 53

Date(s): 1885 (NB 518-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); S. C. Prescott (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Second Empire & Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; slate roof; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 109 Bergen Street is one of a group of six row houses (103 to 109A Bergen Street) designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and built by S.C. Prescott in 1885 in an eclectic Second Empire and neo-Grec style. These houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All six were constructed with Second Empire style mansard roofs with gabled dormers, which sit over highly geometric neo-Grec cornices containing angular brackets with dogtooth motifs. The houses also all originally had incised geometric fluted bracket and foliate motifs on their brownstone entry pediments, as well as heavy iron stoop railings with rectangular carved iron newel posts. No. 109 Bergen Street retains these neo-Grec features, as well as its original wood cornice and dormers, and slate roof. The areaway fence is also historic. The first- and second-story windows feature simple rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills.

Alterations

Windows replaced; light fixture under door hood at main entry; non-historic stoop gate; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence with non-historic gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Buildings Projected," *Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide* (April 25, 1885), 485; See Bibliography

109A Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 52

Date(s): 1885 (NB 518-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); S. C. Prescott (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Second Empire & Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; slate roof; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 109A Bergen Street is one of a group of six row houses (103 to 109A Bergen Street) designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and built by S.C. Prescott in 1885 in an eclectic Second Empire and neo-Grec style. These houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All six were constructed with Second Empire style mansard roofs with gabled dormers, which sit over highly geometric neo-Grec cornices containing angular brackets with dogtooth motifs. The houses all originally had incised geometric fluted bracket and foliate motifs on their brownstone entry pediments, as well as heavy iron stoop railings with rectangular carved iron newel posts. No. 109A Bergen Street retains these neo-Grec features, as well as its original wood cornice and dormers, and slate roof. The areaway fence and gate are also historic. The first- and second-story windows feature simple rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills. 109A has iron cresting along the roof which is typical of the Second Empire style but does not appear to be original to the house; it was not present in the 1938-1943 tax photograph.

Alterations

Windows replaced; doors replaced; non-historic roof cresting added between 1943 and 1983; light fixture under door hood at main entry; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record & Guide* (April 25, 1885), 485; See Bibliography

111 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 51

Date(s): 1884 (NB 1423-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); E. K. Robbins (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 111 Bergen Street is one of a pair (with 113 Bergen Street) of neo-Grec brick row houses designed by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and built by E.K. Robbins in 1884. These two houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. This house was located on part of a larger site (with 115 and 113 Bergen Street) that contained a cloth factory during the 1850s. Both 111 and 113 Bergen Street are notable for

their incised geometric fluted brackets and sunburst motifs on the brownstone hoods over their rectangular doorways, and for the brownstone water table and stringcourse motif that connects the simple flush window lintels and doorways on the first and second stories in the two buildings. The cornices on both houses contain a regular pattern of geometric console brackets with carved foliate motifs in between. No. 111 Bergen Street also retains its historic stoop railing, areaway fence, and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Window lintels resurfaced resulting in loss of incised ornament; non-historic stoop gate; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide* (November 1, 1884), 1120; See Bibliography

113 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 50

Date(s): 1884 (NB 1423-1884)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Amzi Hill (architect); E. K. Robbins (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas H. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 113 Bergen Street is one of a pair (with 111 Bergen Street) of neo-Grec brick row houses by the prolific Brooklyn architect Amzi Hill and builder E.K. Robbins in 1884. These two houses were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. No. 113 Bergen Street was located on part of a larger site (with 115 Bergen Street and 111 Bergen Street) that contained a cloth factory during the 1850s. Both 113 and 111 Bergen Street are notable for their incised geometric fluted brackets and sunburst motifs on the brownstone hoods over their rectangular doorways, and for the brownstone water table and stringcourse motif that connects the simple flush window lintels and doorways on the first and second stories in the two buildings. The cornices on both houses contain a regular pattern of geometric console brackets with carved foliate motifs in between. No. 113 Bergen Street also retains its historic iron areaway fence and basement window grilles.

Alterations

Window lintels resurfaced resulting in loss of incised ornament; windows replaced; iron stoop newel posts and railings replaced with masonry prior to 1943; non-historic stoop gate; non-

historic under-stoop gate; light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide* (November 1, 1884), 1120; See Bibliography

115 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 49

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John T. Bruen and Frances M. Bruen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 115 Bergen Street is one of a group of three Italianate-style brick and brownstone row houses (115 to 119 Bergen Street) developed by John T. Bruen and Frances M. Bruen in 1868. These three were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. This house was located on part of a larger site (with 113 and 111 Bergen Street) that contained a cloth factory during the 1850s. No. 115 to 119 Bergen Street all originally featured Italianate elements such as projecting flat door pediments with heavy fluted console brackets, round-arched door frames, ornate bracketed and dentilled cornices, high stoops, and iron fences. At 115 Bergen Street, the entry pediment was shaved between 1943 and 1983. First- through third-story windows feature simple rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills, and the first-story window openings are their original length. The basement window grilles are historic.

Alterations

Entry pediment replaced; windows replaced; doors replaced within historic frame; light fixtures at main entry; non-historic stoop railing and newels; non-historic under-stoop gate; light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Stone-paved areaway; planting beds; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

117 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 48

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John T. Bruen and Frances M. Bruen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick, brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 117 Bergen Street is one of a group of three Italianate-style brick and brownstone row houses (115 to 119 Bergen Street) developed by John T. Bruen and Frances M. Bruen in 1868. These three were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All three houses originally featured Italianate elements such as projecting flat entry pediments with heavy fluted console brackets, round-arched door frames, ornate bracketed and dentilled cornices, high stoops, and iron fences. At 117 Bergen Street, the entry pediment was shaved between 1943 and 1983. Cap-moldings were added to the rectangular flush window lintels over the first- through third-story windows, which also have slightly projecting sills. The first-story window openings are their original length. The glass-paned wood-carved doors and the iron stoop railing, newels, basement window grilles, and areaway fence all appear to be original.

Alterations

Entry pediment shaved; windows replaced; cap moldings added to window lintels; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; planting beds; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

119 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 47

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John T. Bruen and Frances M. Bruen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 119 Bergen Street is one of a group of three Italianate-style brick and brownstone row houses (115 to 119 Bergen Street) developed by John T. Bruen and Frances M. Bruen in 1868. These three were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All three houses originally featured Italianate elements such as projecting flat entry pediments with heavy fluted console brackets, round-arched door frames, ornate bracketed and dentilled cornices, high stoops, and iron areaway fences. With the exception of the fence, all of these historic features are still present at 119 Bergen Street. First- through third-story windows feature simple rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills, and the first-story window openings are their original length. The glass-paned wood-carved doors, iron under-stoop gate, and basement-level iron window grilles are historic.

Alterations

Windows replaced; hanging light fixture at main entry; stoop resurfaced and newel posts and railings replaced with masonry

Site

Stone-paved areaway; planting beds; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

121 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 46

Date(s): c. 1849-1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 121 Bergen Street is a Greek Revival row house built around 1852, among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. The property was part of a parcel owned in 1849 by James D. P. Ogden, the president of the Atlantic Docks Company. The house projects beyond adjacent buildings. The shallow cap-molded triangular pediment over the entrance, the stone water table, and the rectangular flush window lintels and slightly projecting sills are typical of the Greek Revival style houses in the neighborhood. The building's cornice has dentils and simple brackets, and there was originally a brownstone stoop, signaling a shift towards the Italianate style that was increasingly coming into fashion in Brooklyn. The brownstone stoop was removed and the basement entrance reconstructed between 1943 and 1983.

Alterations

Windows replaced; light fixtures on either side of doorway; number plate to left of doorway; doors replaced; brownstone stoop removed and replaced with L-shaped metal staircase between 1943 and 1983; basement door replaced; non-historic window grilles at basement and first story; non-historic basement entry gate; resurfaced side facades

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

125 Bergen Street (Dutch Manor)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 7502

Date(s): 2001 (NB 300919745)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Moss & Sayad Architects
Owner(s) / Developer(s): 123 Bergen Street Condo Corp.
Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Contemporary
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 125 Bergen Street is a three-story brick building constructed in 2001, which is set back from the street wall established by adjacent historic buildings. Since the late 19th century, this 50x100 foot site held stables, garages, and other utilitarian buildings serving local residents. From the 1890s to the 1920s, there was a three-story brick boarding house on the site inhabited at times by working-class African-Americans. By the 1930s, these buildings were torn down and the site was used as a parking lot for the remainder of the 20th century. No. 125 Bergen Street is a condominium (lots 1101-1108).

Alterations

N/A

Site

Brick and concrete ledges topped with metal fence; metal garbage storage cages; ground floor garage

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

Brooklyn Daily Eagle (September 10, 1892; May 27, 1900; October 12, 1905; June 20, 1915);
See Bibliography

127-131 Bergen Street (aka 146 Hoyt Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 42

See entry 146 Hoyt Street

South Side of Bergen Street

90 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 13

Date(s): 1853

Architect(s) / Builder(s): James P. Miller

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Robert P. Perrin

Type: Row house

Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate

Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 90 Bergen Street is one of three brick and brownstone row houses (90 to 94 Bergen Street) from an original group of four developed by Robert P. Perrin and built by James P. Miller in 1853 in a transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. The three extant houses retain their 19th-century character, but the fourth house was replaced in the 1920s with the building located at 88 Bergen Street, which is not included in the historic district extension. Designed as residences for local merchants and businesspeople, 90 to 94 Bergen Street were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses maintain the same cornice line, which consists of simple Greek Revival dentils and brackets; the rectangular door frame with glass-paned transom and rectangular basement windows are also typical of the Greek Revival as seen elsewhere in the neighborhood. At 90 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings are their original length and are topped with rectangular flush lintels; the second- and third-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills. The entrance retains its original heavy triangular pediment with ornate scroll brackets characteristic of the Italianate style, although it was simplified between 1943 and 1983.

Alterations

Italianate triangular pediment and brackets over doorway simplified; light fixtures on either side of doorway; windows replaced; brownstone stoop resurfaced; basement level resurfaced resulting in less rustication; stoop newel posts and railings replaced with masonry prior to 1943; non-historic stoop gate; non-historic window grilles at first story; non-historic under-stoop gate; non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; pre-1943 areaway wall with non-historic railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

92 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 14

Date(s): 1853

Architect(s) / Builder(s): James P. Miller

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Robert P. Perrin

Type: Row house

Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate

Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 92 Bergen Street is one of three brick and brownstone row houses (90 to 94 Bergen Street) from an original group of four developed by Robert P. Perrin and built by James P. Miller in 1853 in a transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. The three extant houses retain their 19th-century character, but the fourth house was replaced in the 1920s with the building located at 88 Bergen Street, which is not included in the historic district extension. Designed as residences for local merchants and businesspeople, 90 to 94 Bergen Street were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses maintain the same cornice line, which consists of simple Greek Revival dentils and brackets; the rectangular door frame with glass-paned transom and rectangular basement windows are also typical of the Greek Revival as seen elsewhere in the neighborhood. At 92 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings are their original length and are topped with rectangular flush lintels; the second- and third-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills. The entrance was originally topped with a heavy triangular pediment and ornate scroll brackets characteristic of the Italianate style, which were simplified between 1943 and 1983. The stoop railings as well as the rusticated effect of the brownstone at the basement level appear to be historic, although the brownstone has been resurfaced.

Alterations

Italianate triangular pediment and brackets shaved; two light fixtures at doorway; windows replaced; brownstone on basement level resurfaced

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; areaway fence replaced with a planter

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

94 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 15

Date(s): 1853
Architect(s) / Builder(s): James P. Miller
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Robert P. Perrin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 94 Bergen Street is one of three brick and brownstone row houses (90 to 94 Bergen Street) from an original group of four developed by Robert P. Perrin and built by James P. Miller in 1853 in a transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. The three extant houses retain their 19th-century character, but the fourth house was replaced in the 1920s with the building located at 88 Bergen Street, which is not included in the historic district extension. Designed as residences for local merchants and businesspeople, 90 to 94 Bergen Street were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses maintain the same cornice line, which consists of simple Greek Revival dentils and brackets; the rectangular door frame with glass-paned transom and rectangular basement windows are also typical of the Greek Revival style as seen elsewhere in the neighborhood. At 94 Bergen Street, the first-story window openings have been shortened, with projecting sills added to match those on the upper stories; the windows on all three stories also feature rectangular flush lintels. The entrance was originally topped with a heavy triangular pediment and ornate scroll brackets characteristic of the Italianate style, which were simplified between 1943 and 1983.

Alterations

Italianate triangular pediment and brackets over doorway simplified; first-story window openings shortened and sills added; windows replaced; stoop railing replaced with masonry between 1943 and 1983; non-historic stoop gate; basement level brownstone resurfaced resulting in less rustication; non-historic under-stoop gate; resurfaced east facade

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic areaway wall with railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

96 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 16

Date(s): c. 1857-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Gerritsen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 96 Bergen Street is one of a group of five brick and brownstone Italianate-style row houses (96 to 104 Bergen Street) developed by Samuel Gerritsen between 1857 and 1861 from the last piece of the farmland Gerritsen and his wife had owned since the 1820s. These five were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses in this row are united by Italianate decorative features such as identical projecting cornices with ornate foliate brackets and heavy flat pediments with scrolled brackets topping the entrances. The basement window grilles at 96 Bergen Street are also historic. The first-floor window openings are their original length and are topped with rectangular flush lintels; the second- and third-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills.

Alterations

Windows replaced; address plate and light fixture at doorway; light fixture to right of doorway; stoop railing newels removed; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway with garden; non-historic areaway wall with gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

98 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 7501

Date(s): c. 1857-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Gerritsen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 98 Bergen Street is one of a group of five brick and brownstone Italianate-style row houses (96 to 104 Bergen Street) developed by Samuel Gerritsen between 1857 and 1861 from the last piece of the farmland Gerritsen and his wife had owned since the 1820s. These five were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses in this row are united by Italianate decorative features such as identical projecting cornices with ornate foliate brackets and heavy flat pediments with scrolled brackets topping the entrances. At 98 Bergen Street, the first-story window openings are their original length and are topped with rectangular flush lintels; similar lintels and slightly projecting sills sit above and below the second- and third-story windows. The house's doors are also historic. 98 Bergen Street is now a condominium (lots 1001-1004).

Alterations

Windows replaced; light fixture above door; stoop railings replaced; hand railing, doorbell, and light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting beds; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

100 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 18

Date(s): c. 1858-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Gerritsen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 100 Bergen Street is one of a group of five brick and brownstone Italianate-style row houses (96 to 104 Bergen Street) developed by Samuel Gerritsen between 1857 and 1861 from the last piece of the farmland Gerritsen and his wife had owned since the 1820s. These five were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses in this row are united by Italianate decorative features such as identical projecting cornices with ornate foliate brackets and heavy flat pediments with scrolled brackets topping the entrances. At 100 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings have been shortened and are topped with rectangular flush lintels; the windows on the second and third stories feature rectangular flush lintels as well as slightly projecting sills. No. 100 Bergen Street retains its original iron stoop railing, although the newels were removed in the mid-20th century.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened; windows replaced; stoop newel posts on stoop railing removed; light fixture to right of doorway; doors replaced; basement resurfaced; non-historic under-stoop gate; light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway curb with non-historic fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

102 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 19

Date(s): c. 1857-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Gerritsen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 102 Bergen Street is one of a group of five brick and brownstone Italianate-style row houses (96 to 104 Bergen Street) developed by Samuel Gerritsen between 1857 and 1861 from the last piece of the farmland Gerritsen and his wife had owned since the 1820s. These five were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses in this row are united by Italianate decorative features such as identical projecting cornices with ornate foliate brackets and heavy flat pediments with scrolled brackets topping the entrances. At 102 Bergen Street, the first-story window openings were shortened between 1943 and 1983, but were later restored to their original length. The first-story windows are topped with rectangular flush lintels; second- and third-story windows feature similar lintels as well as slightly projecting sills. 102 Bergen Street retains its historic doors, iron stoop railing, newel posts, areaway fence, and basement-level window grilles.

Alterations

Windows replaced; light fixture to right of doorway; basement resurfaced; light fixture next to under-stoop entry; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

104 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 20

Date(s): c. 1858-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Gerritsen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 104 Bergen Street is one of a group of five brick and brownstone Italianate-style row houses (96 to 104 Bergen Street) developed by Samuel Gerritsen between 1857 and 1861 from the last piece of the farmland Gerritsen and his wife had owned since the 1820s. These five were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The houses in this row are united by Italianate decorative features such as identical projecting cornices and heavy flat pediments with scrolled brackets topping the entrances. Unlike the others in the row, 104 Bergen Street is two bays wide instead of three bays wide. The first-story window opening has been shortened, with a sill added to match those on the second and third stories; the upper stories also feature rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills. No. 104 Bergen Street retains its historic iron stoop railing.

Alterations

First-story window opening shortened; windows replaced; cornice brackets altered or replaced; address number plate to right of door; non-historic basement window grille; non-historic newel posts; basement resurfaced; non-historic first-story window grille; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting beds; fence and gate replaced

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

106 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 21

Date(s): 1867
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Joseph Billin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Joseph Billin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 106 Bergen Street is one of a group of seven Italianate-style brick row houses (106 to 118 Bergen Street) developed and built by Joseph C. Billin in 1867. These seven were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. The houses are united by the same heavy projecting cornice line, with a pattern of rectangles, circles, and ornate foliate brackets, as well as by similar projecting flat pediments with scrolled brackets over the entrances. Each house also has a stone water table set over segmental-arch basement windows, creating a cohesive row. At 106 Bergen Street, the first-story window openings have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second story. All of the windows have rectangular flush lintels. Although originally designed as a two-story-and-basement house like the others in the row, 106 Bergen Street had an additional third story with dormer windows and mansard roof added prior to the 1938-1943 tax photograph.

Alterations

Third story added before 1943; first-story window openings shortened with sills added; windows replaced; doors replaced; stoop railing replaced; stoop rebuilt in brick

Site

Historic stone-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 759, 416 (May 1, 1867); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 760, 19 (May 1, 1867); See Bibliography

108 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 22

Date(s): 1867

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Joseph Billin

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Joseph Billin

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 108 Bergen Street is one of a group of seven Italianate-style brick row houses (106 to 118 Bergen Street) developed and built by Joseph C. Billin in 1867. These seven were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. The houses are united by the same heavy projecting cornice line, with a pattern of rectangles, circles, and ornate foliate brackets, as well as by similar projecting flat pediments with scrolled brackets over the

entrances. Each house also has a stone water table set over segmental-arched basement windows, creating a cohesive row. The doorway and transom at 108 Bergen Street are lined with a carved rope molding, which is seen in other houses in the row. At 108 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second story. All of the windows have rectangular flush lintels.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened with sills added; windows replaced; doors replaced; light fixture to left of doorway; stoop railing replaced; address sign to left of doorway; horizontal enlargement to rear of house in 2012; application for vertical addition with third story approved December 2017; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 759, 416 (May 1, 1867); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 764, 208 (May 6, 1867); See Bibliography

110 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 23

Date(s): 1867
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Joseph Billin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Joseph Billin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 110 Bergen Street is one of a group of seven Italianate-style brick row houses (106 to 118 Bergen Street) developed and built by Joseph C. Billin in 1867. These seven were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. The houses are united by the same heavy projecting cornice line, with a pattern of rectangles, circles, and ornate foliate brackets, as well as by similar projecting flat pediments with scrolled brackets over the entrances. Each house also has a stone water table set over segmental-arched basement windows, creating a cohesive row. The transom at 110 Bergen Street is lined with a carved rope-like molding, which is seen in other houses in the row. At 110 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second story. All of the windows have rectangular flush lintels. The house retains its historic iron stoop railing, newel posts, and areaway fence.

Alterations

Facade painted; first-story window openings shortened with sills added; windows replaced; kickplates added to historic doors; number plate next to basement entry; non-historic under-

stoop gate; flower boxes under first-story windows; non-historic basement window grilles

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 759, 416 (May 1, 1867); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 777, 305 (August 7, 1867); See Bibliography

112 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 24

Date(s): 1867

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Joseph Billin

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Joseph Billin

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 112 Bergen Street is one of a group of seven Italianate-style brick row houses (106 to 118 Bergen Street) developed and built by Joseph C. Billin in 1867. These seven were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. The houses are united by the same heavy projecting cornice line, with a pattern of rectangles, circles, and ornate foliate brackets, as well as by similar projecting flat pediments with scrolled brackets over the entrances. Each house also has a stone water table set over segmental-arched basement windows, creating a cohesive row. The doorway and transom at 112 Bergen Street are lined with a carved rope-like molding, which is seen in other houses in the row. At 112 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second story. All of the windows have rectangular flush lintels.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened with sills added; windows replaced; stoop railing replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 759, 416 (May 1, 1867); See Bibliography

114 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 25

Date(s): 1867
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Joseph Billin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Joseph Billin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 114 Bergen Street is one of a group of seven Italianate-style brick row houses (106 to 118 Bergen Street) developed and built by Joseph C. Billin in 1867. These seven were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. The houses are united by the same heavy projecting cornice line, with a pattern of rectangles, circles, and ornate foliate brackets, as well as by similar projecting flat pediments with scrolled brackets over the entrances. Each house also has a stone water table set over segmental-arched basement windows, creating a cohesive row. The doorway and transom at 114 Bergen Street are lined with a carved rope-like molding, which is seen in other houses in the row. At 114 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings are their original length and have rectangular flush lintels above them; the second-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills. The house retains its historic iron stoop railings, newel posts, and areaway fence.

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced with historically sensitive one; light fixture to left of doorway; non-historic basement window grilles; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 759, 416 (May 1, 1867); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 783, 47 (October 26, 1867); See Bibliography

116 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 26

Date(s): 1867
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Joseph Billin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Joseph Billin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 116 Bergen Street is one of a group of seven Italianate-style brick row houses (106 to 118 Bergen Street) developed and built by Joseph C. Billin in 1867. These seven were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. The houses are united by the same heavy projecting cornice line, with a pattern of rectangles, circles, and ornate foliate brackets, as well as by similar projecting flat pediments with scrolled brackets over the entrances. Each house also has a stone water table set over segmental-arched basement windows, creating a cohesive row. The doorway and transom at 116 Bergen Street are lined with a carved rope-like molding, which is seen in other houses in the row. At 116 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings are their original length and have rectangular flush lintels above them; the second-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills. No. 116 Bergen Street retains its historic doors, iron basement window grilles, stoop railing, newel posts, and areaway fence.

Alterations

Windows replaced; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 759, 416 (May 1, 1867); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 783, 47 (October 26, 1867); See Bibliography

118 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 27

Date(s): 1867
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Joseph Billin
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Joseph Billin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 118 Bergen Street is one of a group of seven Italianate-style brick row houses (106 to 118 Bergen Street) developed and built by Joseph C. Billin in 1867. These seven were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. The houses are united by the same heavy projecting cornice line, with a pattern of rectangles, circles, and ornate foliate brackets, as well as by similar projecting flat pediments with scrolled brackets over the entrances. Each house also has a stone water table set over segmental-arched basement

windows, creating a cohesive row. The doorway and transom at 118 Bergen Street are lined with a carved rope-like molding, which is seen in other houses in the row. At 118 Bergen Street, the first-floor window openings have been shortened and have rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills, similar to the second-story lintels and sills. The house retains its historic doors, iron basement window grilles, and areaway fence.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened with sills added; windows replaced; stoop railing replaced; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 759, 416 (May 1, 1867); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 783, 47 (October 26, 1867); See Bibliography

120 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 28

Date(s): 1880 (NB 283-1880)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Parfitt Bros. (architect); G. B. Dearing (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): G. B. Dearing
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 120 Bergen Street is one of a pair of neo-Grec-style brownstone flats buildings (with 122 Bergen Street) designed by the Parfitt Brothers, and developed and built by G. B. Dearing in 1880. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. Both houses have the same stylized angular neo-Grec decorative motifs, including a pattern of geometric brackets on the cornice and geometric doorway enframements with fluted column-like brackets. The windows are framed by slightly projecting lintels and sills with low brackets; the lintels are carved with incised curvilinear lines and rosette motifs.

Alterations

Brownstone facade resurfaced; windows replaced; door replaced; non-historic window grilles at first story; non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; three plastic storage bins in areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (August 14, 1880), 733; See Bibliography

122 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 29

Date(s): 1880 (NB 283-1880)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Parfitt Bros. (architect); G. B. Dearing (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): G. B. Dearing
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 122 Bergen Street is one of a pair of neo-Grec-style brownstone flats buildings (with 120 Bergen Street) designed by the Parfitt Brothers, and developed and built by G. B. Dearing in 1880. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. Both houses have the same stylized angular neo-Grec decorative motifs, including a pattern of geometric brackets on the cornice and geometric doorway enframements with fluted column-like brackets. The windows are framed by slightly projecting lintels and sills with low brackets; the lintels are carved with incised curvilinear lines and rosette motifs.

Alterations

Brownstone partially resurfaced; windows replaced; metal vent on facade below first-story window; non-historic window grilles at first story; non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (August 14, 1880), 733; See Bibliography

126 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 31

Date(s): c. 1873-1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 126 Bergen Street is one of a pair of Italianate-style brownstone row houses (with 128 Bergen Street) developed circa 1873-1874, probably by James E. Maloney, who also developed 130 to 134 Bergen Street. These two were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. Both houses have ornate cornices with dentils and foliate brackets typical of the Italianate style. In each house, the recessed round-arched doorway is topped by a heavy projecting hood consisting of a pediment with a keystone at the center, and projecting brackets. On the first and second stories of the houses, the segmental-arch windows have simple cap-molded flush lintels; the third story windows do not have lintels. On the second and third stories, the windows have slightly projecting sills with low brackets. The basement level brownstone is given a rusticated effect, and the segmental-arch windows retain their historic iron window grilles. At 126 Bergen Street, the carved paneled doors are also historic.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and painted; door pediment brackets smoothed; two light fixtures at doorway; iron stoop, newel posts, and railings replaced with masonry prior to 1943; non-historic window grilles at first story; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; trash enclosure in areaway; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

128 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 32

Date(s): c. 1873-1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 128 Bergen Street is one of a pair of Italianate-style brownstone row houses (with 126 Bergen Street) developed circa 1873-1874, probably by James E. Maloney, who also developed 130 to 134 Bergen Street. These two were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. Both houses have ornate cornices with dentils and foliate brackets typical of the Italianate style. In each house, the recessed round-arched doorway is topped by a tall and heavy projecting hood consisting of a pediment with a keystone at the center, and projecting brackets. On the first and second stories of the houses, the segmental-arch windows have simple cap-molded flush lintels; the third story windows do not have lintels. On the second and third stories, the windows have slightly projecting sills with low brackets. The basement level brownstone is rusticated. At 128 Bergen Street, the bottom section of the carved paneled doors is historic, although their upper section has been removed and replaced with a transom.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; windows replaced; transom replaced; two light fixtures at doorway; stoop railing replaced; non-historic stoop gate; non-historic under-stoop gate; doorbell next to under-stoop entry

Site

Brick-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

130 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 33

Date(s): c. 1873-1874

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

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

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 130 Bergen Street is one of a group of three Italianate-style brownstone row houses (130 to 134 Bergen Street) developed by James E. Maloney between 1873 and 1874. These three were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All three houses have identical cornices consisting of a row of foliate brackets just under the eaves, and a frieze of pyramidal motifs attached to the facade just below. At 130 Bergen

Street, the historic round-arched paneled doors are framed by curved panels carved with floral motifs that fill in the square entryway, which is topped with a heavy projecting flat pediment with scrolled brackets. The first-floor windows are their original length and are topped with cap-molded lintels; the second story has similar lintels as well as slightly projecting sills with low brackets. The third-story windows are segmental-arched, with the same type of sills and brackets as the second story but no lintels. On the basement level, the segmental-arch windows retain their historic iron window grilles, and the brownstone is rusticated. The iron stoop railing with newel posts and the areaway fence both are historic. These decorative features are characteristic of the Italianate style as seen throughout the neighborhood.

Alterations

Windows replaced; brownstone facade resurfaced; light fixture to left of doorway; non-historic stoop gate; light fixture next to under-stoop entry; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; planting bed; historic areaway fence with non-historic gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

132 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 34

Date(s): c. 1873-1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 132 Bergen Street is one of a group of three Italianate-style brownstone row houses (130 to 134 Bergen Street) developed by James E. Maloney between 1873 and 1874. These three were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All three houses have identical cornices consisting of a row of foliate brackets just under the eaves, and a frieze of pyramidal motifs attached to the facade just below. At 132 Bergen Street, the historic round-arched paneled doors are framed by curved panels carved with floral motifs that fill in the square entryway, which is topped with a heavy projecting flat pediment with scroll brackets. The first-story windows are their original length and are topped with cap-molded lintels; the second story has similar lintels as well as slightly projecting sills with low brackets. The third-story windows are segmental-arched, with the same types of sills and brackets as the second story but no lintels. On the basement level, the segmental-arch windows have historic iron window grilles, and the brownstone is rusticated. The iron stoop railing with newel posts and the iron fence are also historic. These decorative features are all

characteristic of the Italianate style as seen throughout the neighborhood.

Alterations

Windows replaced; brownstone facade resurfaced; doorway spandrels with foliate ornament replaced with plain spandrels; light fixture under doorway hood; light fixture next to under-stoop entry; non-historic under-stoop gate

Site

Brick-paved areaway with cellar hatch; historic areaway fence with non-historic gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

134 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 385, Lot 35

Date(s): c. 1873-1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 134 Bergen Street is one of a group of three Italianate-style brownstone row houses (130 to 134 Bergen Street) developed by James E. Maloney between 1873 and 1874. These three were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. All three houses have identical cornices consisting of a row of foliate brackets just under the eaves, and a frieze of pyramidal motifs attached to the facade just below. The recessed door and round-arched transom is a historically sensitive replacement. The enframing with curved panels carved with floral motifs that fill in the entry are identical to those at 130 and 132 Bergen Street. The entry is topped with a heavy projecting flat pediment with scrolled brackets. The first-floor windows are their original length and are topped with cap-molded lintels; the second story has similar lintels as well as slightly projecting sills with low brackets. The third-story windows are segmental-arched, with the same types of sills and brackets as the second story but no lintels. On the basement level, the windows are also segmental-arched. These decorative features are all characteristic of the Italianate style seen throughout the neighborhood.

Alterations

Brownstone facade resurfaced; windows replaced; doors and transom replaced; iron stoop railings replaced non-historic masonry stoop walls after 1983; light fixture under doorway hood; non-historic window grilles at first story; mailbox next to under-stoop entry; non-historic under-stoop gate; light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting beds; non-historic brownstone areaway wall replaced with iron fence after 1983

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

Bergen Street between Bond and Nevins Street

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Bergen Street between Bond and Nevins streets is a residential block lined with primarily intact, modest Italianate-style row houses with stone or brick facades constructed by local builders primarily between 1855 and 1872. Originally occupied by working and middle class families employed in the neighborhood's industries, the buildings are set back from the tree-lined street with stone stoops, paved areaways, and planting beds enclosed by low iron fences or concrete walls. The consistent cornice heights of the predominantly 2- and 3-story buildings with basements form a strong horizontal emphasis while the evenly spaced fenestration, projecting stone entrance lintels, and stone stoops provide the street with a steady rhythm of visual interest. Cornices or stoops have been removed from some row houses but this does not significantly alter the block's consistent character. This block of Bergen Street predominantly features concrete sidewalks and stone curbs, with a few patches of historic stone paving.

North Side of Bergen Street

189 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 1

See entry for 151 Bond Street

191 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 69

Date(s): c. 1878
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J.B. Allen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1878 for J.B. Allen at a time when the remaining under improved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled houses for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. Built as part of a row of four buildings from 191 to 197 Bergen Street, which share a common cornice bracketed at its far ends, the two-bay facade has especially spare detailing limited to projecting sills and flush lintels at the door and windows. The main entryway is near ground level and is reached by a

bluestone slab that bridges the deep areaway. A basement entrance reached via a steep flight of stairs from sidewalk level.

Alterations

Replacement doors and windows; first-story windows reconfigured; grilles at the basement and first story; light fixture next to the main entryway; west wall resurfaced and painted; two though wall air-conditioners and other HVAC equipment on the west wall; house number and intercom

Site

Deep areaway, reached by concrete steps; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903; See Bibliography

193 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 68

Date(s): c. 1878
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J.B. Allen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1878 for J.B. Allen at a time when the remaining under-improved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled houses for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. Built as part of a row of four buildings from 191 to 197 Bergen Street, which share a common cornice bracketed at its far ends, the two-bay facade has especially spare detailing limited to projecting sills and flush lintels at the door and windows. The main entryway is near ground level and is reached by a bluestone slab that bridges the deep areaway. A basement entrance is reached via a steep flight of stairs from sidewalk level.

Alterations

Replacement doors and windows; first-story windows reconfigured; window grilles at the basement and first story; mailbox; doorbell

Site

Deep areaway, reached by concrete steps; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903; See Bibliography

195 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 67

Date(s): c. 1878
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J.B. Allen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1878 for J.B. Allen at a time when the remaining under-improved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled houses for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. Built as part of a row of four buildings from 191 to 197 Bergen Street, which share a common cornice bracketed at its far ends, the two-bay facade has especially spare detailing limited to a bracketed lintel at the main entryway, and projecting sills and flush lintels at windows. The main entryway is near ground level and is reached by a bluestone slab that bridges the deep areaway. A basement entrance is reached via a steep flight of stairs from sidewalk level.

Alterations

Replacement doors and windows; security grilles at the basement and first story; mailbox and light fixture next to the main entryway

Site

Deep areaway, reached by concrete steps; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903; See Bibliography

197 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 66

Date(s): c. 1878
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J.B. Allen
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1878 for J.B. Allen at a time when the remaining under-improved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled houses for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. Built as part of a row of four buildings from 191 to 197 Bergen Street, which share a common cornice bracketed at its far ends, the two-bay facade has especially spare detailing limited to projecting sills and flush lintels at the door and windows. The main entryway is near ground level and is reached by a bluestone slab that bridges the deep areaway. A basement entrance is reached via a steep flight of stairs from sidewalk level.

Alterations

Replacement doors and windows; security grilles at the basement and first story; address plate and light fixture next to the main entryway

Site

Deep areaway, reached by concrete step; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903 See Bibliography

199 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 65

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, resurfaced
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, round-arch basement windows, paneled wood and glass doors at the main entryway, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed

Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street. The facade was resurfaced and simplified in the mid-20th century.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced and painted; solid cheek walls with metal tube railings installed on the stoop; window grilles at the basement; window sills simplified; molded lintel above the main entryway; light fixture next to the main entryway; replacement windows

Site

Historic cast-iron fence and gate on a granite step up from the sidewalk; concrete pavement in the areaway; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

201 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 64

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, rusticated basement with round-arch windows, paneled wood and glass doors at the main entryway; a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, bracketed window sills, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted facade; solid cheek walls topped by metal tube railings on the stoop; light fixtures flanking the main entryway and next to the basement entryway; address plate next to the main entryway; replacement windows

Site

Concrete pavement in the areaway, which is enclosed by a low concrete wall, topped by metal tube railings, and a metal gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

203 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 63

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, rusticated basement with round-arch windows, a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, bracketed window sills, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Facade painted; replacement newel posts on the stoop; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the basement; security gates at the main entryway; light fixture at the basement entryway

Site

Concrete areaway paving; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

203 1/2 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 62

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, resurfaced
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, round-arch windows at the basement, double wood-and-glass doors, and segmental-arch window heads, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street. The cornice was removed and the basement facade has been simplified in the mid-20th century.

Alterations

Pigmented cement stucco applied to the facade, simplifying the base; the entryway pediment, and the window sills; solid masonry cheek walls installed on the stoop; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the basement; security gates at the main entryway; address plate next to the main entryway; light fixture next to the basement entryway; cornice removed

Site

Concrete-paved areaway enclosed by a non-historic masonry wall and metal gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

205 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 61

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, resurfaced
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, round-arch windows at the basement, double wood-and-glass doors, a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street. The facade was resurfaced in the early 21st century; the work included the simplification of the base.

Alterations

Pigmented cement stucco applied to the facade, simplifying the base, the entryway pediment, and the window sills; replacement ironwork on the stoop; replacement windows; window grilles at the basement and the first story; security gates at the main entryway

Site

Bluestone paving at the areaway; planting bed; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

207 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 60

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, resurfaced
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a rusticated base with round-arch windows, a brownstone stoop, paneled wood-and-glass doors, a pedimented and bracketed lintel above the main entryway, projecting window sills, segmental-arch window heads on the upper stories, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street. The facade was resurfaced in the early 21st century; the work included the installation of projecting lintels above the windows.

Alterations

Replacement stoop railings; window grilles at the basement; facade stuccoed over and scored; brackets at the entryway pediment simplified; replacement windows; segmental window heads on the upper stories built-out; address plate next to the main entryway

Site

Bluestone pavement in the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on the original bluestone step-up curb from the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

209 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 59

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Altered Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This altered Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which had its stoop removed in the mid-20th century and its facade re-faced in the late-20th-century, retains its round-arch windows at the basement, bracketed window sills and segmental-arch window heads on the upper stories, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets. It appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Stoop removed and main entryway relocated to the basement; faux-stone veneer applied to entire face; window grilles at the basement; replacement windows; cornice simplified

Site

Concrete pavement in the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic concrete wall and metal gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

Atlas of the City of Brooklyn, New York (Philadelphia: Bromley, 1880); Brooklyn Land

Conveyances, Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1869, New York: M. Dripps, 1869; City of New York, Landmarks Preservation Commission, archival photographs; Kings County Office of the Register; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives; New York City Department of Finance Photograph (c. 1983-88), Municipal Archives; New York City Tax Assessment Records

211 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 58

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, rusticated basement with round-arch windows, double wood-and-glass doors; a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, bracketed window sills, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Replacement railings on the stoop; window grilles and utility box at the basement; replacement windows; light fixtures next to the main entryway; light fixture next to the main entryway

Site

Concrete pavement in the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic concrete wall with a metal gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

211A Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 57

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, rusticated basement with round-arch windows, double wood-and glass-doors; a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, bracketed window sills, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Replacement railings on the stoop; window grilles at the basement; address plate on the stoop and next to the main entryway; replacement windows; light fixture next to the main entryway

Site

Brick areaway pavement; planting bed; non-historic metal fence and gate on masonry step-up curb from the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

213 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 56

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time

when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, rusticated basement with round-arch windows, double wood-and-glass doors; a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, bracketed window sills, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted facade; window grilles at the basement; solid cheek walls on the stoop; address plate next to the main entryway; replacement windows; security gates at the main entryway

Site

Concrete pavement in the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic cement wall; non-historic metal gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

213A Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 55

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, rusticated basement with round-arch windows, double wood-and-glass doors; a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, bracketed window sills, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted facade; window grilles at the basement; solid cheek walls topped by metal railings on the stoop; mailbox attached to the side of the stoop; replacement windows; light fixture and address plate next to the main entryway; security gates at the main entryway; wrought-iron

balconettes at the first-story windows

Site

Concrete pavement in the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic cement wall topped by a metal fence; non-historic metal gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

215 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 54

Date(s): c. 1869-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1869 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Helen Van Brunt Martense (1800-1875) was related to prominent landowners in south Brooklyn, the Van Brunt and Martense families. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, rusticated basement with round-arch windows, a bracketed pediment above the main entryway, bracketed window sills, segmental-arch window heads, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, modillions and frieze panels, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 199 to 215 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted facade; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the basement; non-historic stoop railings

Site

Non-historic iron fence and gate on a masonry step-up curb from the sidewalk; concrete areaway pavement; panting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

217 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 53

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, double wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway, projecting window sills, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets and dentils, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street, although it has a plain, molded lintel above the main entryway rather than a scrolled lintel like the others in its row.

Alterations

Painted base, sills, and lintels; solid cheek walls with metal railings installed on the stoop; windows grilles at the basement and first story; light fixtures flanking the main entryway; replacement windows

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; replacement metal fence and gate on raised masonry step-up curb; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

219 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 52

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, a scrolled lintel above the main entryway, and projecting window sills, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street. The cornice has been removed.

Alterations

Painted base, sills, and lintels; replacement ironwork on the stoop; replacement doors and windows; light fixture above the entryway doors; window grilles at the basement and first story; cornice replaced with brick parapet

Site

Concrete areaway pavement; planting bed; non-historic metal fence and gate on concrete step-up curb from the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

221 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 51

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop with iron railings and newel posts, paneled wood-and-glass doors topped by an arched transom, a molded lintel above the main entryway, and projecting window sills, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street. The cornice has been removed.

Alterations

Painted base; security gates at the basement and main entryways; replacement windows; security grilles at the basement and first story; metal fire escape; cornice replaced with a smooth masonry fascia that has been painted

Site

Brick areaway pavement enclosed by a historic iron fence and gate on a bluestone step-up from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

223 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 50

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, a scrolled lintel above the main entryway, projecting window sills and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets and dentils, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted facade; window grilles at the basement; replacement doors and windows; replacement ironwork on the stoop; light fixture next to the main entryway

Site

Brick-paved areaway; bluestone step from the sidewalk to the areaway, serves as a retaining wall that encloses the planting bed; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

225 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 49

Date(s): c. 1856-69
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, double paneled wood doors at the main entryway, a scrolled lintel above the main entryway, projecting window sills and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets and dentils, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted base; replacement stoop railings; window grilles at the basement; replacement windows; light fixture at the basement entryway

Site

Historic iron fence and gate; concrete areaway; raised planting bed with brick retaining walls

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

227 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 48

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, double wood- and glass-doors at the main entryway, a scrolled lintel above the main entryway, projecting window sills and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets and dentils, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted base; replacement stoop railings; non-historic lamp at the basement entryway; security

gates at the main entryway; security grilles at the basement and first-story windows; replacement windows; alarm box below the sill of the central second-story window

Site

Concrete-paved areaway and planting bed enclosed by a brick retaining wall; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

229 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 47

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has double wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway, a scrolled lintel above the main entryway, projecting window sills and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets and dentils, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Basement facade smoothed over and painted; stoop altered with solid cheek walls; security grilles at the basement windows; security gate at the main entryway; replacement windows; non-historic wall lamp at the basement entryway

Site

Non-historic concrete wall enclosing the concrete-paved areaway; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

231 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 7501

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Altered Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street. The original stoop was removed and the original main entryway was converted to a window in during the 20th century, but the entryway was reopened and a new stoop was installed in 2002, when the house was converted to a 3-family dwelling.

Alterations

Non historic steps; non historic doors; replacement windows; lamp above the main entryway; molded lintels installed about the main entryway and the windows; security grilles at the basement; flower boxes on brackets at the first-and second-story windows; cornice removed; satellite dish on the roof

Site

Concrete-paved areaway enclosed by masonry wall topped by ironwork; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

233 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 45

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation

improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, historic double wood-and-glass doors with deep paneled jambs, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, dentils, and a paneled frieze, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted facade; replacement railings on the stoop; simplified lintel above the main entryway; security grilles at the basement and first-story window; replacement windows; security gates and lamp at the main entryway

Site

Concrete areaway; non-historic metal fence and gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

235 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 44

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, historic iron newels posts and railings, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets, dentils, and a paneled frieze, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Replacement stoop railings; replacement door and windows; simplified lintel above the main entryway; security grilles at the basement windows; roof deck

Site

Bluestone-paved areaway; raised planting bed; non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

237 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 43

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building retains its stoop, rusticated base, flat window lintels, and projecting sills. It appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Simplified lintel above the main entryway; cornice removed and replaced by a stepped parapet; replacement stoop railings; painted base; replacement door and windows; security grilles at the basement and first-story windows

Site

Non-historic brick wall with metal gate; brick-paved areaway, which is paved in brick; metal gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

239 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 42

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building has

a brownstone stoop, historic iron newel posts and railings, paneled double doors with deep jambs and rope moldings, and a bracketed metal cornice featuring swags, that appears to be a late-19th-century alteration. The house appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted base; entryway lintel shaved; replacement windows; security grilles at the basement and first story

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; raised planting bed; replacement fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

241 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 41

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets and dentils, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted facade; stoop removed; entrance relocated to basement level; original entryway opening modified and lintel simplified or replaced; first-story window openings shortened; metal flower boxes at the first-story sills; replacement windows; bracketed lamp above the entryway; address numbers attached to the jamb; security grilles at the basement windows

Site

Concrete-paved areaway with planting bed; non-historic retaining wall, fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone and concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

243 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 40

Date(s): c. 1856-59
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which has a brownstone stoop, historic iron newel posts and railings, a scrolled lintel above the main entryway, and a wood cornice featuring scrolled brackets and dentils, appears to have been built as part of a row of similar modestly-detailed Italianate-style houses from 217 to 245 Bergen Street.

Alterations

Painted basement and stoop; window grilles at the basement and metal gate at the main entryway; replacement windows and doors; mailbox attached to the side of the stoop

Site

Non-historic fence and gate on a bluestone step-up curb from the sidewalk; concrete and bluestone areaway paving

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and metal curb

References

See Bibliography

245 Bergen Street (aka 136-144 Nevins Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 39

Date(s): c. 1856-59; altered 2017
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): None
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This former Italianate-style row house was built between 1856 and 1859 at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The original stoop may have been removed and the first-story lowered to ground level to allow for the installation

of a storefront. In 2017-18, the upper facades were removed and rebuilt with new brick.

Alterations

Non-historic storefront and windows at ground floor; upper facades on both streets rebuilt completely; replacement windows installed

Site

Wood trash receptacles

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; granite and concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

South Side of Bergen Street

196 Bergen Street (aka 153-157 Bond Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 8

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins and Christopher P. Skelton (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Luther M. Robbins
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; metal; glass; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style building at 196 Bergen Street is a 3-story, brick corner store and dwelling. It was constructed in 1871 for Luther M. Robbins, likely by Brooklyn builders Edward K. Robbins (Luther's brother) and Christopher P. Skelton, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The first story contained a grocery store starting in 1875, but the historic storefront was replaced sometime after c. 1973. The building retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze that extends along the primary front (north) and side (west) facades. The walls are brick and the windows have brownstone lintels and projecting sills. Historically, a brick masonry stable extended from the rear of the building. The stable, now a garage, retains its wood cornice on the west facade, as well as its brownstone lintels and sills. The former stable's secondary (south) facade is brick.

Alterations

Primary (Bergen Street, North) Facade: Storefront replaced; fixed awnings; roll-down security gates; replacement windows

Primary (Bond Street, West) Facade: Replacement windows on second and third stories; small window on ground floor filled with brick; entrance replaced and transom covered with wood board; vent; light fixture above door

Primary (Bond Street, West) Facade of Former Stable: Replacement windows; first-story windows partially filled with glass blocks; vehicle bay with retractable metal door

Secondary (South) Facade of Former Stable: Barbed wire

Site

Diamond plate cellar hatch; metal sidewalk vent

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens Against Buildings in Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (August 5, 1871), 50; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 460 (July 29, 1871) and Conveyance Liber 1035, 451 (February 26, 1872); New York Public Library Digital Collections, *Photographic Views of New York City, 1870s-1970s*, Percy

Loomis Sperr [database on-line] (New York; New York Public Library, 2017); New York State Census, 1892; "Christopher P. Skelton, Old Time Builder, Dead," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (May 25, 1922), 5; See Bibliography

198 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 9

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins and Christopher P. Skelton (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Luther M. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style dwelling is one of five row houses (198 to 204 Bergen Street) constructed in 1871 for Luther M. Robbins, likely by Brooklyn builders Edward K. Robbins (Luther's brother) and Christopher P. Skelton, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay building at 198 Bergen Street retains its brick exterior walls and wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance, accessed via a stoop with concrete cheek walls installed prior to c. 1938, includes double-leaf wood doors with arched glazing and a transom. The brownstone sills are also historic.

Alterations

Replacement windows; iron gate at stoop; window grilles at basement; projecting lintels at primary entrance and windows; transom infilled; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; low concrete wall topped by non-historic fence; non-historic gate; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens Against Buildings in Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (July 29, 1871), 38 and (August 5, 1871), 50; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 460 (July 29, 1871); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 463 (July 29, 1871); New York State Census, 1892; "Christopher P. Skelton, Old Time Builder, Dead," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (May 25, 1922), 5; See Bibliography

198A Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 10

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins and Christopher P. Skelton (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Luther M. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Stucco; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style dwelling is one of five row houses (198 to 204 Bergen Street) constructed in 1871 for Luther M. Robbins, likely by Brooklyn builders Edward K. Robbins (Luther's brother) and Christopher P. Skelton, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay building at 198A Bergen Street retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Prior to c. 1938, the brick exterior walls were resurfaced, projecting brownstone lintels were added to the windows and main entrance, and the cheek walls at the stoop was installed. The entrance includes double paneled wood doors with glazing and a transom, topped by a projecting brownstone lintel supported by small console brackets. Projecting brownstone lintels and sills also adorn the building's windows.

Alterations

Window grilles at basement and first story; historically-sensitive replacement front doors; replacement under-stoop gate; mailbox and light fixture by under-stoop entrance

Site

Low concrete areaway wall; concrete-paved areaway; non-historic bike rack; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens Against Buildings in Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (July 29, 1871), 38 and (August 5, 1871), 50; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 460 (July 29, 1871); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 463 (July 29, 1871); New York State Census, 1892:" Christopher P. Skelton, Old Time Builder, Dead," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (May 25, 1922), 5; See Bibliography

200 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 11

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins and Christopher P. Skelton (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Luther M. Robbins
Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style dwelling with alterations is one of five row houses (198 to 204 Bergen Street) constructed in 1871 for Luther M. Robbins, likely by Brooklyn builders Edward K. Robbins (Luther's brother) and Christopher P. Skelton, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay building at 200 Bergen Street retains its historic brick facade but is missing its cornice. The main entrance includes double-leaf wood-and-glass doors and a transom. Windows have flush lintels and projecting brownstone sills. Concrete cheek walls were installed at the stoop prior to c. 1938.

Alterations

Cornice removed; replacement windows; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; historically-sensitive replacement front doors; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete areaway wall resurfaced; non-historic iron gate; stone-paved areaway; planting bed; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens Against Buildings in Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (July 29, 1871), 38 and (August 5, 1871), 50; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 460 (July 29, 1871); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 463 (July 29, 1871); New York State Census, 1892; "Christopher P. Skelton, Old Time Builder, Dead," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (May 25, 1922), 5; See Bibliography

202 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 12

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins and Christopher P. Skelton (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Luther M. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; fiberglass
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style dwelling is one of five row houses (198 to 204 Bergen Street) constructed in 1871 for Luther M. Robbins, likely by Brooklyn builders Edward K. Robbins (Luther's

brother) and Christopher P. Skelton, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay building at 202 Bergen Street has its historic brick facade and a historically sensitive replacement cornice that was installed in 2013. The cornice features modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance includes replacement double-leaf wood-and-glass doors and a transom that closely matches what was present c. 1938. Windows have flush lintels and projecting brownstone sills.

Alterations

Cornice replaced; replacement front doors; replacement brick stoop; replacement windows; replacement stoop railing; light-fixtures attached at main entrance and under-stoop entrance; chrome house number attached at main entrance; replacement under-stoop door

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence with gate; concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; diamond plate cellar hatch; conduit to light or camera; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens Against Buildings in Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (July 29, 1871), 38 and (August 5, 1871), 50; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 460 (July 29, 1871); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 463 (July 29, 1871); New York State Census, 1892; "Christopher P. Skelton, Old Time Builder, Dead," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (May 25, 1922), 5; See Bibliography

204 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 13

Date(s): 1871

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins and Christopher P. Skelton (attributed)

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Luther M. Robbins

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; stone; wood

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style dwelling is one of five row houses (198 to 204 Bergen Street) constructed in 1871 for Luther M. Robbins, likely by Brooklyn builders Edward K. Robbins (Luther's brother) and Christopher P. Skelton, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay building at 204 Bergen Street retains its brick walls and its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The vestibule entrance, accessed via the stoop, includes double-leaf wood-and-

glass doors and a transom. Dentils decorate the transom bar. The windows and entrance have projecting Italianate stone lintels supported by small brackets, which were added prior to c. 1938. Projecting stone window sills also remain extant.

Alterations

Replacement windows; stoop railings replaced; replacement front doors; non-historic light fixture, security camera, and address plaque attached adjacent to main entrance; light fixture and address tiles attached adjacent to under-stoop entrance; replacement under-stoop gate; remote utility meter

Site

Stone areaway; non-historic iron areaway fence; planting bed; step to basement; diamond plate cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens Against Buildings in Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (July 29, 1871), 38 and (August 5, 1871), 50; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 460 (July 29, 1871); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1008, 463 (July 29, 1871); New York State Census, 1892; "Christopher P. Skelton, Old Time Builder, Dead," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (May 25, 1922), 5; See Bibliography

206 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 14

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. No. 206 Bergen Street has a 20-foot wide lot, two feet wider than the other nine lots in the row. The three-bay row house retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the entrance, which contains a pair of paneled wood doors with glazing and a two-pane transom. The first- and second-story window openings are segmental arches with projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. The brownstone facade has been resurfaced and the basement wall has deep, rusticated "v" joints. Two arched windows with security grilles

are located within the basement and the building retains its stoop.

Alterations

Stoop railings replaced; replacement windows; facade resurfaced; non-historic light fixture attached to facade at main entrance; camera attached at main and under-stoop entrance; alarm box; short handrail and mailbox attached to under-stoop; replacement under-stoop metal gate

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron fence; planting bed; flagstone-paved areaway; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 113, 212 (June 23, 1873); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1134, 502 (November 22, 1873); See Bibliography

206A Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 15

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; stucco; wood; plywood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849-1869. The three-bay row house at 206A Bergen Street retains most of its bracketed wood cornice including the modillions and paneled frieze. The entrance retains double-leaf wood-and-glass doors and transom. Segmental-arch windows with stone sills are located on the first and second stories. Two arched window openings are located on the basement level, which is accessible through a possibly historic under-stoop gate. A Department of Building permit was approved in 2017 for a horizontal and vertical enlargement to the existing building.

Alterations

Fenestration and glazing removed and replaced with plywood; facade (including basement) resurfaced; scrolled brackets removed from cornice; pedimented stone lintel over entrance removed; replacement wrought-iron stoop railings installed (all details missing on western railing); replacement window sills; remote utility meter

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron fence; planting bed; concrete-paved areaway; metal cellar hatch; pipes; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 113, 212 (June 23, 1873); See Bibliography

208 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 16

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 208 Bergen Street retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze, as well as the rusticated brownstone basement deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the vestibule entrance, with its double-leaf wood-and-glass door and two-light transom. The first- and second-story window openings are segmental arches with projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows are located within the basement. The building retains its stoop.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; stoop railing replaced with concrete cheek walls; replacement windows; light fixture at under-stoop entrance; mailbox attached to under-stoop; screens; window grilles at basement

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron fence; planting bed; concrete-paved areaway; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 113, 212 (June 23, 1873); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1119, 345 (August 5, 1873); See Bibliography

210 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 17

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 210 Bergen Street retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze, as well as the rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the vestibule entrance with a glazed transom. The first- and second-story window openings are segmental arches and have projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows are located on the basement level. The building retains its stoop with concrete cheek walls and a metal railing which were installed prior to c. 1938.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; rectangular replacement windows in segmental-arch window openings; double-leaf wood-and-glass replacement vestibule doors; window grilles at basement; light at basement entrance; house numbers adjacent to main entrance; half-grilles at first story; facade patched below center second-story window; under-stoop entrance railing

Site

Wall with non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; planting bed; concrete-paved areaway; steps to basement; pipes

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 113, 212 (June 23, 1873); See Bibliography

212 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 18

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 212 Bergen Street retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze as well as the rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the vestibule entrance that contains double-leaf and wood-and-glass doors and a transom. The first- and second-story window openings are segmental arches and have projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows with historic Italianate-style grilles are located at the basement. The stoop retains historic railings and newel posts.

Alterations

Bird spikes; facade resurfaced; one-over-one replacement windows; chrome address number at front entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Non-historic iron fence and gate with metal mesh incorporating part of areaway wall on the east property line; planting bed; concrete-paved areaway; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1054, 491 (June 5, 1872); “Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (June 5, 1872), 280; See Bibliography

214 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 19

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 214 Bergen Street retains its wood cornice with modillions,

brackets, and a paneled frieze as well as the rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the entrance with a transom. The first- and second-story window openings have segmental arches and projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows with historic Italianate-style security grilles are located within the basement. The building retains its stoop and concrete cheek walls, which were installed prior to c. 1938.

Alterations

Entrance reconfigured for single-leaf door; facade resurfaced; replacement windows; iron stoop railing added to resurfaced cheek walls; transom appears covered over; remote utility meter; light at basement entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; concrete-paved areaway; raised cellar hatch cover; pipe; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1054, 496 (June 5, 1872); “Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (June 5, 1872), 280; See Bibliography

216 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 20

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 216 Bergen Street retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze as well as the rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the vestibule entrance that contains double-leaf wood-and-glass doors and a glazed transom. The first- and second-story window openings have segmental arches and projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows are located within the basement. The building retains its stoop.

Alterations

Bird spikes; facade resurfaced; replacement windows; replacement iron stoop railing and

newel posts; chrome address numbers attached adjacent to main entrance; window grilles at basement; brackets of entrance pediment resurfaced; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture at under-stoop entrance

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence and gate; stone-paved areaway; planting bed; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1054, 499 (June 5, 1872); “Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (June 4, 1872), 279; See Bibliography

218 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 21

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 218 Bergen Street retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze, as well as the rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the vestibule entrance, which contains double-leaf wood-and-glass doors and a glazed transom. The first- and second-story window openings have segmental arches and projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows are located at the basement. The building retains its stoop.

Alterations

Bird spikes on pediment and cornice; facade resurfaced; pediment brackets resurfaced; stoop railings replaced; replacement windows; chrome address numbers on adjacent to main entrance; light fixture adjacent to the main entrance; window grilles at basement; remote utility meter; replacement under-stoop gate with mailbox attached

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence; concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; diamond plate cellar hatch; goose-neck pipe; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1054, 493 (June 5, 1872); “Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (June 5, 1872), 280; See Bibliography

220 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 22

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze, as well as the rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by console brackets projects above the entrance, which contains a double-leaf wood-and-glass door with a glazed transom. The first and second stories contain segmental-arch windows with projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows are located at the basement. The building retains its stoop.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; iron stoop railings replaced; replacement windows; window grilles at basement; light fixture adjacent to main entrance; bird spikes at cornice; pediment brackets resurfaced; remote utility meter; house numbers on door; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence; concrete-paved areaway; goose-neck pipe; diamond plate cellar hatch; step to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1112, 326 (June 18, 1873); “Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (June 5, 1872), 280; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 25, 1882; February 10, 1884); See Bibliography

220B Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 23

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone building is one of 10 matching row houses (206 to 220B Bergen Street) constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze, as well as the rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A pedimented brownstone lintel supported by brackets projects above the vestibule entrance with a glazed transom. The first and second stories contain segmental-arch windows with projecting brownstone sills supported by small brackets. Two arched windows with historic Italianate grilles are located at the basement. The building retains its stoop.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; stoop railings replaced; light fixture at main entrance; replacement front doors; replacement windows and screens or storms; bird spikes on cornice; pediment brackets resurfaced; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence; concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (April 27, 1872), 221; See Bibliography

222 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 24

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood; stucco

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Italianate-style brownstone row house was constructed in 1871 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. Taller and more ornate than its neighbors, the three-bay row house at 222 Bergen Street retains its bracketed wood cornice with modillions and dentils and its rusticated brownstone basement with deep “v” joints. A prominent Italianate-style pedimented door hood with console brackets projects above the vestibule entrance, which contains a pair of wood doors with multi-light glazing and a fanlight transom. The windows have full surrounds with brownstone lintels and small brackets below the sills. The two basement windows are segmentally arched. The dwelling retains its original stoop and prominent Italianate-style cast-iron stoop railing.

Alterations

Bird spikes; facade resurfaced and ornamental details removed from window and door surrounds; historically sensitive cast-iron replacement newels on the stoop railing; light fixture at main entrance; some facing on window enframements missing, exposing brick below; replacement under-stoop gate; window grilles at basement

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence; concrete-paved areaway; diamond plate cellar hatch; goose-neck pipe; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1033, 187 (February 7, 1872); “Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (February 7, 1872), 67; New York State Census, 1892; See Bibliography

224 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 25

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stucco; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at

224 Bergen Street retains its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone base, bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia, and brownstone entrance surround with bracketed door hood that includes a central scroll motif. The door has a wooden enframing with a transom, denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with foliate brackets. The windows are adorned with simple brownstone lintels and sills. Two segmental-arch windows are located on the basement level. The building retains its stoop and historic stoop railings.

Alterations

Ornamentation on entrance's stone lintel, brackets, and pilasters resurfaced; door replaced; transom covered; replacement windows; window grilles at basement and child-security bars at first story; basement resurfaced; remote utility meter; light fixture at under-stoop entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Areaway lowered; non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence; concrete-paved areaway; goose-neck pipe; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 216 (February 9, 1856); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 235 (February 9, 1856); See Bibliography

226 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 26

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stucco; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 226 Bergen Street retains its brick facade and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The wood door enframing has a two-light transom, denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with foliate brackets. Simple stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The building retains its stoop with concrete cheek walls that were installed prior to c. 1938.

Alterations

Replacement windows; iron balconettes at first story; window grilles at basement; basement resurfaced; replacement doors; light fixture at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic lamp post; goose-neck pipe; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 159 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

228 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 27

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 228 Bergen Street retains its brick facade with rusticated brownstone base and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. Double-leaf wood-and-glass doors are set within a wooden enframement with a transom, denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The basement contains two segmental-arch windows with potentially historic grilles. Historic railings are present on the brownstone stoop.

Alterations

Replacement windows; light fixture above door; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic fence and gate; cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 162 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

230 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 28

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 230 Bergen Street retains its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone base and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The wooded door enframing features a transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with scrolled brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The basement contains two segmental-arch windows. The stoop retains its historic newel posts.

Alterations

Replacement windows and door; replacement stoop railings; light fixtures at main entrance; window grilles at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; camera; bird spikes in cornice; house numbers on door and wall

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic iron fence and gate; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 162 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

230 1/2 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 29

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 230 ½ Bergen Street retains its stone stoop, its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone base, and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The wooden door enframingent retains its transom and a denticulated transom bar. Windows have stone lintels and sills. The basement contains two segmental-arch windows with grilles.

Alterations

Window replaced; historically sensitive replacement stoop railings and newel posts; light fixture above main entrance; pilasters of front door enframingent modified; door replaced; address plaque at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic iron fence and gate; steps to basement; goose-neck pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 224 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

232 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 30

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 232 Bergen Street retains its stone stoop, its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone base, and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The recessed wooden door enframingent includes a two-light transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with foliate brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The basement

contains two segmental-arch windows with metal grilles.

Alterations

Address numbers adjacent to main entrance and light fixtures at entrances; double-leaf door replaced; replacement windows; entrance surround brackets resurfaced; stoop railings replaced with masonry cheek walls; non-historic under-stoop entrance railing

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic fence and gate; pipe; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 226 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

234 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 31

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 234 Bergen Street retains its stoop, its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone base, and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The possibly-historic double-leaf wood-and-glass door is set in a wooden enframing that includes a two-light transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with foliate brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The basement contains two segmental-arch windows with historic grilles.

Alterations

Iron security gate at entrance; replacement windows; historically sensitive replacement railing and newel posts; bird spikes; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate; goose-neck pipe; diamond plate cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 221 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

236 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 32

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 236 Bergen Street retains its stone stoop, its brick facade with a brownstone base, and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. A possibly historic double-leaf wood-and-glass door is set in a wooden enframing that includes a transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with foliate brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The basement contains two segmental-arch windows.

Alterations

Replacement windows; security gate at main entrance; historically sensitive replacement stoop railings; address plaque and light fixture adjacent to entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic iron areaway fence; cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 193 (February 6, 1856); See Bibliography

238 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 33

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 238 Bergen Street retains its stone stoop, a brick facade with a brownstone basement, and a bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The possibly historic double-leaf, wood-and-glass door is set within the entrance and has a wood enframing that includes a transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with carved guilloche and scrolled, foliate brackets. Windows feature stone lintels and sills. The basement contains two segmental-arch windows.

Alterations

Replacement windows; basement resurfaced; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; brackets on cornice mended; console brackets of door surround resurfaced; stoop railings replaced; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic wrought-iron areaway fence; cellar hatch; goose-neck pipe; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 150 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

240 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 34

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 240 Bergen Street retains its stone stoop, its brick facade with a rusticated basement, and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The possibly-historic double-leaf wood-and-glass door is set within a wooden enframing with a transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with carved guilloche decoration and scrolled foliate brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The basement contains two segmentally arched windows.

Alterations

Wrought-iron replacement stoop railings; replacement windows; light fixture and address plaque at main entrance; security door at main entrance; child safety bars at third story; ornamentation on cornice brackets modified; replacement under-stoop gate; mailbox at under-stoop entrance; remote utility meter; window grilles at basement

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; non-historic wrought iron fence and gate; cellar hatch; steps to basement entrance with non-historic railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 153 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

242 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 35

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 242 Bergen Street retains its stone stoop, its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone

basement, and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. A pair of paneled wood doors is set within a wooden enframing that includes a transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with scrolled, foliate brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. Two segmental-arch windows are located in the basement.

Alterations

Bird spikes; light fixture and address numbers at main entrance; security gate; cornice brackets simplified; stoop railings and newel posts replaced; replacement windows; remote utility meter; window grilles at basement; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; steps to basement entrance; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 156 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

244 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 36

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its stone stoop, its brick facade with a brownstone basement, and its bracketed wood cornice with a foliated fascia. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. The wooden door enframing includes a transom, a denticulated transom bar, and pilasters with carved guilloche decoration and scrolled foliate brackets. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. Two segmental-arch windows are located on the basement level.

Alterations

Bird spikes; replacement stoop railings; replacement doors; light fixture and address numbers at main entrance; cornice brackets simplified; basement resurfaced; replacement windows; replacement under-stoop gate; electrical boxes

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic wrought-iron; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 62 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

246 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 37

Date(s): 1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick Italianate-style building is one of 13 row houses (224 to 246 Bergen Street) constructed in 1855 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its stone stoop and its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone basement. The stone entrance surround has paneled pilasters and scrolled, foliate console brackets supporting a hood with a central scroll motif. A wooden door enframing features a transom and a denticulated transom bar, as well as pilasters with foliate brackets and guilloche carving. Stone lintels and sills adorn the windows. The basement has two segmental-arch windows.

Alterations

Primary (North) Facade: Historically sensitive replacement cornice; replacement wrought-iron stoop railings; replacement front door; light fixture and address plate at main entrance; light fixture at basement; replacement windows; replacement under-stoop gate
Secondary (East) Facade: Facade resurfaced

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic railing at steps to basement entrance

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 165 (January 1, 1856); See Bibliography

248 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 38

Date(s): Not determined
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Community Garden
Style(s): Not determined
Stories: Not determined
Material(s): Not determined
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The David Foulke Memorial Garden is located at 248 and 250 Bergen Street. Originally, the two lots were part of a row of four Italianate-style houses (248 to 254 Bergen Street) constructed c. 1856 for Helen Martense. By 1971, 248 and 250 Bergen Street had been demolished. Over the next decade, the lots were cleared and a community garden was established.

Alterations

N/A

Site

Community garden; iron fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 191 (February 6, 1856); Brooklyn Queens Land Trust website (<http://bqlt.org/Gardens/BQLTGardens/index.php?gIndex=8>); See Bibliography

250 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 39

Date(s): Not determined
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Community Garden
Style(s): Not determined
Stories: Not determined
Material(s): Not determined
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The David Foulke Memorial Garden is located at 248 and 250 Bergen Street. Originally, the two lots were part of a row of four Italianate-style houses (248 to 254 Bergen Street) constructed c. 1856 for Helen Martense. By 1971, 248 and 250 Bergen Street had been demolished. Over the next decade, the lots were cleared and a community garden was established.

Alterations

N/A

Site

Community garden; iron fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 191 (February 6, 1856); Brooklyn Queens Land Trust website (<http://bqlt.org/Gardens/BQLTGardens/index.php?gIndex=8>); See Bibliography

252 Bergen Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 40

Date(s): c. 1855 - 1856
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): None
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stucco
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The brick building is the last surviving building from a row of four Italianate-style houses (248 to 254 Bergen Street) that were constructed between c. 1855 and 1856 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. Nos. 248 and 250 Bergen Street were demolished and the row house at 254 Bergen Street was replaced in 1899 by a tenement. The two-bay row house at 252 Bergen Street has been heavily altered; projecting window sills are the only ornamentation that remains on the facade. The brick addition at the front (built between 1886 and 1898), was once a store and has been converted to residential use.

Alterations

Primary (North) Facade: Facade resurfaced; replacement windows; cornice removed; front addition storefront replaced with brick infill and paired windows; door replaced; fire escape (installed prior to c. 1938); railings at roof addition

Secondary (West) Facade: Facade resurfaced; replacement windows

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic wrought-iron fence; diamond plate cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 191 (February 6, 1856); See Bibliography

254 Bergen Street (aka 150 Nevins Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 41

Date(s): 1899 (NB 943-1899)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): George J. Craigen
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Anna Enners
Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; galvanized iron; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Renaissance Revival-style tenement was constructed in 1899, replacing a circa 1856 building. Owned by Anna Enners, the commercial and residential building was designed and constructed by the architect/builder George J. Craigen. The long, narrow building has two primary facades: one full bay along Bergen Street and 10 bays along Nevins Street. The walls are tan brick, with dark brown brick stringcourses. The windows feature brownstone sills and rusticated brownstone voussoirs. The building has a chamfered commercial corner entrance with paneled and fluted pilasters, above which is a galvanized-iron, angled bay with windows that are topped by pressed-metal voussoirs to reflect those on the primary facades. A prominent galvanized-iron cornice with brackets wraps around the two articulated facades and the angled bay and the storefront is topped by a galvanized-iron cornice ornamented with small brackets. A historic fire escape is located on the primary (East) facade. The secondary (West and South) facades are common bond brick.

Alterations

Primary (Bergen Street, North) Facade: Replacement storefront; fixed awnings; security cameras and lights; replacement windows; child security grilles on some windows; restored cornice at first story; retractable security gate over storefront window

Primary (Nevins Street, East) Facade: Replacement storefront; security cameras and lights; replacement windows; replacement doors; child security grilles on some windows; restored cornice at first story; window grilles at first story; retractable security gates over storefront windows; intercoms; stoop with non-historic railing; air conditioning compressor; light at entrances; first story (southeast corner of building) converted to residential with brick infill, stone window sills, door light and intercom; ramp to this entrance with non-historic handrail

Site

Nevins Street: basement entrance with non-historic handrail, fence and gate; double-leaf diamond plate cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalks and stone curbs (concrete with metal at corner)

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 415, 191 (February 6, 1856); Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 756, 340 (April 29, 1867); "Building News, Brooklyn," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (April 22, 1899), 720; "New Buildings," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 27, 1899), 1033; See Bibliography

Bond Street

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

The Boerum Hill Historic District Extension includes the block of Bond Street between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street, and the east side of Bond Street extending from the midblock south of Dean Street, to the midblock south of Wyckoff Street. In the northern block of Bond Street the buildings face Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street and present long side facades towards Bond Street. The east side of Bond Street between Dean and Bergen streets includes three Italianate-style buildings and one Greek Revival-style corner building ranging from two to three stories tall. Constructed c. 1850 as modest, working-class residences, the row displays varied cornice heights and an irregular street wall, with some facades set back from the sidewalk. A 2-story, Italianate-style, wood frame house, set back from the street behind a small garden in the center of the block, stands out from the surrounding predominantly brick-faced buildings. Concrete sidewalks with mostly stone curbs line this section of Bond Street.

Relatively intact 2- and 3-story buildings constructed between 1853 and 1877 line the east side of Bond Street between Bergen and Wyckoff streets across from the Boerum Hill Historic District. These succinctly demonstrate the variety of architectural styles employed in this area during the mid- to late-19th-century, with fine examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Anglo-Italianate, and Transitional Italianate/neo-Grec style. The modest brick buildings retain their cornices, which emphasize the stylistic diversity along the block. Particularly striking are the bracketed wood cornices with an arched fascia on a row of three Anglo-Italianate-style houses in the middle of the block. The row houses are set back from the tree-lined street with small areaways and stone stoops enclosed with low metal fences; the 3-story apartment buildings at either end of the block abut the sidewalk directly, as does a small former stable that has been converted to a garage. The sidewalk along this section of Bond Street is concrete with a mix of stone and concrete curb materials.

East Side of Bond Street

92-98 Bond Street (aka 402 Atlantic Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 7501

See entry for 402 Atlantic Avenue

106 Bond Street (aka 100-112 Bond Street; 389 Pacific Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 37

Date(s): 1914
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Edward Lind
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor
Style(s): Colonial Revival
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 106 Bond Street is a Colonial Revival-style apartment building with a commercial ground floor built in 1914, replacing several other buildings built between 1855 and 1914. It represents new larger scale residential and commercial development in in the neighborhood during the early 20th century. In 1915, the building had four storefronts and a central residential entrance along Bond Street. This four-story building has two primary facades, extending ten bays along Bond Street with a one story northern extension, and four bays on Pacific Street.

Primary (Bond Street, West) Facade: At the ground story the northern three bays are infilled and modernized. The residential entrance along this facade has an arched entryway with paneled pilasters and stone molding surround. The entrance bay extends up four stories, and has decorative brick work and a tripartite stained-glass window at the second-story, an arched window with exaggerated stone keystone at the third story, and an oval window with exaggerated stone features at the fourth-story. The first-story southern bays of this facade have a series of five historic projecting wood storefront bays with large display windows and paneled bulkheads. The main commercial entry is at the chamfered corner and includes glazed doors and a transom and stone step. Two additional commercial entry doors are recessed between the projecting bays and have stone steps as well as glazed panel doors. The projecting, modillioned storefront cornice runs the length of this facade and wraps along the southern facade. Second- and third-story windows feature stylized angular, flush lintels and low rectangular sills. Fourth-story windows are set into recessed blind-arch openings with stone keystones and angled flush lintels. The historic projecting cornice of the building has a flat frieze, modillions and brackets.

Primary (Pacific Street, South) Facade: The first-story has one projecting bay that matches the western facade bays. The second- and third-story windows have rusticated sills and angled stone lintels. The brick facade from the second to third stories has decorative quoining where it intersects with a stone belt course that wraps along the western facade. The fourth-story windows are set into recessed blind-arch openings with stone keystones and angled flush lintels. A corner entrance has a double-leaf, full glass-lite door. The historic projecting cornice of the building has a flat frieze, modillions and brackets.

Alterations

Primary (Bond Street, West) Facade: Northern storefront modernized featuring orange ceramic infill tile, steel storefront windows, and a built-in bench; two fire escapes added; windows replaced; awning installed; first-story brick painted; windows replaced

Primary (Pacific Street, South) Facade: Awning installed; windows replaced; first-story brick painted

Site

Cellar hatch along western facade

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

West Side of Bond Street

91-99 Bond Street (aka 404 Atlantic Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 184, Lot 1

See entry for 404 Atlantic Avenue

143 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 4

Date(s): pre-1850
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Wood

Status: The house at the front of the lot is contributing; the converted garage at the rear of the lot is non-contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style house with alterations was built by 1850 apparently as one of a pair; the other of which was demolished, possibly when the double-width garage at the rear of the lot was constructed in 1907. The house features a bracketed wood cornice and a carved hood above the main entryway. It may be one of the oldest buildings in the Boerum Hill Historic District extension. The garage has been converted to residential space; only the original cornice was retained.

Alterations

House: Synthetic siding; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the first story and one bay on the second story; satellite dishes and antenna on the roof; security door; replacement railings on the stoop and basement stairs

Garage: Non-historic doors, window openings, brick infill, and sash; metal spiral stairs to a roof deck

Site

Concrete paved areaway; enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate; stairs to basement entryway; planting bed; non-historic metal gates to driveway, which is paved with concrete

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

143 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 4

Date(s): 1907 (NB 2665-1907)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Garage
Style(s): None
Stories: 1
Material(s): Brick

Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

N/A

Alterations

N/A

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

N/A

References

See Bibliography

147 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 3

Date(s): c. 1851-53
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Abraham Knox
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick, Italianate-style house was constructed c. 1851-53 for Abraham Knox at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Knox was a local landowner who, aside from developing his property, was in the business of making barrels and casks. The building displays features common to the Italianate style as found on modest, working-class row houses, such as the rusticated stone base, deep paneled jambs and bracketed lintel at the main entryway, molded window lintels, and a bracketed cornice with fascia panels. The facade is largely intact, including possibly original doors and transom at the main entryway and original windows.

Alterations

Light fixture next to the basement entryway; north facade resurfaced; window grilles at the

basement; screens; vertical extension at the rear with leader, gutter, roof access ladder, and non-historic windows

Site

Historic iron fence and gate; concrete and bluestone walkway, brick and concrete areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

149 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 2

Date(s): c. 1851-53
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Abraham Knox
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick, Italianate-style house was constructed c. 1851-53 for Abraham Knox at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Knox was a local landowner who, aside from developing his property, was in the business of making barrels and casks. The building displays features common to the Italianate style as found on modest, working-class row houses, such as the rusticated stone base, deep paneled jambs, a bracketed lintel at the main entryway, flush window lintels, and a bracketed cornice with fascia panels. The facade is largely intact.

Alterations

Replacement doors and windows; painted base; replacement railings on the stoop; light fixture next to the basement entryway; shells and sunbursts attached to the water table; window grilles at the basement; remote utility meter

Site

Bluestone paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a metal fence and gate on a low brownstone base; window grilles at the basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

151 Bond Street (aka 189 Bergen Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 1

Date(s): 1851
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Abraham Knox
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick, Greek Revival-style corner row house with alterations, originally built with a commercial ground story, was constructed in 1851 for Abraham Knox at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. Knox was a local landowner who, aside from developing his property, was in the business of making barrels and casks. The building displays features common to the Greek Revival style as found on modest, working-class row houses, such as a molded cornice above a plain brick fascia on the main facade and a dentil course below the rear roof gutter. The storefront has been converted to residential space.

Alterations

Brick infill, residential fenestration, and cement stucco fascia at the first story; painted facade; replacement doors and windows; mailboxes; window grilles at the first story; non-historic metal fire escape on Bergen Street; one-story rear addition; satellite dishes on the roof; vent pipe on the rear wall; vent pipe and sealed window opening on Bergen Street; security lamps

Site

Metal bike rack facing Bond Street; metal fence at the rear facing Bergen Street; non-historic shed facing Bergen Street

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb with a granite section of curb at the corner; steel hatch doors on Bergen Street.

References

See Bibliography

153-157 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 8

See entry for 196 Bergen Street

159 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 6

Date(s): c. 1854
Architect(s) / Builder(s): William and John Lynch
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William and John Lynch
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Greek Revival-style row house at 159 Bond Street was the first building constructed on this block during a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. Constructed c. 1854 by carpenter William Lynch and his son, John Lynch, the 3-story brick building with a basement has three bays and retains its wood cornice with brick dentils, as well as its brownstone lintels and sills. A projecting brick stringcourse extends across the facade below the cornice. A small ornamental wreath is centered on the entrance lintel and a brownstone belt course visually separates the basement and the first story. The stoop retains its iron railing. Rising above the neighboring row house, the secondary (south) facade is brick and has a chimney. The secondary (north) facade is also brick.

Alterations

Primary (West) Facade: Through-wall air conditioning unit installed at basement; replacement front door; window grilles at basement; replacement windows; remote utility meter; replacement under-stoop gate
Secondary (North) Facade: N/A
Secondary (South) Facade: N/A

Site

Slate walkway; wrought-iron fence; diamond plate cellar hatch; planting bed; steps to basement entrance

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

161 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 5

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John T. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; stucco; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Anglo-Italianate-style building is part of a row of three residences (161 to 165 Bond Street) that was constructed in 1870 for John T. Robbins at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The northern-most of the row of three dwellings, 161 Bond Street has a brick facade with three bays and retains its historic bracketed wood cornice with an arched frieze, typical of its style. The entrance with a historic transom is approached by a stoop with a simple wrought iron railing and newel posts with a cable pattern. Simple stone lintels and sills define the windows on the first story. The second-story windows have stone sills and brick segmental-arch headers. The basement has two segmental-arch window openings.

Alterations

Replacement front door; replacement windows; basement resurfaced; replacement under-stoop gate; window grilles at basement

Site

Stone walkway; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; planting bed; step to basement entrance

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (September 29, 1870), 6, (October 1, 1870), 7; See Bibliography

163 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 4

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John T. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; stucco; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Anglo-Italianate-style building is part of a row of three residences (161 to 165 Bond Street) that was constructed in 1870 for John T. Robbins at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. Located in the center of the row, 163 Bond Street

has a brick facade with three bays and retains its historic bracketed wood cornice with an arched frieze, typical of its style. The entrance with its historic two-light transom and a simple stone lintel is approached by a stoop with a simple wrought iron railing. Simple stone lintels and sills also define the windows on the first story. The second-story windows have stone sills and brick segmental-arch lintels. The basement has two segmental-arch window openings.

Alterations

Replacement windows; historically sensitive replacement front doors; window grilles on basement and first-story windows; brick facade painted; basement resurfaced; light fixtures at primary and basement entrances; replacement under-stoop gate; newel posts of stoop replaced; remote utility meter

Site

Concrete-paved walkway; non-historic wrought-iron fence and masonry wall; non-historic wrought-iron gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (September 22, 1870; September 29, 1870; October 1, 1870); See Bibliography

165 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 3

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John T. Robbins
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Stucco; wood
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Anglo-Italianate-style building with alterations is part of a row of three residences (161 to 165 Bond Street) constructed in 1870 for John T. Robbins at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. No. 165 Bond Street has three bays and retains its historic bracketed wood cornice with an arched frieze, typical of its style. The segmental-arch window openings on the second story of the primary (west) facade have been retained. In 2012, the building was enlarged vertically during an extensive renovation and a 3-story addition was constructed extending from the secondary (east) facade.

Alterations

Primary (West) Facade: 2012 renovations included: lowering first story and stoop (removing under-stoop gate and entrance); shortening basement windows; elongating first-story parlor windows; lengthening height of entrance transom opening down to meet lowered entrance; brick facade resurfaced; lintels over windows and main entrance removed; projecting water

table added above basement; replacement windows; replacement front door; replacement stoop railing; window grilles at basement

Secondary (East) Facade: 3-story addition

Site

Non-historic fence and gate; flagstone walkway; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk with stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (September 22, 1870; September 29, 1870; October 1, 1870); See Bibliography

167 Bond Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 2

Date(s): 1877 (NB 32-1877)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): M. Freeman & Son
Owner(s) / Developer(s): B. Irvin
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Italianate/Neo-Grec
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; stucco; wood; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick transitional Italianate/neo-Grec-style building is one of a matching pair (167 and 169 Bond Street) constructed in 1877 for B. Irvin by the architecture firm M. Freeman & Son at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay building has a brick facade with segmental-arch entrance and window openings, and an historic wood cornice with angular brackets. The windows have carved, projecting brownstone lintels and simple sills supported by small brownstone brackets. The pair of buildings at 167 and 169 Bond Street was converted to a cooperative c. 1988. The secondary (north and east) facades are partially visible.

Alterations

Primary (West) Facade: First-story resurfaced; arched hood above the entrance removed and doors replaced; window grilles on first story; replacement rectangular windows in segmental-arch window openings; some first-story lintels simplified; light fixture at entrance; intercom at entrance

Secondary (North) Facade: Facade resurfaced

Secondary (East) Facade: Replacement windows; fire escape; facade resurfaced; roof deck addition with wood railing

Site

Non-historic wrought-iron fence; concrete-paved areaway with raised planting bed; paved parking lot in rear

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

169 Bond Street (aka 197-205 Wyckoff Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 1

Date(s): 1877 (NB 32-1877)

Architect(s) / Builder(s): M. Freeman & Son

Owner(s) / Developer(s): B. Irvin

Type: Row house

Style(s): Transitional Italianate/Neo-Grec

Stories: 3

Material(s): Brick; stucco; wood; brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick transitional Italianate/neo-Grec-style building is one of a pair (167 and 169 Bond Street) constructed in 1877 for B. Irvin by the architecture firm M. Freeman & Son at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay building has brick walls and retains its historic wood cornice with angular brackets which wraps around the building's southwest corner, extending along the primary (west) and side (south) facades. The building's first story commercial space was enclosed with brick most likely when 169 and 167 Bond Street were converted to a cooperative c. 1988. The historic entrance on the north end of the primary facade retains one of a pair of cast-iron columns. A wood cornice wraps around the southwest corner of the building at the first story, and brownstone quoins define the building's corner on the second and third stories. The windows on both street facades have projecting arched brownstone lintels and simple sills supported by small brownstone brackets. The Wyckoff Street facade features an arched cellar entrance with a brick lintel and incised brownstone keystone and six tie rods with star-shaped plates.

Alterations

Primary (Bond Street, West) Facade: First story redesigned with masonry infill and resurfaced with stucco; new rectangular window openings, recreated lintels, and window grilles; original ground floor commercial space enclosed with resurfaced brick after c. 1938; replacement rectangular windows in segmental-arch window openings at upper stories; metal window grilles; entrance altered and door replaced

Primary (Wyckoff Street, South) Facade: Rectangular replacement windows in segmental-arch window openings; storefront replaced with brick infill; two central window openings added on first story; original entrance on east end converted to window opening; metal grilles at first story; some brick repointed and replaced

Secondary (East) Facade: Replacement windows; fire escape; facade resurfaced; roof deck addition with wood railing

Site

Non-historic fence and gates; concrete-paved areaway; two non-historic raised planting beds on Bond Street; double-leaf cellar hatch on Wyckoff Street

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete and stone curb

References

"Buildings Projected," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (July 12, 1877), 588; See Bibliography

Dean Street

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

A consistent row of modest, relatively intact brick and brownstone, 3-story-and-basement row houses define the south side of Dean Street between Smith and Hoyt streets. Brooklyn builders constructed these row houses primarily between 1849 and 1861 for local merchants and business people. The transitional architectural style of the buildings on this block illustrates the shift from the bold simplicity of the Greek Revival style to the more elaborate ornamentation of the Italianate style that occurred during the mid- to late-19th century; heavier Italianate-style projecting stone lintels and bracketed cornices began to replace the flatter stone lintels and denticulated cornices typical of the earlier Greek Revival tradition. Although the buildings contain a mix of these decorative elements, their overall form and massing is consistent along the extent of the row, with all cornices intact and attached at similar heights. Most of the stone stoops remain extant, with small paved areaways and decorative ironwork. Two 4-story brick neo-Grec-style apartment buildings are located at the west end of the block and were constructed later than the adjacent row houses, between 1869 and 1880. This block of Dean Street features a concrete sidewalk with a stone curb.

South Side of Dean Street

86 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 12

Date(s): 1891 (NB 404-1891)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles Werner (architect); J. J. Bentzen and J. Lee's Sons (builders)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John Hanley
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; metal cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This is one of a pair (with 88 Dean Street) of brick flats buildings designed in a simplified neo-Grec style by Charles Werner in 1891. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th-century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working-class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. The rectangular doorway retains its original configuration, with a rectangular glass transom over wooden double-paneled doors, although the doors themselves appear to have been replaced. The entryway is framed by a simple angular pediment with arms reaching slightly down the sides. The windows of both buildings are similarly framed by unadorned angular lintels and slightly projecting sills. At the basement level, a stone water table runs across both buildings, meeting the tops of the stone

stoops. Stone lintels are positioned immediately below the water table, on top of the rectangular basement windows. Both buildings also have intact original cornices, which consist of stylized patterns of geometric fluted brackets with dogtooth motifs, and fluted modillions.

Alterations

Windows replaced; doors replaced; two light fixtures on either side of doorway; number plate to right side of doorway; stoop railing replaced; metal security grilles at first-story windows; metal security gate at under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; fence replaced; railing on concrete curb to the left side of the basement entry staircase

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

88 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 13

Date(s): 1891 (NB 405-1891)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles Werner (architect); J. J. Bentzen and J. Lee's Sons (builders)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John McNamara
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; stone; metal cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This is one of a pair (with 86 Dean Street) of brick flats buildings designed in a simplified neo-Grec style by Charles Werner in 1891. These multi-family dwellings are typical of the late-19th-century housing in Boerum Hill built for clerks, laborers, and other working-class employees of neighborhood businesses and industry. The rectangular doorway retains its original configuration, with a rectangular glass transom over wooden double-paneled doors; the doors themselves appear to be original. The entryway is framed by a simple angular pediment with arms reaching slightly down the sides. The windows of both buildings are similarly framed by unadorned angular lintels and slightly projecting sills. At the basement level, a stone water table runs across both buildings, meeting the tops of the stone stoops. Stone lintels are positioned immediately below the water table, on top of the rectangular basement windows. Both buildings also have intact original cornices, which consist of stylized patterns of geometric fluted brackets with dogtooth motifs, and fluted modillions.

Alterations

Windows replaced; light fixture under door hood; number plate to right side of doorway; stoop railing replaced; metal security grilles at first-story windows; metal security gate at under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; fence replaced; railing added to left of basement entry staircase

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

90 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 14

Date(s): c. 1867
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 90 Dean Street is an Italianate-style brick and brownstone row house built around 1867, as Boerum Hill continued to develop south of the Atlantic Avenue transportation and commercial corridor. For many years in the late 19th and early 20th century it functioned as a boarding house for new immigrants and laborers employed in the neighborhood's industries. It has a recessed doorway topped by a projecting flat pediment with carved foliate brackets. The first-story windows retain their original length, and are topped with rectangular flush lintels; the second- and third-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills. On the basement level, the round-arched window openings are surrounded by rusticated brownstone. The cornice consists of ornate foliate brackets and modillions that echo the Italianate decorative motifs of the entryway. The high brownstone stoop appears to be original, although the brownstone railing has been replaced with a metal one.

Alterations

Windows replaced; stoop railing replaced; basement brownstone resurfaced; light fixture under door hood; metal security gate with attached mailbox at under-stoop entry

Site

Stone-paved areaway; planting bed and lamp post in areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

92 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 15

Date(s): c. 1856-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 92 Dean Street is one of a pair (with 94 Dean Street) of brick and brownstone row houses with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These two were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. A flat pediment with scrolled brackets frames the rectangular doorway and transom. The first-story windows of 92 Dean Street appear to retain their original length, and have rectangular flush lintels and protruding sills supported by console brackets. Second- and third-story windows feature rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills. While the building's mostly brick facade, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, the bracketed cornice and the basement-level round-arched window openings lend the house an Italianate feel. The quoins on the basement level are similar to those on nearby houses, and may have been added later in the 19th century; they are present in the 1938-1943 tax photograph.

Alterations

Windows replaced; rosette on basement facade added after 1943; light fixture attached to facade next to under-stoop entry; fence replaced; metal security gate with attached mailbox at under-stoop entry

Site

Replacement stone-paved areaway; fence and gate are likely historic replacements, evident in the 1938-1943 tax photographs

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

94 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 16

Date(s): c. 1856-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews
Type: Row house

Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 94 Dean Street is one of a pair (with 92 Dean Street) of brick and brownstone row houses with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These two were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. At the first floor, a flat stone pediment with scroll brackets frames the rectangular doorway and transom. The first-story windows of 94 Dean Street have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular flush lintels. While the building's mostly brick facade, simple sills and lintels, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, the projecting scroll motifs, bracketed cornice, round-arched basement window openings, and historic basement window grilles reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. The brownstone stoop appears to be original, although a metal railing was added between 1943 and 1983.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened; windows replaced; metal stoop railing added to original; light fixture attached to facade next to under-stoop entry; wooden door with attached mailbox at under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic iron areaway fence with replacement gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

96 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 17

Date(s): c. 1856-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 96 Dean Street is one of a group of six brick and brownstone row houses (96 to 106 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from

the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. At 96 Dean Street a flat stone pediment with foliate brackets frames the doorway, and a carved egg dart molding runs along the transom bar within. The first-story windows retain their original length, and have rectangular flush lintels and protruding sills supported by console brackets. Second- and third-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills. The cornice consists of foliate brackets and modillions. The entry doors and iron fence appear to be original. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the rusticated stone stoop, brackets, round-arch basement windows, and historic basement window grilles reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. The Queen Anne-style quoin and rosette motifs were likely added later in the 19th century.

Alterations

Windows replaced; iron railing added to original brownstone stoop; light fixtures at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic iron areaway fence with replacement gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

98 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 18

Date(s): c. 1856-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 98 Dean Street is one of a group of six brick and brownstone row houses (96 to 106 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. At 98 Dean Street a flat stone pediment with resurfaced scroll brackets frames the doorway, and a carved egg dart molding runs along the transom bar within. The first-story windows of 98 Dean Street have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular flush lintels. The cornice consists of foliate brackets and modillions. The iron stoop railing, newels, and fence all appear to be original. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the cornice, round-arch basement windows, and historic basement window grilles reflect the new popularity of the

Italianate style in Brooklyn. The Queen Anne-style quoin, floral, dogtooth, and rosette motifs carved into the brownstone basement facade were likely added later in the 19th century.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened with slightly projecting sills added; windows replaced; doors replaced; pediment replaced; replacement under-stoop gate with attached mailboxes; light fixture on facade next to under-stoop entry

Site

Replacement stone-paved areaway; historic iron areaway fence with replacement gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography)

100 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 19

Date(s): c. 1856-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 100 Dean Street is one of a group of six brick and brownstone row houses (96 to 106 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. At 100 Dean Street a flat stone pediment with resurfaced brackets frames the doorway, and a carved egg dart molding runs along the transom bar within. The first-story window openings have been shortened with sills removed, and feature rectangular flush lintels. The second- and third-story windows feature both rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills. The stoop consists of a rusticated stone base similar to 96, but the original brownstone stairs have been redone in brick. The cornice consists of foliate brackets and modillions. The iron fence appears to be original. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the rusticated stone stoop, round-arch basement windows, historic basement window grille, and historic iron under-stoop gate reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. The Queen Anne-style quoin, floral, dogtooth, and rosette motifs carved into the brownstone basement facade were likely added later in the 19th century.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened; windows replaced; metal grille on historic door; iron railing on brownstone stoop, and stoop steps rebuilt in brick; two light fixtures added to

interior of doorway; number plate added to transom bar over doorway; mailbox and kick plate on under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic iron areaway fence with replacement gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

102 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 20

Date(s): c. 1856-1861

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews

Type: Row house

Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate

Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 102 Dean Street is one of a group of brick and brownstone row houses (96 to 106 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. At 102 Dean Street a flat stone pediment with foliate brackets frames the doorway, and a carved egg and dart molding runs along the transom bar within. The first-story window openings have been shortened with sills removed and with rectangular flush lintels. The second- and third-story windows feature both rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills. The cornice consists of foliate brackets and modillions. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the decorative brackets, round-arch basement windows, and iron under-stoop entry gate reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened; windows replaced; basement brownstone resurfaced; non-historic basement window grilles; number plate to right side of doorway; light fixture on facade next to under-stoop entry; mailboxes attached to under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; replacement areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

104 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 21

Date(s): c. 1856-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 104 Dean Street is one of a group of six brick and brownstone row houses (96 to 106 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. At 104 Dean Street a flat stone pediment with resurfaced scroll brackets frames the doorway. The first-story window openings are their original length and are topped with rectangular flush lintels; second- and third-story windows feature similar lintels and slightly projecting sills. The cornice consists of foliate brackets and modillions. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the decorative brackets, round-arch basement windows, and historic basement window grilles reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn.

Alterations

Windows replaced; doors and transom replaced; stoop railing replaced; metal security grilles on first-story windows; light fixture and intercom on facade next to under-stoop entry; replacement under-stoop gate with attached mailbox

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; fence and gate replaced

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

106 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 22

Date(s): c. 1856-1861
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Thomas Matthews
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 106 Dean Street is one of a group of six brick and brownstone row houses (96 to 106 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by Thomas Matthews between 1856 and 1861 in a transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. At 106 Dean Street a flat stone pediment with foliate brackets frames the doorway, and a carved egg dart molding runs along the transom bar above. The first-story windows have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular flush lintels. The cornice consists of foliate brackets and modillions. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the decorative brackets, historic basement window grilles, and round-arch basement windows reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. The Queen Anne-style quoin, floral, dogtooth, and rosette motifs carved into the brownstone basement facade were likely added later in the 19th century.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened and projecting sills added; windows replaced; doors replaced; light fixture on facade next to under-stoop entry; mailbox on stoop next to under-stoop entry; replacement under-stoop entry gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; plastic storage shed in areaway; replacement areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

108 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 23

Date(s): 1849
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 108 Dean Street is one of a group of four brick and brownstone row houses (108 to 114 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. The houses feature identical cornices and entrances, which contain pilasters and glass-paned transoms. The flat entrance pediments are supported by simple scrolled brackets. The first-story windows have

been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular flush lintels. The cornice consists of a regular pattern of dentils and foliate brackets. At the basement level, square-shaped windows are set within a rusticated brownstone facade. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the decorative brackets and historic iron stoop railing and fence reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened and sills added; windows replaced; door handle replaced; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway fence; mailbox on post positioned in areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

110 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 24

Date(s): 1849
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 110 Dean Street is one of a group of four brick and brownstone row houses (108 to 114 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. The houses feature identical cornices and entrances, which contain pilasters and glass-paned transoms. The flat entrance pediments are supported by simple scrolled brackets. The first-story windows have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular flush lintels. The cornice consists of a regular pattern of dentils and foliate brackets. At the basement level, square-shaped windows are set within a rusticated brownstone facade. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the decorative brackets reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened and sills added before 1943; windows replaced; stoop railing replaced; mailbox on stoop next to under-stoop entry; hand railing on facade next to

under-stoop entry; wooden door at under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; replacement areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

112 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 25

Date(s): 1849

Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes

Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes

Type: Row house

Style(s): Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate

Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 112 Dean Street is one of a group of four brick and brownstone row houses (108 to 114 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. The houses feature identical cornices and entrances, which contain pilasters and glass-paned transoms. The flat entrance pediments are supported by simple scrolled brackets. The first-story windows have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular flush lintels. The cornice consists of a regular pattern of dentils and foliate brackets. At the basement level, square-shaped windows are set within a rusticated brownstone facade. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the decorative brackets and iron stoop railing reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened and sills added; windows replaced; doors replaced; number plate to right of doorway; stoop resurfaced; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting bed; replacement areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

114 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 26

Date(s): 1849
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 114 Dean Street is one of a group of four brick and brownstone row houses (108 to 114 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest transitional Greek Revival and Italianate style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. The houses feature identical cornices and entrances, which contain pilasters and glass-paned transoms. The flat entrance pediments are supported by simple scrolled brackets. The first-story windows have been shortened, with slightly projecting sills added to match those on the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular flush lintels. The cornice consists of a regular pattern of dentils and foliate brackets. At the basement level, square-shaped windows are set within a rusticated brownstone facade. The building's brick material, simple lintels and sills, and horizontal aesthetic are representative of the Greek Revival, yet other features such as the decorative brackets, historic basement window grilles, iron stoop railing, and iron under-stoop entry gate reflect the new popularity of the Italianate style in Brooklyn.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened; doors replaced; doorbell attached to facade next to under-stoop entry; light fixture at basement

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; replacement areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

116 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 27

Date(s): 1849
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 116 Dean Street is one of a group of four brownstone-faced row houses (116 to 122 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest Greek Revival style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. In each house, the cornice consists of a row of simple brackets surmounting an unadorned frieze, originally cap-molded; 116 Dean Street retains the original cap-molding. In all four houses, the Greek Revival geometric door enframements originally had column-like bases and eared architraves with flat pediments, features still present on this house. Originally there most likely were cap-molded lintels over the windows similar to 122 Dean Street, but at 116 Dean Street, these were removed and simplified before 1943. The rectangular recessed doors are topped with a curved glass-paned transom and light fixture, neither of which are original. The first-floor windows retain their original length. The house also features historic basement window grilles and historic under-stoop gate.

Alterations

Windows replaced; iron stoop railing replaced; light fixture under door hood; number plate to right of doorway

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway wall with non-historic fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

118 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 28

Date(s): 1849
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 118 Dean Street is one of a group of four brownstone-faced row houses (116 to 122 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest Greek Revival style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. In each house, the cornice consists of a row of simple brackets surmounting an unadorned frieze, originally cap-molded; at 118 Dean Street this cap-molding was removed in the mid-20th century. In all four houses, the Greek Revival geometric door enframements originally had column-like bases and eared architraves with flat pediments, although at 118 Dean Street, the enframement was resurfaced and the decorative elements were removed during the mid-20th century. Originally, there were most likely cap-

molded lintels over the windows similar to 122 Dean Street that were removed between 1943 and 1983. The first-story window openings were also shortened during this period, but have since been returned to their original length. The under-stoop gate is historic.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened and returned to original length sometime after the 1983 tax photo was taken; windows replaced; doors and lintel over the inner surround replaced after 1943; iron stoop railing replaced with a brownstone and iron one; light fixture on enframement over doorway; non-historic basement window grilles; number plate and doorbell next to under-stoop entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic areaway wall with iron railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

120 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 29

Date(s): 1849
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 120 Dean Street is one of a group of four brownstone-faced row houses (116 to 122 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest Greek Revival style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. In each house, the cornice consists of a row of simple brackets surmounting an unadorned frieze, originally cap-molded; 120 Dean Street retains the cap-molding on this element. In all four houses, the Greek Revival geometric door enframements originally had column-like bases and eared architraves with flat pediments, although at 120 Dean Street, the pediment and infill was modified between 1943 and 1983. The first-story window openings have been shortened, and have slightly projecting sills that now match those on the second- and third-stories.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened; windows replaced; doors and main entry infill replaced; window lintel cap molding replaced; iron railing on brownstone stoop; basement level resurfaced and repainted; non-historic window grilles at first-story and basement-level windows; doorbell/intercom, light fixture, and metal hand railing next to under-stoop entry; mailbox attached to stoop next to under-stoop entry; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Brick-paved areaway; metal vent; historic areaway wall with non-historic railing and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

122 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 30

Date(s): 1849
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 122 Dean Street is one of a group of four brownstone-faced row houses (116 to 122 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed by John A. Hughes in 1849 in a modest Greek Revival style. These four were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. In each house, the cornice consists of a row of simple brackets surmounting an unadorned frieze, originally cap-molded; 122 Dean Street retains the original cap-molding. In all four houses, the Greek Revival geometric door enframements originally had column-like bases and eared architraves with flat pediments, features still present in this house. The rectangular recessed doorway is topped with a glass-paned transom; the wooden inner surround and lintel above the doorway appear to be original. The first-story window openings have been shortened, with sills added to match those of the second and third stories; the windows on all three stories feature rectangular cap-molded flush lintels. The basement window grilles and the under-stoop gate are historic.

Alterations

Facade painted; first-story window openings shortened and sills added; windows replaced; iron railing on brownstone stoop; light fixture under door hood at main entry; non-historic window grilles on first-story windows; light fixture next to under-stoop entry

Site

Historic slate-paved areaway with planting beds; historic areaway wall with non-historic fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

124 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 31

Date(s): c. 1849-1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 124 Dean Street is one of a group of six brownstone-faced row houses (124 to 134 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed and built by John A. Hughes between 1849 and 1855 in a modest Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The cornices of all six consist of a pattern of dentils and simple scrolled brackets, while their facade designs reflect the eclecticism of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. At 124 Dean Street, the recessed entry has a distinctive sculptural sloping frame, which is also evident at 126 Dean Street. The Tudor-arched doorway has carvings in the spandrels and thin carved columns that evoke the Gothic Revival style, features that are also present at 126 and 134 Dean Street. The door and first- through third-story windows are topped by arched pediments and the window sills are supported by low brackets. The first-floor window openings were shortened between 1943 and 1983, and the sills on this story were replaced to match those above them. The iron basement window grilles are historic.

Alterations

Facade patched; one-story visible rooftop addition; first-story window openings shortened; windows replaced; fence replaced; stoop railing replaced; light fixture under door hood at main entry; non-historic window grilles at first-story windows; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Historic slate-paved areaway; large plastic storage shed; planting beds; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

126 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 32

Date(s): c. 1849-1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 126 Dean Street is one of a group of six brownstone-faced row houses (124 to 134 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed and built by John A. Hughes between 1849 and 1855 in a modest Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The cornices of all six consist of a pattern of dentils and simple scrolled brackets, while their facade designs reflect the eclecticism of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. At 126 Dean Street, the recessed entry has a distinctive sculptural sloping frame, which is also evident at 124 Dean Street. The Tudor-arched doorway has carvings in the spandrels and thin carved columns that evoke the Gothic Revival style, features that are also present in 124 Dean Street and 134 Dean Street. 126 Dean Street also has a historic Gothic Revival door, which displays intricate quatrefoil carved designs at the bottom and tracery windows that resemble stained glass. The door and first- through third-story windows are topped by arched pediments and the window sills on the second and third stories are supported by low brackets. The window openings on the first story are their original length and have projecting sills, and there is a carved fan motif above the basement windows that is likely not original to the building but predates the 1938-1943 tax photograph. The iron basement window grilles, iron fence and stoop railing are historic.

Alterations

Facade patched; windows replaced; light fixture under door hood at main entry; non-historic window grilles at first story; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting beds; historic areaway wall with historic fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

128 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 33

Date(s): c. 1849-1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 128 Dean Street is one of a group of six brownstone-faced row houses (124 to 134 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed and built by John A. Hughes between 1849 and

1855 in a modest Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The cornices of all six consist of a pattern of dentils and simple scrolled brackets, while their facade designs reflect the eclecticism of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. At 128 Dean Street, the doorway originally was likely similar to those of 124 and 126 Dean Street, and also shared their arched pediments and window sills supported by low brackets. However, the facade was resurfaced with all pediments removed and sills simplified between 1943 and 1983. During the same renovation the stoop was removed and the entrance was moved to the basement level. Historically there were carved fan motifs over the basement windows similar to those on 126 Dean Street, as well as carved quoins and a central rosette between the windows similar to those seen in the row at 96 to 106 Dean Street, but these details were also removed during the facade renovation and resurfacing. The iron basement window grilles may be historic.

Alterations

Facade resurfaced; first-story window openings shortened; windows replaced; window sills replaced; stoop removed and entrance altered between 1943 and 1983; non-historic window grilles at first story; light fixture above basement entry

Site

Areaway lowered at time of stoop renovation; non-historic areaway wall with metal railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

130 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 34

Date(s): c. 1849-1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 130 Dean Street is one of a group of six brownstone-faced row houses (124 to 134 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed and built by John A. Hughes between 1849 and 1855 in a modest Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The cornices of all six consist of a pattern of dentils and simple scrolled brackets, while their facade designs reflect the eclecticism of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. At 130 Dean Street, the stoop was removed and entrance lowered to basement level between 1943 and 1983. The rusticated effect on the basement level was also added between 1943 and 1983. The first-story windows are topped by triangular pediments

and console bracket supports, while the upper-story windows have simple cap-molded lintels and sills with low brackets. The first-story window openings have been shortened, and the sills on this story were replaced with slightly projecting ones without brackets. The 1938-1943 tax photograph shows a Gothic Revival style inner door surround similar to those still present on 124, 126, and 134 Dean Street.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened; first-story window sills replaced; windows replaced; stoop removed and entrance relocated to basement, and former entrance opening converted to window opening with surround similar to those of other first-story openings; non-historic window grille at basement level; light fixtures at basement entry

Site

Concrete-paved areaway, lowered in front of relocated main entrance; renovated basement entry; metal vent and hatch in areaway; non-historic areaway wall

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

132 Dean Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 35

Date(s): c. 1849-1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 132 Dean Street is one of a group of six brownstone-faced row houses (124 to 134 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed and built by John A. Hughes between 1849 and 1855 in a modest Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The cornices of all six consist of a pattern of dentils and simple scrolled brackets, while their facade designs reflect the eclecticism of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. At 132 Dean Street, the door originally had a Gothic Revival inner surround with thin wood columns and carved spandrels similar to 124, 126, and 134 Dean Street, and a door with wood-carved quatrefoil motifs similar to those on 126 and 134 Dean Street, as well as an undulating lintel over the door similar to that originally found on 130 Dean Street. The windows on the first story retain their original length and projecting sills, and are topped by heavy triangular pediments with console brackets that appear to have been replaced between 1943 and 1983. The upper-floor windows have simple cap-molded lintels and sills with low brackets. The basement level has a rusticated stone effect and small stone-carved keystone

decorations above the basement windows that are historic. The iron basement window grilles, stoop railing, newels, and areaway fence are also historic.

Alterations

Windows replaced; brownstone facade resurfaced; door and doorway surround replaced; first-story window brackets replaced; doorway pediment replaced

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

134 Dean Street (134A Dean Street; 128-136 Hoyt Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 36

Date(s): c. 1849-1855
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John A. Hughes
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 134 Dean Street is one of a group of six brownstone-faced row houses (124 to 134 Dean Street) with the same cornice line developed and built by John A. Hughes between 1849 and 1855 in a modest Italianate style. These six were designed as residences for local merchants and business people as Boerum Hill developed southeast from the East River ports and Atlantic Avenue commercial corridor. The cornices of all six consist of a pattern of dentils and simple scrolled brackets, while their facade designs reflect the eclecticism of the Italianate style in Brooklyn. At 134 Dean Street, the recessed entry features a round-arch door and historic frame. The entrance and first-story windows are topped by flat pediments supported by fluted scroll brackets, and the first-story windows retain their original length and projecting sills. The upper-floor windows have simple cap-molded rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills with low brackets. The basement-level window grilles and stoop railing are historic.

On the Hoyt Street side, the building is faced with exposed brick with brownstone at the basement level, and the windows have cap-molded lintels and slightly projecting sills similar to those on the primary facade but without brackets. From the early 1930s the basement level of 134 Dean Street contained a small garment factory producing women's clothing, and a rear extension built in 1932 held a garage. Both the basement and rear extension were converted to apartments in 1999. The sculpted fountain on facade appears to be historic.

From Hoyt Street, the top two stories of the rear facade are visible. This secondary facade

consists of a dentilled cornice and windows on the second and third stories with rectangular flush lintels and slightly projecting sills similar to those on the primary facade.

Alterations

Primary (North) Facade: Windows replaced; brownstone facade resurfaced; metal security grills added to first-story windows; metal security gate at main entry

Primary (Hoyt Street, East) Facade: Windows replaced; rear second-story window opening filled in with brick; rear extension dates from early 1930s (DOB Certificate of Occupancy: 69007; Alt 4262-1934); factory and garage in rear extension converted to apartments in 1999 (Alt 300657386); non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943

Secondary Facade: Windows replaced

Site

Stone-paved areaway; planting beds; non-historic areaway fence and gate; lamp post light

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

Hoyt Street

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

The west side of Hoyt Street between Dean and Bergen streets is included in the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension and faces the original 1973 Boerum Hill Historic District on the east side of the street. A row of five modest 3-story brick row houses occupy the south end of the west side of the block; the north end includes the side facade of a mid-19th-century Italianate-style row house that faces Dean Street, and its one-story rear addition. The Hoyt Street row houses were constructed in 1848 by a local Brooklyn builder in a modest Greek Revival style. Narrow paved areaways and low iron fences in front of the residences create a shallow set-back from the sidewalk, which is shaded by tall trees. Three of the buildings retain their stone stoops and all five retain their cornice, although one of the simple denticulated cornices typical of the Greek Revival style was replaced with a more prominent, bracketed Italianate-style cornice. Other Italianate features have been added to the residences, including some projecting lintels. Visual consistency is still achieved along the row as a result of the shared cornice heights and construction materials, and the rhythmic fenestration pattern. The sidewalk along this block of Hoyt Street is paved with concrete and includes a mix of concrete and historic stone curb materials.

West Side of Hoyt Street

136 Hoyt Street (aka 128-136 Hoyt Street; 134 Dean Street; 134A Dean Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 36

See entry for 134 Dean Street

138 Hoyt Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 38

Date(s): 1848
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John H. Funk
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John H. Funk
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 138 Hoyt Street is one of a group of five brick row houses (138 to 146 Hoyt Street) designed and built by John H. Funk in 1848 in a modest Greek Revival style. These five were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River

ports. Each house originally had a brownstone water table set over rectangular basement windows, creating a cohesive row; 138 Hoyt Street retains this feature. The shallow triangular pediment over the entrance, the cap-molded window lintels and the simple dentilled cornice are typical of Greek Revival row houses in the neighborhood. The entryway originally consisted of sidelights, wooden pilasters, and a glass-paned transom similar to those on 142 and 144 Hoyt Street. The stoop railings and areaway fence are historic.

Alterations

Windows replaced; doors and enframing replaced; non-historic stoop gate; non-historic under-stoop gate; intercom next to under-stoop entrance; non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

140 Hoyt Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 39

Date(s): 1848
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John H. Funk
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John H. Funk
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Stucco; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 140 Hoyt Street is one of a group of five brick row houses (138 to 146 Hoyt Street) designed and built by John H. Funk in 1848 in a modest Greek Revival style. These five were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. The house originally had the same Greek Revival features still present on 142 Hoyt Street, including a doorway enframing with sidelights, pilasters, and transom, a shallow triangular pediment over the entrance, cap-molded window lintels, and a simple dentilled cornice. The house was altered between 1943 and 1983, with its stoop removed and entrance relocated to the basement level, first-story window openings shortened, facade resurfaced, and cap-molded lintels and entrance pediment shaved.

Alterations

First-story window openings shortened and sills added; windows replaced; facade resurfaced; window lintels and entrance pediment replaced, stoop removed, and main entrance relocated to basement level between 1943 and 1983; basement areaway filled in with concrete; metal awning added; non-historic security gate at entrance; non-historic window grilles at basement, first, and second stories; non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

142 Hoyt Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 40

Date(s): 1848
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John H. Funk
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John H. Funk
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 142 Hoyt Street is one of a group of five brick row houses (138 to 146 Hoyt Street) designed and built by John H. Funk in 1848 in a modest Greek Revival style. These five were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. Each house originally had a brownstone water table set over rectangular basement windows, creating a cohesive row; 142 Hoyt Street retains this feature. The shallow triangular pediment over the entrance, the cap-molded window lintels, and the simple dentilled cornice are typical of Greek Revival row houses in the neighborhood. The doorway enframingent with its sidelights, pilasters, and glass-paned transom are historic, as are the stoop railing and areaway fence.

Alterations

Windows replaced; door replaced; cap-molding removed on window lintels on third-story between 1943 and 1983; non-historic window grilles at basement level; non-historic under-stoop gate; non-historic fire escape installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic iron areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Brooklyn Daily Eagle (October 24, 1848), 3; See Bibliography

144 Hoyt Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 41

Date(s): 1848
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John H. Funk
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John H. Funk
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 144 Hoyt Street is one of a group of five brick row houses (138-146 Hoyt Street) designed and built by John H. Funk in 1848 in a modest Greek Revival style. These five were among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. Each house originally had a brownstone water table set over rectangular basement windows, creating a cohesive row; 144 Hoyt Street retains this feature. The house retains its Greek Revival-style entrance pediment, cap-molded window lintels, simple dentilled cornice, and doorway enframing with sidelights, pilasters, and a glass-paned transom. It also retains its historic stoop railing.

Alterations

Windows replaced; cap-molding removed on window lintels before 1943; door replaced; stoop stairs resurfaced; non-historic stoop gate; non-historic wooden under-stoop door; non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Brooklyn Daily Eagle (October 24, 1848), 3; See Bibliography

146 Hoyt Street (aka 127-131 Bergen Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 194, Lot 42

Date(s): 1848
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John H. Funk
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John H. Funk
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 146 Hoyt Street is one of a group of five brick row houses (138 to 146 Hoyt Street) designed and built by John H. Funk in 1848 in a modest Greek Revival style. These five were

among the first houses on the block as Boerum Hill developed eastward from the East River ports. The house likely originally had the same Greek Revival features visible on 142 Hoyt Street, but sometime before 1943, an Italianate-style cornice and cap molded lintels replaced the Greek Revival ones. Additionally, the first story of 146 Hoyt Street at that time was converted into a store. In 2005 the building underwent extensive renovation: the store was converted back to an apartment, a one-story commercial storefront on the rear of Lot 42 facing Bergen Street was removed, and a two-story rear extension to 146 Hoyt Street was constructed. A new brick stoop and Italianate-style entry on Bergen Street were also added to the building. The fenestration of the Bergen Street facade matches that on the Hoyt Street facade; with cap molded lintels and sills on all of the floors. The back of 146 Hoyt Street is visible from Bergen Street, and consists of segmental-arch window openings on the second and third stories.

Alterations

Primary (East) Facade: First story converted to store before the early 1940s, then back to apartment in 2005; windows replaced; sills and lintels replaced; one light fixture on left side of doorway; all fences and gates that wrap around the corner onto Bergen Street are modern replacements; non-decorative fire escape installed prior to 1943; street plaques on corner of Hoyt and Bergen Streets are non-historic

Primary (Bergen Street, South) Facade: One-story commercial storefront on rear of lot removed and rear extension to house added in 2005; new basement-level and first-story entries on Bergen Street, including a new stoop, iron railings, and under-stoop gate added in 2005; window openings on first and second stories altered, and all windows, lintels, and sills replaced; non-historic doors; light fixtures at doorway; one light fixture and two mailboxes next to under-stoop gate

Secondary Facade: Windows replaced

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; planting beds in corner areaway; non-historic areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; concrete curb

References

Brooklyn Daily Eagle (October 24, 1848), 3; See Bibliography

Nevins Street

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

The west side of Nevins Street between Bergen and Wyckoff streets is lined with modest, well-preserved Italianate-style row houses that were constructed between 1873 and 1874. The 2-story brick buildings, which are set back from the tree-lined street with paved areaways and stone stoops, are visually unified by a common cornice height, evenly spaced fenestration, and simple stone ornamentation. Taller corner buildings that directly abut the sidewalk bookend the row houses, including a 3-story Italianate-style dwelling with a modern ground story commercial space on the south end of the block and a 4-story Renaissance Revival apartment building with a chamfered entrance constructed in 1899 on the north end. The sidewalk along this section of Nevins Street is paved with both concrete and historic stone, and retains a stone curb.

West Side of Nevins Street

136-144 Nevins Street (aka 245 Bergen Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 196, Lot 39

See entry for 245 Bergen Street

150 Nevins Street (aka 254 Bergen Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 41

See entry for 254 Bergen Street

156 Nevins Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 43

Date(s): c. 1873 - 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of five row houses (156 to 162 Nevins Street) constructed between c. 1873 and 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn

architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 156 Nevins Street retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance and windows have flush stone lintels. The stoop retains its historic iron railing and newel posts.

Alterations

Replacement windows; doors replaced; window sills shaved; iron security gate with fanlight transom at main entrance; window grilles at first story and at basement; address plaque at under-stoop entrance; light fixture at main entrance; gate at foot of stoop; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1162, 399 (May 27, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; See Bibliography

158 Nevins Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 44

Date(s): c. 1873 - 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of five row houses (156 to 162 Nevins Street) constructed between c. 1873 and 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 158 Nevins Street retains its brick facade and its historic wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance and windows have flush stone lintels. Prior to c. 1938 the basement was converted to a commercial space, but was reconfigured for residential use by the mid-1980s. The basement cornice was added prior to c. 1938.

Alterations

Entrance enframement altered for single-leaf replacement door, storm door, and transom;

brick stoop with stone treads; stoop railing and gate; window grilles; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; basement windows reconfigured; mailbox built into stoop; replacement under-stoop gate; remote utility meter

Site

Concrete areaway; replacement iron areaway fence; planting bed; ramp to basement with non-historic handrails

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1162, 396 (May 27, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; See Bibliography

158A Nevins Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 45

Date(s): c. 1873 - 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of five row houses (156 to 162 Nevins Street) constructed between c. 1873 and 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 158A Nevins Street retains its stone stoop, its brick facade, and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the door and fenestration, which retains the projecting stone window sills.

Alterations

Replacement windows; door and transom replaced; replacement stoop railings; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; mailbox attached to under-stoop; house numbers; doorbell; remote utility meter; window grilles; electrical outlet; gate at base of stoop; stoop resurfaced; lintels resurfaced

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement; diamond plate cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1162, 394 (May 27, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; See Bibliography

160 Nevins Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 46

Date(s): c. 1873 - 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of five row houses (156 to 162 Nevins Street) constructed c. 1873 and 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 160 Nevins Street retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the entrance and windows. The projecting stone window sills have been retained.

Alterations

Bird spikes; replacement windows; replacement door and transom; replacement stoop; replacement wrought-iron railings; light fixture and mailbox at main entrance; window grilles at basement and first-story windows; entrance and window lintels resurfaced; replacement under-stoop gate; remote utility meter

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic concrete wall and iron gate; planting bed; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1162, 391 (May 27, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; See Bibliography

162 Nevins Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 47

Date(s): c. 1873 - 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of five row houses (156 to 162 Nevins Street) constructed c. 1873 and 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 162 Nevins Street retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance and windows have flush stone lintels. The stoop leads to the entrance which retains its historic two-light transom and molded transom bar. The projecting stone window sills have been retained.

Alterations

Replacement windows; replacement doors; stoop resurfaced; stoop railings replaced; gate at foot of stoop; window grilles at basement and first story; child-safety bars on one second-story window; replacement under-stoop gate; remote utility meter; light fixture at main and basement entrances; mailbox at basement

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; double-leaf cellar hatch with vent; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1162, 389 (May 27, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; See Bibliography

164 Nevins Street (aka 247 Wyckoff Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 48

Date(s): c. 1873 - 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Residential with commercial ground floor

Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; glass; metal
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style corner building was constructed between c. 1873 and 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay dwelling with a commercial first story retains its brick facade and its original cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze that wraps around the building's southeast corner. A commercial addition (built between 1904 and 1916) extends from the primary (east) facade. The windows on the primary front (east) and side (south) facades have flush, stone lintels and projecting stone sills. Two star bolts are located between the first- and second-story windows on the front facade. The five-bay side (south) facade contains a pedestrian door on the far west end and fenestration on the upper stories.

Alterations

Primary (Nevins Street, East) Facade: Storefront replaced; signage; awnings; replacement windows

Primary (Wyckoff Street, South) Facade: Facade painted and patched; large metal exhaust duct; two windows on first story filled with brick; door and transom replaced; entrance lintel removed; storefront replaced with brick; signage and awning at storefront; camera at entrance

Secondary (West) Facade: Replacement windows; fire escape; metal pipe

Site

Wyckoff Street: non-historic fence and gate; double-leaf cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb, except concrete with metal edge at corner

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1152, 506 (April 2, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Vol. 1, Sheet 61 (1904); New York Public Library Digital Collections, E.B. Hyde & Co. Map (1916); See Bibliography

166-170 Nevins Street (aka 258 Wyckoff Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 35

See entry for 258 Wyckoff Street

Pacific Street

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Predominantly 3- and 4-story brick and brownstone buildings line the north side of Pacific Street between Hoyt and Bond streets, a residential, tree-lined block constructed during the second half of the 19th century. Row houses constructed by local builders between c. 1853 and 1871 dominate the streetscape, mostly executed in modest Greek Revival and Italianate styles that are typical of the neighborhood and historical period. The buildings remain relatively intact and many retain their cornices and original stone stoops. In addition, a variety of other building types constructed after 1878 are interspersed along the street, including an apartment building, several utilitarian buildings, and a former Presbyterian church (on the south side of the street). Multi-story rooftop additions that are set back from the primary historic facades have vertically expanded some of the utilitarian buildings. Despite the variation of typologies, the buildings remain aesthetically linked by their scale, materials, and uniformly spaced fenestration, which creates visual cohesion along the street. The sidewalks along this block of Pacific Street include approximately equal amounts of concrete and historic stone paving, with stone curbs along nearly the full segment. In addition, a small section of the sidewalk features brick pavers with ashlar pattern slate.

North Side of Pacific Street

351 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 58

Date(s):	1869
Architect(s) / Builder(s):	Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s):	Edgar Emmens
Type:	Row house
Style(s):	Italianate with alterations
Stories:	3 and basement
Material(s):	Brownstone
Status:	Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 351 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style row house with alterations built in 1869, for Edgar Emmens, a dealer of decorative iron work. It represents the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue continued to grow as a commercial corridor. The brownstone facade features a rusticated base, with low segmental-arch windows and historic metal window grilles, stone stoop and under-stoop entry. The first-story features two-over-two double hung, parlor-length windows with straight, molded brownstone lintels with simplified brackets. The entry is recessed with molded panels and features a glazed double-leaf door. The segmental-arched entry hood has simplified brackets and pilasters. Upper stories feature two-over-two double-hung windows with brownstone molded lintels and simple bracketed sills. The cornice incorporates heavy brackets with corbeled ends and a

paneled frieze and large dentils.

Alterations

Cast-iron balcony added to parlor floor windows with decorative brackets; electric light added at entry; mailbox added at areaway; windows replaced; facade resurfaced

Site

Bluestone areaway with historically sensitive cast iron fence and gate; brownstone stoop features the same pattern iron railing and heavy cast iron newel posts with spade finials

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone

References

See Bibliography

353 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 57

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 353 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential row house built as part of a pair from 353 to 355 Pacific Street between 1869 and 1871, possibly for local builder John A. Hughes. The row represents the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. The raised basement contains segmental-arch windows with historic iron grilles and a historic stone stoop with under-stoop entry. The first story features tall parlor windows with segmental arches and simple molded low relief lintels. All window sills feature modest curved brackets. The round-arch entry has a molded arch with keystone and simple corbel, a recessed vestibule with an arched transom and glazed, double-leaf door. The second-story features segmental arch window openings with straight molded lintels and sills with scrolled brackets. The third-story segmental-arch windows have sills matching lower stories, but not lintels. The cornice features ornate dentils with foliated carving and paired brackets with an ornate bead pattern.

Alterations

Windows replaced (post 1973) 1938-1943 tax photo shows 2 over 2 double hung windows; facade resurfaced; third-story decorative lintels removed; doorbell installed on west side of entry door; stoop railing replaced with knee wall; iron fence removed for stuccoed knee wall with raised panels (pre 1940); iron security door and transom added at entry (post 1973)

Site

Concrete areaway with cellar hatch door

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone

References

See Bibliography

355 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 56

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 355 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential row house built as part of a pair from 353 to 355 Pacific Street between 1869 and 1871, possibly for local builder John A. Hughes. The row represents the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue continued to grow as a commercial corridor. The raised basement contains segmental-arch windows with historic iron grilles and a historic stone stoop with under-stoop entry. The first story features tall parlor windows with segmental arches and simple molded low relief lintels. All window sills feature modest curved brackets. The round-arch entry has a molded arch with keystone and simple corbel, a recessed vestibule with an arched transom and glazed, double-leaf door. The second story features segmental arch window openings with straight molded lintels and sills with scrolled brackets. The third-story segmental-arch windows have sills matching lower stories, but not lintels. The cornice features ornate dentils with foliated carving and paired brackets with an ornate bead pattern.

Alterations

Windows replaced (post 1973) 1938-1943 tax photo shows two-over-two double-hung windows; facade resurfaced; stoop railing replaced with wall; iron fence removed for stuccoed knee wall; knee wall with raised panels (pre 1940); electric light at entry door installed; details resurfaced; facade stuccoed; entry doors replaced with historically sensitive; electric light installed at entry

Site

Concrete areaway with planting bed and cellar hatch door; electric light installed at areaway entrance

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone

References

See Bibliography

357 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 55

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 357 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential building with alterations built between 1869 and 1871 as part of a row of three buildings from 357 to 361 Pacific Street. These buildings represent the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. This row has narrow 16-foot-wide lots. This three-bay row house features a rusticated basement with deep joints, small straight lintel windows with historic decorative iron grilles and an under-stoop entry. The first-story has tall parlor windows with convex-arch lintels. The historic round-arch entry door is recessed in a paneled vestibule and features a double-leaf door, molded arch with keystone and decorative corbels, and decorative security doors. Second- and third-story windows feature straight molded slightly projecting brownstone lintels and simple sills with smooth scrolled brackets. The third-story windows are shorter than the second-story windows. The cornice features foliated brackets with corbels and simple dentils with a paneled frieze.

Alterations

Electric pendant light at entry vestibule; new iron railing, fence and gate reflect historic styles but replace a knee wall with railing on top (post 1973); tile house number marker installed on east side of entry door; electric light at areaway entrance; facade recoated; windows replaced

Site

Stone paver areaway; historically sensitive iron fence, gate and stoop railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone

References

See Bibliography

359 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 54

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 359 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential building with alterations built between 1869 and 1871 as part of a row of three buildings from 357 to 361 Pacific Street. These buildings represent the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue continued to grow as a commercial corridor. This row has narrow 16-foot-wide-lots. This three-bay row house features a rusticated basement with deep joints, small straight lintel windows with historic decorative iron grilles and an under-stoop entry. The first story has tall parlor windows with convex -arch lintels. The historic round-arch entry door is recessed in a paneled vestibule and features a double-leaf door, molded-arch with keystone and decorative corbels, and decorative security doors. Second- and third-story windows feature straight molded slightly projecting brownstone lintels and simple sills with smooth scrolled brackets. The third-story windows are shorter than the second-story windows. The cornice features foliated brackets with corbels and simple dentils with a paneled frieze.

Alterations

Knee wall of stoop replaced with historically sensitive cast iron railing; mailbox installed at areaway entry; windows replaced; facade recoated

Site

Stone areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone

References

See Bibliography

361 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 53

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 361 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential building with alterations built between 1869 and 1871 as part of a row of three buildings from 357 to 361 Pacific Street. These buildings represent the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue continued to grow as a commercial corridor. This row has narrow 16-foot-wide-lots. This three-bay row house features a rusticated basement with exaggerated joints, and small straight lintel windows with historic decorative iron security grilles and an under-stoop entry. The first story has tall parlor windows with low projecting straight molded lintels and metal security grilles. The historic round-arch entry door is recessed in a paneled vestibule and features a double-leaf door with half-arch lites. A decorative scrolled metal security door

sits in-line with the vestibule opening. The brownstone round-arch entry way features a keystone and end corbels. The second story features straight molded low projecting brownstone lintels and simple sills with smooth scrolled brackets. The third-story windows are shorter than the second-story windows. The cornice features foliated brackets with corbels and simple dentils with a paneled frieze.

Alterations

Convex arch window lintels on first-story parlor windows removed (post 1973); all windows replaced; cement knee wall of areaway removed; cement knee wall of stoop replaced with historically sensitive metal fence and gate; windows replaced

Site

Concrete areaway with cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone

References

See Bibliography

363 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 52

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): John. A Hughes (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 363 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential building built between 1869 and 1871 for John A. Hughes as part of a row of three buildings from 363 to 367 Pacific Street. The building represents the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. Between 1940 and 1973, facade was resurfaced and covered with a brick veneer, but has since been restored to its original appearance, except for the cornice. The rusticated basement has exaggerated joints, round-arch windows with keystones, iron fan pattern security grills and a historic half-wall stoop with an under-stoop entry. The windows also feature iron security grilles with a fan pattern. The first-story features tall, parlor-length windows with deep projecting sills carried by corbelled brackets and deep molded lintels with foliated brackets. The entry door is recessed in a small vestibule and features round curved moldings. The historic double-leaf, arched door has simple lites and raised panels. The arched pediment entry hood features ornate foliated brackets. An inner-arch features a foliated keystone and scrolled corbel ends and recessed panels in the spandrel. Both the second and third stories feature projecting molded sills with curved brackets. The second story windows projecting molded lintels have brackets while the third-story window molded lintels are without brackets.

Alterations

Cornice removed (pre 1973); all lintels, sills, entry arched pedimented hood and key stones restored in appearance; metal security grilles on lower level windows added (post 1973); iron

security grilles on parlor-floor windows added (post 1973); long parlor windows reinstalled (post 1973); stoop railing replaced (pre 1973); iron areaway fence and gate replaced (pre 1973); electric light installed at areaway; electric light installed at entry door; windows replaced

Site

Original cast iron newel posts remain on stoop, concrete areaway with cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

365 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 51

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 365 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential building built between 1869 and 1871 for John A. Hughes as part of a row of three buildings from 363 to 367 Pacific Street. The building represents the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. The rusticated lower level has exaggerated joints, round-arch windows with keystones, iron fan pattern security grilles and a historic half-wall stoop with an under-stoop entry. The windows also feature iron security grilles with a fan pattern. The first-story features tall parlor windows with simple modest sills and deep molded lintels with foliated brackets. The entry door is recessed in a small vestibule. The historic double-leaf, arched door has lites and a transom window. The arched pediment entry hood features ornate foliated brackets. An inner round-arch features a foliated keystone and scrolled corbels and recessed panels in the spandrel. Both the second-and third-stories feature projecting molded sills with curved brackets. The second-story windows' projecting molded lintels have support brackets while the third story's molded lintels are without brackets. The cornice features molded dentils with foliated brackets and a paneled frieze.

Alterations

First-story projecting sills resurfaced; windows replaced; metal railing added to stoop wall (post 1973); metal fence and entrance gates added (post 1973); electric light at entry door; metal security grilles at first floor added

Site

Concrete areaway with cement half wall and two entrance gates

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone with stone curb

References

See Bibliography

367 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 50

Date(s): c. 1869 - 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): John A. Hughes
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 367 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style residential building built between 1869 and 1871 for John A. Hughes as part of a row of three buildings from 363 to 367 Pacific Street. The building represents the post-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. The rusticated lower level has exaggerated joints, round-arch windows with keystones, iron fan pattern security grills and a historic half-wall stoop with an under-stop entry. The first-story features tall parlor windows with deep projecting sills with curved support brackets and deep molded lintels with foliated brackets. The entry door is recessed in a small vestibule. The historic double-leaf, arched door has simple lites and raised panels. The arched pediment entry hood features ornate foliated brackets. An inner-arch features a foliated keystone and scrolled corbels and recessed panels in the spandrel. Both the second and third stories feature projecting molded sills with curved brackets. The second-story windows have projecting molded lintels with brackets while the third-story features molded lintels without brackets. The cornice features molded dentils with foliated brackets and a paneled frieze.

Alterations

Metal railing replaced at stoop wall (post 1973); security entry door added (post 1973); frieze missing center panel; windows replaced (post 1973); metal security grilles added to parlor level windows; stoop railing replaced; windows replaced

Site

Curb wall area way with pavers and planting beds

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

367-1/2 Pacific Street (aka 367A Pacific Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 49

Date(s): c. 1904 - 1907
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Row house
Style(s): Colonial Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 367-1/2 Pacific Street is a small Colonial Revival-style dwelling on a small 15 foot wide lot built sometime between 1904 and 1907. This modest two-story building, which has been classified since 1930 as two-family home, has a modest scale that separates it from other buildings along Pacific Street. The red brick facade features brick quoining, now painted, and parapet fascia, which has also been painted. A stuccoed, light-colored belt course separates the basement and first-story. The basement entry is stepped down from the sidewalk. The first story includes an entry and paired windows, both with rectangular, molded lintels and glazed transoms. The paired window transom has a stained glass border. The second-story windows feature molded sills and lintels. The wood cornice features a denticulated band with a unique floral medallion frieze.

Alterations

Red brick quoining painted; windows replaced; metal stoop railing added; cement half wall removed at stoop; metal fence added at areaway; electric light added to eastern side of entry on front facade; pilasters and hood at entry have been removed; areaway stairs have been reconfigured; electric call box installed on eastern side of entry at first-story

Site

Small areaway with metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

369 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 48

Date(s): 1888 (NB 956-88)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): George Damen
Owner(s) / Developer(s): J. O'Neil
Type: Flats building
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 369 Pacific Street is a neo-Grec-style tenement building built in 1888 for J. O'Neil and designed by George Damen. It represents new larger-scale residential development common at the end of the 19th century as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor and the industrial areas nearby grew. The brick tenement is four-bays wide and features neo-Grec-style incised window lintels, a rusticated brownstone base, a geometric stylized cornice with large dentils and paneled frieze. Each story has continuous flush brownstone banding at the window sills and lintels. The first-story contains a central entry and stepped stoop.

Alterations

Entry hood has been removed; entry door replaced with glazed door, transom and sidelights; electric light installed at center of entry way; stoop railing replaced; metal security grilles added to two eastern bay windows; area way metal fence added; fire escape added; windows replaced

Site

Small areaway with metal fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone curb

References

"Buildings Projected, Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, (June 2, 1888), 722; See Bibliography

373 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 47

Date(s): 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William Elliott
Type: Factory
Style(s): Utilitarian
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 373 Pacific Street is a Utilitarian-style industrial building built in 1885 for carriage maker William Elliott as Pacific Street developed into a transitional street between commercial Atlantic Avenue and residential Boerum Hill. The first-story has three bays with two doors along the western edge with metal security doors west of a tripartite window with metal security grille, a soldier course brick lintel and a rowlock brick sill. The spandrel between the first and second stories features two recessed brick panels. Three second-story windows have matching sills and lintels as the first story. The parapet features a recessed spandrel panel and a row of dogtooth brick.

Alterations

Windows replaced; brick painted; third-story addition; security light installed above entrances; door intercom installed; metal pipe railing installed at parapet

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

References

See Bibliography

373 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 47

Date(s): 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William Elliott
Type: Factory
Style(s): Utilitarian
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 373 Pacific Street is a Utilitarian-style industrial building built in 1885 for carriage maker William Elliott, when Pacific Street was developing into a transitional street between commercial Atlantic Avenue and residential Boerum Hill. The first story of this three-bay wide facade has an entrance door within the eastern bay, a central bay tripartite window and a single window in the western bay. All windows in the facade have soldier-course brick lintels and rowlock brick sills. Spandrels between each story feature two recessed brick panels. The second-story windows align with the first story bays with matching sills and lintels and a central tripartite window. The third-story windows are identical to the second story. Recessed parapet panels and a row of dogtooth bricks cap the building.

Alterations

Windows replaced; security grilles installed; brick painted; security light installed at the entrance

Site

Cellar hatch at western bay in sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

375 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 45

Date(s): 1878
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Unknown
Type: Factory
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 375 Pacific Street is an Italianate-style industrial building, built in 1878 as Pacific Street developed into a transitional street between commercial Atlantic Avenue and the residential streets of Boerum Hill. A bottling company was operating on this site in 1878 through the 1880s. In 1904, it became the America Ottoman and Hassock Company. Its subdued Italianate style reflects its commercial and industrial use. The first story has a central freight entry with a historic double wood door with a rectangular wood beam lintel. The central entry is flanked by a building entry in the west bay and a window in the east bay. The entry contains a historically sensitive, four-diamond-lite door with small rectangular divided transom. The door opening has a flush stone, rectangular lintel. The window has a flush stone, rectangular lintel and sill. The central bay has a segmental arch door with a wood beam sill set directly on top of the wood beam lintel below an arched lintel and soldier course. Flanking the central door are two four-over-four windows with rowlock brick lintels and rectangular stone sills. The third-story has two central windows that are wider than the windows at the outer bays. All the third-story windows have rowlock lintels and stone sills. A wood cornice with brackets and dentils caps the facade. Between the second-and third-stories a wooden post projects from the facade of the building; this most likely acted as a hoist for materials to the second-story of the building.

Alterations

Electric lights installed above first-story central lintel (post 1940); through-wall air conditioner installed below the center of the eastern first floor window (post 1940); door installed at western first floor bay (pre 1940); four-over-four windows installed on all stories (post 1940); vehicular entrance doors replaced (post 1940); second-story central bay door replaced (pre 1940)

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

377 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 44

Date(s): c. 1900; altered 2007
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Not determined
Type: Garage
Style(s): Altered Utilitarian
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick; metal; wood
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 377 Pacific Street was built around 1900 as a garage for a commercial property along Atlantic Avenue. Atlantic Avenue developed in the 1850s and 60s as an important commercial corridor linking Boerum Hill and adjacent neighborhoods with the Atlantic Avenue Ferry and industrial waterfront. The former one-story garage, which was expanded by three stories in 2007, retains original openings with steel lintels and corbeled brick cornice.

Alterations

Both entries modified with steel I-beam exposed lintel; upper three story addition added (2007); two steps added at residential entry

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with stone curb

References

See Bibliography

379 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 43

Date(s): c. 1853
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): George Clarke
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 379 Pacific Street is a Greek Revival-style residential building built c. 1853 for George Clarke and William Bird as part of a row of five buildings from 379 to 387 Pacific Street. This row represents the pre-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. The row house features a brownstone raised basement and stoop with an under-stoop entry. The first-story features long parlor-length windows with

no sills and resurfaced, simple rectangular brownstone lintels. The entryway features a simple rectangular brownstone lintel with a rectangular lintel and wood-paneled vestibule and paneled door with rectangular transom and security gate. The upper stories feature rectangular, resurfaced brownstone lintels and slightly projecting sills. The top-story has shorter windows typical of the style. The wood cornice features a simple frieze with dentils and brackets and matches the row of five.

Alterations

Lintels and sills resurfaced (pre 1940); windows have been modified to be 6 over 6 hung windows (post 1940); window security grilles have been added to basement level windows (post 1940); metal railing on stoop and areaway fence replaced (post 1940); entry door replaced (post 1940); electric light at center of entry vestibule and on eastern side of entryway added (post 1940); lintels resurfaced removed on all windows (post 1940); electric light attached at areaway entry (post 1940); metal downspout added (pre-1940); window frames and metal work painted

Site

Areaway with brick pavers and planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Brick pavers, ashlar-pattern slate and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

381 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 42

Date(s): c. 1853
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): George Clarke
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and Basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 381 Pacific Street is a Greek Revival-style residential building built c. 1853 for George Clarke and William Bird as part of a row of five buildings from 379 to 387 Pacific Street. This row represents the pre-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. The row house features a brownstone raised basement and stoop with an under-stoop entry. The first story features windows with no sills and resurfaced simple rectangular brownstone lintels. The entryway features a simple rectangular brownstone lintel with a triangular pediment and wood paneled vestibule and paneled door with rectangular transom and security gate. The upper stories feature resurfaced, rectangular brownstone lintels and slightly projecting brownstone sills. The top story has shorter windows typical of the style. The wood cornice features a simple frieze with dentils and brackets and matches the row of five. The iron stoop railing, areaway and gate are historic.

Alterations

Lintels and sills resurfaced (post 1940); entry hood resurfaced (pre 1940); first-story windows shortened and recessed brick panels installed (post 1940); upper-story and basement windows replaced

Site

Concrete areaway with metal fence on curb wall

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Ashlar pattern slate side walk with stone curb

References

See Bibliography

383 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 41

Date(s): c. 1853
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): George Clarke
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival with alterations
Stories: 3 and Basement
Material(s): Cement stucco; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 383 Pacific Street is a Greek Revival-style residential building built c. 1853 for George Clarke and William Bird as part of a row of five buildings from 379 to 387 Pacific Street. This row represents the pre-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. Above an altered ground story, the row house retains its historic fenestration pattern and cornice. The original entry door location has been replaced with a window. All windows feature simple rectangular lintels and rectangular sills, and align with adjacent buildings in the row. The wood cornice features a simple frieze with dentils and brackets and matches the row of five.

Alterations

Stoop removed and new entrance located basement level with a recessed panel surround and a molded lintel (pre 1940); security grilles added to basement windows (post 1940); entire brick facade coated (post 1940); metal gate and fence modernized (post 1940); electric lights installed at new entry (pre 1940); parlor level windows shortened (pre 1940); windows replaced: ground-story altered with removal of stoop; second-story original entry converted to windows; metal downspout added (pre-1940)

Site

Concrete with basement entry steps; metal fence and gate on curb wall

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Ashlar slate with stone curb

References

See Bibliography

385 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 40

Date(s): c. 1853
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): George Clarke
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 385 Pacific Street is a Greek Revival-style residential building built c. 1853 for George Clarke and William Bird as part of a row of five buildings from 379 to 387 Pacific Street. This row represents the pre-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. The row house features a brownstone raised basement and stoop with an under-stoop entry. The first-story features long parlor length windows with no sills and resurfaced simple rectangular, brownstone lintels. The entryway features a simple rectangular brownstone lintel with a triangular pediment and wood-paneled vestibule and paneled door with rectangular transom and security gate. The upper-stories feature resurfaced rectangular brownstone lintels and slightly projecting brownstone sills. The top story has shorter windows typical of the style. The wood cornice features a simple frieze with dentils and brackets and matches the row of five.

Alterations

Electric lights installed on eastern and western side of entry vestibule; metal security door at entry installed (post 1940); metal security grilles installed at basement windows and first-story (post 1940); windows replaced (post 1940); stoop railing and metal fence replaced (post 1940); lintels and sills resurfaced; metal downspout added (pre 1940)

Site

Concrete areaway with planting bed; metal fence and gate set on curb wall

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

387 Pacific Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 39

Date(s): c. 1853
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): George Clarke and William Bird
Type: Row house
Style(s): Greek Revival
Stories: 3 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 387 Pacific Street is a Greek Revival-style residential building built c. 1853 for George Clarke and William Bird as part of a row of five buildings from 379 to 387 Pacific Street. This row represents the pre-Civil War residential development of the neighborhood as Atlantic Avenue grew as a commercial corridor. The row house features a brownstone raised basement and stoop with an under-stoop entry. The first-story features long parlor length windows with no sills and resurfaced simple rectangular brownstone lintels. The entryway features a simple rectangular brownstone lintel with a triangular pediment and wood-paneled door with rectangular transom and security gate. The upper stories feature resurfaced rectangular brownstone lintels and slightly projecting brownstone sills. The top story has shorter windows typical of the style and matched the others in the row. The wood cornice features a simple frieze with dentils and brackets.

Alterations

Metal security door at entry installed (post 1940); metal security grilles installed at basement windows and first floor (post 1940); windows replaced (post 1940); stoop railing and metal fence replaced (post 1940); downspout added (pre 1940); basement, lintels and sills surfaced

Site

Concrete areaway with planting bed; metal fence and gate set on curb wall

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete and stone curb

References

See Bibliography

389 Pacific Street (aka 100-112 Bond Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 183, Lot 37

See entry for 106 Bond Street

South Side of Pacific Street

358 Pacific Street (Cuyler Presbyterian Chapel)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 189, Lot 18

Date(s): 1892 (altered 1982)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward A. Sargent
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church
Type: Institutional
Style(s): Eclectic
Stories: 2
Material(s): Brick; terra cotta; brownstone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The Cuyler Chapel is an Eclectic-style church designed by Edward Sargent and built in 1892 as an extension of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church to accommodate its growing congregation and services. Sargent used both Romanesque-and Gothic-style elements in the design of the chapel. The chapel served the community for many years especially between 1930 and 1955, when it served as a community center for the people of the Kahnawa:ke and Akwesasne councils of Canada, or Mohawk people as they are commonly known, that had established themselves in the Boerum Hill area. It was converted to residential use in the 1982. It is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The entire front facade is yellow brick. At the ground story, a brownstone water table runs below a molded brownstone belt course above three narrow windows, and a wide sandstone transom bar continues across all three windows. A front-gabled entry features a round corbeled arch and columns. The brownstone tympanum is engraved with the name of the church and floral details. The entryway features terra-cotta arch drip mold with scroll motifs over the door opening, a molded brownstone string course, pyramidal caps at the tops of piers, a convex arched scroll design with floral motifs in the gable and a finial. A molded terra-cotta belt course divides the first-and second-stories. The upper-story features recessed brick panels on either side of a wide center bay, capped with terra-cotta molded cornices. Each side bay also has a post projecting from the top of the bay with terra-cotta pyramidal caps. Engaged terra-cotta columns with conical caps frame the center bay, with a large elliptical-arch window opening and a tall front gable. The window opening is accentuated by three courses of corbeled brick and an arched terra-cotta drip mold with scrolls similar to the entry door. The gable above the window contains a slender terra-cotta string course connecting the flanking terra-cotta columns, a terra-cotta convex arch drip mold with scrolled ends surrounding an oculus window, terra-cotta coping and a finial.

Secondary (East) Facade: Red brick wall with six tripartite windows with rectangular lintels

Secondary (West) Facade: Brick; one large window opening with two double hung windows and transom, as well as a large brownstone molded sills and simple flush rectangular lintel; terra-cotta molded cornice of front bay at the edge

Alterations

Primary Facade (North): Three basement windows infilled with brick to match facade (post 1940); all windows have been replaced (post 1973); electric light added at center of entry arch; entry door replaced

Site

N/A

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk with concrete curb with metal guard

References

National Register of Historic Places Registration, 2000; See Bibliography

Wyckoff Street

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Wyckoff Street between Bond and Nevins streets is a picturesque residential block with mostly well-preserved, modest brick row houses constructed between 1868 and 1874. Built by local Brooklyn builders for working and middle-class families, the 2-story-and-basement row houses are mainly Italianate-style buildings with matching, three-bay facades that feature stone stoops and simple, flush lintels at the entrance and windows. With the exception of a Second Empire mansard roof-addition and several cornices that have been removed, most of the row houses maintain a consistent cornice height and evenly spaced fenestration pattern. A consistent row of Anglo-Italianate-style row houses built in 1868 and featuring bracketed wood cornices and arched fascias are located at the west end of the south side of the block and have a lower roof height than their Italianate-style neighbors. Small areaways and stone stoops set behind low fences add visual interest to the tree-lined street level. A large, 4-story Queen Anne-style apartment building constructed in 1887 during one of the neighborhood's later phases of development is located at the southeast corner of the block, at the intersection with Nevins Street. This block of Wyckoff Street features sidewalks paved with concrete as well as historic stone, and predominantly delineated with stone curbs.

North Side of Wyckoff Street

207 Wyckoff Street (The 207 Wyckoff Street Condominium)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 7501

Date(s): 2013 - 2016
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Franklyn Estrella Architect
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Brookland Capital (Wyckoff Upreal LLC)
Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Contemporary
Stories: 4
Material(s): Brick veneer; metal
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This small apartment building was completed in 2016. It replaced a c. 1870 tenement, which was demolished in 2006. No. 207 Wyckoff Street is now a condominium (lots 1001-1003).

Alterations

N/A

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; steps to entrance; garbage storage box

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

209 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 74

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 209 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1870 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The stoop has historic metal newel posts and the entrance retains its historic two-light transom and molded transom bar. Flush stone lintels adorn the fenestration and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the windows.

Alterations

Replacement windows and doors; replacement stoop railings; window grilles at basement; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; mailbox at under-stoop entrance; replacement under-stoop gate; address plaque; remote utility meter; stoop resurfaced

Site

Stone- and concrete-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; double-leaf cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 16, 1871), 267; See Bibliography

209A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 73

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 209A Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1870 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance features an historic two-light transom and molded transom bar. The brownstone stoop retains its historic railings and newel posts. The windows and entrance have flush stone lintels, and simple stone sills project from the windows.

Alterations

Replacement windows and doors; window grilles at basement; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; house number at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate; mailbox at under-stoop entrance; stoop resurfaced

Site

Stone- and concrete-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; lamp post; raised cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 16, 1871), 267; See Bibliography

211 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 72

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 211 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1870 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance features a transom with molded

transom bar. The windows and entrance have flush stone lintels, and simple stone sills project from the windows. The basement windows are protected by historic grilles.

Alterations

Window grilles at first story; stoop railings replaced by cheek walls with metal railing (installed prior to c. 1973); replacement windows and doors; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; security door at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; possibly historic fence and gate; planting bed with low metal fence; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 16, 1871), 267; See Bibliography

211A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 71

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 211A Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1870 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. A stoop with concrete cheek walls (installed prior to c. 1938) leads to the main entrance, which features an historic transom and molded transom bar. The windows and entrance have flush stone lintels, and simple stone sills project from the windows. At the basement, historic grilles cover the windows.

Alterations

Window grilles at first story; replacement windows and doors; light fixture at main entrance; remote utility meter; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 16, 1871), 267; See Bibliography

213 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 70

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; stucco

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 213 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1870 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade with a rusticated stone basement and its historic wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The brownstone stoop features historic railings and newel posts. The main entrance has a two-pane transom with molded transom bar. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the windows. The window grilles at the basement are historic.

Alterations

Replacement windows and doors; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; lintels and sills painted; remote utility meter; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; raised cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 16, 1871), 267; See Bibliography

215 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 69

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate with alterations

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; wood; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building with alterations is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 215 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1870 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade, brownstone window sills and lintels, and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The stoop was removed and the main entrance relocated to the basement level between c. 1938 and c. 1973.

Alterations

Stoop removed; main entrance replaced with window; basement entrance converted to main entrance with brownstone surround; replacement windows and door; light fixture, mailbox, and house numbers at main entrance

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; raised cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

See Bibliography

217 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 68

Date(s): 1871

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; wood; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 217 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1871 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance features a possibly historic double-leaf wood-and-glass door. The brownstone stoop retains its historic railings. Flush stone lintels and simple

stone sills adorn the windows.

Alterations

Security door; window grilles at basement and first story; concrete newel posts at stoop; flagpole at first story; fixed awnings at main and under-stoop entrances; replacement windows; light fixtures at both entrances; remote utility meters; address number at basement; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement; pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1051, 128 (May 14, 1872); “Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (May 14, 1872), 245; See Bibliography

217A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 67

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 217A Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1871 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade with a rusticated stone base and its historic wood cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance with a flush lintel is accessed by a stoop with concrete cheek walls (installed prior to c. 1938). Flush stone lintels and projecting stone sills adorn the windows. The basement windows are protected by historic grilles and the under-stoop gate is possibly historic.

Alterations

Facade painted; security door and transom; doors and transom replaced; window grilles at first story; replacement windows; light fixture and address plaque at main entrance

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; possibly historic fence and gate; planting bed; cellar hatch; garbage storage container

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1051, 126 (May 14, 1872);
“Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (May 14, 1872), 245; See
Bibliography

219 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 66

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 219 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1871 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade with a rusticated brownstone basement and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The stoop with masonry cheek walls (installed prior to c. 1938) leads to the main entrance with a flush lintel, glazed transom, molded transom bar and a possible historic double-leaf, wood-and-glass door. Flush stone lintels and projecting stone sills adorn the windows. The basement windows are protected by historic grilles and the under-stoop gate is also possibly historic.

Alterations

Security gate and transom at main entrance; bird spikes on cornice; replacement windows; window grilles at first story; stoop cheek walls and newel posts resurfaced and altered; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; address numbers at main entrance; box attached to basement wall

Site

Concrete areaway; historic fence and gate; cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

“Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1051, 134 (May 14, 1872);
“Conveyances,” *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* (May 14, 1872), 245; See
Bibliography

221 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 65

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 221 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1871 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade with a stone basement and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels and simple projecting stone sills adorn the windows. The main entrance features a flush lintel, a two-light transom, and a molded transom bar. The stoop cheek walls were installed prior to c. 1938.

Alterations

Entrance altered to accommodate single-leaf door; sills raised at first story; replacement windows; window grilles at basement; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Stone- and concrete-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1051, 131 (May 14, 1872); "Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 14, 1872), 245; See Bibliography

221A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 64

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 221A Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1871 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade with a rusticated stone basement, and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The stoop with masonry cheek walls (installed prior to c. 1938) leads to the entrance with a flush stone lintel and a possibly historic transom. Flush stone lintels and simple stone sills adorn the windows. Historic grilles protect the basement windows.

Alterations

Facade and stoop painted; replacement entrance doors; double-leaf security gate and transom grille; sills raised at first story; window grilles at first story; light fixture and house numbers at main entrance; window box holders at first story; replacement under-stoop gate; mailbox and mail slot at under-stoop

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1051, 137 (May 14, 1872); "Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 14, 1872), 245; "Brick-Wood. New Buildings, 21 of the Former and 34 of the Latter," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 19, 1889), 2; See Bibliography

223 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 63

Date(s): 1871
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 223 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1871 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its stoop, its brick facade, and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the windows. Possibly historic grilles protect the basement windows.

Alterations

Replacement windows; replacement entrance doors; masonry cheek walls and metal railings at stoop; light fixtures at both entrances; lintels and sills resurfaced; replacement under-stoop gate; under-stoop window opening with grilles

Site

Stone areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement; cellar hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1051, 139 (May 14, 1872); "Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (May 14, 1872), 245; See Bibliography

225 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 62

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 225 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense, likely by Brooklyn builder Edward K. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its stone stoop, its brick upper facade, and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Windows feature flush stone lintels and simple stone sills. Historic iron grilles protect the basement windows.

Alterations

Replacement stoop railings; basement resurfaced; replacement windows; replacement doors; replacement transom; facade cleaned; lintels and sills resurfaced; stoop resurfaced

Site

Stone-paved areaway; replacement fence; planting bed; cellar grate; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 30, 1871), 274; "Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 1, 1872), 279; See Bibliography

225A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 61

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 225A Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense, likely by Brooklyn builder Edward K. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its stone stoop, its brick facade, and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the windows.

Alterations

Replacement windows; sills raised at first story; window grilles at first story; entrance altered to accommodate single-leaf door; transom replaced; replacement stoop railings; basement resurfaced and fenestration reconfigured with large, three-pane, horizontal sliding window (2009); light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; replacement under-stoop gate; under-stoop window opening with grille; facade cleaned; lintels, sills, and cornice painted

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 30, 1871), 274;
"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 1, 1872), 279; See Bibliography

227 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 60

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 227 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense, likely by Brooklyn builder Edward K. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the sash windows. The brownstone stoop has its historic railings and newel posts. Historic grilles protect the basement windows.

Alterations

Replacement windows; entrance altered to accommodate single-leaf door; ornate security door at entrance; light fixture at main and under-stoop entrances; window grilles at first story; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; raised cellar hatch; steps to basement; goose-neck pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 30, 1871), 274;
"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 1, 1872), 279; See Bibliography

229 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 59

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 229 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense, likely by Brooklyn builder Edward K. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a

paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the windows. The entrance has a double-leaf, wood-and-glass door and glazed transom that appear historic. The basement windows are protected by historic grilles.

Alterations

Facade cleaned; door painted; replacement windows; metal security gate and transom at entrance; light fixture at main entrance; under-stoop resurfaced in brick; replacement iron stoop railing; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Stone-paved areaway; historic fence; planting bed; raised cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 30, 1871), 274;
"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 1, 1872), 279; See Bibliography

229A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 58

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 229A Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense, likely by Brooklyn builder Edward K. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the windows. The brownstone stoop retains its historic iron handrails and newel posts.

Alterations

Facade cleaned, cornice painted, and trim resurfaced; replacement windows; window grilles at basement and first story; light fixtures and address plaque at main entrance; main entrance altered to accommodate single-leaf door and security gate; replacement under-stoop gate; remote utility meter

Site

Brick-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 30, 1871), 274;
"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 1, 1872), 279; "Conveyances,"
Brooklyn Daily Eagle (November 25, 1873); See Bibliography

231 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 57

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward K. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 231 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense, likely by Brooklyn builder Edward K. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and entrance, and simple stone sills project from the windows. The entrance features a double-leaf, wood-and-glass door and two-light transom with a molded transom bar. The brownstone stoop retains its historic railings.

Alterations

Door and transom painted; facade cleaned; trim resurfaced; historically sensitive replacement newel posts; replacement windows; window grilles at basement and first story; light fixtures at both entrances; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 30, 1871), 274 and (July 20, 1872), 21; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1134, 233 (November 20, 1873); "Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 1, 1872), 279; See Bibliography

233 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 56

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 233 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house at 233 Wyckoff Street retains its brick facade and its original cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the windows and door, and simple stone sills project from the windows. Historic grilles protect the basement windows and the building's stoop has possibly historic iron railings.

Alterations

Facade cleaned; trim resurfaced; entrance altered to accommodate single-leaf door; window grilles at first story; replacement windows; light fixture at main entrance; replacement under-stoop door; newels at stoop replaced; mailbox at under-stoop entrance

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed; diamond plate cellar hatch; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1080, 410 (December 12, 1872); "Conveyances," Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (December 12, 1872), 256; "Notice," Brooklyn Daily Eagle (August 5, 1870); "Four Voluntary Bankrupts," Brooklyn Daily Eagle (September 17, 1899), 38; See Bibliography

233A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 55

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; wood; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 233A Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. The entrance has a lintel, glazed transom with a molded transom bar and a possibly historic double-leaf, wood-and-glass door. The windows have flush stone lintels and simple stone sills; historic grilles protect the basement windows.

Alterations

Facade cleaned and repointed; trim painted; replacement windows and screens; replacement stoop railings; light fixtures at primary and under-stoop entrances; mailbox on under-stoop; house numbers at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate; steps to basement

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone and concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 12, 1872), 256; See Bibliography

235 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 54

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; wood; stone

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 235 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the entrance and windows, and simple stone sills project from the windows.

Alterations

Facade cleaned; stoop rebuilt; trim painted; replacement windows, transom, and doors; screens; replacement stoop railings; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; house number at main entrance; replacement under-stoop door; mail box in under-stoop

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 12, 1872), 256; See Bibliography

237 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 53

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone; stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 237 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick upper facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the entrance and windows, and simple stone sills project from the windows. The entrance retains its historic two-light transom and molded transom bar. The brownstone stoop has its historic cast-iron newel posts.

Alterations

Historically sensitive replacement doors; replacement stoop railings; basement resurfaced, resurfacing incorporates the sills of the first story; window grilles at basement; replacement windows; light fixture at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate; under-stoop window with grille

Site

Stone areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; cellar hatch with vents; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 12, 1872), 256; See Bibliography

237A Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 52

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building with alterations is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 237A Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the entrance and windows and simple stone sills project from the windows.

Alterations

Facade cleaned; trim resurfaced; stoop (and railings) replaced; doors, transom, and windows replaced; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrance; metal utility box; house numbers at entrance

Site

Concrete-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; small planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 12, 1872), 256; See Bibliography

239 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 51

Date(s): c. 1871 - 1872
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; wood; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building is one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 239 Wyckoff Street was constructed between c. 1871 and 1872 for Helen Martense at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house retains its brick facade and its historic cornice with modillions, brackets, and a paneled frieze. Flush stone lintels adorn the entrance and windows, and simple stone sills project from the windows. The entrance features a transom with molded transom bar and possibly historic double-leaf wood-and-glass doors. The brownstone stoop retains its historic railings and newel posts.

Alterations

Stoop and trim resurfaced; replacement windows; window grilles at basement; intercom at main entrance; replacement under-stoop gate; address plaque at under-stoop entrance; remote utility meter

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to basement

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Conveyances," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (December 12, 1872), 256; See Bibliography

241 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 50

Date(s): 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Stucco; stone
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building with alterations was built as one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 241 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The three-bay row house has undergone several alterations, many of which occurred prior to c. 1938, including the removal of the cornice, the replacement of the stoop railings with masonry cheek walls, and the rustication of the basement wall. The entrance retains its double-leaf, wood-and-glass door and transom as well as its bracketed stone entrance lintel. Molded lintels and projecting sills are retained on the windows. Historic grilles protect the basement windows.

Alterations

Light fixture at main entrance; replacement windows; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Brick-paved areaway; historic fence and gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1162, 386 (May 27, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; "Judgments," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 27, 1874), 391; See Bibliography

243 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 49

Date(s): 1874
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin T. Robbins (attributed)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Helen Martense
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick Italianate-style building with alterations was built as one of 26 similar row houses from 209 to 243 Wyckoff Street. No. 243 Wyckoff Street was constructed in 1874 for Helen Martense, likely by the Brooklyn architect/builder Benjamin T. Robbins, at a time when the neighborhood was being developed in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry related to the construction of the Gowanus Canal between 1849 and 1869. The size and arrangement of the fenestration on the primary (south) facade remains mostly intact. The secondary (east) facade is brick and includes two chimneys.

Alterations

Primary (South) Facade: Stoop removed; entrance relocated to basement; front door replaced with window; lintels and sills replaced with brick; replacement windows; replacement door; cornice removed; security gate; light at entrance; window grilles at basement

Secondary (East) Facade: N/A

Site

Stone-paved areaway; non-historic fence and gate; planting bed; steps to entrance

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Stone sidewalk; stone curb

References

"Mechanics' Liens, Kings County, NY," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 13, 1874), 358; Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 1162, 383 (May 27, 1874); "Benjamin T. Robbins," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (January 27, 1913), 4; "Judgments," *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* (June 27, 1874), 391; See Bibliography

247 Wyckoff Street (aka 164 Nevins Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 387, Lot 48

See entry for 164 Nevins Street

South Side of Wyckoff Street

196 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 3

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): L. Ohlandt
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick, resurfaced; brownstone trim
Status: The brick row house is contributing; the one-story brick garage is non-contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built in 1870 for L. Ohlandt at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building, which originally had a ground-level storefront, has molded cornices above the first and third stories (with brackets on the Wyckoff Street facade and brick dentils on the rear elevation); and projecting window sills. There is a one-story, non-contributing garage addition at the rear, built in the early 20th century.

Alterations

Brick infill, residential fenestration and an additional entryway replaces the original storefront; brick facade stuccoed over and painted; replacement doors and sash; window grilles at the first story and at the second story at the rear wall; through-wall HVAC and metal fire escape on Bond Street; security lamps; four-bay brick garage at the rear facing Bond Street

Site

Concrete-paved areaway and planting bed enclosed by a metal fence and gate and concrete ramps with tube railings facing Wyckoff Street

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalks; bluestone and concrete curb

References

See Bibliography

198 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 4

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house

Style(s): Anglo-Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Anglo-Italianate-style row house was built in 1868 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Anglo-Italianate-style houses from 198 to 208 Wyckoff Street. The building features a brownstone stoop and base with segmental-arch windows, projecting sills, and a projecting water table, as well as plain lintels above the main entryway and first-story windows, projecting sills at the first and second stories, segmental-arch windows with radiating brick lintels at the third story, and a bracketed roof cornice with segmental-arch frieze panels that echo the curves of the third-story windows.

Alterations

Painted base and stoop; solid cheek walls on the stoop; window grilles at the basement and the first story; security lamp next to the basement entryway; replacement doors and windows; metal gates at the main entryway; repointed brick; bracketed lamp next to the main entryway; metal chimney on the roof

Site

Brick paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a granite step up from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

200 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 5

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Anglo-Italianate-style row house was built in 1868 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Anglo-Italianate-style houses from 198 to 208 Wyckoff Street. The building features a brownstone stoop and base with segmental-

arch windows, projecting sills, and a projecting water table, as well as historic cast-iron stoop railings and newel posts, plain lintels above the main entryway and first-story windows, projecting sills at the first and second stories, segmental-arch windows with radiating brick lintels at the third story, and a bracketed roof cornice with segmental-arch frieze panels that echo the curves of the third-story windows.

Alterations

Painted base and stoop; replacement doors and windows; metal gates at the main entryway; security lamps next to the basement entryway; bracketed lamp next to the main entryway

Site

Bluestone areaway pavement; historic iron fence and gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

202 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 6

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Anglo-Italianate-style row house was built in 1868 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Anglo-Italianate-style houses from 198 to 208 Wyckoff Street. The building features a brownstone stoop and base with segmental-arch windows, projecting sills, and a projecting water table, as well as historic wood and glass doors at the main entryway, plain lintels above the main entryway and first-story windows, projecting sills at the first and second stories, segmental-arch windows with radiating brick lintels at the third story, and a bracketed roof cornice with segmental-arch frieze panels that echo the curves of the third-story windows.

Alterations

Replacement stoop railings; light fixtures beside the basement and main entryway doors; mailbox attached to the base; window grilles at the basement; repointed brick; replacement windows

Site

Bluestone paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

204 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 7

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Anglo-Italianate-style row house with alterations was built in 1868 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Anglo-Italianate-style houses from 198 to 208 Wyckoff Street. The building features a brownstone stoop and base with segmental-arch windows, projecting sills, and a projecting water table, as well as plain lintels above the main entryway and first-story windows, projecting sills at the first and second stories, and segmental-arch windows with radiating brick lintels at the third story. The cornice was removed and replaced with a brick parapet.

Alterations

Replacement stoop railings; cement stucco ornament in the form of molded lintels with keystones added to the basement windows in the mid- to late-20th century; light fixtures at the basement and main entryways; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the basement and the main entryway; cornice replaced with brick parapet

Site

Bluestone-paved areaway enclosed by historic cast-iron fence and gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

206 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 8

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Cement stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Anglo-Italianate-style row house with alterations was built in 1868 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Anglo-Italianate-style houses from 198 to 208 Wyckoff Street. The building's facade received a makeover in the early 20th century when it was covered with cement stucco and additional classical detailing was added, specifically molded lintels with keystones above the basement and third-story windows, molded lintels above the first-story windows, and a triangular pediment above the main entryway. The solid cheek walls on the stoop and heavy areaway walls are in keeping with this period renovation. The original 1868 cornice was retained. Later, appropriate double wood-and-glass paneled doors with transom light were installed at the main entryway.

Alterations

Window grilles at the basement and first-story windows; security lamps at the main entryway; replacement windows

Site

Concrete paving at the areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

208 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 9

Date(s): 1868
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Anglo-Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Anglo-Italianate-style row house was built in 1868 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Anglo-Italianate-style houses from 198 to 208 Wyckoff Street. The building features a brownstone stoop and base with segmental

windows, projecting sills, and a projecting water table, as well as original cast iron railings and newel posts on the stoop, plain lintels above the main entryway and first-story windows, projecting sills at the first and second stories, segmental-arch windows with radiating brick lintels at the third story, and a bracketed roof cornice with segmental-arch frieze panels that echo the curves of the third-story windows.

Alterations

Window grilles at the basement and the first story; replacement doors and windows; security lamp and address plate next to the main entryway

Site

Bluestone-paved areaway enclosed with non-historic metal fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete and bluestone sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

210 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 10

Date(s): c. 1869-70
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William Cummings
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 3
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1869-70 for William Cummings at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building features a ground-level entryway, flush lintels above the entryway and windows, projecting sills, and a bracketed roof cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Painted facade; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the first story; light fixtures flanking the entryway; attached mailbox

Site

Non-historic cement block paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by replacement fence and gate sitting upon a historic granite step up curb from the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

212 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 11

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B, Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 3 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The house, which features a brownstone stoop, projecting window sills, flush lintels, and bracketed cornice, was rehabilitated in 2013-16, including the installation of an additional floor in the form of mansard roof with dormers.

Alterations

Rooftop addition; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the basement; light fixture next to the main entryway; solid masonry cheek walls on the stoop; utility meter

Site

Bluestone paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

214 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 12

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the

neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, double wood-and-glass doors with lower panels and transom light, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Basement resurfaced and painted; solid cheek walls on the stoop with decorative tube railings, window grilles at the basement; replacement windows; light fixtures next to the basement door and above the main entryway

Site

Bluestone and brick pavement at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

216 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 13

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features flush lintels at the main entryway and windows. The second story windows have projecting sills. A rectangular transom and side lites are recessed in the entry.

Alterations

Painted base; solid sidewalls on the stoop; window grilles at the basement; replacement doors and windows; light fixture next to the main entryway; cornice removed in the late-20th century and replaced with a brick parapet and smooth stucco fascia; entry way side lites added

Site

Bluestone and concrete pavement at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

218 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 14

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features historic cast-iron stoop railings and newel posts, a pedimented lintel at the main entryway, historic double-leaf wood-and-glass doors, flush lintels at the windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Painted base and trim; window grilles at the basement; replacement windows; repointed brick; light fixture next the main entryway

Site

Bluestone and brick pavement at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

220 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 15

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features historic cast-iron stoop railings and newel posts, a pedimented lintel at the main entryway, historic double-leaf wood-and-glass doors, flush lintels at the windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Painted base and trim; window grilles at the basement; replacement windows; repointed brick; light fixture next the main entryway

Site

Bluestone pavement at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a bluestone step up from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and curb

References

See Bibliography

222 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 16

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with Neo-Grec alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with Neo-Grec period alterations was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The facade features historic double-wood-and-glass doors, flush lintels at the windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels. The Neo-Grec-style lintel above the main entryway appears to be a late-19th-century addition.

Alterations

Painted base and details; solid sidewalls on the stoop; window grilles at the basement; replacement windows

Site

Bluestone paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

224 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 17

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Painted base and trim; solid cheek walls on the stoop; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the basement; light fixtures next to the main entryway and basement door; address numerals attached to the facade next to the main entryway

Site

Brick paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a bluestone step up from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

226 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 18

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features double wood-and-glass paneled door and transom light at the main entryway, flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Painted facade; solid cheek walls on the stoop; replacement windows; window grilles at the basement; light fixtures next to the main entryway and basement door; address numerals a next to the basement entryway

Site

Concrete paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

228 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 19

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Cement stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a

time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The building's facade received a makeover in the early 20th century when it was covered with cement stucco and additional classical detailing was added, specifically a pedimented lintel above the main entryway and molded lintels above the windows. The solid cheek walls on the stoop are in keeping with this type of period renovation. The original cornice was retained.

Alterations

Window grilles at the basement; replacement windows; security lamps at the main and basement entryways

Site

Bluestone paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk band curb

References

See Bibliography

230 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 20

Date(s): 1870
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Cement stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built in 1870 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 212 to 230 Wyckoff Street. The building's facade received a makeover in the early 20th century when it was covered with cement stucco and additional classical detailing was added, specifically a pedimented lintel above the main entryway and molded lintels above the windows. The solid cheek walls on the stoop are in keeping with this type of period renovation. The original cornice was retained.

Alterations

Facade painted; window grilles at the basement; light fixture at the main and entryway; through-wall air conditioner at the basement; replacement windows

Site

Bluestone paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on

a bluestone step up from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

232 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 21

Date(s): c. 1871-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Cement stucco
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The building's facade received a makeover in the early 20th century when it was covered with cement stucco and solid cheek walls were added to the stoop. The original cornice was retained.

Alterations

Solid cheek walls on the stoop topped by iron tube railings; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the basement; light fixtures next to the main entryway and basement door

Site

Non-historic metal fence and gate on a raised concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

234 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 22

Date(s): c. 1871-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate with alterations

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Cement stucco

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house with alterations was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The building's facade received a makeover in the early twentieth century when it was covered with cement stucco and additional classical detailing was added, specifically a pedimented lintel above the main entryway and molded lintels above the windows. The solid cheek walls on the stoop are in keeping with this type of period renovation. The original cornice was retained.

Alterations

Solid cheek walls on the stoop topped by iron railings; replacement windows; window grilles at the basement and first story; light fixtures next to the main entryway and basement door

Site

Areaway paved with bluestone slabs embedded in concrete; non-historic areaway fence and gate on a historic bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

236 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 23

Date(s): c. 1871-72

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined

Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols

Type: Row house

Style(s): Italianate

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features double-leaf wood paneled doors and transom light at the main entryway, flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Solid cheek walls on the stoop topped by iron railings; replacement windows; window grilles at the basement and first story; light fixture above the main entryway

Site

Concrete paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a historic bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

238 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 24

Date(s): c. 1871-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features historic cast-iron railings and newel posts on the stoop, flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Window grilles at the basement; replacement doors and windows; light fixtures at the main and basement entryways; mailbox attached to the side of the stoop

Site

Concrete paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by an historic cast-iron fence and gate on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

240 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 25

Date(s): c. 1871-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features historic cast-iron railings and newel posts on the stoop, flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Window grilles at the basement; replacement doors and windows; lamps at the main and basement entryways; address plate next to the main entryway; mailbox attached to the side of the stoop

Site

Brick paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by an historic cast-iron fence and gate on a bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

242 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 26

Date(s): c. 1871-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features historic cast-iron railings and newel posts on the stoop, double wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway, flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Window grilles at the basement and first story; replacement windows; light fixture at the main entryway; mailbox attached to the side of the stoop

Site

Bluestone paving at the area, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate sitting on a historic bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

244 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 27

Date(s): c. 1871-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features double-leaf wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway, flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Solid cheek walls on the stoop topped by iron railings; replacement windows; window grilles at the basement and first story; metal gates at the main entryway; light fixture and address plate next to the main entryway

Site

Brick paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic masonry wall topped by a

tube railing and entered via a metal gate; planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

246 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 28

Date(s): c. 1871-72
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): William B. Nichols
Type: Row house
Style(s): Italianate
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Italianate-style row house was built c. 1871-72 for William B. Nichols at a time when the neighborhood was being developed with row houses in response to transportation improvements in the area and the growth of industry along Gowanus Creek. The building appears to have been built as part of a row of similar Italianate-style houses from 232 to 246 Wyckoff Street. The modestly-detailed facade features historic cast-iron railings and newel posts on the stoop, double-leaf wood-and-glass doors at the main entryway, flush lintels at the main entryway and windows, projecting sills at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with frieze panels.

Alterations

Window grilles at the basement; metal gates at the main entryway; replacement windows; light fixtures at the main entryway and basement door; numerals next to the main entryway

Site

Brick, concrete, and bluestone paving at the areaway, which is enclosed by a non-historic metal fence and gate on a historic bluestone step up curb from the sidewalk

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

See Bibliography

248 Wyckoff Street (aka 248-250 Wyckoff Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 7501

Date(s): 1988 (NB 488-1988)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Not determined
Owner(s) / Developer(s): 248 Wyckoff Street Corp.

Type: Apartment building
Style(s): None
Stories: 4 and attic
Material(s): Brick
Status: Non-Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This brick apartment building was constructed in 1988 for the 248 Wyckoff Street Corp. It occupies a lot that had been vacant for many years

Alterations

N/A

Site

Garden enclosed by metal fencing; concrete walkway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb

References

See Bibliography

252 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 32

Date(s): 1884 (NB 1548-84)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Robert Dixon(architect); Own Nolan (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Robert Dixon
Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Queen Anne with alterations
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Queen Anne-style apartment house with alterations was built in 1884 for Robert Dixon at a time when the remaining unimproved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled housing for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. Built as one of two similar buildings along with 254 Wyckoff Street; the facade has especially spare detailing limited to projecting sills, continuous flush lintels that angle around the tops of the window openings and are suggestive of label lintels, and a bracketed cornice with dentils. The main entryway is at ground level. The facade between the first story lintels and second-story sills has been covered with a cement fascia that has been painted.

Alterations

Replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the first story; smooth fascia above the first story; light fixture above the main entryway

Site

Bluestone-paved areaway enclosed by historic wrought-iron fences; concrete steps to the basement entryway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate and Builders Guide*, (December 6, 1884), 1244; See Bibliography

254 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 33

Date(s): 1884 (NB-1622-84)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Robert Dixon (architect); Owen Nolan (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Mrs. B. McGuire
Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Queen Anne-style apartment house was built in 1884 for Robert Dixon at a time when the remaining unimproved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled housing for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. Built as one of two similar buildings along with 252 Wyckoff Street, the facade has especially spare detailing limited to projecting sills, continuous flush lintels that are suggestive of label lintels, by wrapping the window and a bracketed cornice with dentils. The main entryway is two steps above ground level.

Alterations

Replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the first story; box awning above the main entryway

Site

Concrete-paved areaway enclosed by non-historic metal fencing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate and Builders Guide*, (December 20, 1884), 1297; See Bibliography

256 Wyckoff Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 34

Date(s): 1897 (NB-648-97)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Robert Dixon
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Mrs. James Mc Garry

Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Queen Anne-style apartment house was built in 1897 for Mrs. James McGarry at a time when the remaining unimproved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled housing for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. The facade features rounded bays and rough-faced stone at the water table, sills, lintels, and band courses, as well as a molded cornice decorated with swags and dentils.

Alterations

Replacement stoop railings, doors and windows; window grilles at the basement and the first story; light fixtures flanking the main entryway

Site

Concrete paving at the areaways, which are enclosed by non-historic metal fences and gates; concrete steps to the basement entryway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate and Builders Guide*, (May 1, 1897), 767; See Bibliography

258 Wyckoff Street (aka 166-170 Nevins Street)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 393, Lot 35

Date(s): 1891 (NB-919-91)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Robert Dixon
Owner(s) / Developer(s): James Mc Garry
Type: Apartment building
Style(s): Queen Anne with alterations
Stories: 4 and basement
Material(s): Brick; brownstone trim
Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This Queen Anne-style apartment house with alterations was built in 1891 for James McGarry at a time when the remaining unimproved lots in the neighborhood were being developed with modestly-styled housing for workers employed in the surrounding industrial areas. It originally had a ground-level storefront. The facade features an angled oriel at the corner, fluted cast-iron columns at the first story, continuous molded sills at the second and fourth stories, round arch window heads at the fourth story with rough faced stone architraves, continuous molded lintels at the second story, and a bracketed cornice with dentils and frieze panels. The original storefront has been converted to residential space and the angled bay has been simplified.

Alterations

Infill brick, new fenestration, and smooth cement stucco fascia at the first story; simplification of the angled bay; replacement doors and windows; window grilles at the first story; light fixtures flanking the main entryway; metal fire escape facing Nevins Street

Site

Concrete and bluestone paving at the areaways, which are enclosed by non-historic metal fences on concrete bases; bluestone platform at the main entryway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete sidewalk and curb

References

“Buildings Projected,” *Real Estate and Builders Guide*, (May 16, 1891), 806; See Bibliography

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Boerum Hill Historic District Extension: Appendix



Architects Appendix

Boerum Hill Historic District Extension

Joseph Billin (c. 1813 – not determined)

106 to 118 Bergen Street (1867)

Joseph Billin was an English-born carpenter/builder who immigrated to the United States and had settled in Brooklyn by the mid-1860s. In 1868 he brought his son Joseph H. Billin into the firm of Billin & Son. The Billin family moved to Nebraska in 1870; but, by 1873 was again listed in Brooklyn directories now as bakers. By 1882, directory listings for Joseph Billin indicate that he had returned to carpentry and building. In the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension he was responsible for the seven Italianate style row houses at 106-118 Bergen Street.

Brooklyn directories, 1867-1886; New York State Census, 1865, 1875; U.S. Census records, 1870-1880.

John M. Butler (Not determined)

219 Wyckoff Street (1871)
209A Wyckoff Street (1870)

Little is known about builder/carpenter John M. Butler. He is accredited with 223 and 209A Wyckoff Street.

George J. Craigen (1851 – 1928)

254 Bergen Street (1899)

George J. Craigen emigrated from Liverpool, England in 1888 and became a naturalized citizen in 1894. According to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle he was associated in business with his son George M. Craigen and during this time erecting many churches

and dwellings throughout Brooklyn including 254 Bergen Street. After working as a builder for many years he became deputy commissioner of the Tax Department in 1899. During his time at the Tax Department he spearheaded projects that included the revision of the assessed valuations of the Brooklyn waterfront and the assessment of the Pennsylvania Railroad property in Manhattan. He was also the author of "Practical Methods for Appraising Land, Buildings and Improvements." He also was the president of the Keyport Building and Loan Association. He is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle (Dec. 4, 1928); *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Dec. 5, 1928); *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Nov. 17, 1899); U.S. Passport Application, 1922.

G.B. Dearing (1854 – not determined)

120-122 Bergen Street (1880)

George B. Dearing was born in Brooklyn in 1854 and by 1873 appears in Brooklyn directories with his father James W., a mason, in the firm of J. W. Dearing & Son, carpenters and builders. By 1890 he was listing his occupation as real estate and the 1900 census notes that he was a real estate broker with a home on Long Island. In 1910 he was living with his daughter and her family in New Jersey working as a lumber salesman. In the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension he was responsible for the neo-Grec style tenements at 120 and 122 Bergen Street.

Brooklyn directories, 1863-1887; U.S. Census records, 1870-1900.

Robert Dixon (1852-1912)

93 Bergen Street (1885)
252-254 Wyckoff Street (1884)
256 Wyckoff Street (1897)
258 Wyckoff Street (1891)

A native Brooklyn resident, Robert Dixon attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and later

apprenticed as a carpenter with his father, Dominick Dixon. In 1876 he entered the architecture firm of Marshall J. Morrill, and in 1879 he established his own practice. Dixon was a prolific architect whose buildings were erected throughout Brooklyn. He designed a number of public buildings, including a pair of police stations in the Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay neighborhoods of Brooklyn (c. 1895; both demolished), an extension to the Female Almshouse, a remodeling of the Insane Asylum in Flatbush, and an extension and improvement to the gallery of the 13th Regiment Armory. Dixon's commercial structures include the Tivoli Concert Hall in Park Slope, the Casino and an extension to the Jockey Club in Coney Island (both demolished), and race tracks in Lincoln Park and Guttenberg, NJ. His work is also found in the Clinton Hill, Fort Greene, Dumbo, Park Slope Historic District and Extension I and II.

LPC, Architects Index Card Catalogue; LPC, *Dumbo Historic District Designation Report (LP-2279)*, prepared by Andrew S. Dolkart (New York, NY: City of New York, 2007); Obituary, *New York Times*, June 29, 1912, 11; LPC files.

Franklyn Estrella Architect (Not determined)

207 Wyckoff Street (2016)

Franklyn Estrella is a Brooklyn-based architect and member of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is responsible for the residential infill building at 207 Wyckoff Street in the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension. Another example of his work is an apartment house at 691 Marcy Avenue in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

“AIA Brooklyn Members: Franklyn Estrella,” <http://aiabrooklyn.org/members/user/184> (accessed May 1, 2018); Cate Corcoran, “Renderings, New Owner Revealed for 691 Marcy Avenue in Bed Stuy,” *Brownstoner*, February 13, 2014, <https://www.brownstoner.com/brooklyn-life/renderings-new-owner--revealed-for-691-marcy...> (accessed May 1, 2018)

M. Freeman and Son

Maurice Freeman (c. 1820 - 1889)
Michael Freeman (1860 - 1899)
John J. Freeman (1849 – not determined)

167 to 169 Bond Street (1877)

Little is known of the firm M. Freeman and Sons. Born in Ireland Maurice Freeman appears as early as 1866 in directories as a carpenter and builder, later several listings refer to the firm started with his two sons, Michael and John J. Freeman. The Brooklyn daily *Eagle* notes the business as prominent builders in Brooklyn for fifty years. The firm is associated with 167-169 Bond Street in the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension.

Ancestry.com. *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Aug 21, 1899); *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Dec 27, 1889); U.S. Federal Census, 1865

John H. Funk (1817 – 1871)

138 to 146 Hoyt Street (1848)

John H. Funk was a real estate developer, builder and politician. He was born in Otsego County, New York. He was prominent in real estate investment and was elected to the New York State Assembly for one session and represented the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards. He was appointed a Water Commissioner of Brooklyn in 1850 and remained in the position for four years. He worked and owned many properties in Brooklyn including in the Clinton Hill Historic District and the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension. He is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

U.S. Census, 1855; U.S. Census 1870; Family History Library Film: 552445; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (June 2, 1871)

Charles E. Heberd (Not determined)

369-377A Atlantic Avenue (1884)

Architect Charles E. Heberd, maintained an architectural office in Manhattan from 1883-1904, while also operating a Brooklyn office for a few years in the 1880s. Along with the row of Italianate residential with commercial ground floor buildings along Atlantic Avenue in the Boerum Hill Historic District he also designed 1162 Dean Street in the Crown Heights North Historic District.

LPC, *Crown Heights North Historic District Designation Report*

Amzi Hill (c. 1822 – 1892)

111 to 113 Bergen Street (1884)
103 to 109A Bergen Street (1885)

Amzi Hill was established as an architect with offices in Manhattan by 1849. IN 1860, he relocated to Brooklyn where he remained active in the practice of architecture through 1892. From 1889, he practiced with his son Henry under the name Amzi Hill & Son. He was very active in the residential development of Brooklyn designing homes in the Romanesque Revival, Neo-Grec, Queen Anne and Second Empire styles. There are residential buildings in Bedford Historic District, Clinton Hill Historic District, Park Slope Historic Districts, Crown Heights North and Crown Heights North III Historic Districts and Stuyvesant Heights and Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic Districts designed by both the firm Amzi Hill & Son as well just the elder Hill. In addition to practicing architecture, the elder Hill was also active in the fields of real estate and insurance.

LPC, “Architects and Builders’ Appendix,” *Clinton Hill Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2017) (New York: City of New York, 1981), prepared by the Research Department; LPC, *Crown Heights Historic District Designation Report*; LPC,

Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Designation Report (LP-0695) (New York: City of New York, 1971), prepared by the Research Department; *Trow’s New York City Directory* (New York, 1864-1865); U. S. Census records, 1880.

John A. Hughes (c. 1805 – c. 1886)

108 to 114 Dean Street (1849)
116 to 122 Dean Street (1849)
124 to 134 Dean Street (1849-1855)
363-367 Pacific Street (c. 1869-1871)
348-350 Atlantic Avenue (c. 1855)

Little is known about builder John A Hughes. He was born in Ireland, and was a prominent builder in the Boerum Hill Historic District extension. He lived at 363 Pacific Street in 1880.

U.S. Census, 1880; U.S. Census, 1870

Francis Jezek (Not determined)

87 Bergen Street (1886)

Little is known about Francis Jezek.

William Lynch (c. 1813 – not determined)

159 Bond Street (c. 1854)

Little is known about carpenter/builder William Lynch. Born in Ireland around 1813 he worked as a carpenter in Brooklyn and is listed in the Brooklyn directory in 1868. He also appears in the 1900 census living with his son –in-law. He is accredited with 159 Bond Street in the southern section of the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension.

Lain's Brooklyn Directory, 1868; U.S. Census, 1900;
New York State Census, 1865

James P. Miller (c. 1826 - 1895)

90 to 94 Bergen Street (1853)

Little is known about James P. Miller, a carpenter who became a prominent builder in Brooklyn. Born in Scotland he built homes in western Boerum Hill before partnering with another carpenter/builder, James Williamson. He is responsible for a row of houses in Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District as well as a row in the Boerum Hill Historic District Expansion. He is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

LPC, "Architects and Builders' Appendix," *Bedford Stuyvesant/Stuyvesant Heights Expansion Historic District (LP-2496)*, April 16, 2013

W.B. Olmstead (Not determined)

365 Atlantic Avenue (1875)

Little is known about architect W.B. Olmstead. He designed 365 Atlantic Avenue in the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension and is also associated with the design of the First Presbyterian Church and Parish House in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District

LPC, *Brooklyn Heights Historic District (LP-0099)*, Nov. 22, 1965

J. O'Neil (Not determined)

369 Pacific Street (1888)

Little is known about architect J. O'Neil. He is accredited with building 369 Pacific Street.

Parfitt Brothers

Walter E. Parfitt (1847 - 1925)

Henry D. Parfitt (1848 – 1888)

Albert E. Parfitt (1863-1926)

120 to 122 Bergen Street (1880)

Parfitt Brothers was among the most successful architectural firms in Brooklyn in the final two decades of the 19th century. The firm consisted of three brothers, all of whom were English immigrants. Walter E. Parfitt was apparently the first of the three to arrive in Brooklyn, immigrating in about 1863. In 1869, city directories list Walter's occupation as "real estate." By 1875, when the Parfitt Brothers firm was established, Walter had been joined by his younger brother, Henry D. Parfitt. The third brother, Albert E. Parfitt (1863-1926), arrived in Brooklyn in 1882 and worked as a draftsman in the firm before becoming a junior partner. At the time that the Parfitt Brothers firm was established, most residential construction in Brooklyn consisted of brownstone-fronted row houses and flats in either the traditional Italianate style or the newer neo-Grec. Parfitt Brothers designed hundreds of such buildings. 120 and 122 Bergen Street are examples of neo-Grec style apartment houses they designed for developers in all five boroughs.

The Parfitt brothers designed buildings in several Historic Districts in Brooklyn including the Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District, Park Slope Historic District, Brooklyn Heights Historic District and the Stuyvesant Heights Historic District. They used designed in a variety of styles including Queen Anne, Italianate and neo-Grec. 120 to 122 Bergen Street is an excellent example of their neo-Grec designs.

LPC, "Architects and Builders' Appendix," *Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Report (LP-2496)* (New York: City of New York, 2013), 617

S.C. Prescott (1854 – Not determined)

103 to 109A Bergen Street (1885)

Born in Maine in 1827, Shubel (or Schubeal) C. Prescott appears in Brooklyn directories beginning in the 1860s as a carpenter or builder. In the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension Prescott was responsible for the six row houses at 103-109A Bergen Street. In the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension he was responsible for seven Neo-Grec/Second Empire town houses at 103 to 109A Bergen Street.

Brooklyn directories, 1863-1887; U.S. Census records, 1870-1900

RKT + B

384 Atlantic Avenue (2004)

Known for the adaptive reuse of existing structures as well as the creation of new building designs, the firm of Rothzeid Kaiserman Thomson and Bee Architects (now RKTB Architects, P.C.) traces its origins to the firm established in 1963 by Bernard Rothzeid a graduate of Cooper Union and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The firm became Bernard Rothzeid & Partners in 1976 in which Carl B. Kaiserman, Peter Thomson and Carmi Bee served as officers and five years later became known as Rothzeid Kaiserman Thomson & Bee. Among the projects with which the firm was associated, often for the Rockrose Development Corp., were: the conversion of warehouse and stable buildings into apartments at nos. 704-712 Greenwich Street (1978-80, Rothzeid, Kaiserman & Thomson) in the Greenwich Village Historic District Extension; West Coast Apartments (1979-80, Rothzeid, Kaiserman & Thomson), West and Horatio-Gansevoort Streets, residential conversion of the Manhattan Refrigeration Co. complex (1897-1935), in the Gansevoort Market Historic District; and the conversion to condominiums (1980, Rothzeid, Kaiserman & Thomson) of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Co. of Brooklyn Building (1893, Frank

Freeman), 28 Old Fulton Street in the Fulton Ferry Historic District. Rothzeid was also involved in the design of the Memphis Downtown (1986, Rothzeid Kaiserman Thomson & Bee), 140 Charles Street and the Claremont at 255 West 85th Street in the Riverside-West End Historic District Extension I.

Carmi Bee, a partner since 1981 and now president of the firm, is a graduate of Cooper Union and Princeton University. He joined Rothzeid as an intern in 1965. A Fellow of the American Institute of Architects he is also an emeritus professor of architectural design at City College of New York. In the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension he is listed as the architect of record for the low-scale mixed use building at 384 Atlantic Avenue.

“Architect Opens Dark Interiors of Manhattan Houses to the Sky,” *New York Times (NYT)*, October 20, 1966, R1; “Architecture: 4 Honor Buildings,” *NYT*, June 18, 1979, C13; “Controlling Scale Near Historic Districts,” *NYT*, October 28, 1990, R7; “Designers,” *Interior Design* 64 (June 1993), 104; “Equity Library Theater Is Moving,” *NYT*, September 12, 1979, C22; “Loft Conversions Exceed New-Built Apartments,” *NYT*, October 12, 1980, R1; “Notices” *Progressive Architecture* 57 (June 1976), 116; “A Recycled Factory Loft Restores the Luxury to City’s Luxury Housing,” *NYT*, July 7, 1977, 50; “Residential Conversion in West Village,” *NYT*, November 19, 1982, B7; “RKTB Architects, P.C.,” <http://rktb.com/firm> (accessed May 1, 2018); “Warehouse at Fulton Ferry Is Converted,” *NYT*, August 8, 1980, A19; Norval White and Elliot Willensky, *A.I.A. Guide to New York City*, 4th edition (New York: Three Rivers Press, 2000), 267, 670.

Robbins Brothers

Benjamin T. Robbins (1827-1913)
Edward K. Robbins (1837 – 1904)
James Robbins (Not determined)

196 to 204 Bergen Street (1871)

222 Bergen Street (1871)

156 to 164 Nevins Street (1873-1874)

233A to 243 Wyckoff Street (1871-1874)
225 to 231 Wyckoff Street (1871-1872)
215 to 217 Wyckoff Street (1871)
211 to 211A Wyckoff Street (1870)
111 to 113 Bergen Street (1884)

Born in Maine, Benjamin T. Robbins left his family farm as a teenager and learned carpentry from his uncle. Within a year of completing his apprenticeship he moved to Brooklyn, leaving for four years to become a carpenter in the California gold fields. He apparently learned architecture from an Englishman while in California and became a builder in Brooklyn on his return in 1853. He established himself as a builder and worked with several of his nine siblings before moving to Northport, Long Island where he was active as a builder as well. Also in Northport he established the *Northport Journal*. In the Boerum Hill Historic District Expansion he and his brothers were responsible for a large number of buildings in the southern section.

“The Nicholas Robbins Family: A Genealogical Miscellany,” (<http://www.nicholasrobbinsfamily.org/supplements/btr.htm>, December 14, 2012); Find a Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com>, December 14, 2012); “Mrs. Robbins Celebrates 92nd Birthday in Northport Home,” *Long-Islander* April 17, 1936, sect. 2, p. 8; LPC, “Architects and Builders’ Appendix,” *Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District* (LP-2496) (New York: City of New York, 2013), 620.

Edward Alfred Sargent (1842 - 1914)

358 Pacific Street (1892)

Edward Alfred Sargent was born in Hastings, England; he received training in Dublin, worked in London, and immigrated to New York City in 1867. He was elected president in 1869 of the New York Draughtman's Association, an architectural organization for the "general promotion of Arts and Sciences," and in 1870 began an architectural

practice in Manhattan. In 1871 he married Mary Augusta Doubleday, niece of the reputed inventor of baseball. Sargent became well known as an architectural delineator, producing skilled renderings included in a variety of publications of the work of an impressive list of prominent architects. After 1880 Sargent became a permanent resident of Staten Island, living in Tompkinsville until around 1905. He is said to have designed over three hundred suburban and country residences, notably in the Queen Anne, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles; his residences of the 1880s-90s are among the best examples of those styles in Staten Island, and a significant grouping is located in the New Brighton St. George Historic District. He also designed the individual landmark PS-15, Daniel D. Thompkins School on Staten Island. Among his last works around 1905 was a group of houses in Rosebank, where he lived at the end of his life.

LPC, “Architects and Builders’ Appendix,” *Public School 15 (Daniel D. Thompkins School) Designation Report*, 3

Christopher P. Skelton (1846 – 1922)

196 Bergen Street (1871)

Born in Lowell, Massachusetts he arrived in Brooklyn at twenty years of age (c. 1868). He built residential buildings in South Brooklyn, Bay Ridge and the Prospect Heights Historic District. He was a founding member of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church as well as a trustee. He is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle (May 25, 1922)

Charles Werner (c. 1855-1927)

86-88 Dean Street (1891)

Charles Werner was established as an architect in Brooklyn by 1876 with offices at 82-84 Schermerhorn Street. In 1887 his practice was

relocated to the Garfield Building at 26 Court Street. Among others, the architect's representative works included the former Hildebrand Baking Company at 530-554 President Street, the O. Wissner Piano Factory (now demolished) at 1078 Atlantic Avenue, and the Sisum Machine Works in Essex, New Jersey. However, the majority of his designs appear to have been residential. Werner was a member of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Examples of his row houses and apartment buildings are found throughout Brooklyn, including in the Bedford, Park Slope, Prospect Park South, Fort Greene, Stuyvesant Heights, and Prospect Heights Historic Districts. References: Brooklyn directories; "Deaths," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 2, 1927, 14; LPC, "Architects' Appendix," *Bedford Historic District Designation Report (LP-2514)* (New York: City of New York, 2015); New York State Census records, 1875, 1905; U.S. Census records, 1880, 1920.

Jon K. Yung

292 Atlantic Ave (2006)

Jon K. Yung is the principal of the firm My Architect. Based in Flushing, New York, Mr. Yung's designs for residential and mixed-used structures are found in Queens and Brooklyn. In the Boerum Hill Historic District Extension he is responsible for the small mixed-use building at 392 Atlantic Avenue.

"Jon K. Yung/The Real Deal New York," <https://therealdeal.com/new-research/topics/people/john-k-yung/> (accessed May 1, 2018); "My Architect PC," <http://www.my-architect.com/> (accessed May 1, 2018).