

DESIGNATION REPORT

East 25th Street Historic District



ESSAY RESEARCHED AND WRITTEN BY

Michael Caratzas

BUILDING PROFILES

Michael Caratzas and Sarah Moses

EDITED BY

Kate Lemos McHale and Margaret Herman

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

Michael Caratzas

COMMISSIONERS

Sarah Carroll, Chair

Frederick Bland, Vice Chair

Diana Chapin

Wellington Chen

Michael Devonshire

Michael Goldblum

John Gustafsson

Anne Holford-Smith

Everardo Jefferson

Jeanne Lutfy

Adi Shamir-Baron

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Lisa Kersavage, Executive Director

Mark Silberman, General Counsel

Timothy Frye, Director of Special Projects and Strategic Planning

Kate Lemos McHale, Director of Research

Cory Herrala, Director of Preservation

DESIGNATION REPORT

East 25th Street Historic District

LOCATION

Borough of Brooklyn

LANDMARK TYPE

Historic District

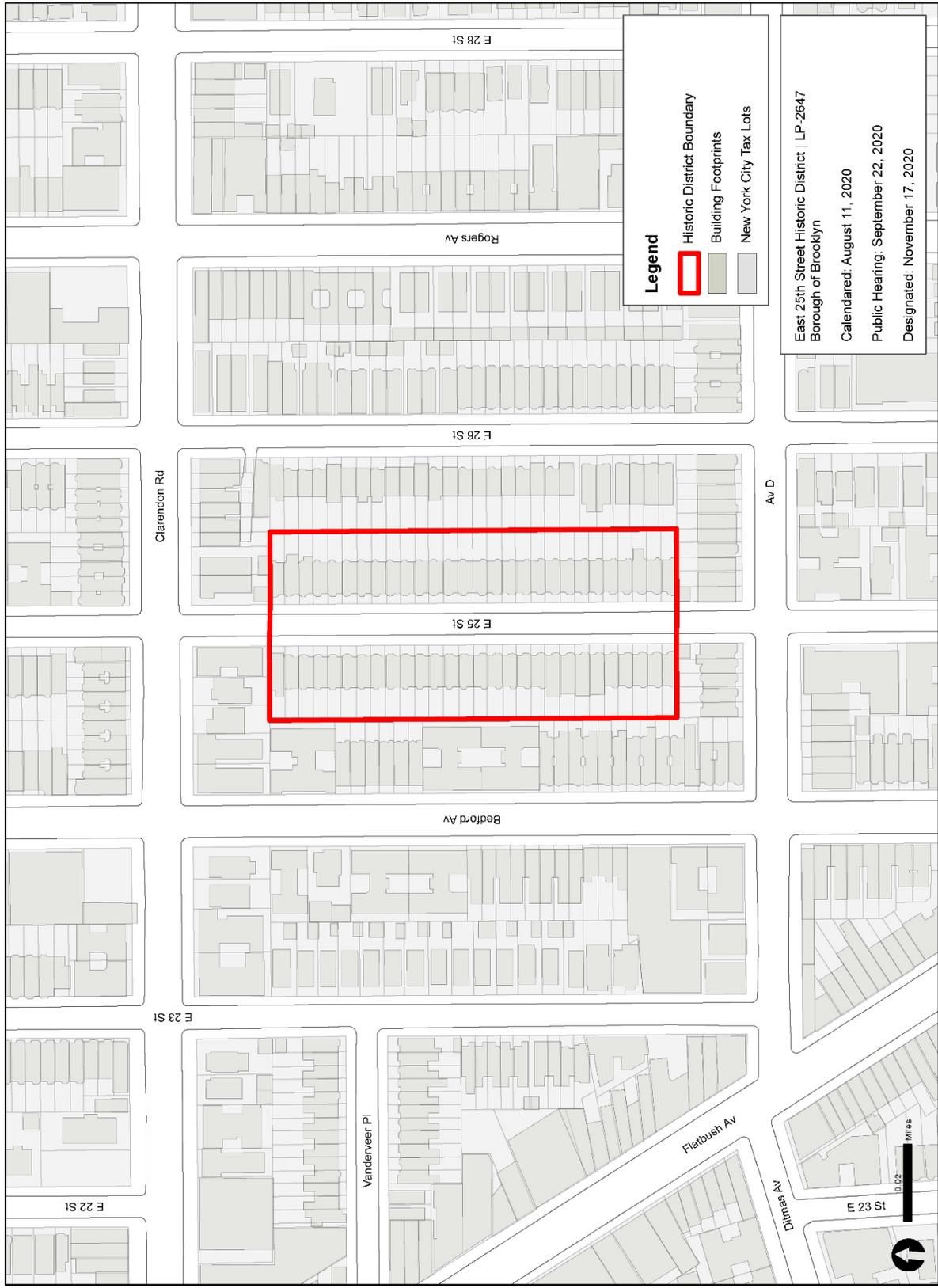
SIGNIFICANCE

Framing East 25th Street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D in Brooklyn's Flatbush neighborhood, the East 25th Street Historic District is a remarkably cohesive and intact group of row houses built by a single developer, the Henry Meyer Building Company, in the Renaissance Revival style between 1909 and 1912.

Table of Contents

East 25th Street Historic District

5	East 25th Street Historic District Map
6	Testimony at the Public Hearing
6	Boundary Description
7	Summary
8	The Historical and Architectural Development of the East 25th Street Historic District
23	Findings and Designation
24	Illustrations
33	Building Descriptions
	East 25th Street
34	West Side (even numbers)
65	East Side (odd numbers)



East 25th Street Historic District | LP-2647
 Borough of Brooklyn
 Calandered: August 11, 2020
 Public Hearing: September 22, 2020
 Designated: November 17, 2020

Graphic Source: MapPLUTO, Edition 20v3. Author: New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, MD, Date: 11.05.2020

East 25th Street Historic District

Boundary Description and Sidewalk Materials

Designation List 521 LP-2647

Calendared: August 11, 2020

Public Hearing: September 22, 2020

On September 22, 2020, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the East 25th Street Historic District (Item No. 1). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Eight people spoke in favor of the proposed designation, including representatives of Community Board 17, the East 25th Street Block Association, Historic Districts Council, and New York Landmarks Conservancy, as well as two former presidents of the East 25th Street Block Association and an additional two residents of the proposed district. There were no speakers in opposition to designation. The Commission also received 17 written submissions in favor of designation, including from New York City Council Member Farah N. Louis and New York State Assembly Member Rodneyse Bichotte; representatives of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Vanderveer Park United Methodist Church, and East 26th Street Block Association; and from ten residents of the proposed district, including an additional former president of the East 25th Street Block Association. The Commission also received a petition from the East 25th Street Block Association in favor of designation signed by an additional 66 people, including 26 residents of the proposed district. The Commission received no written submissions or petitions in opposition to the proposed designation.

The East 25th Street Historic District consists of the properties bounded by a line beginning on the eastern curbline of East 25th Street at a point on a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 315 East 25th Street, and extending easterly along said line and the northern property line of 315 East 25th Street, southerly along the eastern property lines of 315 to 377 East 25th Street, westerly along the southern property line of 377 East 25th Street, across East 25th Street and along the southern property line of 378 East 25th Street, northerly along the western property lines of 378 to 314 East 25th Street, and easterly along the northern property line of 314 East 25th Street and across East 25th Street to the point of beginning.

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

Summary

East 25th Street Historic District

The East 25th Street Historic District is a remarkably cohesive and intact group of 56 row houses framing East 25th Street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D in Brooklyn's Flatbush neighborhood. All of the houses were built by a single developer, the Henry Meyer Building Company, between 1909 and 1912 and designed by the Williamsburg firm of Glucroft & Glucroft in the Renaissance Revival style.

Originally separate from Brooklyn, Flatbush remained largely rural into the 1890s. New transportation lines and the construction of Prospect Park (Olmsted & Vaux, 1865-73, a designated New York City Scenic Landmark) primed Flatbush for residential growth, with much of this development starting south and east of the park in the 1880s and 1890s. At that time, most of southeastern Flatbush, including the East 25th Street area, was still semi-rural, consisting mostly of wood-framed buildings scattered along an incomplete street grid.

Additional transit improvements in the early 1900s spurred further residential development in Flatbush. The historic district sits on part of the former Vanderveer farm, which was worked by enslaved people of African descent through the 18th century. Vanderveer family members began selling portions of the farm by the 1890s, and in 1909, the Henry Meyer Building Company acquired the land for its East 25th Street development and began construction on the west side of the street.

Born in Hannover, Germany, Henry Meyer immigrated to the United States in the early 1880s and built hundreds of row houses in Brooklyn's Cypress Hills neighborhood and in Woodhaven,

Queens starting in the 1890s. Influenced by Flatbush's affluent reputation, Meyer and his son Charles developed East 25th Street as "one-family houses of a high grade," rather than as the two-family houses representing the bulk of their previous work. Glucroft & Glucroft appear to have based the houses on slightly earlier dwellings credited to Benjamin Driesler in nearby Prospect Lefferts Gardens.

Each house is of one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled bay. Renaissance Revival-style features include their symmetrical rows, full-height bays, carved ornament, pilastered entrance surrounds, and modillioned cornices. All of their main facades remain essentially intact. The high degree of integrity and long, unbroken rows of the historic district are especially distinctive for this area of Flatbush, with its typically more varied streetscapes.

Although Meyer began advertising the houses in late 1909, his firm sold only 14 of them over the next three years. In 1912, developer Realty Associates purchased the unsold houses in bulk, selling most of them almost immediately.

Before World War II, all of the historic district's residents were white, with most of its male heads of household working in upper-middle-class professions. A handful of immigrant families, mostly from northern and western Europe, and a few Jewish families, also lived in the district. Residents included the locally prominent suffragist Nellie Marshall, and the influential executive director of the Port Authority Austin Tobin. In recent years, the houses' ownership has come to reflect Flatbush's increasing diversity, especially the growth of its African American and Afro-Caribbean communities since the 1950s. Today, the outstanding integrity of the East 25th Street Historic District is a testament to the remarkable community spirit, pride, and dedication of its homeowners and residents.

Historical and Architectural Development

East 25th Street Historic District

The Early History of Flatbush¹

The East 25th Street Historic District is located in the southern portion of Brooklyn's Flatbush neighborhood. Before the arrival of Dutch colonists, this area was home to the Canarsee band of the Lenape people, whose principal settlement, Keskachane, was near the present-day intersection of Flatbush Avenue and Kings Highway. A Lenape trail following the approximate route of Kings Highway provided access to arable land, woodlands providing fuel and game, and shorefront campsites where the Canarsee fished and harvested oysters. Dutch settlement began around the mid-1630s, when three "flats" of land were "purchased" from the Canarsee, and in 1652, the Director General of New Netherland, Peter Stuyvesant, established Midwout ("middle woods") as one of Kings County's original six towns.² Midwout quickly became both an important market town and the county seat. In 1664, the British took over New Netherland and renamed it New York. They moved the county seat to the English-speaking settlement of Gravesend and changed Midwout's name to Flatbush, a corruption of the Dutch *vlackebos* ("wooded plain"). In 1685, the British returned the county seat to the more centrally located Flatbush, by then a bustling settlement with a courthouse, school, and church clustered around present-day Church and Flatbush Avenues.

Through the colonial period and well into the 1800s, Flatbush was predominantly rural and agricultural. Slave labor was central to its economy from the late 17th century until its abolition

statewide in 1827. By 1749, nearly 800 enslaved people lived in Flatbush, and at the end of the 1700s, its population of enslaved people was roughly equal to its number of white males. A small community of free African Americans also existed in Flatbush by that time. Enslaved men generally worked as field hands and women as domestic laborers. The percentage of white households with enslaved people at times exceeded that of South Carolina.³

Still independent from the city of Brooklyn in the 1880s, Flatbush and the other rural Kings County towns were called the "market garden of America."⁴ By this time, transportation and infrastructure improvements had begun laying the groundwork for Flatbush's suburban development. These included the 1858 opening of Flatbush Avenue linking the town's center with Brooklyn; the development of one of the country's great urban parks, Prospect Park (Olmsted & Vaux, 1865-73, a designated New York City Scenic Landmark); and the 1878 opening of the Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island Railroad (the forerunner of today's B and Q subway lines) between Atlantic Avenue and Brighton Beach. The Brooklyn Bridge provided the first reliable all-weather link between Brooklyn and New York in 1883, and a new electric trolley line on Ocean Avenue made Flatbush more convenient for commuters by the mid-1890s. Flatbush was annexed by Brooklyn in 1894; four years later, Brooklyn itself became a borough within the newly consolidated City of New York.

Flatbush's earliest large-scale residential development occurred in the areas directly south and east of Prospect Park. Its first major development of freestanding suburban houses was Tennis Court, begun just south of the park by local entrepreneur Robert Ficken in 1886. Similar projects by other developers soon followed nearby, including Prospect Park South, Ditmas Park, Fiske Terrace, and Midwood Park, all designated New

York City Historic Districts started between 1899 and 1905.⁵ East of Prospect Park, in 1893, James Lefferts subdivided his family farm into 600 lots for the construction of Lefferts Manor, a middle-class residential development now within the Prospect Lefferts Gardens Historic District. This development contained what are believed to be the neighborhood's earliest row houses, which survive within the historic district on Lincoln Place.

The East 25th Street Area⁶

The East 25th Street Historic District was built on former farmland of the Vanderveer family, which traced its roots to Cornelius Janse Vanderveer, who settled in Flatbush shortly after leaving Holland in 1659. Vanderveer's farm was long and narrow, extending eastward from the town's main north-south road, now Flatbush Avenue, along the south side of the road to Canarsie, now known as Cortelyou Road.⁷ By the late 18th century, the farm had been passed down to his grandson, also named Cornelius, whose household in 1790 consisted of five white males, five white females, and ten enslaved people of African descent whose genders were not recorded.⁸ The farm was known to generations of Flatbush residents for its immense windmill, four stories high, that sheltered African American families seeking refuge during New York's 1863 draft riots.⁹ Later reduced to use as a hayloft, it was destroyed in a spectacular blaze in 1879.

Following the death of Cornelius' grandson John in 1888, most of the farm between Clarendon Road (then called Avenue C) and Avenue D was inherited by his children, who started selling it off. In 1892, a group of investors led by grocer Henry A. Meyer (unrelated to the Henry Meyer who built the Historic District) bought 43 acres from the Vanderveers two blocks east of East 25th Street, between Rogers and Brooklyn Avenues. They laid a grid across the property as well as water and sewer

lines, paved the streets, and began selling off lots in the area they named Vanderveer Park. Although scattered wood-framed houses were constructed throughout Vanderveer Park by 1900, the area between Cortelyou Road and Avenue D west of Rogers Avenue remained undeveloped. East 23rd, 25th, and 26th Streets had been mapped but remained unopened at that time.

Transportation improvements around the turn of the 20th century spurred Flatbush's continuing residential development. In 1896, the Brooklyn & Brighton Beach (formerly Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island) Railroad was linked with the elevated railroad on Fulton Street, providing through service from the neighborhood to the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1901, this service was electrified and extended over the bridge, delivering Flatbush passengers directly to Lower Manhattan. By 1907, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was completing an extensive upgrade of the Brighton Beach Railroad, essentially bringing it to its present form as the city's B and Q subway lines.¹⁰ The *Brooklyn Eagle* called this work "the most significant and important development in Flatbush" of the time and the completed line "one of the great transportation highways of the metropolitan district."¹¹

The upgraded Brighton Line was just one component of an extensive transit network linking Flatbush with other areas of Brooklyn and New York City. In 1908, the book *Flatbush of To-Day* proclaimed that "it is doubtful if any section of greater New York is better served with transportation facilities than this beautiful and important part of Brooklyn. There is not a section of Brooklyn that is not a tributary to Flatbush—if not by direct lines, by transfers."¹² Among the five trolley lines serving Flatbush by that time was the Nostrand Avenue Line, opened in 1906, five blocks east of East 25th Street. Linking the area with the Williamsburg waterfront, and crossing the new

Williamsburg Bridge to the Lower East Side of Manhattan, it ran constantly, making more than 240 round trips per day. Real estate professionals expected it to fuel construction in southeastern Flatbush, which remained less developed than the suburban areas flanking the Brighton Line south of Prospect Park, and areas like Prospect Lefferts Gardens to its north. One well-known Brooklyn Heights broker called the Nostrand Avenue Line “the best in Brooklyn,” predicting that it would help lead a huge residential shift to Flatbush from Lower Manhattan as that area’s residents continued to be displaced by its relentless commercialization.¹³

Developer Henry Meyer¹⁴

The developer of the East 25th Street Historic District, Henry Meyer, was born in Hannover, Germany in the mid-1860s and immigrated to the United States in the early 1880s. Little is known about his early life, but he and his American-born wife Dorothea appear to have married by the late 1880s when their son Charles, who would assist in building the East 25th Street Historic District, was born. Henry Meyer played a leading role in the development of Brooklyn’s Cypress Hills neighborhood just west of the Brooklyn-Queens border and was also active in the Woodhaven neighborhood in Queens, before developing the East 25th Street Historic District.

A carpenter by trade, Meyer became a developer by 1898, when he constructed a modest row of wood-framed houses just south of Cypress Hills Cemetery in “what was then an open section,” according to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, “and went on building where others were afraid to buy lots.”¹⁵ By 1901, he had sold so many of his “model two-family homes” that builders were referring to successful building ventures there “as being in the nature of ‘Meyer’s luck.’”¹⁶ Four years later, the neighborhood was experiencing a building boom fueled in part by the construction of the Queensboro

Bridge. Meyer accelerated his operations, building dozens of houses at a time and lending his name to the area, which was known, at least briefly, as “Meyerville.”¹⁷

Most of Meyer’s houses were bought by families of German descent moving from Williamsburg and the Lower East Side of Manhattan, and Henry and Dorothea Meyer became pillars of the local German American community. Henry was the first president of the community’s main church, St. Petri’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was founded in 1897 and initially met in the Meyers’ home. Dorothea led its social functions, and Henry donated the land for its new building, which he constructed in 1902. Three years later, the *Eagle* observed that St. Petri’s board included “some of the best-known and most influential businessmen of East New York,” the larger area containing the Cypress Hills neighborhood.¹⁸

Meyer’s business continued to flourish, and by 1907 he was constructing more-substantial brick two-family houses just over the Brooklyn-Queens border, in the area of Woodhaven just south of Forest Park. He built similar brick flats buildings with ground-floor storefronts nearby on Jamaica Avenue, which was then becoming an important commercial street. In 1909, the *Eagle* stated that “Mr. Meyer’s name is identified with improvements and development. He has done much in the way of sewerage and paving the streets, now lined with comfortable homes and forming one of the most attractive sections of the borough.”¹⁹ By that time, Meyer had opened his own molding mill to supply his projects with interior trim and claimed to have completed 700 houses in the vicinity.

At the same time, improved transit connections, as well as predictions that the city’s new subway system would soon be extended to Flatbush, primed the East 25th Street area for development.²⁰ Henry Meyer may have been drawn

to the area by his membership in the Cortelyou Club. One of the neighborhood's most prominent clubs, it was established in 1896 and by 1905 had moved to the block just south of the East 25th Street Historic District, into a wood-framed building (since demolished) on the south side of Avenue D.²¹ Both Meyer and his son Charles, who would play a leading role in developing the historic district, were club members, as was the unrelated Henry A. Meyer, developer of Vanderveer Park. Charles Meyer and Henry A. Meyer's daughter Anna would marry in 1911 in an event called "one of the big social affairs of the year in Flatbush," and were early residents of the historic district.²²

The East 25th Street Historic District, as well as adjacent properties on East 26th Street developed at the same time outside of the historic district, appear to be Henry Meyer's only substantial projects outside of the Cypress Hills and Woodhaven areas where he began his career and prospered. (The design of the East 26th Street houses is very different from those of the historic district and most of them are heavily altered.) Meyer essentially retired from the construction business after selling most of the East 25th Street houses in bulk to Realty Associates in 1912, although he continued to advertise and sell his houses on East 26th Street at least into 1913. Late in life, he founded an ice company in the Cypress Hills area, which he was leading at the time of his death in 1918.

Building the East 25th Street Historic District

Henry Meyer announced his plans for East 25th Street in March of 1909, in an article primarily focused on his continuing work in Ridgewood and Cypress Hills. "He is about to put up 56 two-family houses in East 25th Street," the *Brooklyn Eagle* reported, "not far from the home of the Cortelyou Club."²³ In the following month, he incorporated the

Henry Meyer Building Company, led by himself, his son Charles, and the prominent Brooklyn real estate broker Isaac Parshelsky.²⁴ The property along both sides of East 25th Street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D had remained in the Vanderveer family until 1905, when family members sold it to a purchaser who resold it in early 1906.²⁵ In June of 1908, the portion on the west side of the street was purchased by Parshelsky and his brother and business partner Moses.²⁶ Their company, Parshelsky Brothers, then sold it to the Henry Meyer Building Company on April 20, 1909.²⁷ Meyer's company acquired the east side of the street from a separate owner, Henry Cohen, in May, and Glucroft & Glucroft filed plans for all 56 houses by the end of the month, with work beginning almost immediately with the 28 houses on the west side of the street (Figure 1).²⁸

As work proceeded on these houses through the summer and fall of 1909, the company also graded and paved East 25th Street with asphalt and installed sidewalks and curbs. At least some of the houses were apparently finished by early December, when newspaper advertisements started appearing.²⁹ Among the earliest buyers was Henry and Dorothea Meyer's daughter Margaret Von Elm, who purchased 342 East 25th Street for herself and her husband Henry, a banker, in April of 1910.³⁰ Sales included deed restrictions not unlike those instituted by James Lefferts in the 1890s in the Lefferts Manor section of nearby Prospect Lefferts Gardens. Although Lefferts was selling development parcels not houses, his covenants requiring all new buildings to be masonry single-family homes and prohibiting noxious uses provided a guarantee of exclusivity, and guard against unwelcome change, in a time before zoning laws. On East 25th Street, Meyer's covenants permanently barred owners from erecting stables, garages, or other outbuildings on their lots; extending their houses into the front or rear yards; adding stories to their homes; and using

them for anything other than private dwellings. Initially, the company also prohibited buyers from reselling their houses without the company's consent, but this restriction only covered the development's first decade, expiring in 1920.³¹

Glucroft & Glucroft³²

The architect of record for the East 25th Street Historic District was a small Williamsburg firm led by brothers Samuel and Raphael Glucroft. Jewish immigrants from Lomza in what is now northeastern Poland, they immigrated with their mother Sarah and father Julius, a clothing mender, in 1887. When Glucroft & Glucroft filed the plans for the historic district in 1909, all four were living at 52 Graham Avenue with three younger brothers who were born in New York. At that time, Samuel, an electrical engineer, was 23 and Raphael, an architect, was 22. It is unknown whether their three brothers, Sheppard, a surveyor; Jonah, an architect; and Israel, a 16-year-old draftsman, also worked for the firm, which was apparently run from their home. While Raphael's educational background is unknown, Samuel was a graduate of Manual Training High School, Cooper Union, and Polytechnic Institute, and was a member of both the New York Society of Architects and American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Henry Meyer's East 25th Street houses were an unusual project for the firm. Although Raphael's earliest documented architectural filings in 1906 were for a new five-story warehouse and six-story brick stable, most of the firm's work would be for building extensions and small outbuildings, as well as minor alterations often costing just a few hundred dollars. The firm also coordinated a building move in Williamsburg in 1908 and filed for a new "open air moving picture auditorium" in the neighborhood two years later. Other small commercial and residential new-building projects were scattered throughout its work

before Glucroft & Glucroft moved its office from Broadway to Flushing Avenue in 1917. The firm continued in business until at least 1919; Raphael subsequently worked on his own, forming a brief partnership with the Brooklyn apartment house architects Joshua Tabatchnik and Abraham Brook by 1930. He would continue to work as an architect until his death in 1941.

Given the East 25th Street houses' strong resemblance to nearby row houses on Sterling Street in the Prospect Lefferts Gardens Historic District designed by Benjamin Driesler and completed just as work was beginning on East 25th Street, Glucroft & Glucroft's design role was likely minimal and the firm's primary function was probably to guide the application through the Department of Buildings and oversee the project's construction.³³

The Design of the Historic District³⁴

All 56 houses of the East 25th Street Historic District were executed in the Renaissance Revival style, facing each other over nearly an entire block and sharing identical, classically inspired forms and details that contribute to the district's remarkable sense of cohesiveness. Based on the elite residential architecture of the Italian Renaissance, the Renaissance Revival style's popularity was spurred by McKim, Mead & White's Villard Houses (1882-85, a designated New York City Landmark) based on the Palazzo della Cancelleria in Rome, and by the "White City" of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, which gave Renaissance aesthetics and planning principles a grand national stage. Balanced and subdued, this classically inspired style stood in sharp contrast to the prevailing medieval-inspired styles of the 1880s such as the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne, and it began supplanting them by the 1890s. Over the next 25 years, the Renaissance Revival would be Brooklyn's most popular row house style before gradually being overtaken by the Colonial Revival and by picturesque styles such as

the Tudor Revival and Arts-and-Crafts starting in the 1910s. Renaissance Revival-style row houses were frequently faced in light-colored limestone recalling the marble of the Italian Renaissance, but brownstone was also used, reflecting its continuing popularity in New York City. More-modest examples of the style were often faced in brick.

With their prominent full-height bays and classically inspired ornament, the handsome, understated houses of the East 25th Street Historic District are typical of Renaissance Revival row houses built throughout Brooklyn in the early 20th century. Although many of these houses, especially in working-class neighborhoods, were built and marketed as two-family houses providing aspiring homeowners with potential additional income from second-floor tenants, the East 25th Street houses were designed as single-family houses. They are virtually indistinguishable from Renaissance Revival-style limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses, also single-family homes, built by developer Realty Associates on Sterling Street within the Prospect Lefferts Gardens Historic District, which were being completed just as Henry Meyer began work on East 25th Street.³⁵

Each of the historic district's houses is one of four basic types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled bay (Figures 2 through 5). They were set back 15 feet from the street line, allowing for generous front yards. Reflecting Renaissance design principles, each of the two rows along either side of East 25th Street is symmetrical, with the bays placed on the left sides of the leftmost 14 houses and the right sides of the rightmost 14. Each of the outermost 28 houses has a broader rounded bay bookending the entire row (Figures 6 and 7), making the two rows mirror images of both themselves and each other.

Although all of the houses have classical main-entrance surrounds with pilasters and entablatures as well as modillioned cornices, their

ornament differs slightly according to the shape of their bays. Rounded-bay houses feature carved Renaissance-style ornament within their main-entrance entablatures, plain window lintels, and egg-and-dart cornice moldings; angled-bay houses have paneled entablatures and foliated window keystones and cornice moldings. None of the houses has been raised or had its facade stripped, and changes have generally been limited to window and door replacement, security grille installation, and minor stoop work. While 11 of the 56 houses are known to have had rooftop parapets prior to the 1930s, all of those were removed by the late 1980s, except for the district's sole surviving parapet at No. 360 (Figures 8 and 9).³⁶ Because of the apparent inconsistency with which these parapets were installed and their relatively short lifespan, their removal is not considered a significant alteration.

Unlike other areas of Flatbush, the area surrounding the East 25th Street Historic District, with its short and angled streets and history of primarily small-scale development, led to a diverse array of building types constructed in both masonry and wood. Buildings in this area tended to be built individually or in small groups, making the long, unbroken rows of the historic district unusual and especially distinctive for this section of Flatbush.

Marketing East 25th Street³⁷

In its marketing of East 25th Street, the Henry Meyer Building Company promoted the firm's extensive construction experience, the benefits of single-family homeownership, the houses' modern features providing for easy maintenance, and their convenient, upscale location. Three months after construction began, the *Brooklyn Eagle* featured the project in an extensive interview with Henry Meyer's son Charles, who noted his father's long history of homebuilding in Brooklyn's Cypress Hills neighborhood as well as his own involvement in this work. "I have only been in the firm three

years,” Charles said, “but I was born in a mill and brought up in the building business.” Although most of Meyer’s Cypress Hills houses were two-family homes, the firm decided to take a different approach in Flatbush. “This is an attractive and rapidly growing neighborhood,” Charles told the *Eagle*, mentioning its good schools and excellent transit including the Rogers and Nostrand Avenue trolley lines, the newly upgraded Brighton Beach Railroad linking the area directly with Park Row and Brooklyn’s beaches, and the Flatbush Avenue streetcar line providing easy access to the Long Island Rail Road terminal and IRT Subway to Lower Manhattan. “We are only one block east of Bedford Avenue, which is bound to be more and more a place for pleasure driving and automobiling,” Meyer said, adding, “here in Flatbush we do not propose to erect any but one-family houses of a high grade.” Meyer also explained that the company saw it in its best interest to “try to suit the taste of the women in building our houses.... A woman has to spend much more of her time in it than a man does.”³⁸

By December of 1909, work had proceeded far enough on the first group of houses on the west side of the street for the company to start advertising. Early that month, the firm began running large newspaper ads with a rendering of the houses proclaiming, “We transformed East New York from a wilderness to a city. We are now operating in Flatbush and are going to duplicate our former success” (Figure 10). Meyer touted the houses’ location “in the finest section of Flatbush,” near the Vanderveer Park development and Cortelyou Club, as well as their advantages over apartment houses and two-family homes at a time when many balked at sharing a roof with other families:

These houses are especially designed for families desiring a comfortable home with

the following objective points in view—privacy of sleeping and living rooms, and economy of labor in taking care of same. We aim to do away with all the inconveniences and the many annoyances attached to the modern apartment house, such as janitor and bellboy services, etc., or a present day two-family house, where the owner is subject to the whims of the tenant.

The price of \$7,250, with \$1,000 down and flexible financing terms made “owning an up-to-date, modern, private dwelling” affordable “at the ordinary rent of an apartment.” As with Meyer’s earlier Cypress Hills houses, wood trim came from the firm’s own mill, “insuring to the purchaser a finer finish than can be found elsewhere.”³⁹ Likely seeking to attract both Manhattan commuters and transplants, Meyer began advertising the houses in the *New York Press* and *Herald* soon afterward.⁴⁰

By March of 1910, the firm was promoting them as “Easily-Kept-in-Order” houses.⁴¹ This was a play on “Easy Housekeeping Homes,” a term used by Realty Associates the previous summer to market its similar houses on Sterling Street in Prospect Lefferts Gardens.⁴² “Easy housekeeping” homes were intended to be maintained by the female head of the household without the benefit of servants. The concept was both a response to the increasing unaffordability of hired help, dubbed the “servant problem,” and acknowledgement of broadening homeownership among the general public by the early 20th century.⁴³ The easy housekeeping formula combined a clean, efficient floorplan—removing spaces previously needed to distance the family from servants—with labor-saving devices including modern heating and plumbing equipment, gas ranges, parquet floors, tiled kitchens and baths, and basement laundry facilities, all of which Meyer publicized from the development’s earliest ads.

Sales Challenges and Realty Associates

Despite Henry and Charles Meyer's continued marketing of the East 25th Street houses, sales languished, partially due to a brief recession now known as the Panic of 1910-11. By the summer of 1911, two years after construction began, they had sold fewer than a dozen houses, all on the west side of the street.⁴⁴ Perhaps hoping to improve sales, in May of 1911, the Meyer Company removed its original deed restriction making resales prior to 1920 subject to its approval. Other deed restrictions regarding outbuildings, use, and the construction of additional floors and extensions remained on the properties.⁴⁵

The firm's frustrations continued until the summer of 1912, when the developer Realty Associates acquired Meyer's 42 unsold houses in bulk.⁴⁶ Sixteen of these were on the west side of the street and 26 on the east side (Figure 11), including all of the east side houses except for Nos. 359 and 369. Many of the houses, likely those on the east side of the street, were described at that time as "just being completed." According to the *Brooklyn Standard Union*, the unsold houses

were built too good to sell in the present slow times, and rather than retail them at lower prices, the Henry Meyer Building Company decided to sell them in bulk and get out of the building business for the present. The Realty Associates had sold all of their famous 'Easy Housekeeping Homes,' and as the Meyer houses were facsimiles of these 'Homes,' and to keep the home-buying business active while the Realty Associates were building other houses to keep up the demand, they acquired these houses in trade on such terms that they are enabled to save home buyers from \$1,000 to \$1,200.⁴⁷

Realty Associates immediately began promoting the houses in both New York and Brooklyn newspapers. Rebranded with Realty Associates' own marketing term as "Easy Housekeeping Homes," they were advertised with many of the same features and advantages touted in Meyer's earlier ads, adding, "Henry Meyer, a prominent Brooklyn builder, decided to quit the business for the present. He sold us 42 new houses in the finest section of Flatbush at an irresistible price which enables us to pass the saving on to you."⁴⁸

Realty Associates rapidly sold most of the houses, with 26 finding purchasers by the end of September.⁴⁹ It was still advertising some of the unsold East 25th Street houses in August of 1913, and the following month was offering 324 East 25th Street "near Clarendon Road, in aristocratic Flatbush," for rent at \$55 a month.⁵⁰

Despite Charles Meyer's expectation in 1909 that East 25th Street would be the first of several Flatbush building projects for his company, it was not to be. Although the firm continued selling off its dissimilar East 26th Street houses (not part of this designation) into 1913 under the banner of "Builder's Retiring Sale," its building operations essentially ceased.⁵¹

Early Residents of the District⁵²

Before World War II, all of the historic district's residents were white, with most born in New York or nearby states. Most of the men identified as heads of household in its early years worked in upper-middle-class professions, including as salesmen, engineers, bank employees, merchants, attorneys, and manufacturers of ink, paint, and rubber stamps. The district also included a city magistrate, steamship manager, and veterinary surgeon. Several adult sons and daughters lived with their families, with some daughters working in the limited occupations generally open to women at that time,

such as retail sales, or as stenographers or telephone operators.

By 1920, a few immigrant families, mostly from northern and western Europe, had purchased homes in the district, including English immigrant Alfred R. Douglass, the president of a Brooklyn surgical instruments manufacturer, of 377 East 25th Street; grocer James A. Weston and his wife Mary, natives of Scotland and Canada, of No. 316; German-born Charles Goebel, a gardener for the Parks Department, of No. 326; and Swedish immigrant Claes Lilygren, sales manager for a metals company, who lived at No. 337 with his wife Marion and their son and daughter. At least one Jewish family, the Scheps family, lived in the district by that time. Restaurant proprietor John Scheps had immigrated from Austria and his wife Annie from Russia; they lived with their two American-born children and John's mother at No. 358. In keeping with the houses' design and marketing as servantless homes, only two servants lived on the block at that time: Irish immigrant Mary Kelly and Pennsylvania native Alice Smith.

Female pioneers lived in the district in its early years. Nellie Marshall of 360 East 25th Street was active in the women's suffrage movement as early as 1913, when she and her daughter Ruth marched in Brooklyn's first suffrage parade from Crown Heights to Downtown Brooklyn. Early the following year, through their involvement in the Flatbush Political Equality League, they helped organize a Brooklyn address by the nationally prominent suffragist (and Brooklyn native) Inez Milholland. Later in 1914, Ruth acted in a local production of the popular suffrage play "How the Vote Was Won" and was an usher at a Brooklyn reception for British suffragist Christabel Pankhurst and Alva Belmont, one of the movement's leading financial supporters. Nellie hosted at least one suffrage event at 360 East 25th Street, in 1914. She also chaired the League's Committee on War Relief

during World War I and founded the Junior Flatbush Political Equality League to encourage the participation of younger suffragists.⁵³

Susan Friend and her husband Berthold, a German immigrant, were among the block's earliest owners, purchasing 347 East 25th Street from Realty Associates in the fall of 1912.⁵⁴ Born to American missionaries in Turkey in 1865, Susan graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1908. She practiced and operated a sanatorium in Mansfield, Ohio, for the next few years before moving with Berthold and son William to Brooklyn, where she continued to practice. She would remain in the house with William into the 1940s.⁵⁵

The district remained much the same through the 1920s and 1930s, with two Irish immigrant families buying houses by 1930, and additional families of Scandinavian origin moving there by 1940. Many district residents served in World Wars I and II, including Private John H. Breese of No. 324, who died in 1918 from wounds received in the Second Battle of the Marne; Private First Class Frederic W. Hinck of No. 352, who was wounded in Europe in 1945 and later went missing in action; and Thomas F. Hopkins of No. 316, who lost his right arm while fighting in Germany during World War II.⁵⁶ Prominent residents also included longtime civics teacher and assistant principal of nearby Erasmus Hall High School, William Elbert, who was one of many teachers living in the district. He and his wife Martha moved to 361 East 25th Street by 1915 and remained there until William's death in 1950.⁵⁷

Other district residents were significant in the fields of engineering and planning. Jacob B. Rohrer was a civil engineer known for his work on New York's first recreational pier, Chicago's Sanitary and Ship Canal, and numerous other building projects throughout the Americas. He "gained his greatest fame in the engineering world,"

according to the *New York Times*, for San Francisco's Monadnock Building, one of the few structures to survive the city's devastating 1906 earthquake.⁵⁸ Rohrer moved to 363 East 25th Street as a widower in the late 1920s and boarded there until his death in 1936. Flatbush native Austin J. Tobin, whose impact on planning and reshaping New York and the region following World War II would rival that of Robert Moses, bought 364 East 25th Street with his wife Geraldine in 1929.⁵⁹ At that time, he was a young lawyer at the agency then known as the Port of New York Authority. Tobin was promoted to its head real estate lawyer in 1930 and to executive director in 1942. The Tobins left East 25th Street two years later.⁶⁰ Under Tobin's often controversial leadership over the next 30 years, the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey began the World Trade Center, relocated the city's port facilities to new container ports in New Jersey, built the area's three major airports and two bus terminals, started transforming the old Hudson & Manhattan Railroad into PATH, and added the lower level of the George Washington Bridge, among other major projects.⁶¹

Later History⁶²

As Flatbush became increasingly convenient for Manhattan commuters with further transportation improvements, many freestanding houses—including Tennis Court, the neighborhood's original suburban development—were replaced by large apartment buildings in the 1920s. Jewish families from Williamsburg, Brownsville, and Manhattan's Lower East Side were especially drawn to Flatbush, and by 1930, one-third of the neighborhood's residents were Jewish.

By World War II, Flatbush, like other city neighborhoods, was subject to the influence of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a federal agency created during the Depression with the goal of stemming housing foreclosures. In the late 1930s,

the HOLC started issuing maps, color-coded from A to D, intended to guide lending practices in urban areas by grading their level of risk. Areas receiving a D grade were considered "hazardous" and effectively "redlined," severely restricting their access to loans. The criteria used in making these determinations were largely arbitrary and heavily influenced by racial and ethnic bigotry. In the HOLC's 1938 assessment of Brooklyn, the general area containing the historic district between Church and Farragut Avenues, extending from Flatbush Avenue eastward to Holy Cross Cemetery, was given a C rating, the agency's second-lowest. Although the HOLC approved of its good transit and proximity to Flatbush Avenue, a major shopping street, the area's "mixed type of structures" and proximity to a redlined, largely Italian immigrant and African American area between Church and Tilden Avenues, lowered its rating. Approximately 30% of the area's residents were foreign born, primarily Italian, Irish, and Jewish, according to the HOLC.⁶³

Ethnic and racial segregation was also promoted by the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, which included practically all of Brooklyn's real estate brokers as well as representatives of major banks, utilities, insurance companies, and retailers operating in the borough. As Brooklyn's growing Black population expanded from its old centers into mostly white neighborhoods before World War II, Black families met considerable resistance from white property owners and institutions.⁶⁴ As a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Brooklyn Board followed its parent organization's racist professional code, which stated that "a realtor should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood ... members of any race or nationality ... whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood."⁶⁵ Arthur W. Gelston, president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board from 1920 to 1953,

lived with his family in the historic district, at 328 East 25th Street, from the 1910s to the 1930s.⁶⁶

Since World War II, the historic district's ownership and residency has reflected trends in the broader neighborhood, most notably the growth of Flatbush's African American and Afro-Caribbean communities. In the early 20th century, Brooklyn's Black population was relatively small. Although fairly scattered, many African American families lived in what historian Harold X. Connolly termed the "lineal community" extending from Fort Greene, along Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue, through Bedford-Stuyvesant, which was predominantly white at that time. By the 1920s, Brooklyn's Black population had grown substantially, largely as a result of the Great Migration of African Americans from the rural South to the industrial North, and during that decade, Black families first began settling in large numbers in Bedford-Stuyvesant and the area now known as Crown Heights North. Following World War II, Black Brooklynites increasingly moved south of Eastern Parkway, joining and expanding Flatbush's small African American community around Church and Nostrand Avenues.

Afro-Caribbean immigrants to New York City historically settled alongside African American families, initially in Central Harlem, and by the 1930s in Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights North. Central Brooklyn soon became the center of the city's Afro-Caribbean community, and in 1967, New York's West Indian-American Day Parade moved from Harlem, where it began in the 1940s, to Eastern Parkway. By that time, Flatbush was also becoming a major destination for immigrants from Caribbean countries, especially Haiti, as thousands of Haitians fled the dictatorships of Francois Duvalier and his son Jean-Claude starting in the late 1950s. During the 1980s, approximately one-quarter of Haitian immigrants coming to New York City settled in Flatbush.

Today, the historic district mirrors the diversity of its surrounding neighborhood. Although Asian American and white families have made their homes in the district in recent years, most of its families have roots in Caribbean countries including Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada, and Belize. Caribbean immigrants began buying houses on the block in large numbers in the 1970s and '80s, and were instrumental in founding the East 25th Street Block Association in 1985.⁶⁷ The association has played a leading role in cultivating and fostering the block's remarkable community spirit, organizing block parties, holiday parties, Christmas pageants, blockwide cleanups, concerts, youth programs, and fundraisers for high school and college students. It has garnered widespread media attention for its success in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden's "Greenest Block in Brooklyn" contest, which recognizes exceptional horticulture on "blocks that are greening together."⁶⁸ Since first entering the contest in 1999, the East 25th Street Block Association has earned four first-place finishes, an award for best children's garden, and numerous second-place finishes, honorable mentions, and window-box awards. The association has also been recognized for its mentoring of other block associations. In 2019, it received National Grid's "Leadership in Sustainable Practices" Award and members gave the keynote address at the Botanic Garden's "Making Brooklyn Bloom" event. Residents routinely tend to the gardens of their vacationing neighbors.

The remarkable dedication of the district's homeowners and residents to the continuing beauty of their block is evident not only in the lush greenery of their front yards but in the outstanding integrity of the East 25th Street Historic District.

Endnotes

¹ This section is largely adapted from the introductory essay to LPC, *Chester Court Historic District Designation Report (LP-2567)* (New York: City of New York, 2014), prepared by Michael Caratzas.

² “Purchases” that European settlers deemed outright transfers of property were, to Native Americans, more akin to leases or joint tenancy contracts allowing them continuing rights to the property.

³ Marc Linder and Lawrence C. Zacharias, *Of Cabbages and Kings County: Agriculture and the Formation of Modern Brooklyn* (Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 1999), 81.

⁴ Linder and Zacharias, 3.

⁵ LPC, *Prospect Park South Historic District Designation Report (LP-0979)* (New York: City of New York, 1979); LPC, *Ditmas Park Historic District Designation Report (LP-1236)* (New York: City of New York, 1981); and LPC, *Fiske Terrace-Midwood Park Historic District Designation Report (LP-2208)* (New York: City of New York, 2007).

⁶ Sources for this section include Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, *The Social History of Flatbush* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1882), 175-182; Herbert F. Gunnison, *Flatbush of Today* (Brooklyn: 1908), 5-14, 21-24, 96-98; “An Old Family Estate,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, November 6, 1892, 17; “Vanderveer Park,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 1, 1899, 7; and Hugo Ullitz, *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: Hyde & Company, 1899), II:7.

⁷ The farm is visible on Jeremiah Lott, *Map of the Town of Flatbush, Kings Co., L. I.* (G. Heyward: 1842); F. W. Beers, *Flatbush, Kings Co., L. I.* (Beers, Comstock & Cline, 1873); and E. Robinson, *Robinson’s Atlas of Kings County, New York* (New York: E. Robinson, 1890), 3.

⁸ United States Census (Flatbush, Kings County, New York), 1790.

⁹ In *The Social History of Flatbush*, 181-82, Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt quoted an 1879 newspaper article (probably written by her) explaining that these families held the windmill “in grateful remembrance” for its sheltering role. Vanderbilt, the riots, and the windmill are discussed in depth by historians Zaheer Ali and Julie Golia in the Brooklyn Historical Society podcast “Flatbush + Main Episode 28: The New York City Draft Riots” August 30, 2018), accessed on November 12, 2020 at <https://www.brooklynhistory.org/podcasts/flatbush-main-episode-28-the-new-york-city-draft-riots/>.

A Flatbush native, Vanderbilt witnessed the riots’ impact on the town as a young girl; her description of the windmill as a refuge is contained within her papers in the Society’s manuscript collections, according to Ali and Golia.

¹⁰ Formerly a two-track railroad running at grade, it was doubled to four tracks, sunk below grade for a mile south of Church Avenue, and raised on an embankment for the remainder of its route to Brighton Beach. The overhead trolley line powering the railroad was replaced with a heavy-duty third rail.

¹¹ “Great Transit Highway Now Nearing Completion,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, April 21, 1907, 4.

¹² *Flatbush of Today*, 21.

¹³ “Flatbush Trading Active; Big Week for Auctioneers,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 2, 1906, 8.

¹⁴ Sources for this section include United States Census (Brooklyn, Kings County, New York), 1900 and 1910, and the following articles and advertisements from the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*: “Cypress Hills Realty,” December 14, 1901, 17; “New Buildings,” December 30, 1901, 16; “Old Church to Be a Theater,” June 3, 1902, 3; “New Church for St. Petri’s,” August 21, 1902, 5; “St. Petri’s Corner Stone,” October 10, 1902, 5; “Corner Stone Laying,” October 27, 1902, 12; “‘Meyerville’ Church Has Had Rapid Growth,” October 8, 1905, 19; “A Black Hand Threat to Blow Up His Houses,” May 27, 1907, 5; “Fourth Avenue Subway Creates Real Boom,” June 8, 1907, 30; “Queens Awakening from Long Slumber,” November 21, 1908, 18; “Building Operations in East New York Region,” December 12, 1908, 20; “What Cypress Hills Region Offers for Homes and Investments,” March 14, 1909, 32; “The Henry Meyer Houses in the Cypress Hills Section” (Advertisement), March 14, 1909, 33; “Brooklyn Corporations,” April 7, 1909, 18; “Wake Up, You Grocers, Butchers, Bakers and Other Merchants” (Advertisement), June 12, 1909, 15; “Work of Active Builders,” August 28, 1909, 8; “Builder’s Retiring Sale in Beautiful Flatbush” (Advertisement), May 11, 1913, 46; “Henry Meyer Dies; Builder of Homes,” April 2, 1918, 4; and “Henry Meyer Estate Valued at \$162,100,” February 7, 1919.

¹⁵ “‘Meyerville’ Church Has Had Rapid Growth.”

¹⁶ “Cypress Hills Realty.”

¹⁷ Or alternatively, Meyersville; the name has not survived.

¹⁸ “‘Meyerville’ Church Has Had Rapid Growth.”

¹⁹ “What Cypress Hills Region Offers for Homes and Investments.”

²⁰ “It is not wise to prophesy with regard to subways,” Herbert Gunnison wrote in 1908, “but with the powerful influence exerted by the public-spirited citizens and her wide-awake associations, it is reasonable to expect that before long the subway, which now terminates at the Long Island depot, Flatbush Avenue, will either be extended to Flatbush or connected with the Brighton Beach line.” *Flatbush of Today*, 24.

²¹ “Cortelyou Club Celebrates,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 1, 1905, 15, notes the club’s location at Bedford and Newkirk Avenues. In 1906 it expanded along the south side of Avenue D between Bedford Avenue and East 25th Street. “Stag at the Cortelyou Club,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 18, 1906, 6.

²² “No Nobleman for Her: Henry A. Meyer’s Daughter Prefers Plain American for a Husband,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 7, 1911, 6. Charles and Anna Meyer lived at 350 East 25th Street, according to “Mrs. C. W. Meyer Has Marriage Annulled,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, October 25, 1913, 2.

²³ “What Cypress Hills Region Offers for Homes and Investments.”

²⁴ “Isaac Parshelsky, Realty Operator, Buried Tomorrow,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 19, 1935, 15.

²⁵ The purchaser was Alfred E. Steers. Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 43 (Section 16), 18 (June 8, 1905).

²⁶ Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 3081, 106 (June 1, 1908).

²⁷ Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 3137, 209 (April 20, 1909).

²⁸ “New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Real Estate Records,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 22, 1909, 25; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8.

²⁹ Henry Meyer Building Company Advertisement, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 4, 1909, 14.

³⁰ Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 3295, 435 (April 30, 1910). In June of 1911, their house was burglarized in what was called “one of the boldest daylight burglaries that has occurred in Flatbush in a long time.” (“Remove Burglar Alarm; Enter and Loot House,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 6, 1911, 3.)

³¹ These restrictions appeared in every new house deed prior to 1911, including the Von Elm conveyance cited

above.

³² Sources for this section include United States Census (Brooklyn, Kings County, New York), 1910, 1920, and 1940; “New Dispensary for Williamsburg,” *Brooklyn Citizen*, January 15, 1911, 13; “Legal Notices,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 21, 1911; “Architects Have Moved,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, April 4, 1917, 10; “Cancellation,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, February 1, 1931, 14; and the following newspaper accounts of the Glucofts’ building activities: *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, April 5, 1906, 18; April 18, 1906, 16; July 29, 1907, 17; April 22, 1915, 21; March 7, 1917, 24; and May 22, 1919, 6; and *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 2, 1906, 10; January 4, 1907, 10; August 24, 1907, 10; October 2, 1907, 9; December 9, 1907, 12; January 21, 1908, 10; May 12, 1908, 10; January 18, 1908, 12; June 20, 1908, 2; June 23, 1908, 10; July 18, 1908, 2; August 3, 1908, 3; January 28, 1910, 11; June 8, 1910, 11; June 20, 1910, 11; September 16, 1910, 10; September 28, 1910, 3; December 5, 1910, 11; March 12, 1912, 10; November 12, 1912, 5; June 19, 1914, 5; January 19, 1915, 11; February 8, 1916, 10; September 28, 1930, 50; and October 10, 1934, 22.

³³ Henry Meyer’s partner Isaac Parshelsky apparently worked with the Glucofts on at least one other project, although it is unknown whether they worked together before East 25th Street. A 1911 legal notice in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, July 5, 1911, 19, names the Glucofts, Parshelsky, and Realty Associates, the developer of the Sterling Street houses and later purchaser of the unsold East 25th Street houses, as co-defendants in a lawsuit.

³⁴ Portions of this section are adapted from LPC, *Sunset Park North Historic District (LP-2625)* (New York: City of New York, 2019), prepared by Jessica Baldwin and Michael Caratzas, 16-17; and LPC, *Manida Street Historic District (LP-2644)* (New York: City of New York, 2020), prepared by Jessica Baldwin and MaryNell Nolan-Wheatley, 17. Other sources include LPC, *Prospect Lefferts Gardens Historic District (LP-1024)* (New York: City of New York, 1979), 7-15.

³⁵ These houses are between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues. See LPC, *Prospect Lefferts Gardens Historic District (LP-1024)*, 9 and 69-70. Advertisements and real estate transaction notices confirm that the Sterling Street houses were largely complete by the spring and summer of 1909. See for example, “Real Estate Records,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, April 8, 1909, 16; and Realty Associates, Advertisement, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 26, 1909, 10, which states that 20 of these “one family houses of the high type” had already been sold and another 32 were in a state of “near completion.”

³⁶ New York City Department of Taxes Photographs (c. 1938-43 and c. 1983-88), Municipal Archives.

³⁷ Sections of this section on “Easy Housekeeping” houses are adapted from LPC, *Chester Court Historic District Designation Report*, 9.

³⁸ “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8.

³⁹ Henry Meyer Building Company, Advertisement, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 4, 1909, 14.

⁴⁰ Henry Meyer Building Company, Advertisements, *New York Herald*, December 28, 1909, 2; and *New York Press*, January 29, 1910, 11.

⁴¹ Henry Meyer Building Company, Advertisement, *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, March 20, 1910.

⁴² Realty Associates, Advertisement, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 9, 1909, 9.

⁴³ Servants became increasingly scarce as new occupational opportunities opened up to women—especially white women—for whom domestic service had been a job of last resort. Although they paid relatively little, factory work and similar jobs were much more attractive in that they enabled women to retain much greater control over their personal lives. Daniel E. Sutherland, *Americans and Their Servants: Domestic Service in the United States from 1800 to 1920* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981).

⁴⁴ Kings County Conveyance Records.

⁴⁵ Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 3294, 368 (May 22, 1911).

⁴⁶ Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 3376, 96 (July 25, 1912).

⁴⁷ “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6. In the deal, Henry Meyer received Georgian Court, a large apartment house at the corner of Gates and Franklin Avenues (“Forty-Second Street Lot Sells for High Figure,” *New York Herald*, August 23, 1912).

⁴⁸ Realty Associates, Advertisement, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 18, 1912, 42 and *New York Press*, August 25, 1912.

⁴⁹ “26 Flatbush Houses Sold,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 19, 1912, 23.

⁵⁰ Realty Associates, Advertisements, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 16, 1913, 9; and September 13, 1913, 11.

⁵¹ Henry Meyer, Advertisement, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 11, 1913, 46.

⁵² The Commission wishes to thank Sara Bonisteel of East 25th Street for providing us with original research regarding the early residents of the district. Other sources include the United States Census (Brooklyn, Kings County, New York), 1920, 1930, and 1940; and New York State Census (Brooklyn, Kings County), 1915 and 1925.

⁵³ In addition to census records, sources on Nellie and Ruth Marshall include “Suffrage News,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 31, 1913, 20; “Flatbush,” *The Chat*, November 8, 1913, 64; “Flatbush Young Folks Form Suffrage League,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, January 4, 1914, 7; “Junior Suffragists Active,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 13, 1914, 12; “Suffrage, Pro and Con,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 28, 1914, 26; “Mrs. Boissevain Raps Suffrage Enemies,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 31, 1914, 8; “Suffrage Play at Midwood Club,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 9, 1914, 5; “Young Women as Ushers,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, November 16, 1914, 16; “U.S. Press Friend of British Militant,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, November 17, 1914, 11; “Equality League’s Year,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 10, 1915, 12; “Sent 100 Boxes to Soldiers,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 8, 1917, 3; “Card Party for War Relief,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 19, 1918, 10; and “Card Party for Red Cross,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 23, 1918, 10. The Marshalls appear to have moved to 360 East 25th Street by 1913 and remained there at least until 1917; they were listed at that address in the May 1917 telephone directory.

⁵⁴ “26 Flatbush Houses Sold,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 19, 1912, 23.

⁵⁵ *American Physician* (June 1908), 236; Dr. Susan W. Friend, Advertisements, *Mansfield News-Journal*, June 12, 1909, 7; and December 15, 1909, 5; “Brooklyn Women Interested in League for Self-Defense,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, April 30, 1916, 24.

⁵⁶ “Brooklyn-L.I. in Casualties: 7 Listed Dead; 21 Wounded,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 12, 1918, 1; “Latest List of Casualties as Officially Reported by the War and Navy Departments,” *New York Times*, January 11, 1945, 14; “2 Local Soldiers Listed as Missing,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 7, 1945, 18; “City Bids Good-By to Departing G.I.’s,” *New York Times*, May 25, 1951.

⁵⁷ “Retiring Teacher Feted by Erasmus Faculty,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 11, 1945, 6; “William Elbert, 66, A Lutheran Layman,” *New York Times*, April 23, 1950, 92.

⁵⁸ “Jacob Rohrer Dies; Noted as Engineer,” *New York Times*, February 8, 1936, 15.

⁵⁹ Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 5090, 163 (November 23, 1929).

⁶⁰ Kings County, Office of the Register, Conveyance Liber 6557, 341 (July 19, 1944).

⁶¹ “Austin J. Tobin, Executive Director of Port Authority for 30 Years, Dies,” *New York Times*, February 9, 1978, B2.

⁶² Portions of this section are adapted from the introductory essay to LPC, *Chester Court Historic District Designation Report (LP-2567)*; and from LPC, *Sunset Park South Historic District Designation Report (LP-2622)* (New York: City of New York, 2019), prepared by Michael Caratzas and Jessica Baldwin, 21; and LPC, *Bedford Historic District Designation Report (LP-2514)* (New York: City of New York, 2015), prepared by Michael Caratzas, 29-37. Other sources include Michael Caratzas, telephone conversation with former East 25th Street Block Association President Julia Charles, November 4, 2020; Jonathan Wolfe, “New York Today: the Greenest Street,” *New York Times*, August 9, 2016; Andy Katz, “Working on Greenest Block Contest Brings People Together in Flatbush,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 10, 2016; and “Brooklyn’s Greenest Block,” *MetroFocus*, September 7, 2016 (www.pbs.org/video/metrofocus-brooklyns-greenest-block/).

⁶³ This information is available through the University of Richmond’s “Mapping Inequality” website, at <https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=11/40.717/-74.089&mapview=graded&city=brooklyn-ny&area=C13>.

⁶⁴ On this subject, see Harold X. Connolly, *A Ghetto Grows in Brooklyn* (New York: New York University Press, 1977), 52-78. Examples cited by Connolly include

the 1929 declaration, by Rev. William Blackshear of St. Matthew’s Protestant Episcopal Church in Bedford-Stuyvesant, that African Americans were discouraged from attending his church (Connolly, 60). The public outcry among white Bedford-Stuyvesant residents over the proposed sale of Grace Presbyterian Church to the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1937 is discussed in LPC, *Bedford-Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District Designation Report (LP-2496)* (New York: City of New York, 2013), 24. See also LPC, *Bedford Historic District Designation Report (LP-2514)* (New York: City of New York, 2015), 32-33.

⁶⁵ Craig Steven Wilder, *A Covenant with Color: Race and Social Power in Brooklyn* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000), 182. Wilder calls “ethnic segregation” the “official policy” of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board during this period.

⁶⁶ “Gelston Honored by Realty Brokers for Long Service,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, October 26, 1941, 31; “Arthur W. Gelston Dies; Outstanding Civic Leader,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, November 19, 1953, 15. Gelston was a Brooklyn native who served in World War I and in many local organizations. In 1922, he helped lead the fight for a state law requiring the licensing of real estate brokers and sales professionals, and he later advocated for both the Brooklyn-Battery (now Hugh L. Carey) Tunnel and Belt Parkway.

⁶⁷ Founding members of the association included Vernon Deane, Fred Miller, Pat Gibson, Hazel Foster, and Cecile Molloy. A Barbadian immigrant and professional stock researcher, Deane served as the association’s treasurer for 34 years and as a founder of NHS of East Flatbush, a not-for-profit community-based housing organization.

⁶⁸ “Brooklyn’s Greenest Block,” *MetroFocus*.

Findings and Designation

East 25th Street Historic District

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and the other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the East 25th Street Historic District contains buildings and other improvements which have a special character and a special historical and aesthetic interest and value and which represent one or more eras in the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city. Further, this historic district is part of the development, heritage, and culture of the city, state and nation, as set forth in this designation report.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 47, Section 3020 (formerly Section 534 of Chapter 21) of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Historic District the East 25th Street Historic District containing the property bounded by a line beginning on the eastern curblineline of East 25th Street at a point on a line extending westerly from the northern property line of 315 East 25th Street, and extending easterly along said line and the northern property line of 315 East 25th Street, southerly along the eastern property lines of 315 to 377 East 25th Street, westerly along the southern property line of 377 East 25th Street, across East 25th Street and along the southern property line of 378 East 25th Street, northerly along the western property lines of 378 to 314 East 25th Street, and easterly along the northern property line of 314 East 25th Street and across East 25th Street to the point of beginning, as shown in the attached map.

East 25th Street Historic District: Illustrations





Figure 1: West side of East 25th Street, looking north from No. 368
Michael Caratzas, LPC, August 2020



Figure 2: Limestone house with rounded bay
374 East 25th Street
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020



Figure 3: Limestone house with angled bay
372 East 25th Street
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020



Figure 4: Brownstone house with rounded bay
361 East 25th Street
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020



Figure 5: Brownstone house with angled bay
337 East 25th Street
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020

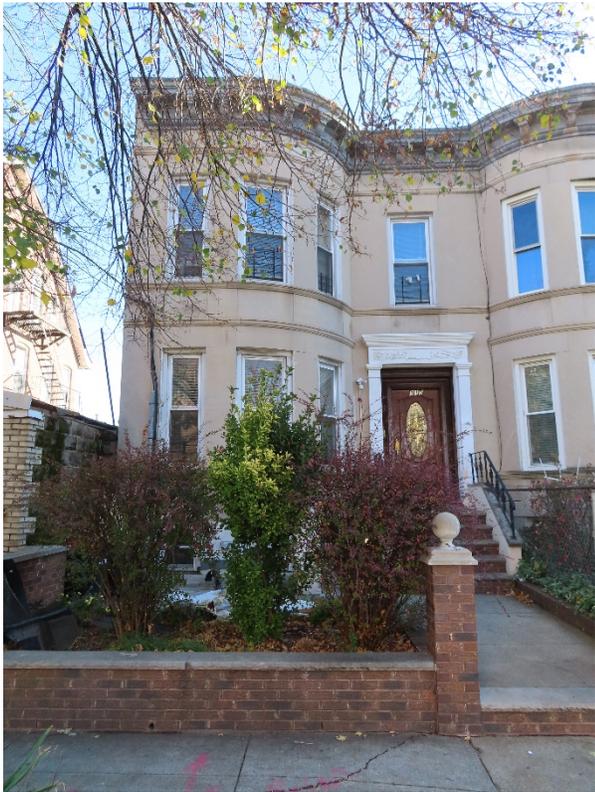


Figure 6: 315 East 25th Street
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020



Figure 7: 377 East 25th Street
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020



Figure 8: 360 East 25th Street
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020



Figure 9: 360 East 25th Street, detail
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020

We transformed East New York from a wilderness to a city. We are now operating in

FLATBUSH

And are going to duplicate our former success.

OUR present operation is 89 one-family dwellings, located on East 25th St., 26th St. and Ave. D, one block from Flatbush Avenue, Rogers Avenue and three from Nostrand Avenue. They can be reached by trolley cars running on any of the above streets. All within the five-cent fare limit, and transfers to all parts of Brooklyn and Brighton Beach "L."

The houses are situated in the finest section of Flatbush, adjacent to Vanderveer Park, Glenwood Road School, considered the best in Brooklyn, and the Cortelyou Club.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company policies insuring title free to purchaser.



THESE houses are especially designed for families desiring a comfortable home with the following objective points in view—privacy of sleeping and living rooms, and economy of labor in taking care of same. We aim to do away with all the inconveniences and the many annoyances attached to the modern apartment house, such as janitor and bellboy services, etc., or a present day two-family house, where the owner is subject to the call of the tenant.

All Trim in our houses is worked in our own mill, thereby insuring to the purchaser a finer finish than can be found elsewhere.

Fronts of Indiana limestone and brownstone.

Parquet Floors throughout house.

Beam Ceiling in dining room and panel wainscoting 6 feet high with plate rail; china closets with plate glass door.

All Trim of selected oak and birch, worked in our own mill, fancy column

grill work, beautiful mantels, stairs and balusters of oak.

Parlors finished in white enamel, or to suit purchaser.

Decorations—We pride ourselves on our ability to artistically decorate a house, or purchasers may select their own styles.

Modern Plumbing throughout, including shower baths; tiled bathrooms and kitchens.

All Entrance Doors have burglar-proof alarm locks attached.

Laundry and servant's toilet in high, dry cellar.

Combination gas and electric fixtures; hot air furnaces.

No Assessments—All streets have sewers, water, gas, electricity, curbing, sidewalks, and asphalted, all done at our own expense.

Present Price \$7,250== \$1,000 Cash, Balance to Suit Purchaser.

This will permit you owning an up-to-date, modern, private dwelling at the ordinary rent of an apartment.

HENRY MEYER BUILDING CO.,

BUILDERS OF MODERN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES.

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH ST. AND AVENUE D, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Figure 10: Advertisement, Henry Meyer Building Company

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, December 4, 1909, 14



Figure 11: East side of East 25th Street, looking north from No. 371
Michael Caratzas, LPC, November 2020

**\$1,000
Saved
Quickly**

**In the
Heart of
Flatbush**

Henry Meyer, a prominent Brooklyn builder, decided to quit the business for the present. He sold us 42 new houses in the finest section of Flatbush at an irresistible price which enables us to pass the saving on to you.

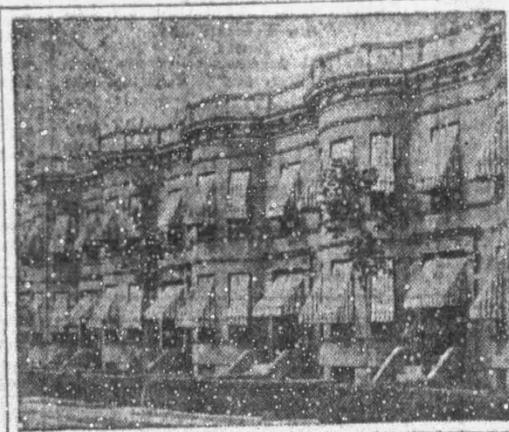
We will sell these houses at \$1,000 less than the builder's own price for them.

His Price Was \$7,750. Our Price Is \$6,750.

If you want one of these splendid Easy Housekeeping Homes, you will have to act quickly, because this bargain we offer will make history in the real estate business, and it will be a case of first come, first served.

The houses are in East 25th Street, Brooklyn, between Clarendon Road and Avenue D, one block east of Bedford Avenue, the very heart of aristocratic Flatbush.

Similar houses
are selling for
\$9,000.



Houses are 2 stories and cellar, brownstone and limestone fronts, bay windows front and rear; 8 rooms and bath, including Foyer Hall, hardwood trim, parquet floors, console and mantel in foyer; hot water heat, gas and electric fixtures; in fact, everything up to date. Your choice of elegant decorations.

Price \$6,750. Terms: \$1,000 Down and \$45 a month, covering principal and interest on balance.

Come and see these houses as soon as you possibly can, because the old story of "the early bird" is bound to apply here. Take a Flatbush Avenue surface car to Ditmas Avenue, or Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk Avenue Station. Representatives of the houses will be glad to show you around and explain everything.

**\$1,000 CASH
\$45 a Month**

Title Guaranteed Free
by Title Guarantee &
Trust Co.

REALTY ASSOCIATES

**162 REMSEN STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Telephone, Main 6480

Figure 12: Advertisement, Realty Associates
Brooklyn Daily Eagle, August 18, 1912, 42

East 25th Street Historic District: Building Descriptions



West Side of East 25th Street

314 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 12

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 314 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 314 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The basement openings retain their historic four-pane wood sashes.

Secondary Side (North) Facade: This partially visible facade has no visible openings and is crowned by historic coping.

Alterations

Stoop walls resurfaced; main entrance surround painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; security gate and awning with bracketed frame at main entrance; first- and second-story windows (historically one-over-one wood sash) replaced; utility meter and conduit at basement; non-historic basement window grilles; first story window grilles; light fixture with conduit from basement to first-story of rounded projecting bay; doorbell, mailbox, security camera, and light fixture at main entrance; satellite dish on roof; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940

Secondary Side (North) Facade Alterations: Facade parged

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic brick and metal areaway fence with posts and concrete finials

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

316 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 13

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 316 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 316 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Main entrance surround painted; stoop walls resurfaced; iron stoop railing; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-

over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; first-story window grilles; replacement under-stoop gate; utility meter at basement; mailbox at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed, non-historic lamppost, and wood book cabinet on post; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb; non-historic metal basement fence and gate at basement stair

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

318 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 14

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 318 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development south of Prospect Park and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 318 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Main entrance surround painted; stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; utility meter and light fixture at basement; doorbell, mailbox, and light fixture at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb; non-historic metal basement stair railing and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

322 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 15

Date(s):	c. 1909-1912	
Architect(s) / Builder(s):		Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s):		Henry Meyer Building Company
Type:	Row house	
Style(s):	Renaissance Revival	
Stories:	2 and basement	
Material(s):	Limestone; metal cornice	
Status:	Contributing	

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 322 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 322 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround

with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; doorbell and light fixture at main entrance; light fixture at under-stoop entrance; rooftop balustrade removed after c.1940

Site

Areaway with non-historic stone pavers and large planting bed; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete and stone curb; non-historic metal basement stair railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

324 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 16

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 324 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 324 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf main entrance door.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls painted and steps refaced with brick and stone; iron stoop railings; double-leaf metal security gate and transom at main entrance; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic metal basement window grilles; air conditioner cage at first story; utility meter at basement; light fixture and conduit from basement to first story

Site

Areaway with non-historic brick pavers and large planting bed; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on brick-and-concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

326 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 17

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 326 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are

arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 326 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic metal basement window grilles.

Alterations

Main entrance surround painted; stoop cheek walls resurfaced and steps refaced with brick and stone; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; first story window grilles; utility meter at basement; light fixture and conduit from basement to first story

Site

Concrete tiled areaway with large planting bed; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb; non-historic metal fence along planting bed border

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

328 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 18

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 328 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 328 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding.

Alterations

Facade patched; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; utility meter and garden hose armature at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; address plate at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; masonry curb surrounding basement stair; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

330 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 19

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 330 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 330 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. Two of the basement openings retain their historic four-pane wood sashes.

Alterations

Historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; one basement (historically four-pane), and all first- and second-story windows (historically one-over-one wood sash) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; utility meter at basement; light fixtures above main entrance and at under-stoop entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

334 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 20

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 334 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 334 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf main-entrance door and two of its historic four-pane basement window sashes.

Alterations

Facade partially resurfaced; stoop painted; iron stoop railings; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; under-stoop gate replaced with door; rooftop satellite dish

Site

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

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

336 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 21

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 336 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 336 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Facade patched; stoop resurfaced; iron railings on cheek walls and north stoop face; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter at basement; light fixture and conduit at under-stoop entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

338 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 22

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 338 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 338 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding.

Alterations

Facade patched; stoop painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; light fixture and conduit at basement; utility meter and conduit at basement; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

340 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 23

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 340 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 340 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic metal basement window grilles and iron under-stoop gate.

Alterations

Main entrance surround and stoop painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter at basement; rooftop satellite dish

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic chain-link areaway fence on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

342 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 24

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 342 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 342 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls resurfaced and painted; steps refaced with brick and stone; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; first story window grilles; utility meter at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; mailbox at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; masonry curb surrounding basement stair; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

346 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 25

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 346 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 346 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic metal basement window grilles.

Alterations

Main entrance surround, stoop, and portion of basement painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; replacement under-stoop door; light fixtures and utility meter at basement; light fixture and mailboxes at entrance; security camera at first story

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic chain-link areaway fence on concrete curb; non-historic metal basement entrance railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

348 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 26

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 348 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 348 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; replacement under-stoop gate; utility meter at basement; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic metal railing at basement stair; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

350 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 27

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 350 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 350 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its wood main-entrance door frame and four-pane wood basement sashes, and its first- and second-story window brickmolds appear to be historic.

Alterations

Iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; first- and second-story sashes (historically one-over-one wood) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; replacement under-stoop gate; utility meter and conduit at under-stoop entrance; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

352 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 28

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 352 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 352 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop walls resurfaced, steps refaced with brick and stone, and iron railings installed; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete tiled areaway with large planting bed; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

354 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 29

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 354 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 354 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding.

Alterations

Facade and stoop resurfaced; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; replacement under-stoop gate; utility meter at basement; light fixtures at main entrance; alarm box at first story of projecting bay

Site

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

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

358 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 30

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 358 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 358 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Facade patched; stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; replacement under-stoop gate; utility meter and light fixture at basement

Site

Concrete areaway with concrete block pavers and planting beds; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

360 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 31

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 360 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 360 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf main-entrance door and balustrade at the roofline.

No. 360 was the home of suffragist Nellie Marshall, who lived here with her family between approximately 1913 and 1917, when she was actively involved in the women's suffrage movement.

Alterations

Stoop walls resurfaced, steps refaced with brick and stone, and iron railings installed; metal security gate at main entrance; awning above main entrance; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter and conduit at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances

Site

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

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

362 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 32

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 362 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 362 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances; utility meter at basement; rooftop balustrade removed after c.1940

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; masonry curb surrounding basement stair; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

364 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 33

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 364 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 364 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains at least one historic wood four-pane basement sash.

No. 364 was the home of Austin J. Tobin and his family between 1929 and 1942. While he was living here, Tobin was promoted to executive director of the Port of New York Authority (later the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey), a position he would hold for the next 30 years, during which the authority undertook major projects like the World Trade Center.

Alterations

Stoop walls resurfaced, steps refaced with brick and stone, and iron railings installed; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; first- and second-story windows (historically one-over-one wood sash) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; first story window grilles; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixtures at main and under-stoop entrances

Site

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

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

366 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 34

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 366 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 366 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an

entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls painted, steps refaced with brick and stone, and iron railings installed on cheek walls and south stoop face; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; railing at basement stairs; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture and camera at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb; metal basement stair railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

370 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 35

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 370 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 370 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic basement window grilles.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls painted, steps refaced with brick and stone, and iron railings installed; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; first-story window grilles; utility meters and conduit at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; doorbell at under-stoop entrance; mailbox at first story of projecting bay; light fixture and security camera at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb; metal basement stair railing

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

372 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 36

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 372 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a

limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 372 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf main-entrance door.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; first story window grilles; utility meter at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture, mail slot, and kick plates at main entrance door

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

374 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 37

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 374 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in

the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 374 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls replaced with iron railings and steps refaced with brick and stone; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; likely replacement under-stoop gate; utility meter at basement; light fixtures at main entrance; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

376 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 38

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 376 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 376 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The main-entrance retains its historic double-leaf wood door.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced and iron railings installed; metal main-entrance security gate; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; first story window grilles; utility meter at basement; metal window boxes at second story; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic metal areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

378 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5190, Lot 39

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 378 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 378 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; classical main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Secondary Side (South) Facade: This partially visible facade has no visible openings and is crowned by historic coping.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls resurfaced, steps refaced with brick and stone, and iron railings installed; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter at basement; first story window grilles; light fixture at main entrance

Secondary Side (South) Facade: Facade parged; rooftop television antenna

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; low iron fence surrounding planting bed; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

East Side of East 25th Street

315 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 81

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 315 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 315 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Secondary Side (North) Facade: This partially visible Facade has no visible openings and is crowned by historic coping

Alterations

Basement, stoop cheek walls, and main-entrance surround painted; stoop risers faced with brick and stone treads added; iron stoop railings installed on masonry bases; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter, light fixture, and conduit at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; conduit at northern end of first story; doorbell and light fixture with conduit at main entrance; rooftop satellite dish

Secondary Side (North) Facade: Facade parged

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic brick areaway wall with posts and concrete finials

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

317 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 80

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 317 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 317 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic iron under-stoop gate, basement window grilles, and four-pane wood basement sashes.

Alterations

Stoop and main-entrance surround painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; first- and second-story windows (historically one-over-one wood sash) replaced; utility meter at basement; light fixture with conduit at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic chain-link areaway fence on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

319 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 79

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 319 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 319 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and

modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house also retains its historic wood double-leaf main entrance door and door frame.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter, light fixture, and non-historic window grilles at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940; camera, light fixture, and metal address numerals at main entrance

Site

Areaway with non-historic pavers and small planting bed; non-historic brick wall with iron fence wrapping the front and sides of areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

321 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 78

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 321 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 321 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic basement window grilles. Its under-stoop gate may also be historic.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced and painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; light fixture and address plaque at main entrance; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; light fixture, utility meter, and spigot at basement; first-story window grilles; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic chain-link fence and metal gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

323 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 77

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 323 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the

west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 323 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. It retains a portion of its historic wood main-entrance door frame.

Alterations

Basement partially painted; stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railing; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; iron security gate at main entrance; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; doorbell, utility meter, and non-historic window grilles at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door; first-story window grilles; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940; light fixture with conduit at main entrance

Site

Areaway with non-historic pavers and large planting bed; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

325 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 76

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 325 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in

the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 325 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop and main-entrance surround painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; remnant portion of iron security gate at main entrance; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter and non-historic window grilles at basement; first-story window grilles; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

327 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 75

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 327 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 327 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf main-entrance door and door frame.

Alterations

Facade patched; stoop walls resurfaced and steps refaced with granite and brick; iron stoop railings; iron main-entrance security gate; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter, light fixture, doorbell, and non-historic window grilles at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; first-story window grilles; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940

Site

Areaway with non-historic brick pavers and large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic brick and iron areaway wall and fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

329 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 74

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 329 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 329 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic basement window grilles and under-stoop gate.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced and painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; iron main-entrance security gate; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter and electrical box with conduit at basement; first-story window grilles; mailbox at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic brick and iron areaway wall, fence, and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

333 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 73

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 333 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 333 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The basement window grilles are historic.

Alterations

Facade painted limestone color; stoop resurfaced and painted; iron stoop railings; replacement double-leaf wood-and-glass main-entrance door and wood frame; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter, mailbox, and light fixture at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door; first-story camera and window grilles; doorbell, light fixture, and address plaque at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

335 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 72

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 335 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 335 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door and door frame, and its basement window grilles are historic.

Alterations

Facade patched; stoop painted; iron railings on stoop walls and north stoop face; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; light fixture at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic brick areaway wall

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

"New Buildings," *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; "Work of Active Builders," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; "Real Estate News," *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

337 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 71

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 337 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 337 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. Its first- and second-story windows may be historic.

Alterations

Facade patched; iron railings on stoop walls and north stoop face; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; basement windows (historically four-pane wood) replaced; light fixture and non-historic window grilles at basement; first- and second-story storm sashes; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic basement stair railing; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

339 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 70

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 339 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 339 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic iron under-stoop gate, and its basement window grilles are historic.

Alterations

Stoop painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; light fixture with conduit, and spigot at basement; light fixture and utility meters with conduit at and adjacent to main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

341 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 69

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 341 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 341 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door and door frame.

Alterations

Stoop painted; iron stoop railings; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; first-story window grilles; metal kickplates, doorbell, and light fixture at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

345 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 68

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 345 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 345 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door and door frame. Its wood window brickmolds may be historic.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; fixture, conduit, and utility meter at basement; replacement basement window grilles; under-stoop gate replaced with door

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

347 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 67

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 347 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 347 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door and door frame.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railing; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; conduit at basement and first stories; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate on concrete curb

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

349 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 66

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 349 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 349 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic wood main-entrance door frame.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; spigot, utility meter, and window grilles at basement; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic iron railing at basement stair; non-historic brick and iron areaway fence

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

351 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 65

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 351 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 351 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house appears to retain its historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door. Its basement window grilles are historic.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; main-entrance security gate; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meters at basement, including electricity meter with conduit at south end of facade; replacement under-stoop gate; rooftop balustrade removed after c. 1940

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and concrete retaining walls; non-historic concrete areaway wall with chain-link gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

353 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 64

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 353 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 353 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic basement window grilles and iron under-stoop gate. The wood basement window brickmolds may also be historic.

Alterations

Facade and stoop painted; iron stoop railings; historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter, doorbell, and light fixture with conduit at basement; doorbell and light fixture at main entrance

Site

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

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

357 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 63

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 357 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 357 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic wood double-leaf main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; basement window grilles; outlet, light fixture, and utility meter at basement; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic railings at basement stair; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

359 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 62

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 359 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 359 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop walls resurfaced; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door and frame replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; electricity meter with conduit adjacent to main entrance; light fixture, utility meter, and spigot at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed and non-historic lamppost and mailboxes; non-historic railing at basement stair; non-historic brick and iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

361 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 61

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 361 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 361 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door and door frame.

Alterations

Stoop partially resurfaced; iron stoop railings; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture, camera, and electricity meters with conduit at main entrance; camera on first-story window frame

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic railing at basement stair; non-historic brick and iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

363 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 60

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 363 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 363 is faced in brownstone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic wood main-entrance door frame.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced and painted; historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door replaced; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter at basement; address plaque on main-entrance surround

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

365 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 59

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 365 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 365 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding.

Alterations

Stoop resurfaced; iron stoop railings; main-entrance surround painted; historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door and frame replaced; light fixtures at main entrance; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter and light fixture at basement; under-stoop gate replaced with door

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed; non-historic fence at basement stair; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

369 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 58

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 369 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 369 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door and door frame.

Alterations

Stoop painted; iron stoop railings; iron security gate at main entrance; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; non-historic basement window grilles; utility meter, doorbell, and light fixture at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture at main entrance

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic railing at basement stair; wood trash enclosure; non-historic chain-link fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

371 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 57

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 371 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 371 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height angled projecting bay with foliated keystones; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature crowned by a molded cap; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with foliated molding. The house retains its historic wood main-entrance door frame, as well as its historic four-pane wood basement sashes and storm sashes.

Alterations

Stoop risers faced with stone, and stone treads and iron railings installed; historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door replaced with temporary door; first- and second-story windows (historically one-over-one wood sash) replaced; utility meter and spigot at basement; replacement under-stoop gate

Site

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

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

373 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 56

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 373 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 373 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The basement retains its historic four-pane wood window sashes and storm sashes.

Alterations

Stoop painted; iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door and frame replaced; first- and second-story windows (historically one-over-one wood sash) replaced; utility meter and light fixture at basement; replacement under-stoop gate; light fixture and metal address numerals at main entrance

Site

Partially concrete areaway with non-historic pavers, planting bed, and non-historic lamppost; non-historic railing at basement stair; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

375 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 55

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 375 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 375 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. The house retains its historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door and door frame.

Alterations

Stoop cheek walls resurfaced and steps covered with outdoor carpet; iron stoop railings; windows (historically four-pane at basement and one-over-one wood sash above) replaced; utility meter at basement; electricity meter, doorbell, and light fixture with conduit at main entrance; rooftop satellite dish

Site

Concrete areaway with planting bed; non-historic railing at basement stair; non-historic chain-link areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives

377 East 25th Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 5191, Lot 54

Date(s): c. 1909-1912
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Glucroft & Glucroft
Original Owner(s)/ Developer(s): Henry Meyer Building Company
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Limestone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 377 East 25th Street is one of 56 limestone- and brownstone-faced row houses constructed by the Henry Meyer Building Company along both sides of the street between Clarendon Road and Avenue D between 1909 and 1912. These houses represent the period of rapid development of this section of Flatbush following earlier suburban development in the neighborhood and transportation improvements in the immediate vicinity. All of the houses were executed in the Renaissance Revival style in one of four types, with either a limestone or brownstone front and rounded or angled projecting bay. These types are arranged symmetrically within each row of 28 houses, and each side of the street is a mirror image of the other. Although Meyer filed for all of the houses in 1909, those on the west side of the street were constructed first, with those on the east side of the street following.

No. 377 is faced in limestone. Renaissance Revival-style features of the house include its full-height rounded projecting bay; main-entrance surround with pilasters and an entablature containing carved classical ornament; continuous sill and lintel moldings; and modillioned cornice with egg-and-dart molding. It retains its historic wood main-entrance door frame and four-pane wood basement sashes.

Secondary Side (South) Facade: This partially visible facade has no visible openings and is crowned by historic coping.

Secondary Rear (East) Facade: This facade is partially visible from just south of 378 East 26th Street. It features an angled projecting bay, first-story door opening, and segmentally arched first- and second-story window openings.

Alterations

Iron stoop railings; historic double-leaf wood main-entrance door replaced; first- and second-story windows (historically one-over-one wood sash) replaced; basement utility meters and light fixture; replacement under-stoop gate; doorbell and light fixture at main entrance; rooftop satellite dish

Secondary Side (South) Facade: Facade paraged

Secondary Rear (East) Facade: Facade paraged; replacement door and sashes; first-story security gate and grilles; first-story light fixture with conduit

Site

Concrete areaway with large planting bed with non-historic lamppost; non-historic railings at basement steps; non-historic iron areaway fence and gate

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

Concrete with concrete curb. NOTE: Sidewalk material is not regulated in this historic district.

References

“New Buildings,” *Brooklyn Times Union*, May 13, 1909, 11 and May 15, 1909, 11; “Work of Active Builders,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 28, 1909, 8; “Real Estate News,” *Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*, August 18, 1912, 6; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-43), Municipal Archives