

Linden Street Historic District



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DESIGNATION REPORT

Linden Street Historic District

LOCATION

Borough of Brooklyn

LANDMARK TYPE

Historic District

SIGNIFICANCE

A striking collection of architecturally significant row houses along Linden Street between Broadway and Bushwick Avenue that stands out in the neighborhood as an intact and distinctive example of South Bushwick's late-19th-century development, with a variety of complementary styles that maintain a cohesive and harmonious streetscape.

Table of Contents

Linden Street Historic District

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 5 | Linden Street Historic District Map |
| 6 | Testimony at the Public Hearing |
| 6 | Boundary Description |
| 7 | Summary |
| 8 | The Historical and Architectural Development of the Linden Street Historic District |
| 19 | Findings and Designation |
| 20 | Illustrations |
| 27 | Building Descriptions |
| | Linden Street |
| 28 | Northwest Side (odd numbers) |
| 51 | Southeast Side (even numbers) |



Linden Street Historic District

Designation List 531 LP-2665

Calendared: November 1, 2022

Public Hearing: February 28, 2023

On February 28, 2023, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Linden Street Historic District as a New York City Historic District (Item No. 1). The hearing was duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Eight people testified in support of designation, including representatives of the Historic Districts Council, the Bushwick Historic Preservation Association, South Bronx Cares, and five individuals. One individual, representing Open New York, opposed designation. In addition, six letters from members of the Bushwick Historic Preservation Association were received in support of designation. No letters were received in opposition.

Boundary Description

The Linden Street Historic District consists of the 32 properties bounded by a line beginning at the northwest corner of Bushwick Avenue and Linden Street, continuing northwesterly along the southwestern curb line of Bushwick Avenue to a point on a line extending northeasterly from the northwestern property line of 55 Linden Street (aka 1020-1026 Bushwick Avenue), southwesterly along said line and the northwestern property lines of 55 Linden Street (aka 1020-1026 Bushwick Avenue) through 15 Linden Street; southeasterly along the southwestern property line of 15 Linden Street and a

line extending southeasterly to the northwestern curb line of Linden Street; southwesterly along the northwestern curb line of Linden Street to a point on a line extending northwesterly from the southwestern property line of 14 Linden Street; southeasterly along said line and the southwestern property line of 14 Linden Street; northeasterly along the southeastern property lines of 14 through 34 Linden Street; northwesterly along the northeastern property line of 34 Linden Street and a line extending northwesterly to the northwestern curb line of Linden Street; northeasterly along the northwestern curb line of Linden Street to the place of beginning.

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

Summary

Linden Street Historic District

The Linden Street Historic District is a remarkably intact group of 32 brick and brownstone row houses built between 1885 and 1901. Designed by several Brooklyn architects, these distinctive row houses represent a highly successful integration of late-19th-century styles, the Queen Anne, neo-Grec, and Renaissance/Romanesque Revival. Representing the area's transition from farmland to residential, this architecturally and historically significant district stands out as a unified streetscape with a strong sense of place.

Bushwick is one of the original six Brooklyn towns chartered in 1661 during the Dutch colonial period. During the 18th and the early 19th centuries, most of Brooklyn remained rural under the English with early roadways serving small towns and farmland. The opening of the Broadway elevated train service at Gates Avenue in 1885 resulted in speculative row house development nearby. In just over a decade, the Bushwick neighborhood was filled with both wood frame and masonry-clad row houses. This section of Linden Street still retains the original brick and brownstone rows along both sides of the narrow residential street that were built during that wave of speculative construction.

By 1872, Samuel M. Meeker owned both sides of Linden Street between Broadway and Bushwick Avenue and had built his own large stand-alone house in 1852 at the corner facing Bushwick Avenue. Meeker was a prominent lawyer and a founder of Williamsburgh Savings Bank. He and later his heirs gradually developed or sold the lots, resulting in neo-Grec, Queen Anne,

Renaissance Revival and Romanesque Revival rows designed by Brooklyn architects.

The ten Queen Anne-style row houses closest to Bushwick Avenue were designed by architect Frank Keith Irving in 1888. They are notable for the extensive use of decorative terra cotta, stained-glass transom windows, and the impressive end house along Bushwick Avenue with its mansard roof and pedimented attic windows. They were built alongside a row of neo-Grec-style row houses, designed by Edward F. Gaylor that had been built a few years earlier in 1885. These have typical neo-Grec styling of incised-lintel designs and tall stoops with decorative ironwork. At the end of this row nearest Broadway are three 1901 brownstone row houses with projecting full-height bays. They were designed by Benjamin Finkensieper with Renaissance Revival-style details.

Across the street is an intact row of 11 Romanesque/Renaissance Revival style houses built in 1894-95 designed by Charles E. Palmer. The houses are clad with rough-faced brownstone and present a pleasing variety of alternating flat fronts and projecting full-height angled bays. These are set back from the street with generously sized front yards.

Although the row houses exhibit different stylistic approaches, all share common features such as height, materials, color, continuous decorative cornices, slightly recessed entries, and fenestration pattern along the facades. Minor alterations over the years consist of replaced windows, doors, and metalwork. The row houses have excellent integrity, retaining their historic design and historic materials, complementing each other to create a harmonious historic streetscape.

Historical and Architectural Development of the Historic District

Linden Street Historic District

Early History of Bushwick

The Linden Street Historic District is in the southern section of Brooklyn's Bushwick neighborhood whose boundaries today are generally defined as Flushing Avenue to the north, the Borough of Queens to the east, the Evergreens Cemetery to the southeast, and Broadway to the southwest.

For thousands of years, Brooklyn was the home of Indigenous Peoples, identified as the Canarsee, a subgroup of the Lenape who spoke the Munsee dialect.¹ With regard to Bushwick specifically, it appears that a major Canarsee trail followed what became Flushing Avenue, the northern boundary of today's neighborhood.²

The Dutch settlement of the area began around the mid-1630s when plots known to the Dutch as "flats" were "purchased" from the Canarsee. While Europeans viewed contracts such as these as purchase agreements, Indigenous Peoples did not perceive them the same way, understanding them more as temporary tenancies.³ Conveyance records show that the block bounded by Linden Street, Gates Avenue, Broadway, and Bushwick Avenue was granted to the Inhabitants of Brooklyn by Peter Elhomar, Job Makaquiquas, and Shamese (three "Indian Sachems"), in addition to Francis Lovelace (Governor).⁴

New Netherland chartered Bushwick (Boswyck) as a town in 1661, after Gravesend in 1645, Brooklyn in 1646, Flatlands in 1647, Flatbush

in 1652, and New Utrecht in 1652. The Town of Bushwick at that time included today's Williamsburg and Greenpoint neighborhoods. Bushwick and other inland areas of today's Brooklyn became increasingly agricultural, eliminating the hunting fields of the Canarsee. As a result of rampant disease and disagreements and skirmishes with the European settlers over land ownership, the Indigenous Peoples' presence diminished substantially by the end of the 17th century.

By 1674 the English had assumed control of the original six towns in Kings County that continued to be an important agricultural economy into the 18th century.⁵ During that time slavery was common during both the Dutch and English colonial periods, although the conditions and terms were harsher under the English rule. After the American Revolution, African Americans accounted for 30% of Kings County's population and most were enslaved. By 1790, 60% of all Kings County families were enslavers, the highest proportion within the state.⁶ In 1827 New York State finally abolished slavery after a period of gradual emancipation. While free Black communities were established around this time, including Weeksville, Brooklyn, in 1838, and developed in more urbanized areas such as Downtown Brooklyn, many formerly enslaved African Americans remained working on farms and estates as laborers and domestic workers, particularly in rural Bushwick.⁷

At the beginning of the 19th century the Town of Bushwick had only three concentrated settlements: one along the East River that was known as Bushwick Shore and later became Williamsburgh; a small hamlet near today's Bushwick and Flushing avenues; and the oldest, the original Bushwick village, *Het Dorp*, near today's Bushwick and Metropolitan avenues.

Williamsburgh became its own town separate from Bushwick in 1840.⁸ A few years later

in 1855, Williamsburg (having lost its “h”) and the Town of Bushwick, including Greenpoint, were annexed to the City of Brooklyn and became known as the Eastern District. As the 19th century progressed, most of the industrial areas remained in Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and the northern section of Bushwick. The rest of Bushwick, including Linden Street became primarily residential as the population increased.

Urban Development of Bushwick

An early 1853 map of Bushwick shows only a few delineated streets between Division Street (later Broadway) and today’s Evergreen Avenue, but one of these was Linden Street.⁹ These early streets named for trees had been laid out as part of Bowronville, an early speculative real estate plan by Watson Bowron in 1848. Bowron did not develop that property, but instead sold much of it within a few years, including the Linden Street area to Samuel M. Meeker.¹⁰

Land speculation and more intense development began in Bushwick after the Civil War. Modest frame houses and substantial houses on large lots, like those along Bushwick Avenue, began to appear.¹¹ A wave of residential row house development began in earnest after the opening of the elevated railroad along Broadway at Gates Avenue in 1885.¹² This made Broadway an important commercial street for the residential areas, resulting in an increasing number of masonry row houses nearby, although much of residential construction in Bushwick through the late 19th century remained wood frame.¹³ These row houses became an attractive alternative to the congestion of downtown Brooklyn and lower Manhattan.

Development spread eastward toward the boundary with Queens during the following two decades, particularly in anticipation of the completion of the Williamsburg Bridge in 1903. Williamsburg developed successful factories and

Bushwick built many breweries, such as the William Ulmer Brewery, a New York City Landmark.¹⁴ The area began to attract families from Manhattan and many European immigrants, including a large number from Germany, many of whom lived on Linden Street.¹⁵

Brooklyn Row House Development

The Linden Street Historic District is characterized by distinctive brick and brownstone row houses designed in popular late-19th-century architectural styles. While part of the significant history of row house development in Brooklyn, these styles are less common in such a concentration in Bushwick than in other historic neighborhoods like Park Slope or Bedford Stuyvesant.

The first row houses in Brooklyn were built near the East River in areas served by reliable ferry service, most notably in Brooklyn Heights. As Brooklyn’s population increased in the 1820s, landowners began to build row houses, many in wood, but also more substantial ones in brick. This transition from individual stand-alone houses to row houses was common where an advantageous location resulted in high land values. Consequently, “...the row house developed as the most popular type of dwelling, since, with their party walls, no space was “wasted” between buildings.”¹⁶

Federal-style houses, the earliest in New York City, of the 1820s and 1830s are modest in size with minimal details, built in either wood or brick. Examples of these, some with their historic roof dormer windows still in place, are in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District. During the 1830s the Greek Revival style came into vogue and these row houses began to proliferate, sharing the simplicity of the Federal style, but with Greek-inspired stone door enframements and flat roofs with simple cornices.¹⁷

Between 1830 and 1850 the population of Brooklyn grew from about 21,000 to 139,000,

resulting in extensive residential development spreading farther south and east. The Italianate style became fashionable at this time and historic districts such as Fort Greene Historic District retain an impressive number, most built from 1850 to the 1870s.¹⁸ Italianate row houses incorporated increasingly elaborate window hoods, doorway surrounds, and cornices, along with taller stoops with decorative ironwork.¹⁹

Speculative row house construction continued to keep up with the increasing population during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. Entire blockfronts of residential row houses were built to house single-family households during the 1880s and 1890s. During this time, Bedford Stuyvesant, Crown Heights, Park Slope, Bushwick, and other nearby neighborhoods incorporated a variety of popular revival styles of the day, including the Queen Anne, neo-Grec, Romanesque Revival, and Renaissance Revival.

Throughout New York City, these revival-style row houses of the later 19th century incorporated “picturesque” and “artistic” designs, as they were known then. They were very different from the seemingly uniform Italianate rows that had previously characterized city housing. “They were bold and enticed prospective buyers with imaginative details—details that might remind the well-read or well-traveled citizen of picturesque streets in Europe. Indeed, a middle-class buyer had an array of creative rowhouse designs from which to choose.”²⁰

The Linden Street row houses reflect this late-19th century development and feature handsome facades designed in the styles of the day, including the neo-Grec (popular from 1865 to 1885), the Queen Anne (popular from 1870 to 1890), the Romanesque Revival (1880 to 1890s), and the Renaissance Revival (1880 to 1920).²¹

Samuel Mundy Meeker and the Development of Linden Street

The 32 unimproved lots in the Linden Street Historic District were owned by Samuel M. Meeker from 1852 on the southeast side of the street and from 1871 on the northwest side. All but three of the row houses on the northwest side of Linden Street were developed by Meeker from 1885 to 1888. The three Renaissance Revival houses at 15 to 19 Linden Street were built shortly after being sold by his estate in 1900. The lots on the southeast side of the street were sold by the family to owners who had the row houses built in 1894-95.

Meeker was president and one of the founders of Williamsburgh Savings Bank, established in 1851.²² He was born on August 26, 1820, in Rahway, New Jersey, and died on February 5, 1891, at his house on Bushwick Avenue. He trained and apprenticed as a lawyer in Manhattan, but by 1847 had established his own firm with his brother in Williamsburgh. He was a well-respected attorney and later specialized in real estate law.²³ Most accounts of his life include his important work of drafting the charter when Williamsburgh became a city. “On January 1, 1852, a city charter, drawn by S. M. Meeker, Esq., village counselor, and approved by the Legislature, went into effect, and Williamsburgh had attained its full stature.”²⁴ In 1860 Samuel and his wife Jane managed a large household with five children, a domestic from Ireland and two gardeners from Germany. By 1870 the family counted nine children.²⁵

Samuel Meeker purchased the lots along the southward side of Linden Street from Broadway to Bushwick Avenue from Watson Bowron in 1852. The properties had been part of Bowron’s landholdings for Bowronville.²⁶ It was shortly after Meeker’s purchase that he built a large Italianate-style house at the corner facing Bushwick Avenue. As part of his estate, he also constructed a carriage house, stable, and greenhouse along Linden Street.²⁷

Twenty years later in 1871 Meeker purchased the building lots across the street along the northwest side of Linden Street.²⁸ The roadway within the historic district was paved and opened in 1880.²⁹ At that point Meeker owned both sides of the street.³⁰

Linden Street Row Houses Between Broadway and Bushwick Avenue

Linden Street Historic District consists of the row houses on both sides of the street, all developed or sold by Samuel Meeker or his family after he died. These were speculative single-family houses that were constructed between 1885 and 1901 and consisted of four distinct groups, differentiated by their construction date, architect, and stylistic differences. The intact collection of row houses within the historic district stands out for this picturesque variety of late-19th century styles, not commonly found in the same concentration or level of quality within the broader neighborhood.

21 to 35 Linden Street (Built 1885; Neo-Grec Style)

Meeker started developing his lots with 29 to 35 Linden Street when he applied to the Brooklyn Department of Buildings for single-family row houses on March 12, 1885. Later four more row houses at 21 to 27 Linden Street were also built using the same architectural plans.³¹ He commissioned Edward F. Gaylor to design these brick houses with brownstone trim and wood cornices in what was then the popular neo-Grec style that proliferated during the 1880s. The houses were then sold to individuals by Meeker from 1885 to 1888. One of them, 23 Linden Street, was sold to his son Samuel M. Meeker, Jr. in 1885.³²

These identical row houses share neo-Grec features that include flat, geometric trim with sharp edges and incised curvilinear designs. The window lintels are shouldered, and brackets visually support the door hood, window sills, and bold cornice at the roof. Greek-inspired features include fluting on the

brackets with guttae and an anthemion (radiating petals) pattern atop the high stoops' decorative oversized newel posts. Adding to the classical quality, a shallow-arched entry hood includes a keystone above the doorway. No. 35 Linden Street retains its historic wood double-leaf door.³³

The neo-Grec was popularized in the years after the Civil War as the Italianate style that had dominated row house design from the 1840s through the 1860s began to fall out of favor. Developments in the mechanization of stone cutting and tooling, paired with increasing labor costs after the Civil War, saw the broad adoption of mechanical planers and routers to create decorative details more economically. While a financial consideration, the incised designs of the neo-Grec “took on a regularity and precision thought to be expressive of an increasingly mechanized and industrial society.”³⁴

The houses were designed by Edward F. Gaylor (1852-1914). The son of a Brooklyn (Williamsburg) architect, William H. Gaylor, Edward worked as his father's associate for many years. He opened his own practice around 1882 and was active designing a wide variety of building types until about 1904. Most accounts mention that he was a colonel in the National Guard.³⁵ Edward F. Gaylor's work can be found today in the nearby Bedford Stuyvesant neighborhood.³⁶

37 to 55 Linden Street (Built 1888; Queen Anne Style)

The next group of lots that Meeker developed extended from Bushwick Avenue to the earlier neo-Grec row (21 to 35 Linden Street).

The Queen Anne-style brick, brownstone, and decorative terra cotta row houses were commissioned by Samuel Meeker in 1888 and represent an impressive collection along the northwest side of Linden Street. These ten houses form a sophisticated row, particularly remarkable

for its High Victorian end house at Bushwick Avenue with a slate mansard roof, three pedimented dormer windows, and roof cresting. The Meeker family estate held these houses until 1944.³⁷

“Queen Anne houses delight the eye with richly textured, often asymmetrical, facades, using bricks of various colors, shapes, and sizes and ornamental ironwork.”³⁸ Notable on Linden Street is the extensive use of decorative terra cotta spandrel panels set in continuous courses that exhibit swirling foliate relief designs. During the 1870s and 1880s this type of natural red brick decorative terra cotta in intricate patterns was particularly popular for Queen Anne-style buildings.³⁹

These distinguished houses incorporate a variety of brick patterns, materials, and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative brick and ironwork, first-story stained-glass transom windows, and alternating cornice designs expressive of the Queen Anne style. The row is also notable for its “L” shaped stoops with metalwork designed in a distinctive Arts-and-Crafts free-form design.

The Queen Anne style became popular in the United States in the 1870s, a decade after it spread throughout England in the 1860s. The completion of Henry Hobson Richardson’s Watts-Sherman House in 1875 in Newport, Rhode Island, is often considered the first American example of the style. Although the Queen Anne is often applied to stand-alone houses with more opportunity for a variety of elements and asymmetry, row houses also enjoyed similar decoration on the front facades. The American interpretation of the style often used English medieval references with classical features of the American colonial past.⁴⁰

These row houses were designed by Brooklyn architect Frank Keith Irving (1866-1904).⁴¹ His work is also represented in the Crown Heights North III and Prospect Heights Historic Districts but his architectural practice in Brooklyn

was short-lived. He developed legal difficulties in 1889 with a contractor over what was to be the largest building ever erected in Brooklyn.⁴² Ten years later he was indicted for practicing medicine without a proper license. By then he had left architecture and his last years were spent experimenting with his electrotherapy machines and new treatments for tuberculosis. He died in New Jersey at age 37.⁴³

15 to 19 Linden Street (Built 1901; Renaissance Revival Style)

On the same side of Linden Street as the neo-Grec and Queen Anne style row houses are three smooth brownstone rowhouses with Renaissance Revival details. Samuel Meeker had owned these lots since 1871 and in 1900 after he had died, his family estate sold them to Charles Welcher.⁴⁴ These three rowhouses were built the following year in 1901, designed by Brooklyn architect Benjamin Finkensieper.

These rowhouses consist of two with a full-height angled bay, each flanking one with a full-height rounded bay. Each has a tall stoop and rough-faced ashlar base. Renaissance Revival details include narrow profiled courses, understated applied ornament, and projecting modillioned cornices with foliated frieze panels continuous across the three houses.

The Renaissance Revival first became popular in New York City in the 1880s. Based on the villas of the Italian Renaissance, one of the first Renaissance Revival residences was McKim, Mead & White’s 1882-85 Villard Houses (a designated New York City Landmark). Balanced and subdued, this classically inspired style would be Brooklyn’s most popular row house style by the late 1890s.

These houses were designed by Benjamin Finkensieper (1859-1936), who trained in his native Germany and immigrated to New York in 1881. He established himself in Brooklyn opening his office

at 93 Broadway in 1887.⁴⁵ His work designing a wide variety of buildings is represented in other New York City historic districts with residences, factories, and commercial properties built during the 1880s and 1890s. His two houses nearby the neighborhood in Bedford Historic District were designed in a Renaissance Revival/Queen Anne style.⁴⁶

14 to 34 Linden Street (Built 1894-96; Romanesque/Renaissance Revival Style)

Samuel Meeker owned these lots from 1852; after his death his family sold the properties to Samuel Ayers in 1894.⁴⁷ Just before this sale was recorded, Charles E. Palmer, a Brooklyn architect, applied for a building permit for five single-family houses at 14 to 22 Linden Street on December 5, 1894.⁴⁸ Nos. 24 to 34 Linden Street were developed in 1896 using the same design.⁴⁹

These eleven row houses with generously sized front yards are a combination of the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles. They are clad with large blocks of rough-faced unadorned brownstone that extend to the edges of the windows and doors, conveying the Romanesque Revival's sense of solidity and permanence.

According to architectural historian Charles Lockwood, "The Romanesque style in the US was the creation of the esteemed Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson, whose historical inspiration largely was the 11th-century Romanesque buildings of southern France and Spain."⁵⁰ Most of Richardson's designs were for large institutional buildings during the 1870s and 1880s, but by the 1890s, elements of the style figured prominently in row houses as designers incorporated a variety of picturesque features.

While the stonework is dominant, it is balanced and complemented by the Renaissance Revival's narrow string courses, classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, dentils, and

modillions, and a full-height angled bay at every other house. "In American Architecture, the late 19th Century saw the free mixing of different styles on a single building and a flexibility of forms and ornament with each style."⁵¹

Charles E. Palmer (1853-1933), who designed this row, was a Brooklyn architect who was born in Bedford, New York.⁵² He lived and had his architectural office at 853 Jefferson Street in the nearby Bedford Stuyvesant neighborhood. His own house is similar in design and materials to the row houses he designed for Samuel Meeker on Linden Street.

History and Residents of the Historic District

From the time the row houses were built until around the 1960s, this section of Linden Street, like much of Bushwick and other parts of Brooklyn, was home to a variety of middle- and working-class people.

Shortly after the houses were built, the 1900 United States Census indicates the first Linden Street residents had varied occupations, including as salesmen, merchants, a lawyer, a janitor, a watch maker, a real estate broker, an optician, and a tailor. Most of the residents had been born in New York City or nearby, but there were also immigrants, many of whom were from Germany, as well as Ireland, England, Scotland, Sweden, Canada, and Australia.

In addition to the large population of German immigrants in Bushwick during the last quarter of the 19th century, Italian Americans began to live in Bushwick during the early decades of the 20th century. Italian Americans created a distinct mark on the neighborhood from 1920 to about 1960, including on Linden Street. By 1950 Bushwick contained one of Brooklyn's largest Italian American neighborhoods.⁵³ Many were small business owners and others worked in nearby

factories, particularly the textile mills nearby. There are accounts that recall active street life in Bushwick with extended Italian families living in six-family flats buildings. Both Saint Barbara's Roman Catholic Church (a designated New York City Landmark) and Saint Joseph Patron Church ministered to large numbers of Italian Americans, particularly through the 1930s Depression.⁵⁴

After World War II the federal government subsidized suburban development to address the housing shortage in urban areas throughout the United States and funded extensive highway construction. These programs coupled with the loss of manufacturing jobs helped precipitate the relocation of stable, moderate-income city-dwellers, particularly in New York City.⁵⁵ It was also during this time after the war that a number of the single-family rowhouses along Linden Street were converted to multiple units.⁵⁶

By the 1950s many of the industries that contributed to Bushwick's growth and prosperity were moving out of the neighborhood. The population of Bushwick and other parts of New York City decreased as many of the earlier German and Italian families began relocating to newer housing options in Queens and others opted for the suburbs of Long Island or elsewhere.⁵⁷

During the 1970s, high inflation, unemployment from the loss of manufacturing jobs, and the federal government's withdrawal from housing and assistance programs contributed to the City's physical decline.⁵⁸ Between 1970 and 1980, more than 320,000 housing units were lost in New York City "through fire (primarily arson), deterioration, abandonment, and demolition...concentrated in the South Bronx, Harlem, and four communities in Brooklyn, including Bushwick." The wood-frame houses in Bushwick were particularly vulnerable.⁵⁹ Not enough programs to assist the affected neighborhoods had been advanced before the

Blackout of July 13-14, 1977, which enabled widespread vandalism, looting, and arson.⁶⁰

Although this section of Linden Street was close to some of the areas of Bushwick that experienced serious damage during the 1970s, these masonry-clad row houses along this section of Linden Street remained remarkably intact.⁶¹ A strong desire among new residents and new immigrants toward home ownership and block associations helped much of Bushwick survive the economic and social distress of the 1970s.⁶²

In 1988, a Bushwick Neighborhood Profile looked at where the neighborhood had been and how to improve it for current and future residents, addressing rebuilding and revitalization. Many civic and religious associations have been active in the neighborhood and made positive impacts. One example was the Better Living Ecumenical Realty Center, an organization that created, owned and managed cooperatives to increase opportunities for home ownership.⁶³ Similar organizations carry on this mission today.⁶⁴

In the 1990s and 2000s, government and community groups partnered to create new housing and continued to improve services in the Bushwick area. The neighborhood has since attracted an influx of new immigrants from Central and South America, the Caribbean, Asia, and the Middle East and artists, musicians, and young professionals, many of whom opened new businesses.⁶⁵ Within the census tract that includes this section of Linden Street, the population of different cultural groups has become more equivalent. In 2016 about a third were Latino, a third white, and over half were African American.⁶⁶

Today, like much of what has been called "Brownstone Brooklyn," the Bushwick neighborhood has continued to experience ongoing revitalization and investment.⁶⁷ The residents of the historic district have preserved the historic character

of the block, which reflects the diversity and vitality of its surrounding neighborhood.

Conclusion

Linden Street between Bushwick Avenue and Broadway stands out as one of the architecturally and historically significant residential areas in Bushwick. It represents an impressive streetscape that illustrates the first substantial wave of row house settlement in Bushwick during the late 19th century. The intact architectural features and diverse styles, architects, and time periods add a pleasing variety while maintaining the continuity of scale and materials of the row houses along the street.

Endnotes

¹ Nan A. Rothschild, Amanda Sutphin, H. Arthur Bankoff, and Jessica Striebel MacLean, *Buried Beneath the City: An Archaeological History of New York* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2022), 47-48. The descendants of the Munsee today are represented by the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Delaware Nation, Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohicans, and the Shinnecock Nation, all of which are recognized by the federal government and New York State as Tribal Nations.

² This Canarsee trail led to the village of Mespaetches, today's Maspeth in Queens. Reginald P. Bolton, Map I, *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis* (New York: Museum of the American Indian, 1922). The Munsee-speaking people who were living in what is today Bushwick may have identified with this village in what is now Queens. See Robert Steven Grumet, *Native American Place Names in New York City* (New York: Museum of the City of New York, 1981), 5-6. Scholars have noted the difficulty of establishing the specific identity and locations of the various Indigenous communities because these identities shifted as groups moved or were forced to relocate, particularly during the colonial period.

³ Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), *Aakawaxung Munahanung (Island Protected from the Wind) Archaeological Site Designation Report (LP-2648)* (New York: City of New York, 2021), prepared by Amanda Sutphin, Jessica Striebel MacLean, and MaryNell Nolan Wheatley, 6.

⁴ "Indian Sachems" recorded May 14, 1670, Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 3, p. 142. This is also noted on the Land Conveyance Cards at the Center for Brooklyn History, formerly the Brooklyn Historical Society.

⁵ Marc Linder and Lawrence S. Zacharias, *Of Cabbages and Kings County: Agriculture and the Formation of Modern Brooklyn* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999), 29; "By the 1810s, residents...along the shoreline were predominantly non-Dutch, whereas the surrounding farms were still largely owned and occupied by descendants of the earliest Dutch immigrants..." Nevertheless, many farms in Bushwick and other inland areas remained in Dutch families and aligned with Dutch

culture and language into the early 19th century. The immediate acreage that would eventually become the Linden Street Historic District had belonged to the Suydam, Meserole, and Remsen families. The Remsen Family, originally from Westphalia, arrived in 1652 in Beverwijck (Albany). Both the Dutch Suydam family and the Huguenot Meserole family arrived in New Netherland in 1663. Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., *1663 Hendrick Rycken: The Progenitor of the Suydam Family in America* (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1898), 33; http://dlib.nyu.edu/findingaids/html/bhs/arc_063_meserole/bioghist.html; Lyman Horace Weeks, ed., *Prominent Families of New York* (New York: The Historical Company, 1898).

⁶ Center for Brooklyn History. <https://lefferts.brooklynhistory.org/slavery-in-brooklyn/>.

⁷ LPC, *Houses on Hunterfly Road Designation Report (LP-0729), (LP-0730), (LP-0733), and (LP-0769)* (New York: City of New York, 1970). James Weeks founded Weeksville in 1838; it became a thriving community of free Blacks by mid-19th century.

⁸ Williamsburgh became its own city in 1852.

⁹ *The Map of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Bushwick & Greenpoint* (New York: J. H. Higginson Co., 1853).

¹⁰ LPC, *Peter P. and Rosa M. Huberty House Designation Report (LP-2542)* (New York: City of New York, 2017), prepared by Marianne S. Percival, 11, fn 8. Bowron's property extended from Broadway to Knickerbocker Avenue and from Ivy (Madison) to Grove Street. He had bought acreage between Broadway and Bushwick Avenue from the Suydam and Remsen families, but he sold much of it a few years later.

¹¹ George W. and Walter S. Bromley, *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York* (Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley, 1880), pl. 32; *Atlas of the Brooklyn Borough of the City of New York* (New York: E. B. Hyde & Co., 1898), vol 1, no. 11.

¹² On May 14, 1885, the first train ran through Lexington Avenue from York Street to Broadway and Gates Avenue. Eugene L. Armbruster, *Brooklyn's Eastern District* (Brooklyn, New York: publisher not identified, 1942), 59.

¹³ Broadway was originally called Division Street since it ran along the dividing line between Bushwick and the city of Brooklyn.

¹⁴ LPC, *William Ulmer Brewery Designation Report (LP-*

2280) (New York: City of New York, 2010), prepared by Tara Harrison.

¹⁵ United States Census Records, 1900.

¹⁶ Andrew Scott Dolkart, *The Row House Reborn: Architecture and Neighborhoods in New York City, 1908-1929* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009), 9.

¹⁷ The Brooklyn Heights Historic District retains many pre-Civil War row house examples.

¹⁸ LPC, *Fort Greene Historic District Designation Report LP-0973* (New York: City of New York, 1978), 14.

¹⁹ Italianate style row houses are also represented in other neighborhoods and historic districts such as Wallabout, Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, and Boerum Hill. Many examples are transitional with elements of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles expressed.

²⁰ Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001), 84.

²¹ LPC, *Row House Manual* (New York: City of New York, n.d.), 5-6.

²² Harry W. Havemeyer, *Merchants of Williamsburgh* (Privately Printed, 1989), 26. It was one of the first banks in Williamsburgh and by 1925 it was the largest savings bank in Brooklyn.

²³ "End of a Busy Life," *Brooklyn Times Union*, February 5, 1891, 1. He was a member of the Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church and is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

²⁴ *Bushwick* (Brooklyn, New York: Brooklyn Eagle, 1946), 20. A few years later in 1855 Williamsburgh consolidated with the City of Brooklyn.

²⁵ United States Census Records, 1860 and 1870.

²⁶ Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 290, p. 464 (August 7, 1852).

²⁷ *Brooklyn* (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1888), v. 9, pl. 261. Meeker's house (44 Linden Street) and the associated lot remained in the family until it was sold in 1923 for the construction of apartment buildings. "Meeker Arms: Ready September 15th," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 7, 1924.

²⁸ Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 989, p. 99 (April 1, 1871). Elizabeth Drew to Samuel Meeker. Previous owners included Watson Bowron who had purchased the lots from the Suydam and Remsen families in 1848.

²⁹ Eugene L. Armbruster, 129. Linden Street was paved then from Broadway to the Old Bushwick Road, i.e., today's Evergreen Avenue.

³⁰ A year later in 1881 Meeker sold the corner lot at Broadway and Linden Street as the busy commercial corridor was being developed. Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 1433, p.152 (July 20, 1881).

³¹ New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit, NB 103-1885 (March 12, 1885) for 29 to 35 Linden Street. No additional new-building number could be found for 21 to 27 Linden Street, but the architectural drawings submitted by E. F. Gaylor for S. M. Meeker illustrate the entire neo-Grec row.

³² Land Conveyance Cards on file at the Center for Brooklyn History, formerly Brooklyn Historical Society.

³³ Of the eight houses from Nos. 21 to 35, one house, No. 35, retains its historic door as illustrated in the architectural drawings on file at the Brooklyn Department of Buildings.

³⁴ Charles Lockwood, *Bricks and Brownstone* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1972), 227.

³⁵ "Mr. Edward F. Gaylor," *New York Herald*, May 13, 1914, 6; United States Census Records, 1870 and 1900.

³⁶ LPC, *Bedford Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District (LP-2496)* (New York: City of New York, 2013), prepared by Donald G. Presa, 597.

³⁷ "Estate Sells Ten Brooklyn Houses," *New York Sun*, January 9, 1941, 30.

³⁸ Andrew Scott Dolkart, 10.

³⁹ Susan Tunick attributes red-brick colored decorative terra cotta's popularity to George B. Post who used it in his 1870s New York City designs. Susan Tunick, *Terra Cotta Skyline: New York's Architectural Ornament* (Princeton Architectural Press, 1997), 18-20.

⁴⁰ LPC, *Bedford Historic District Designation Report (LP-2514)* (New York: City of New York, 2015) prepared by Michael Caratzas, 17-19; Charles Lockwood, 231.

⁴¹ *Newtown Register*, March 1, 1888, 3.

⁴² "A Castle In Air," *Brooklyn Eagle*, March 9, 1889, 6.

⁴³ "Dies a Martyr to His Profession," *New York Herald*, March 21, 1904, 8. His only medical training was a four-month correspondence course with the National Electro-Therapeutical College of Lima, Ohio. "Made a Doctor in

Four Months,” *New York Daily Tribune*, January 19, 1899, 10.

⁴⁴ Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 31, p. 318 (November 7, 1900); Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Charles Welcher. New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 1509-1901 (October 1, 1901).

⁴⁵ *History and Commerce of Brooklyn* (New York: A. F. Parsons, 1893), 126; *Industries and Wealth of Brooklyn* (New York: American Publishing and Engraving Co., 1890), 167; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 22, 1936, 15.

⁴⁶ LPC, *Bedford Historic District Designation Report (LP-2514)* (New York: City of New York, 2015) prepared by Michael Caratzas.

⁴⁷ New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit, NB 607-1894 (December 5, 1894); Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894), Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers.

⁴⁸ New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit, NB 607-1894 (December 5, 1894). Palmer is noted as owner and architect on the new building application, but no ownership records listed him as owner.

⁴⁹ New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit, NB 199-1896.

⁵⁰ Charles Lockwood, 233.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 232.

⁵² United States Census Records, 1930; *Real Estate Record and Guide*, December 8, 1894, 892.

⁵³ Raymond Charles Rauscher, *Brooklyn’s Bushwick-Urban Renewal in New York, USA: Community, Planning, and Sustainable Environments* (New York: Springer Cham Publisher, 2014), 21.

⁵⁴ George James, “At Reunion on L.I., Family Will Recall Bushwick,” *Daily News* May 25, 1978.

⁵⁵ Rheingold, the last brewery, closed in 1976.

⁵⁶ Many of the block and lot folders at the Department of

Buildings for this section of Linden Street show conversions to two, three, or more units.

⁵⁷ Applications to subdivide 25% of the rowhouses during the 1940s and 1950s are available for review. New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, Block and Lot Folders.

⁵⁸ Rauscher, 31.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 26. The city-wide blackout was caused by lightning, but the two-night loss of electricity resulted in millions of dollars in property damage throughout various sections of New York City.

⁶¹ Areas near Linden Street that experienced damage during the Blackout of 1977 were Broadway and some of the blocks north of Bushwick Avenue. The area of southeast Bushwick closer to Eastern Parkway, but not far from Linden Street, was also able to remain stable during the 1970s and 1980s.

⁶² Rauscher, 23.

⁶³ Toby Sanchez, *Neighborhood Profile: Bushwick* (Brooklyn: Brooklyn in Touch Information Center, Inc., 1988), 16.

⁶⁴ The Community Board 4 Brooklyn Website lists a community group that has a similar mission in 2023, Churches United for Fair Housing. <https://www.nyc.gov/site/brooklyncb4/resources/cbos-community-groups.page>.

⁶⁵ LPC, *Peter P. and Rosa M. Huberty House Designation Report (LP-2542)* (New York: City of New York, 2017), prepared by Marianne S. Percival, 10.

⁶⁶ <https://savingplaces.github.io/equitymapNYC/>. Between 2009 and 2016, the population of African Americans decreased within Linden Street’s census tract (387) from 71% to 59%. Similarly, the Latino population decreased from 38% to 33%. A small number of Asian American residents moved in and the white population jumped from .04% to 31% in 2016.

⁶⁷ The recent changes in Bushwick were illustrated by the Brooklyn Historical Society’s exhibit, “Up From Flames: Mapping Bushwick’s Recovery, 1977-2007.”

Findings and Designation

Linden 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 Linden 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 Linden Street Historic District containing the property bounded by a line beginning at the northwest corner of Bushwick Avenue and Linden Street, continuing northwesterly along the southwestern curb line of Bushwick Avenue to a point on a line extending northeasterly from the northwestern property line of 55 Linden Street (aka 1020-1026 Bushwick Avenue), southwesterly along said line and the northwestern property lines of 55 Linden Street (aka 1020-1026 Bushwick Avenue) through 15 Linden Street; southeasterly along the southwestern property line of 15 Linden Street and a line extending southeasterly to the northwestern curb line of Linden Street; southwesterly along the northwestern curb line of Linden Street to a point on

a line extending northwesterly from the southwestern property line of 14 Linden Street; southeasterly along said line and the southwestern property line of 14 Linden Street; northeasterly along the southeastern property lines of 14 through 34 Linden Street; northwesterly along the northeastern property line of 34 Linden Street and a line extending northwesterly to the northwestern curb line of Linden Street; northeasterly along the northwestern curb line of Linden Street to the place of beginning, as shown in the attached map.

Linden Street Historic District: Illustrations





View Toward Broadway along Northwest Side

21 to 41 Linden Street

LPC Research Staff, May 2023



View Toward Bushwick Avenue along Northwest Side

37 to 55 Linden Street

LPC Research Staff, May 2023



View Toward Broadway along Northwest Side
15 to 35 Linden Street
LPC Research Staff, May 2023



21 to 35 Linden Street, 1885, E. F. Gaylor, Architect
New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings



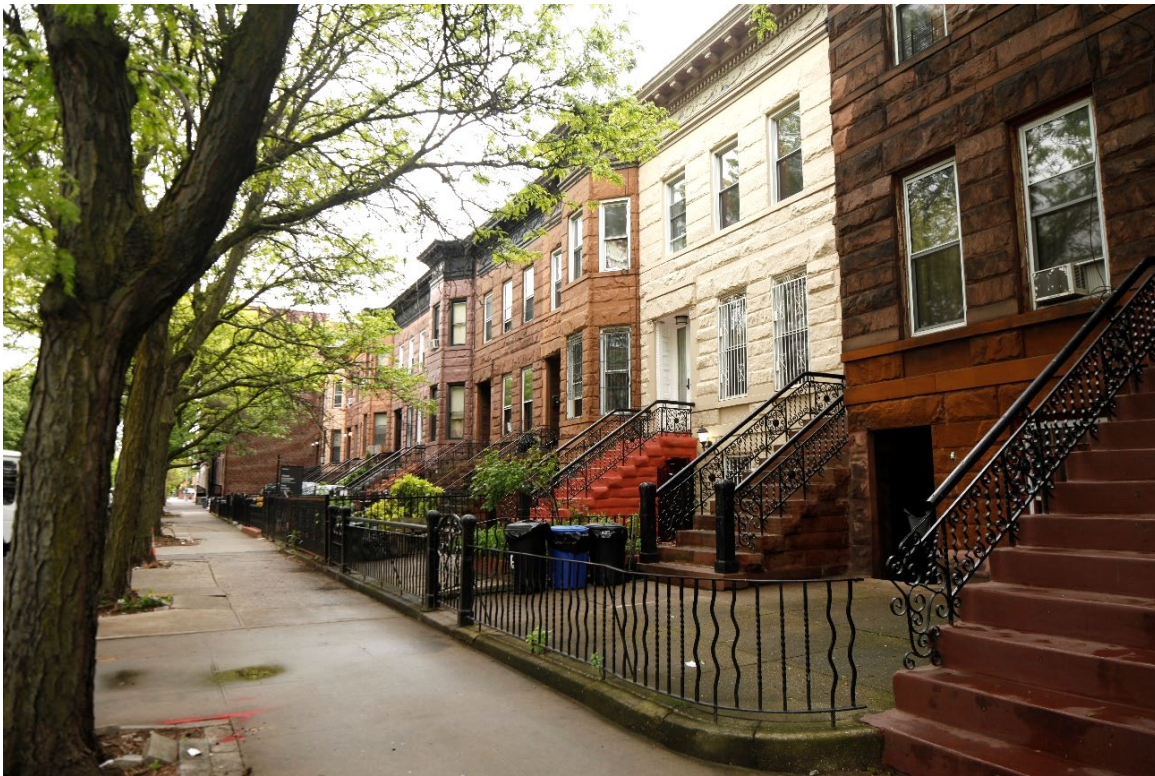
Northwest Side, 23 to 29 Linden Street
LPC Research Staff, May 2023



15 to 19 Linden Street, 1901, B. Finkensieper, Architect
 New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings



Northwest Side, 15 to 19 Linden Street
 LPC Research Staff, May 2023



View Toward Bushwick Avenue along Southeast Side
16 to 34 Linden Street
LPC Staff, May 2023



View Toward Broadway along Southeast Side
22 to 32 Linden Street
LPC Research Staff, May 2023

Linden Street Historic District: Building Descriptions



Northwest Side of Linden Street

15 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 151
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076058

Date(s): 1901 (NB 1509-1901)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin Finkensieper
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Charles Welcher
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

Nos. 15 through 19 Linden Street is a distinctive row of three Renaissance Revival style row houses that were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Historic Renaissance Revival-style features in the row include a symmetrical arrangement of two houses with angled bays flanking one with a rounded bay, narrow profiled courses, delicate understated sculpted ornament, and projecting modillioned cornices.

Primary Linden Street (Southeast) Facade: The house at 15 Linden Street with a projecting angled bay is clad in smooth ashlar brownstone above a raised rough-faced stone basement. The rough-faced stone stoop has low masonry cheek walls. Decorative ironwork includes basement window grilles and under-stoop gate. The slightly recessed entry with flat trim surround is topped with an ornamental relief pattern. A smooth-stone water table, narrow profiled sills, stringcourses, and a modillioned cornice with foliated frieze panels continue along the short row.

Secondary Party Wall (Southwest) Facade: There are two flush chimneys at the top of the coated and painted brick wall where one window opening is visible at the second story.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door and transom; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; first-story non-historic window grilles added; railing added atop shared cheek wall with adjacent building; brownstone painted; house number attached to basement wall

Site

Non-historic fence; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 1509-1901; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 31, p. 318 (November 7, 1900) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Charles Welcher)

17 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 50
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076056

Date(s): 1901 (NB 1509-1901)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin Finkensieper
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Charles Welcher
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

Nos. 15 through 19 Linden Street is a distinctive row of three Renaissance Revival style row houses that were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Historic Renaissance Revival-style features in the row include a symmetrical arrangement of two houses with angled bays flanking one with a rounded bay, narrow profiled courses, delicate understated sculpted ornament, and projecting modillioned cornices.

The house at 17 Linden Street with a full-height rounded bay is clad in smooth ashlar brownstone above a raised rough-faced stone basement. The stone stoop has low masonry cheek walls. Decorative ironwork includes one basement window grille. The slightly recessed entry with flat trim surround is topped with an ornamental relief pattern. A smooth-stone water table, narrow profiled sills, stringcourses, and a modillioned cornice with foliated frieze panels continue along the short row.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with similar period-appropriate; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with two-over-two double-hung windows; brownstone resurfaced, including stoop wall retextured; railing added atop shared stoop cheek wall with adjacent building; light fixture added at basement and first story

Site

Non-historic fence, lamppost, and metal pole; metal cellar hatch; exposed flexible metal flue and concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 1509-

1901; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 31, p. 318
(November 7, 1900) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Charles Welcher)

19 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 49
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076055

Date(s): 1901 (NB 1509-1901)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Benjamin Finkensieper
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Charles Welcher
Type: Row house
Style(s): Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

Nos. 15 through 19 Linden Street is a distinctive row of three Renaissance Revival style row houses that were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Historic Renaissance Revival-style features in the row include a symmetrical arrangement of two houses with angled bays flanking one with a rounded bay, narrow profiled courses, delicate understated sculpted ornament, and projecting modillioned cornices.

The house at 19 Linden Street is clad in smooth ashlar brownstone above a raised basement clad in rough-faced stone. Its projecting angled bay extends in line to the adjacent row house frontage. The rough-faced stone stoop has low masonry cheek walls. Decorative ironwork includes basement window grilles and under-stoop gate. The slightly recessed entry with flat trim surround is topped with an ornamental relief pattern. A smooth-stone water table, narrow profiled sills, stringcourses, and a modillioned cornice with foliated frieze panels continue along the short row.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or repainted; railing added atop stoop's cheek walls; entry lights; doorbells; small utility box

Site

Historic iron fence and gate posts, one with missing ball finial; metal cellar hatch; exposed flexible metal flue; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 1509-1901; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 31, p. 318 (November 7, 1900) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Charles Welcher)

21 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 48

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076054

Date(s): 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight Neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous Neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop, add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 21 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes heavy cast-iron stoop railings with one oversized newel post and basement window grilles. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners. The recessed wood-paneled entry with a wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice is repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone patched and resurfaced; light fixtures and address plaque at entrance; two missing balusters on stoop railing; under-stoop metal gate possibly replaced; one stoop newel post replaced with masonry

Site

Historic iron fence and gate on flush-with-sidewalk bluestone strip; metal cellar hatch with short exhaust flue; concrete-paved areaway; large metal multi-family mailbox on post

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, Architectural Drawings by E. F. Gaylor, for S. M. Meeker, 1885, filed with 29 to 35 Linden Street

23 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 47

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076053

Date(s): 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight Neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous Neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae, and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop, add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 23 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes the stoop railing and basement window grilles. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners. The recessed entry is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice is repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; first-story window grilles added; awning over under-stoop entrance; under-stoop gate replaced; metal newel posts replaced with masonry posts

Site

Historic iron fence and gate on flush-with-sidewalk bluestone strip; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, Architectural Drawings by E. F. Gaylor, for S. M. Meeker, 1885, filed with 29 to 35 Linden Street

25 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 46

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076052

Date(s): 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight Neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous Neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae, and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop, add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 25 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes under-stoop gate and basement window grilles. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners. The recessed wood-paneled entry with a wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice is repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; historic cast iron stoop railings and oversized newel posts replaced; metal tie rod at entrance hood; light fixtures at entry; multi-family mailbox attached at basement

Site

Historic iron fence and gate on flush-with-sidewalk bluestone strip; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway; pipe embedded in concrete

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, Architectural Drawings by E. F. Gaylor, for S. M. Meeker, 1885, filed with 29 to 35 Linden Street

27 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 45
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076051

Date(s): 1885
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight Neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous Neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae, and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 27 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes heavy cast iron stoop railings with oversized newel posts and basement window grilles. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners with historic brick molding. The recessed entry is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice is repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door and transom; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows; metal window panning at first and second stories; basement brownstone and entire stoop painted; under-stoop gate replaced

Site

Historic iron fence and gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, Architectural Drawings by E. F. Gaylor, for S. M. Meeker, 1885, filed with 29 to 35 Linden Street

29 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 44

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076050

Date(s): 1885 (NB 103-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor (architect); John Rueger (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight Neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous Neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae, and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 29 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes basement window grilles. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners. The recessed entry is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice is repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows; historic heavy cast iron stoop railings, oversized newel posts, and under-stoop gate replaced; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; gate added at bottom of stoop stairs; granite stairs at stoop; awning with metal posts added at basement

Site

Historic iron fence and posts with a replacement gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 103-1885; "Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, March 21, 1885, 316

31 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 43

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076049

Date(s): 1885 (NB 103-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor (architect); John Rueger (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight Neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous Neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae, and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 31 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes heavy cast iron stoop railings with oversized newel posts and under-stoop gate. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners. The recessed entry is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice is repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; basement and first-story window grilles added; one stoop newel post missing top section; security light fixtures at basement and above entry door

Site

Historic iron fence and gate on flush-with-sidewalk bluestone strip; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 103-1885; "Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, March 21, 1885, 316

33 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 42

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076048

Date(s): 1885 (NB 103-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor (architect); John Rueger (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight Neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous Neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae, and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 33 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes heavy cast iron stoop railings with oversized newel posts and basement window grilles. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners. The recessed entry is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice is repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; first-story window grilles added; under-stoop gate replaced; brick painted; brownstone appears resurfaced and/or painted; security light fixtures at basement and above entry door;

Site

Historic iron fence and gate on flush-with-sidewalk bluestone strip; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 103-1885; "Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, March 21, 1885, 316

35 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 41

Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076047

Date(s): 1885 (NB 103-1885)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Edward F. Gaylor (architect); John Rueger (builder)
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Neo-Grec
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; wood cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of eight neo-Grec-style row houses at 21 through 35 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 21 to 35 Linden Street share similar and continuous neo-Grec historic features that include restrained façades using flat, geometric trim with incised curvilinear designs. References to classical Greek architecture are expressed in the brackets with fluting and guttae, and patterns like the anthemion atop the stoops' oversized newel posts and the areaways' gateposts. Keystones over the basement windows and at the entry, along with the urn-like balusters on the stoop add a classical touch.

The three-bay-wide house at 35 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone trim above a raised brownstone basement with horizontal rustication and continuous water table. Decorative ironwork includes heavy cast-iron stoop railings with large newel posts. Basement window openings are shallow-arched and curved at the upper corners. The recessed wood-paneled entry with a wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door is trimmed with a shallow-arched bracketed stone hood. First- and second-story windows are trimmed with incised designs on the lintels; first-story sills have fluted brackets; second-story sills have short brackets. The bracketed cornice s repeated continuously along the row.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; entry step's top riser refaced; under-stoop gate replaced; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; three utility meters and security light fixture attached at basement

Site

Historic iron fence and gate on flush-with-sidewalk bluestone strip; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 103-1885; "Kings County," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, March 21, 1885, 316

37 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 40
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076046

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 37 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an "L"-shaped stoop clad in rough-faced stone and topped with delicate decorative ironwork railings. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 37 Linden Street is one of five houses with its cornice decorated with festoons and dentils.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with similar period-appropriate; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; stained-glass transom windows removed; brownstone patched/resurfaced; under-stoop gate and basement window grilles removed; multiple mailboxes attached to a board that is attached to the basement; light fixtures at entry and basement

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

"Brooklyn," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

39 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 39
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076045

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 39 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an "L"-shaped stoop clad in rough-faced stone. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings, under-stoop gate, and basement window grilles. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 39 Linden Street is one of four houses featuring a pulvinated cornice decorated with a geometric frieze and parapet with ball finials.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; entry light fixtures and security cameras; sign at first story; multifamily mailbox at basement

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

"Brooklyn," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

41 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 38
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076044

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 41 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an "L"-shaped stoop clad in rough-faced stone. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings, under-stoop gate, and basement window grilles. The historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door is slightly recessed within the opening. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 41 Linden Street is one of five houses with its cornice decorated with festoons and dentils.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; sections of stoop railing painted, spandrel panels at first story painted; security lights, alarm box, and camera at entry; security light at under-stoop entrance

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

"Brooklyn," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

43 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 37
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076043

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 43 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an "L"-shaped stoop. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings, under-stoop gate, and basement window grilles. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 43 Linden Street is one of four houses featuring a cornice decorated with a geometric frieze and parapet with ball finials.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; basement brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; stained-glass transom windows at the first-story covered or removed; spandrel panels at first story painted; most of rough-faced stone cladding on "L"-shaped stoop replaced with red brick; metal utility boxes with conduit attached to basement

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

"Brooklyn," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

45 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 36
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076042

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 45 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an "L"-shaped stoop. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings, under-stoop gate, and basement window grilles. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 45 Linden Street is one of five houses with its cornice decorated with festoons and dentils.

Secondary Rear (Northwest) Facade: The two-bay wide facade is clad in red brick with single punched second-story window openings with stone lintels and sills and a narrow brick or terra cotta cornice visible from Bushwick Avenue. The first-story windows are only partially visible.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; stained glass transom over entry covered or removed; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brick and terra cotta facade painted; basement brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; brownstone cladding on "L"-shaped stoop replaced with red brick; under-stoop gate and ball finials of stoop railing painted; roof antenna

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

“Brooklyn,” *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

47 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 35
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076041

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway’s newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels

The three-bay-wide house at 47 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an “L”-shaped stoop clad in stone. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings, under-stoop gate, and basement window grilles. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 47 Linden Street is one of four houses featuring a pulvinated cornice decorated with a geometric frieze and parapet with ball finials.

Secondary Rear (Northwest) Facade: The two-bay wide facade is clad in painted or stuccoed brick with single punched second-story window openings with stone lintels and sills and a

narrow brick cornice visible from Bushwick Avenue. The first-story windows are only partially visible.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; stained glass transoms covered or removed; metal grilles added to first story windows and transoms; address numeral added to stoop

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

“Brooklyn,” *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

49 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 34
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076040

Date(s): 1888

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker

Type: Row house

Style(s): Queen Anne

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway’s newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 49 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an “L”-shaped stoop clad in rough-faced stone. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings and basement window grilles. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta

spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 49 Linden Street is one of five houses with its cornice decorated with festoons and dentils.

Secondary Rear (Northwest) Facade: The two-bay wide facade is clad in painted brick, The first-story windows are only partially visible from Bushwick Avenue, but second-story window openings with stone lintels and sills, a fire escape, and a narrow brick or terra cotta cornice are visible.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; entry light fixtures and security camera; security lights at stoop entry; under-stoop gate removed; mailbox attached at basement; satellite dish on roof

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

“Brooklyn,” *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

51 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 33
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076039

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway’s newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 51 Linden Street is clad with red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an “L”-shaped stoop clad in rough-faced stone. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings and basement window grilles. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 51 Linden Street is one of four houses with its cornice decorated with a geometric frieze and parapet with ball finials.

Secondary Rear (Northwest) Facade: The two-bay wide facade is clad in painted brick with single first- and second-story window openings with stone lintels and sills. A narrow brick or terra cotta cornice and a wall vent are visible from Bushwick Avenue.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal multi-light windows and panning; first story terra cotta spandrel panels painted; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; entry light fixtures and security camera; under-stoop gate replaced with door; security light at basement; multi-family mailbox attached to basement

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; concrete-paved areaway; vent box from cellar at hatch

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

“Brooklyn,” *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

53 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 32
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076038

Date(s): 1888

Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving

Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker

Type: Row house

Style(s): Queen Anne

Stories: 2 and basement

Material(s): Brick; stone; terra cotta; metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway’s newly completed elevated train. Nos. 37 to 53 Linden

Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the end house at the corner of Bushwick Avenue (55 Linden Street) presents a more elaborate design. Historic features of the Queen Anne style expressed along the row include the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, stained-glass transom windows at the first story, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The three-bay-wide house at 53 Linden Street is clad in red brick accented with stone and terra-cotta above a raised basement with an “L”-shaped stoop clad in rough-faced stone. Decorative ironwork includes delicate stoop railings, under-stoop gate, and basement window grilles. Basement window openings, with decorative trim at the top, are curved at the upper corners. First- and second-story windows have simple stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course; first-story windows feature terra-cotta spandrel panels. Wide rough-faced stone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the row. Two different designs of pulvinated cornices alternate along the row; 53 Linden Street is one of five houses with its cornice decorated with festoons and dentils.

Secondary Rear (Northwest) Facade: The two-bay wide facade visible from Bushwick Avenue is clad in red brick with single first- and second-story window openings with stone lintels and sills. A narrow brick or terra cotta cornice is also visible.

Alterations

Historic wood-and-glass double-leaf entry door replaced with a single door; historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal multi-light windows and panning; first story terra cotta spandrel panels painted; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; entry light fixtures and security camera; security lights at under-stoop entrance; multi-family mailbox attached to stoop wall

Site

Historic iron fence on stone curb; metal cellar hatch; square pavers at areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

“Brooklyn,” *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives

55 Linden Street (aka 1020-1026 Bushwick Avenue)

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3321, Lot 31
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076037

Date(s): 1888
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Frank Keith Irving
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel M. Meeker
Type: Row house
Style(s): Queen Anne
Stories: 2 and attic and basement
Material(s): Brick, stone, terra-cotta, slate roof, metal cornice and roof dormers

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

No. 55 Linden Street terminates a distinctive row of ten Queen Anne-style row houses at 37 through 55 Linden Street, constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway’s newly completed elevated train. The Queen Anne style is expressed along the row in the variety of materials and textural patterns, alternating wide and narrow courses, decorative ironwork, first-story stained-glass transom windows, and the intricate foliated designs of the terra-cotta courses and spandrel panels.

The High Victorian house at 55 Linden Street shares similar and continuous historic features with the rest of the row but presents a more elaborate and distinctive design. This corner house is clad with red brick accented with stone, decorative terra cotta, a profiled coved cornice, and decorative iron cresting at the slate-clad mansard roof. Three embellished gable-roof dormers, each with a pair of shallow-arched window openings, are prominent Queen Anne features.

Primary Linden Street (Southeast) Facade: The three-bay-wide facade’s first and second stories are accented near the corners with paired brick pilasters with decorative capitals and at the first story, topped by an incised sunburst at each pair. The brownstone raised basement has window openings with curved upper corners and decorative trim at the top; openings have decorative iron window grilles. There are terra-cotta spandrel panels with festoons below the first-story windows. First- and second-story windows have stone sills that align with a narrow smooth-stone belt course. Brownstone and foliated terra-cotta courses separate the two main stories; similarly intricate terra-cotta spandrels connect the round-arched window openings at the second story and continue along the Linden Street row.

Primary Bushwick Avenue (Northeast) Facade: The three wide bays at this brick facade are separated by a pair of shallow brick pilasters and brick panels, each pair terminating in chimneys with decorative brickwork. First- and second-story windows have narrow stone sills that align with stone belt courses. The window openings and the stone and foliated terra-cotta courses continue the Linden Street facade pattern, except the terra cotta spandrel panels under the windows at the first story are embellished with griffins and the central second-story double-hung arched window with brick mold is glazed with stained glass.

Secondary Rear (Northwest) Facade: The two-bay wide facade is clad in brick with single punched window openings with stone lintels and sills. Although many features found at the primary facades are not continued at the rear, the coved cornice extends to this facade.

Alterations

Primary Linden Street (Southeast) Facade: Historic wood double-hung one-over-one sash replaced with metal windows and panning; rough-faced brownstone resurfaced and painted

Primary Bushwick Avenue (Northeast) Facade: First-story entrance with double “L”-shaped stoop removed and replaced with a basement entrance; former first-story entrance opening converted to window; basement windows infilled with brick; historic wood double-hung one-over-one sash replaced with metal windows and panning; areas of brownstone resurfaced and painted; light fixtures and metal Juliet balcony at entrance; security camera; brick wall connects to garage.

Secondary Rear (North) Facade: Historic wood double-hung one-over-one sash replaced with metal windows and panning

Site

Historic iron fence and posts along Linden Street on stone curb; metal iron fence of a different design and gates on stone curb along Bushwick Avenue in front of deep planted yards; brick wall connecting main house to one-story brick garage (BIN 3807779) facing Bushwick Avenue, built in 1941 and featuring a single-car opening below a shingled awning, with rooftop HVAC equipment and metal flue; concrete driveway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

“Brooklyn,” *Real Estate Record and Guide*, February 11, 1888, 181-182; New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 398-022741 (1941)

Southeast Side of Linden Street

14 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 3
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076211

Date(s): 1894 (NB 607-1894)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style row houses from 14 through 34 Linden Street was constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. Both 14 and 16 Linden Street differ from the alternating facade pattern of the rest of the row and feature wide, squared bays, and together step out towards the street-wall to form a bookend for the row. They otherwise share similarities of the row, including Renaissance Revival-style features such as an emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

Primary (Northwest) Facade: The house at 14 Linden Street sits above a raised basement and is robustly clad in rough-faced brownstone accented with smooth stone at the water table, entry jambs, below the first-story windows, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side. The basement entrance is approached by an opening through the projecting bay and a window is recessed within the opening and set at an angle. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, grille at basement and bull's-eye windows, and under-stoop gate. The wood-paneled recessed main entry with decorative trim retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Secondary (Southwest) Facade: Partially visible brick facade with clay-tile coping and chimney set flush with the wall.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; basement window opening infilled; awning over basement entrance; areas of brownstone and

stoop walls resurfaced and/or painted; one stoop railing newel post missing; light fixtures at entry

Site

Historic iron fence (missing top rail) and gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 607-1894; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

16 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 4
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076212

Date(s): 1894 (NB 607-1894)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

This distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style row houses from 14 through 34 Linden Street was constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway’s newly completed elevated train. Both 14 and 16 Linden Street differ from the alternating facade pattern of the rest of the row and feature wide, squared bays, and together step out towards the street-edge to form a bookend for the row. They otherwise share similarities of the row, including Renaissance Revival-style features such as an emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The house at 16 Linden Street sits above a raised basement and is robustly clad in rough-faced brownstone accented with smooth stone at the water table, entry jambs, below the first-story windows, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull’s-eye opening on one side. The basement entrance is approached by an opening through the projecting bay and the second window is recessed within the opening and set at an angle. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, basement and bull's-eye window grilles, and under-stoop gate. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets;

stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings that have its wood brick mold in place.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one sash replaced with metal windows; basement and stoop brownstone painted

Site

Historic iron fence (missing top rail) and gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 607-1894; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

18 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 5
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076213

Date(s): 1894 (NB 607-1894)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The three-bay house at 18 Linden Street sits above a raised basement and is one of five in this row with a flat-front facade clad in robust rough-faced brownstone that is accented with smooth stone at the water table, at entry jambs, below the first-story windows, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, basement and bull's-eye window grilles, and under-stoop gate. The

wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; window grilles at first-story windows; light fixtures at entry and basement; brownstone facade and wood entry painted

Site

Historic iron fence and gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway; planting bed in areaway; gooseneck pipe

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 607-1894; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayres)

20 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 6
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076214

Date(s): 1894 (NB 607-1894)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The house at 20 Linden Street is one of four in this row with a full-height angled three-sided bay. The robust facade, including the raised basement, is clad in rough-faced brownstone accented with smooth stone at the water table, entry jambs, and along narrow courses that

continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, basement and bull's-eye window grilles, and under-stoop gate. The wood-paneled recessed entry retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone painted; window grilles added at first story; light fixture and mailbox at under-stoop entrance; mailbox at first-story window; mailbox at main entrance

Site

Non-historic fence and gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 607-1894; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayres)

22 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 7
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076215

Date(s): 1894 (NB 607-1894)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The three-bay house at 22 Linden Street sits above a raised basement and is one of five in this row with a flat-front facade clad in robust rough-faced brownstone that is accented with

smooth stone at the water table, at entry jambs, below the first-story windows, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, basement and bull's eye window grilles, and under-stoop gate. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings with wood brick mold in place.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one sash replaced with metal windows; half-grilles added at first and second stories; light fixture at entry; mailbox attached to stoop; electronic doorbells

Site

Non-historic fence and gates; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway; small planting bed within areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 607-1894; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

24 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 8
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076216

Date(s): 1896 (NB 199-1896)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row.

The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The house at 24 Linden Street is one of four in this row with a full-height angled three-sided bay. The robust facade, including the raised basement, is clad in rough-faced brownstone accented with smooth stone at the water table, entry jambs, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, basement and bull's-eye window grilles, and under-stoop gate. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door with historic metal security grilles and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone facade and wood entry painted; security light at entry; metal security grilles added to interior of double-leaf door prior to 1940; multi-family mailbox attached at under-stoop entrance

Site

Historic iron fence and gate posts; non-historic gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 199-1896; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

26 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 9
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076217

Date(s): 1896 (NB 199-1896)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share

similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The three-bay house at 26 Linden Street sits above a raised basement and is one of five in this row with a flat-front facade clad in robust rough-faced brownstone that is accented with smooth stone at the water table, at entry jambs, below the first-story windows, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, basement and bull's-eye window grilles, and under-stoop gate. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative rim retains its wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; stoop treads altered; security lights at entry and basement; window grilles added at first story; multi-family mailbox attached to basement

Site

Non-historic fence and gates; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway; curb cut at fence line

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 199-1896; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

28 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 10
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076218

Date(s): 1896 (NB 199-1896)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential

development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The house at 28 Linden Street is one of four in this row with a full-height angled three-sided bay. The robust facade, including the raised basement, is clad in rough-faced brownstone accented with smooth stone at the water table, entry jambs, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings, basement and bull's-eye window grilles, and under-stoop gate. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains its wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; intercom and light fixture at entry; intercom and awning at under-stoop entrance

Site

Non-historic fence and gates; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway; curb cut at fence line

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 199-1896; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

30 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 11
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076219

Date(s): 1896 (NB 199-1896)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The three-bay house at 30 Linden Street sits above a raised basement and is one of five in this row with a flat-front facade clad in robust rough-faced brownstone that is accented with smooth stone at the water table, at entry jambs, below the first-story windows, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings and bull's-eye window grille. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; one basement window grille removed and one replaced; light fixtures at entry; multi-family mailbox attached to basement

Site

Historic iron fence and gate posts (gate missing); metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 199-1896; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

32 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 12
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076220

Date(s): 1896 (NB 199-1896)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

The distinctive row of 11 Romanesque Revival / Renaissance Revival style houses at 14 to 34 Linden Street were constructed as single-family houses during a period of intensive residential development in Bushwick adjacent to Broadway's newly completed elevated train. The houses are set back from the street allowing generous front areaways, and feature facades that alternate between flat-fronts and full-height angled bays. Nos. 14 to 34 Linden Street share similar and continuous historic features, while the two houses closest to Broadway differ somewhat from this pattern. Historic features expressed along the row include the Renaissance Revival-style's emphasis on regularity of form and fenestration and the classically inspired cornices decorated with festoons, wreaths, dentils and modillions that continue along the row. The extensive use of unadorned rough-faced stone ashlar that expresses the structure suggests the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The house at 32 Linden Street is one of four in this row with a full-height angled three-sided bay. The robust facade, including the raised basement, is clad in rough-faced brownstone accented with smooth stone at the water table, entry jambs, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. The tall rough-stone stoop incorporates a bull's-eye opening on one side and an under-stoop entrance on the other. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings and basement and bull's-eye window grilles. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced with metal windows and panning; window grilles added at first story; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; under-stoop gate replaced; mailbox at basement; two satellite dishes on roof

Site

Historic iron fence (top rail missing) and gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 199-1896; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)

34 Linden Street

Borough of Brooklyn Tax Map Block 3330, Lot 13
Building Identification Number (BIN): 3076221

Date(s): 1896 (NB 199-1896)
Architect(s) / Builder(s): Charles E. Palmer
Owner(s) / Developer(s): Samuel Ayres
Type: Row house
Style(s): Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival
Stories: 2 and basement
Material(s): Brownstone, metal cornice

Status: Contributing

History, Significance and Notable Characteristics

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The three-bay house at 34 Linden Street sits above a raised basement with an under-stoop entrance. It is one of five in this row with a flat-front facade. It is clad in robust rough-faced brownstone accented with smooth stone at the water table, at entry jambs, below the first-story windows, and along narrow courses that continue across the row. Decorative ironwork includes stoop railings. The wood-paneled recessed entry with decorative trim retains a wood-and-glass double-leaf door and is topped by a stone lintel with small, incised brackets; stone lintels also top each of the square-headed window openings.

Alterations

Historic wood double-hung one-over-one windows replaced; brownstone resurfaced and/or painted; light fixtures and security cameras at first story; intercoms at main entrance and under-stoop gate; basement window grilles removed; railing and solar canopy at rooftop

Site

Historic iron fence with one gate post and non-historic gate; metal cellar hatch; concrete-paved areaway

Sidewalk / Curb Materials

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

References

New York City Department of Taxes Photograph (c. 1938-1943), Municipal Archives; New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, Department of Buildings, New Building Permit NB 199-1896; Office of the Register, Kings County, Deeds and Conveyances, Liber 2275, p. 474 (December 24, 1894) (Samuel M. Meeker Estate to Samuel Ayers)