

**BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN:
A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**REPORT PREPARED FOR
HISTORIC DISTRICTS COUNCIL
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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

At the request of the Historic Districts Council, and with funding from the Preservation League of New York State, Jacqueline Peu-Duvallon Historic Preservation Consulting, LLC, completed a reconnaissance survey of historic resources in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. The survey was undertaken with guidance from the State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP).

The survey area covered the neighborhood known as Bay Ridge in the borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York. The study area is situated between the Belt Parkway and the Gowanus Expressway, at the southwest corner of Brooklyn. It is a densely populated neighborhood that measures approximately 1.8 square miles.¹ To put it in more local terms, the survey encompassed roughly 250 city blocks.

The goals of this reconnaissance survey are to elucidate the history of Bay Ridge as relates to its building stock, and to identify and collect preliminary documentation for properties that are potentially deserving of designation at the local level, or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The ultimate purpose of any historic resources survey is to inform planning efforts aimed at recognizing and protecting cultural heritage. By identifying and documenting these resources, we place them in the larger context of their local, regional, and national historical narrative. This reconnaissance survey is the first step in the process that will lead to the protection of Bay Ridge's historic resources.

The next section explains the survey's methodology, including how the survey was carried out (Section 2). The following section contains a brief historical and architectural narrative of the area's development, and discussion of existing conditions (Section 3). This is followed by an architectural summary that describes the styles and building types found in the area (Section 4). The next section describes areas and buildings that warrant further study as potential historic districts and individual nominations (Section 5). After this introduction to districts and buildings of note, an annotated list of properties provides basic preliminary documentation (Section 6). The last sections are the Bibliography (Section 7) and Appendices containing relevant maps and a timeline.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The survey area is comprised of the entire area known as Bay Ridge that is situated between the Belt Parkway and the Gowanus Expressway (Appendix A). This boundary was determined by the Historic Districts Council. The survey identifies and documents potentially significant historic resources, including buildings, sites, and objects that date prior to 1950. The findings of the survey will serve as the basis for future intensive level survey work.

¹ Bay Ridge Neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York (NY) 11209, 11220, Detailed Profile. (www.city-data.com/neighborhood/Bayridge-Brooklyn-NY.html)

2.1 Background Research

A review of available histories and primary resources on Bay Ridge has been completed using collections of the Brooklyn Historical Society, the New York Public Library, and the Avery Fine Arts Library, and historical newspaper articles. Existing National Register forms and City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission designation reports have also been reviewed, as well as histories and primary sources on architectural styles found in the study area, and are cited. Taken together, these resources form the basis for the historical overview (Section 3). A bibliography is included at the end of the report (Section 6).

2.2 Reconnaissance Field Survey

2.2.1 Selection Criteria

The development of guidelines and criteria serve to inform the selection of properties for the reconnaissance survey. The criteria were based on the discovery of historic themes, property types, and patterns of development identified in the course of surveying on the ground, and in reviewing the history of the area and primary resources. The criteria were also based on the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation, which states:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Final determinations of eligibility are made by the Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP).

Buildings, structures, and features over fifty years old were evaluated in the field based on this criterion to determine possible eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Those buildings, structures, and features that evidenced insufficient integrity due to a high degree of later alterations were not included because of compromised historic fabric and/or character-defining features. Buildings with sufficient original integrity, style, and character of the period and mode of construction and intact original fabric were included.

Buildings that one may call ‘early survivors’, meaning among the earliest remaining structures identified in the area, were held to a more relaxed standard due to their rareness of vintage and their significance as evidence of the rural settlement and early development of Bay Ridge.

2.2.2 Survey Approach

The survey was informed by initial discussions with Historic Districts Council staff on possible significant buildings to investigate. The field work then proceeded with a series of tours by car through the entire study area, identifying streets and buildings to return to on subsequent tours to photograph and document. Because the study area is large and densely built, it was split into 6 segments with the following boundaries:

Segment 1: 66th Street south to Bay Ridge Parkway, and Shore Road east to 4th Avenue;

Segment 2: 66th Street south to Bay Ridge Parkway, and 4th Avenue east to 7th Avenue;

Segment 3: Bay Ridge Parkway south to 86th Street, and Shore Road east to 4th Avenue;

Segment 4: Bay Ridge Parkway south to 86th Street, and 4th Avenue east to 7th Avenue;

Segment 5: 86th Street south to the meeting point of Shore Road and 4th Avenue, and 86th Street east to 4th Avenue;

Segment 6: 86th Street south to 101st Street, and 4th Avenue east to Fort Hamilton Parkway.

The information recorded about the properties photographed included address, style, period of construction, architectural details, condition, and integrity. The Annotated List of Properties presents the documentation gathered in the field (Section 6). Locations of initial interest and later photography were recorded on a map to ensure that all streets in the area were visited and that nothing was overlooked.

2.3 Annotated List of Properties

The Annotated List of Properties (Section 6) presents the buildings, structures, and features that have been documented in the reconnaissance survey. This includes cemeteries and certain street features and other structures.

Because the study area is large, and because many buildings included in the survey are row houses of similar style and vintage, or that were constructed as part of a contiguous row, many of the documented properties are presented as streetscape photographs, supplemented by a few photographs of individual houses to show detail.

The table includes a photograph of each resource, as well as its location, estimated date of construction, condition, alterations, brief description, and rating based on National Register nomination criteria. The rating key breaks down as follows:

Significant: (S) = Extremely high architectural and/or historical significance, with the potential to be eligible for individual National Register listing.

Contributing: (C) = Average to above-average architectural and/or historical significance, with most significant architectural features intact, and therefore being eligible for inclusion in a potential National Register District.

Non-Contributing: (NC) = More modern or altered buildings that may be situated amongst historic buildings that could be eligible for inclusion in a potential National Register District; or buildings which have been compromised by later alterations yet still serve to elucidate the area's history and pattern of development.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

3.1 Historical Summary

At the southwest corner of Brooklyn, nestled between the Gowanus Expressway and the waterfront, Bay Ridge is a quiet residential community overlooking the entrance to New York Harbor, the Narrows. It was originally part of the Dutch settlement town of New Utrecht, and until the late nineteenth century, Bay Ridge remained a sparsely-populated area of farmsteads and country homes. Like many south shore Long Island communities in the mid-19th century, Bay Ridge became a fashionable summer destination for wealthy families seeking respite from Manhattan and the City of Brooklyn. Grand country estates were built as summer retreats along the ridge that rises above the waterfront, and private recreational clubs were built near the shoreline. The introduction of mass transit into the area in the late 19th, and early twentieth century brought with it speculative development, with old family farms being divided into lots for detached house, row house, and apartment building construction for middle- and upper-middle class families. This was part of the over-all trend in development throughout Brooklyn, as suburban development pushed deeper into the borough, spreading out from the urban centers of the old City of Brooklyn and lower Manhattan. Even as development progressed at an incredible speed from the late 19th century and into the 20th, the character of Bay Ridge remained residential. Unlike areas of the Brooklyn waterfront to the north, Bay Ridge has never had a waterfront used for industrial purposes. Rather, its development was into that of a residential enclave. With speculative development came a proliferation of houses of worship and schools, which remains an area characteristic today. Bay Ridge has always been a place where people have come to live, and live well.

3.2 The Colonial Era

Although Giovanni da Verrazano was the first European explorer to steer a ship through the Narrows and into New York Bay in 1524, under the French flag, it was Henry Hudson who would travel up the river that now bears his name in 1609 and subsequently claim the land for his benefactor, Holland. The Dutch settlement in lower Manhattan was soon followed by expansion east to Long Island – or what they called Nassau, and what is known today as Brooklyn. Many of the Dutch colonists were farmers, and they recognized the richness of the soil and potential for cultivation.

The first land owner of note in what is today known as Bay Ridge was Cornelius Van Werckhoven, a member of the Dutch West India Company. In 1652 he purchased the land that would become Bay Ridge and the Nyack Indian village at the present-day Fort Hamilton, as part of a larger area that he named New Utrecht after his hometown back in Holland. The boundaries of New Utrecht were described in its deed as stretching to the north from Gowanus to Flatbush, to the east to Gravesend, and the west and south to Gravesend Bay and the Narrows. Today's Bay Ridge, which was then known as Yellow Hook, was part of this area.

Only two years after establishing New Utrecht, Van Werckhoven died on a return trip to Holland, thus leaving the affairs of the settlement in the hands of the man he had hired to tutor his children, Jacques Cortelyou. It was Cortelyou who in 1657 led a group to petition Governor Peter Stuyvesant for 21 separate land patents at 50 acres each, to establish the town of New Utrecht. Stuyvesant granted their petition, and a large area in the vicinity of 84th Street between 16th and 18th Avenues was subsequently divided amongst 19 settlers, with 2 patents set aside for the poor. Thus, the old Village of New Utrecht was founded at roughly 84th Street and 18th Avenue (east of the study area). These settlers, however, were not able to agree on how to divide the land at the shoreline, then known as *Geelen Hook*, or Yellow Hook, and today known as Bay Ridge. It was not until a legal agreement was reached in 1675 that the land near the Narrows was first divided.

Among the 19 original landowners who received these patents were men whose families would remain prominent in the area for generations. For instance, Jacques Cortelyou and Rutgert Joosten Van Brunt went on to hold many prominent positions in town government, and the position of Town Supervisor was held by their descendants into the late 18th century. In 1675 Jacques Cortelyou was named the first Justice of the Peace for the town of New Utrecht. Cortelyou's land holdings included the house in which he lived on the Narrows (today on the site of Fort Hamilton), and the Cowenhoven Farm near Gowanus which he purchased for his sons. Both of these properties were passed down to his descendants for generations.²

² Bangs, Charlotte Rebecca Woglom. *Reminiscences of Old New Utrecht and Gowanus*. Brooklyn, NY: Brooklyn Eagle Press, 1912. P. 123



Cortelyou House, circa 1895. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

Van Brunt's farm extended along Shore Road to 3rd Avenue, from 79th Street down to 83rd Street, and then additional lots along Shore Road between 86th and 88th Streets.³ (Shore Road runs along the banks of the Narrows, and has appeared on maps since the early 18th century.) 79th Street from 3rd Avenue to Shore Road was originally Van Brunt's Lane. A large portion of this property would go on to become the site of the Crescent Athletic Club in the late 19th century, and today the location of Fort Hamilton High School. Peter Stuyvesant visited the Van Brunt farm in 1660 and raised the blue and orange flag of the House of Orange there. It would cease to fly on the property only 4 years later, when the English invaded and claimed New Amsterdam.

The names of other prominent founding families once appeared on local streets in Bay Ridge. Denyse Denyse was one of the original 19 Dutch land holders, and his farm was located on the Narrows near what is today Fort Hamilton. Denyse Wharf still stands in a dilapidated state just to the south of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. 101st Street between Fort Hamilton Parkway and 4th Avenue was originally Denyse Street.⁴

Other prominent early settlers included Hans Hansen Bergen and Swan von Tuane. Bergen owned property in the southern part of Gowanus and the northern part of Yellow Hook. His property was therefore in Brooklyn and the Town of New Utrecht, and 65th Street, which was called "City Lane", ran through the Bergen homestead. A small street called Bergen Place remains at the northwest corner of Bay Ridge, between Wakeman Place and 67th Street. The Bergen family later acquired land along Shore

³ Beers Comstock & Cline. "Bayridge", Long Island 1873 Atlas.

⁴ Ibid.

Road, between what is today Bay Ridge Parkway and 77th Street. There are two houses, set back from Shore Road, and located between 77th and 76th Streets, which may be the former homes of Bergen decedents, Tunis G. Bergen and V.B. Bergen. They are highly altered, but their locations and footprints correspond to houses that can be seen on the 1873 Bayridge, Long Island, Map by Beers, Comstock, and Cline.

Swan von Tuane was an early settler and former slave who had originally come from Sierra Leone. By 1670 he established his farm, largely located on what is today Owl's Head Park at the northwest corner of the study area, on a hill over-looking the Narrows at Shore Road and 69th Street.

The colony would switch hands two more times between the Dutch and the English; in 1673 the Dutch retook New Amsterdam. The following year, England took control of all Dutch colonies in North America for good, via formal treaty. *Nieu Amsterdam* was renamed New York, but the residents of New Utrecht saw little change to their daily lives, except for the change in the spelling of their town's name; it was Anglicized from *Nieu Utrecht*. They continued on as a remote town of farmers, speaking Dutch, worshiping in the Dutch Reformed Church, and selling their crops and livestock at markets in Manhattan and the City of Brooklyn. They transported their goods to these markets via a ferry service that docked at the Denyse Warf, on the property of the Denyse family, or, if they had waterfront properties, via their own boats from their own wharfs. These ferries were row boats and sail boats. Ferry service from the Denyse Wharf continued into the early 20th century.

The second ferry service in the area began operation in 1753, and left from Van Brunt's Dock, which was located at the end of Van Brunt's Lane (today 79th Street). Started by Thomas Stillwell and known as the "Upper Ferry", it was still primarily used to transport goods to market.

New Utrecht residents also used the ferry to travel to Manhattan or the City of Brooklyn for Sunday services at the Dutch Reformed churches there. In the mid-17th century, the only church servicing the Dutch villages of Long Island was located at Flatbush. New Utrecht had its first organized congregation by 1677, and built its own church by 1700 and was located near present day 16th Avenue between 84th and 85th Streets. (84th Street at the time being called Main Street.)

By the early 18th century parcels were already changing hands, and new families were establishing farms in New Utrecht, including names such as Bogart, Cropsey, Emmons, Gelston, and Lott. Gelston Avenue, which runs along the southeast portion of Bay Ridge today, near Fort Hamilton, was named for the Gelston family which had substantial land holdings in the area.⁵

3.3 The American Revolution

The English navy invaded New York Harbor during the American Revolution and devastated New Utrecht's economy by halting commercial traffic. For farmers who depended on ferry service to get their goods to market, access to the bay was vital. In the summer of 1776 English ships anchored in the

⁵ Ibid.

Narrows. There was a small battery of cannons positioned on the heights near the location of what is today Fort Hamilton, and American patriots fired on British ships from there. The British returned fire with cannon balls that landed on houses near today's 95th Street. 15,000 English soldiers came ashore at the Denyse Ferry Warf, which at the time was on Denyse Denyse's farm, and the beach at Gravesend Bay, at the farms of Adrian Van Brunt and Isaac Cortelyou. They moved north through New Utrecht, taking over farms as they went. Their ultimate destination was Brooklyn Heights and the Battle of Brooklyn on August 27, 1776.

Sons of local families fought on the side of the patriots, including in the Barkaloo family. Jacques and Harmans Barkaloo, sons of William Barkaloo, died in the Battle of Brooklyn and are laid to rest in their small family burial ground located at the corner of MacKay Place and Narrows Avenue. It is known as the smallest cemetery in Brooklyn, and is often referred to as the 'Revolutionary Cemetery'.

The presence of English forces, as well as hired Hessian soldiers, was incredibly disruptive to life in New Utrecht. As was the practice in this period, the soldiers and officers were housed on local farms. Public buildings were commandeered for military use; the Dutch Reformed Church was used as a prison. The Dutch Court House was used as a dance hall. Following the English defeat at Yorktown in 1783, their forces evacuated Long Island using the Denyse ferry to reach their war ships.

By the late 18th century, English was replacing Dutch as the *Lingua Franca* of New Utrecht, but the descendants of the original Dutch settlement families remained among the most prominent members of town society. The town supervisors in the years immediately following the Revolution were members of the Barkaloo and Cortelyou families.

3.4 Local Fortifications

Early in the 19th century, having learned lessons from the British naval blockade of the Revolutionary War, and with the War of 1812 looming, it was recognized that a stronger defense system for New York Harbor was necessary, and a network of fortifications were built along the shores of Brooklyn and Staten Island. The bluffs above the Narrows in Yellow Hook were an obvious location for a fortification.

In 1812, an earthen-work compound known as Fort Lewis was hastily constructed at the site of what is today Fort Hamilton. In 1814 the State of New York ceded 60 acres to the United States for the construction of a new and permanent fort. Adjacent land was purchased from the Town of New Utrecht and private land owners. In 1825, construction of Fort Hamilton began, and was completed in 1833.

Another fort was constructed on an island just off the shore. This island fortification was completed in 1822 and was called Fort Diamond, after the shape of the island, but was later renamed in honor of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, the French general who so greatly assisted the Americans in the Revolutionary War. (Today, one of the footings of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge rests atop the island.)

During the Civil War, the forts at Bay Ridge remained important defensive positions for the Union. The 77th Regiment, the King's County Troop, was housed at Fort Hamilton. Confederate prisoners of war were held at Fort Lafayette. During both World Wars, Fort Hamilton served as a point of departure and return for American soldiers. Today Fort Hamilton is the only active military fortification in the New York metropolitan area, and serves as an induction center.

3.5 The Early 19th Century: Rural and Resort Enclave

The area that is identified as Bay Ridge for this study retained its rural character well into the 19th century, and remained sparsely populated. The 1790 U.S. Census recorded the population of the entirety of New Utrecht as 562. The population grew to 778 by 1800, and stood at 907 in 1810. By 1845, due to increased immigration from Europe, the population had risen to 1,283. Most of the immigrants to New Utrecht in the early 19th century were those who had come to the area from Ireland and settled in the village of Fort Hamilton.

In contrast, the Town of Brooklyn had expanded quickly in the early 19th century. While New Utrecht remained 'the country', its neighbor to the north became a city in 1834, and by 1845 its population was up to approximately 1,800.

Slaves were also residents of New Utrecht into the early 19th century, as they were a common source of labor for farmers. The State of New York had banned the importation of new slaves after the Revolutionary War ended, but it was not until 1827 that the state banned slavery completely. Slaves made up one-sixth of New Utrecht's population until that time.

The architecture of the early 19th century largely reflected the farming community that was Bay Ridge in this period. The Dutch Colonial farm houses of the earliest period of settlement still stood, and were mostly occupied by the decedents of the same families who had built them. Original Dutch family lots were also sub-divided over generations through the 18th century, so that decedents of the original Dutch settlers came to build houses next to one another on contiguous lots that all shared the same family surnames. These farm houses, as well as those of later 18th century settlers, were built in the Dutch Colonial, Federal, and Greek Revival styles. Unfortunately few houses from these periods remain, or have been altered to the point where they are beyond recognition. One exception is the James Farrell House, a Greek Revival manor house dating to 1847, which is located on 95th Street and is an Individual City of New York Landmark.

The construction of Fort Hamilton necessitated the building of wharves nearby along the south shore so that supplies and building materials could be easily delivered. With easy access to the area via water, and infrastructure having been laid for life near the waterfront, a village soon sprang up along the northwest side of Fort Hamilton. First known as the Narrows, and later as Fort Hamilton, this village was largely populated at first by laborers and soldiers who had moved to the area to work. The laborers who came to work on the forts' construction were mostly Irish immigrants. Workers' houses, modest frame Folk structures that have been much altered, can still be found in the building stock on Gelston

Avenue and on 94th Street between Fort Hamilton Parkway and 5th Avenue. Locally, this new village was known as 'Irish Town'.

As the number of visitors to Fort Hamilton increased, the village that bore its name became a fashionable summer resort community because of its beaches and water views. New streets were laid out, including Atlantic Avenue (now 92nd Street), Washington Avenue (now 94th Street), Lafayette Street (now 95th Street), and United States Avenue (a section of what is today Fort Hamilton Parkway). By the 1840's, hotels, summer homes, and entertainments had been built along the shore, mostly clustered along 95th Street and Shore Road. The Irish immigrants who had found work in the construction of the local forts were later employed as staff of these summer homes and hotels.

Development due to fort construction through the 1820's and 1830's necessitated more transportation options. A stage coach service opened in the mid-1830's which traveled between Fort Hamilton and New Utrecht Village, and on to Gravesend, Flatbush, and the City of Brooklyn. Another coach line traveled along the Gowanus Road through Yellow Hook village, which was centered at Bay Ridge Avenue and 3rd Avenue. Stage coach service was replaced by horse cars by the 1850's.

The early 19th century in Yellow Hook saw the construction of new houses of worship, as its population increased and diversified. Grace Methodist Church was built in 1831 at 6th Avenue and Conovers Lane (now 76th Street). It was destroyed by a fire in 1848, and was rebuilt on Ovington Avenue between 6th and 7th Avenues.

A church was needed to serve the growing military population at Fort Hamilton. In 1834, St. John's Episcopal Church was built at the corner of Fort Hamilton Parkway and 99th Street, on land donated by the Denyse family. The construction was done by soldiers and fort workers, and has historically been known as 'the church of the generals' because Robert E. Lee and Thomas 'Stone Wall' Jackson had been parishioners there while stationed at Fort Hamilton. That original small wood frame church building was replaced by the current Arts and Crafts style structure in 1898.

In 1852 St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was built to serve the Irish immigrant population of Fort Hamilton Village. It was the first Roman Catholic church in New Utrecht, and named after the patron saint of Ireland to reflect the congregation it would serve. The existing St. Patrick's at 95th Street and 4th Avenue sits on the site of the original church that was dedicated in 1852.

By the 1850's the village of Yellow Hook was the second village to establish itself within the area today known as Bay Ridge. It had a small commercial center that was located 3rd Avenue and Pope's Lane (now Bay Ridge Avenue). (Some of the commercial buildings at this intersection may date to the 1850's or 1860's. Further research is necessary.) A business district was likely able to take hold at this location because 3rd Avenue was graded, straightened, and widened in the 1840's. It was the southern extension of a road that lead from Gowanus down into Yellow Hook, and its improvement extended from 60th Street to Van Brunt's Lane (now 79th Street).

The Christ Church congregation built its first church in the village of Yellow Hook in 1853, at 3rd Avenue and 68th Street. (Today, Christ Church is located at Ridge Boulevard and 73rd Street.)

Near by the village of Yellow Hook, Ovington Avenue was laid out after a group of artists purchased the Ovington family's farm in 1850, an area that extended from what is today 3rd to 7th Avenues, and from 72nd Street to Bay Ridge Avenue. The Ovington Syndicate Company, as this group had organized itself, named their colony Ovington Village. Each member had a 400 square foot wide lot on Ovington Avenue on which to build a house with generous garden. Well-known artists and artisans of the day built elegant houses on the avenue from Third to Seventh Avenues. There remain a few Victorian Folk style free-standing houses on Ovington that may date to the establishment of Ovington Village. (Additional research is necessary.)



A portion of Ovington Avenue, between 4th and 5th Avenues, circa 1917. (E. Belcher Hyde Map Co., Brooklyn, Vol. 2)

Into the mid-19th century, the larger farms of the original settlement families were still intact, and stayed that way well into the latter part of the century. Those that extended to the Shore Road to the far west, overlooking the Narrows, had continued to build their own docks from which to transport their crops and livestock to Manhattan and the city of Brooklyn. (Traveling by water was still easier than by land, as roads were poor.)

In 1848, a yellow fever epidemic ravaged the area. Consequently, in 1853 residents of Yellow Hook decided to 'rebrand' the area Bay Ridge to remove any stigma associated with the epidemic. The name Bay Ridge derived from the neighborhood's defining geographical feature, the glacial ridge that overlooks the bay, and runs along today's Ridge Boulevard.

3.6 The Late 19th Century: Development Takes Hold

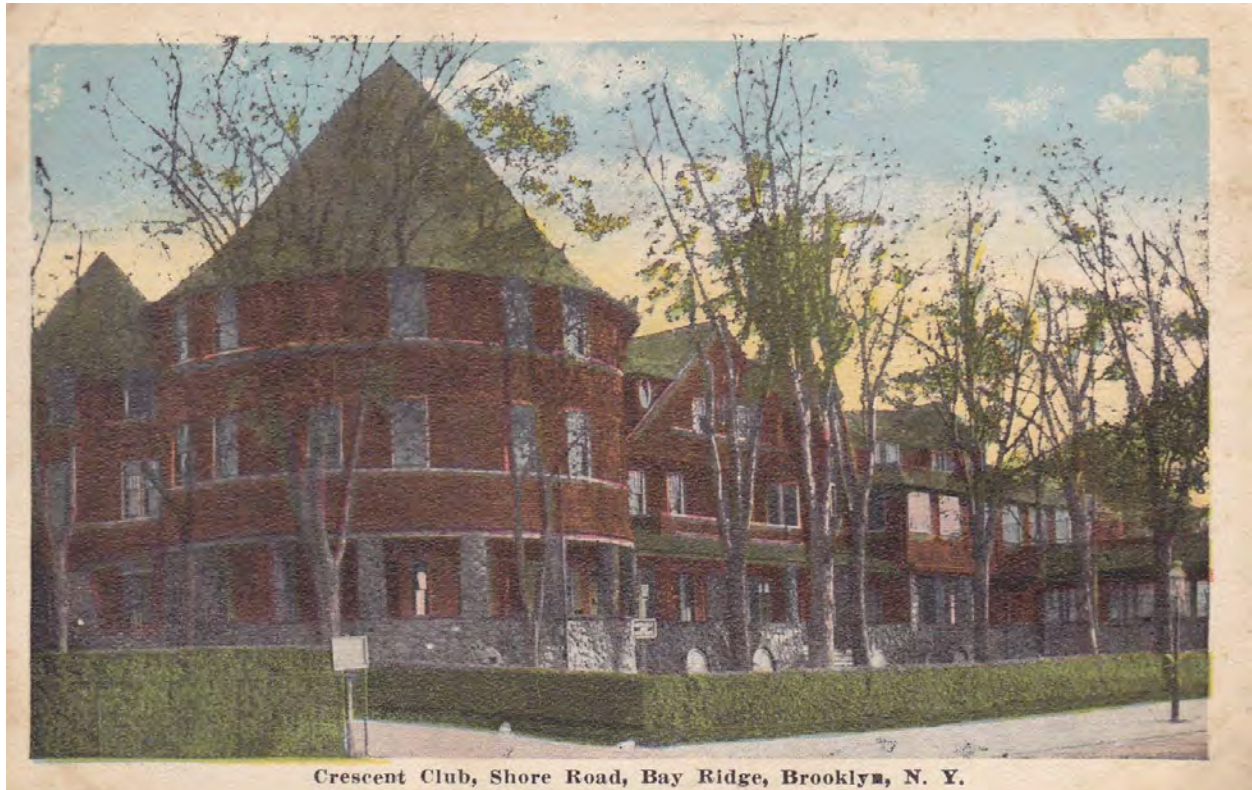
Through the middle and late-19th century wealthy families discovered in Bay Ridge a picturesque retreat from the congestion of the City of Brooklyn and Manhattan, and began building estate houses to use as summer homes on the bluffs over-looking New York Bay. A number of grand manor houses were built in this period in Italianate, Queen Anne, and Gothic Revival styles, which are almost all lost to later development. One exception is 131 76th Street, a Neo-Classical style house that features a large semi-circular porch, and was constructed in the 1860's. By the end of the century, Bay Ridge would see a second wave of development in the form of upper-middle class and middle-class housing, development that was spurred by improvements in mass transit.

Many of the 19th century estate houses were built along Shore Road, and replaced the old Dutch farms that overlooked the bay. One such stately home was built by Henry C. Murphy, the founder of the Brooklyn Eagle, and a former Brooklyn mayor and state senator, at 67th Street and Colonial Road. Nearby Senator Street is named for Murphy. The subsequent owner of the Murphy estate, Eliphalet Bliss, offered the property the city in the 1930's, and it became today's Owl's Head Park. Unfortunately the manor house and other buildings were torn down in the 1940's. It is said that the owls that featured on the entrance gate to the house gave the property, and therefore the park, its name. (Or, the name could have been taken from a small peninsula that projected into the Narrows at the end of Van Brunt Lane, which was also called Owl's Head.)



Mansions at Shore Road and 79th Street, circa 1900. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

Boat and bathing clubs, and resort hotels were also built along the shore to take advantage of bay breezes and harbor views. On 83rd Street, at the site of what is today Fort Hamilton High School, once stood the Crescent Athletic Club, the country outpost of a club that was based in Brooklyn Heights. Constructed in 1892, the club held tournaments year-round and was a fashionable place to see and be seen. Their events depended on the season, but included yachting, tennis, polo, and lacrosse. In 1902 Crescent hosted the inaugural Davis Cup match, which was attended by President Theodore Roosevelt.



Crescent Athletic Club, circa 1917. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)



Crescent Athletic Club boat house, circa 1910. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

The presence of such a prestigious private club attracted upscale development to the neighborhood surrounding the Crescent. The blocks to the north of the former athletic club site are populated with large free-standing houses dating to the early 20th century. Their large lots extend roughly between 83rd to 80th Streets, from Shore Road to Colonial Road. The houses in this area include styles such as Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Neo-Classical, and Colonial Revival. The most famous house within these blocks is the Arts and Crafts Style “Gingerbread House”: the Howard E. and Jesse Jones House at 8200 Narrows Avenue, and Individual New York City Landmark.

Through the late 19th century, and into the early 20th, in part facilitated by the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883, and earlier road improvements, an increasing number of prosperous families from Manhattan and elsewhere in Brooklyn were continuing to build their summer retreats in Bay Ridge. They were drawn to the area by its bucolic character and easy access to the waterfront and beaches. Unfortunately most of the country retreats from this period have been lost to time and development, and like the farmsteads before them, their lots were subdivided to build smaller houses or apartment buildings. Two exceptions are 122 76th Street, a stone and stucco Gothic Revival mansion built circa 1900, and Fontbonne Hall, a Mediterranean Revival style mansion at 9901 Shore Road built circa 1890. Covered in white stucco with a red barrel tile roof, Fontbonne Hall was built for Tom J. Johnson, a former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio. The house is reputed to have become a speakeasy in the

1920's, and to also have belonged to silent film actress Lilian Russell and infamous financier "Diamond Jim" Brady. Today, Fontbonne Hall is a private Catholic girls' school.



Fontbonne Hall, circa 1900. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

In the late 19th century the population of Brooklyn increased exponentially, thanks to increased immigration and improvements in transportation. By the 1870's horse cars were being replaced by steam engines pulling one or two cars of passengers. Between 1860 and 1890, the foreign-born population of Brooklyn had risen from 109,589 to 261,700, with German and Irish making up the largest segments.⁶

In the sleepy farm community of New Utrecht, the population increase was on a smaller scale, but none-the-less made an impact on the area. In 1860 the immigrant population stood at 2,781. By 1890 it had increased to 8,854.⁷ The increase in New Utrecht, and in the area today known as Bay Ridge, was thanks mostly to the influx of German and Scandinavian immigrants during this period.

⁶ Hoffman, Jerome. *The Bay Ridge Chronicles, 1524-1976*. Bay Ridge Bicentennial Committee of Planning Board 10, 1976. 73

⁷ Ibid.

With the rise in population came the need for more houses of worship. In 1896 both the Dutch Reformed Church of Bay Ridge and the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church were built near each other at Ridge Boulevard, between 81st and 82nd Streets.



Dutch Reformed Church of Bay Ridge c. 1896. Now the Union Church of Bay Ridge.
(<http://www.ucbr.org/History.htm>)

At the close of the 19th century, Bay Ridge was quickly changing and on the verge of joining the development boom that was being experienced elsewhere in Brooklyn. New Utrecht was annexed to the City of Brooklyn in 1894, along with the towns of Gravesend and Flatbush. Later in the same year, after a public vote, the five boroughs were consolidated into Greater New York City. At the same time, mass transit improvements were beginning to reach southern Brooklyn. By 1891 there was electrified trolley service in Bay Ridge, and by 1899 the elevated train on 5th Avenue reached 60th Street and 3rd Avenue.

Trolleys and train service made possible the turn of the century development boom in Bay Ridge. The Bay Ridge Railroad was chartered in 1872. Called the Bay Ridge and Sea Shore Rail Road, it ended near

the Bay Ridge Ferry's wharf, which was located at the end of Bay Ridge Avenue on Shore Road.⁸ This line was really meant to service resort travelers, and it reduced the frequency of its service over time. Likewise, by 1886 the ferry route from Bay Ridge to Manhattan was only in service in the summer.

By 1891, trolley service was available in multiple locations. There was the 65th Street - Bay Ridge Avenue line, the 3rd Avenue line which went down to Fort Hamilton, and the 4th and 5th Avenue lines, which likely traveled all the way up to Atlantic Avenue in downtown Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit System was established in 1900. It merged many of the competing trolley lines into one company. In the same year, the Long Island Railroad built a train yard off of 65th Street and the waterfront, which serviced a freight line called the Bay Ridge – Hell Gate Line.

In 1892 the old Van Brunt and Bergen family estates were sold for development. Some members of the founding families were finally leaving, and in their place came land speculators who built brick and stone row houses, as well as detached frame houses, for new middle class residents searching for a quiet affordable community with modern amenities. New streets were laid out according to the city grid, and sewers and street lights were installed. In 1895 a scenic driveway designed by Frederick Law Olmstead was planned for the shore along the Narrows, called the Bay Ridge Parkway, and connecting Bay Ridge to towns to the east as far as Coney Island.



Bay Ridge Parkway, circa 1912. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

⁸ Beers Comstock & Cline. "Bayridge", Long Island 1873 Atlas.

3.7 The 20th Century

Thanks to the expansion of the subway system in the 1910's and 1920's, and the introduction of other forms of transportation in the early 20th century, the population of Bay Ridge doubled between 1910 and 1924. This followed the overall trend of population growth in the outer-boroughs in this period. Immigrants and first generation Americans were moving out of the old congested neighborhoods of Manhattan and into parts of the city that were considered 'the country' seeking better living conditions. Facilitating this movement was land speculation and the development of one- and two-family houses in more distant areas of the outer-boroughs. The result in Bay Ridge, as in many Brooklyn neighborhoods, were blocks of low-scale row houses, but also streetscapes with suburban characteristics: detached and semi-detached brick houses with modest front yards and driveways.

The low-scale housing stock of the first decades of the 20th century still define much of Bay Ridge today. These include stone- and brick-fronted row houses built in the Renaissance Revival style, brick and stone Tudor Revival row houses and semi-detached houses, and detached wood frame Folk houses.

In 1912 the Brooklyn-Staten Island Ferry opened, providing service between Bay Ridge at the 69th Street Pier and St. George. By 1916, the Fourth Avenue subway line reached 86th Street. The prospect of this new form of transit, coupled with the proliferating trolley lines that preceded it and the rise of the automobile, sparked a real estate boom in Bay Ridge at the turn of the 20th century.



The Brooklyn-Staten Island Ferry Terminal at 69th Street, c. 1939. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)



4th Avenue subway entrance at 77th Street, 1916. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

These new transportation options afforded access to rural and undeveloped Bay Ridge. Developers took note, and bought tracks of land that had remained untouched for generations, as well as some of the Victorian-era estates, for subdivision. In the first decades of the 20th century, row houses and detached houses for middle-income families were built on farm land, and apartment buildings replaced grand houses that had been built only a few decades earlier.



4th Avenue subway entrance at 79th Street, circa 1900. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

Italian and Norwegian immigrants were among the first wave of new comers to Bay Ridge in this period. Italian laborers had been on the crews that brought the train lines to Bay Ridge, and Norwegian carpenters had worked on the interior finishes of the new houses. They left behind their tenements in other parts of Brooklyn for affordable and spacious homes in Bay Ridge.

While Norwegians had been settling in Brooklyn since the colonial period, the greatest numbers of them arrived after the 1880's. Norway's merchant shipping fleet, which was the country's biggest employer, had collapsed because it could not compete with other nations in the race to transition from sail ships to steam ships. Many of the Norwegian sailors who boarded with local Norwegian-American families while their ships were in port decided to stay in Brooklyn and find new work. During World War II, when Germany invaded Norway, Norwegian ships took refuge in New York, which brought a new wave of Norwegian immigrants to Bay Ridge. After the war, Brooklyn had the third-largest population of Norwegians in the world. That Norwegian community was based largely in Bay Ridge and what is today known as Sunset Park.

The congregation of the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepard was established in 1906 to serve the Norwegian community of Bay Ridge. They purchased the former Christ Church building in 1910, a wood

frame building with bead board siding, and moved it to its current location at 4th Avenue and 75th Street. It now has a grey stucco façade and other alterations, but retains a coherent architectural composition.

The original Christ Church had been abandoned by that congregation in 1907 in favor of constructing its current Medieval Revival style building in 1909. The move was necessitated by the noise of the trolley on the avenue outside its original location.

Changing demographics and population growth lead to the merger of two congregations in 1918. The Bay Ridge Dutch Reformed Church and the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church came together to form the Union Church of Bay Ridge. The Dutch Reformed Church building remained in service for the new church, and the Presbyterian Church became the Sunday school and parish house.

The influx of new Catholic residents in this period necessitated new parishes, and the churches of Our Lady of Angels and St. Anselm's were established. Our Lady of Angels and its adjacent school building stand on 4th Avenue between 73rd and 74th Streets. Built in 1929, they are an elegant composition of buildings in the Romanesque Revival style, constructed of brick with limestone accents. The construction of St. Anselm's, at the corner of 4th Avenue and 83rd Street, was delayed until 1954. Consequently it is one of the more striking houses of worship in Bay Ridge in that it is an example of the Art Deco style with Modern influence, as applied to ecclesiastical architecture. The parish was founded in 1923, and the church and sacristy were originally housed in the adjacent school building.

3.8 The 1920's Construction Boom

Like other parts of the city, the real estate boom of the 1920's had a profound impact on Bay Ridge. This decade saw the most new homes constructed in New York City's history. In 1922 there were 173 apartment buildings in Bay Ridge; by the following year there were 826. Though this was clearly the decade of the apartment building in Bay Ridge, single-family and multi-family home construction continued at a fast pace as well: in 1922 there were 1,108 detached houses, and by 1923 there were 1,325. By 1922 there were 2,008 multi-family homes, and 2,124 by the following year.⁹

The housing stock of this brief but explosive period of construction still largely defines Bay Ridge. There are numerous grand apartment houses in the prevailing styles of that decade, including Neo-Classical, Neo-Georgian, Tudor Revival, and Art Deco. On the avenues are the larger-scale apartment buildings, often reaching six or seven stories. On the side streets are the smaller apartment buildings, although often just as architecturally distinguished as the buildings with more prominent placement on the avenues. Another interesting feature of apartment houses in Bay Ridge built in this period is the interior courtyard. One such example is 555 Ovington Avenue, a Mediterranean Revival style apartment building that has a central courtyard. The courtyard is accessed via a wide arched opening centrally placed on the front façade. Through this arched opening is a tunnel that opens into the rectangular courtyard. Sections of the building are accessed by entrances in the corners.

⁹ Hoffman, Jerome. *The Bay Ridge Chronicles, 1524-1976*. Bay Ridge Bicentennial Committee of Planning Board 10, 1976. 99

3.9 The Post-War Period

As in the rest of the country, development in Bay Ridge halted during the Depression and the second World War. By 1943, the population of Bay Ridge was 122,663. Of this number, 30,011 were immigrants from mainly Italy and Scandinavia.¹⁰

In the 1950's a number of new houses of worship opened or were finally completed. Among the more architecturally distinguished are the Bay Ridge Jewish Center and St. Mary's Antiochian Orthodox Church. The Bay Ridge Jewish Center is an elegant Art Deco building with curved façade, standing at 81st Street and 4th Avenue. It was first constructed in 1926 but enlarged in 1949-51. The building also houses a school, library, meeting hall, and rabbi's residence. St. Mary's Antiochian Orthodox Church, built in 1950, is a Modern style church built of buff brick with limestone accents.

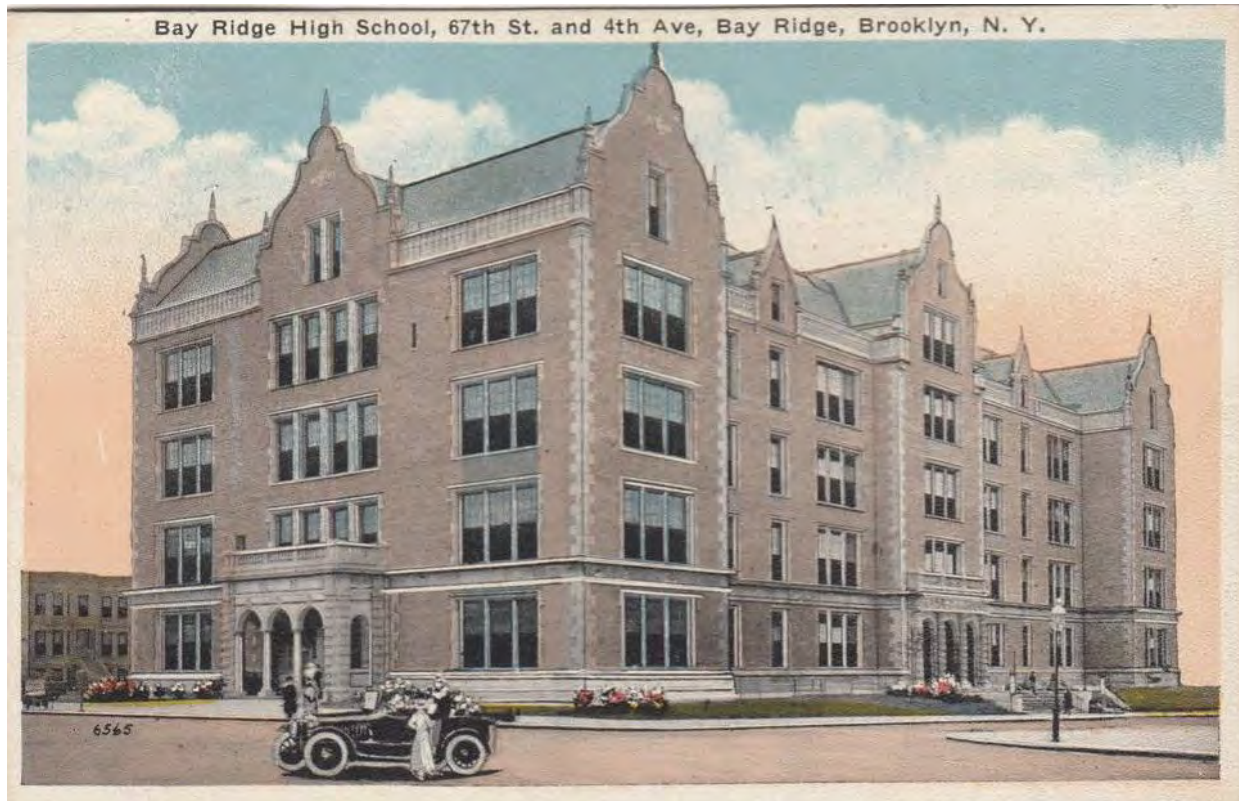
The Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Church acquired its site at 84th Street and Ridge Boulevard in 1959, but the church was not completed until 1973. It is built of buff brick in a paired down version of neo-Classical architecture, with an arched entrance and bell tower.

3.10 Schools

The population explosion of the early 20th century necessitated the building of new schools in the area. As referenced above, the churches often had their own school building at or near the same time as the house of worship was constructed.

The public schools built in this period include P.S. 170 6th Avenue and 72nd Street, and P.S. 185 at Ridge Boulevard and 86th Street, both brick and limestone Medieval Revival style buildings. Bay Ridge High School, now the High School of Telecommunication Arts & Technology, was built in the Jacobean Revival style.

¹⁰ Ibid. 108



Bay Ridge High School, circa 1927. (JPD HPC, LLC collection)

Also built were P.S. 102 and P.S. 104. P.S. 102 is an elegant buff brick and terra cotta Italian Renaissance Revival building at the corner of Ridge Boulevard and 72nd Street. P.S. 104, at 5th Avenue and 92nd Street, looks to have been built in two campaigns, with a Second Empire style building joined to a neo-Medieval style building, both of red brick with limestone details.

The first of the mid-20th century school buildings that was built on Shore Road, Fort Hamilton High School, was constructed in 1941 on the former site of the Crescent Athletic Club. In 1931 the Crescent left its Bay Ridge location in favor of a move to Hunting, Long Island, most likely because the planned Belt Parkway would cut off access to the waterfront. In the wake of the Great Depression, with few takers for such a large piece of land, the city purchased the site in order to construct a new public high school. Built on the rise of a hill overlooking the Narrows, Fort Hamilton High School is an imposing example of Neo-Classical style architecture, with later additions. The club's former polo grounds provided the school with ample space for playing fields.

Xaverian High School, a private Catholic preparatory school, was built in 1957 between MacKay Place and 71st Street in the Modern style. Its austere façade is of cream colored brick with steel windows framed in their masonry opening by raised brick.

3.11 Impact of 'The Bridge'

At the start of the 20th century, government officials began exploring connecting Brooklyn and Staten Island via a bridge or tunnel across the Narrows. After World War II, Robert Moses, the Chair of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, saw the opportunity to push through the construction of a bridge. He had already altered Bay Ridge's waterfront by completing the Belt Parkway in 1940. The Belt Parkway was laid on top of landfill and a sea wall that had been undertaken in the mid-1920's with the original intention of using it for recreation.

A bridge spanning the Narrows would have to be the longest suspension bridge in the world at the time, and would have to overcome substantial community opposition. Despite organized community protests in Bay Ridge, lobbying, and law suits, the construction of the Verrazano – Narrows Bridge commenced in 1959. By 1964, the upper deck was open to traffic.

It is impossible to underestimate the impact the construction of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge had on Bay Ridge. The construction of the approaches linking it to the system of highways, and the Gowanus Expressway, displaced 8,000 Bay Ridge residents. Bay Ridge was effectively cut off from the rest of the original New Utrecht to the east by the construction of the Gowanus Expressway.

Today, despite its rancorous history, the bridge has become a symbol of Bay Ridge and a source of local pride. Many local residents now appreciate the romance of viewing the bridge, as seen down the avenues, or illuminated at night and viewed from John Paul Jones Park.

The opening of the bridge meant the end for the long-operated Brooklyn-Staten Island Ferry, and thereby the end of a tradition of ferry service between Bay Ridge and the rest of the city. The ferry stopped operating the within days of the bridge's opening. Today a recreational pier remains at 69th Street.

3.12 Commercial Districts

Typical of urban landscapes, the commercial thoroughfares are its avenues and wider two-way streets, such as Bay Ridge Parkway and 86th Street. In keeping with the history of development in the area, the earliest commercial buildings line 3rd, 4th, and 5th Avenues, and 86th Street, and date mostly from the late 19th century and into the early 20th century. They are typically in the Renaissance Revival and neo-Renaissance styles, with a few Queen Annes, and are three- and four-story buildings with storefronts and apartments above that date from the late 19th century, to the Tudor Revival two- and three-story commercial buildings of the early 20th century.

3.13 Unique Features

Bay Ridge has a number of distinctive landscape and architectural features. In terms of landscape features, there are two scenic parks, the Narrows Botanical Garden that runs along Shore Road, and Owl's Head Park at the northwest corner of the study area.

There are also the step streets which remind one of the uneven terrain of upper Manhattan, at 74th and 76th Streets. Both of these streets seem to end abruptly west of Ridge Boulevard, where their staircases that ascend up where the ridge appears. The stairway at 74th Street has been replaced with modern materials and retaining walls, but the stairway at 76th Street appears to be as it was originally constructed. The stairway has uneven steps, which may be brownstone, and a simple picketed wrought iron fence. A brown-painted concrete stanchion on the sidewalk above the stairs likewise looks to be original.

Bay Ridge has a number of one-block streets, including through-streets, courts, and walks. The one-block through-streets are largely concentrated in the northwest corner of the study area, and include Louise Terrace, Bliss Terrace, and Bay Ridge Place. Among the one block courts are Shore Court, Ridge Court, Madeline Court, Owl's Head Court, and Bennett Court, which is paved with red bricks. There are a few instances where these one-block streets are paved with Belgian block. For instance, Bay Ridge Place, between Ovington Avenue and Bay Ridge Avenue, is paved with Belgian block of varying size and color, creating a distinctive pattern in the street. The walks (or alleys), which cannot be accessed by car, include Colonial Gardens, at Shore Road and Narrows Avenue, which is included in this survey, and Barwell Terrace off of 97th Street, between 4th and 3rd Avenues.

3.14 Today's Character and Ethnic Diversity

Thanks to its streetscapes of low-scale one- and two-family houses with lawns and garages, and a proliferation of houses of worship and schools, many parts of Bay Ridge retain a strikingly suburban character compared to other Brooklyn neighborhoods.

However, like the rest of the borough, Bay Ridge has its busy commercial districts, and retains an ethnically diverse community. The Scandinavian, Irish, and Italian populations that have lived in the area for generations have in recent decades been joined by immigrants from the Middle East, China, and Russia. The commercial districts on the avenues show the flavor of the ethnic diversity present in the community; there are immigrant-owned restaurants and specialty food stores on 3rd and 5th Avenues, and vibrant shopping areas on 4th and 6th Avenues. Depending on which part of Bay Ridge you are in, it's still easy to find the Italian food specialty shops and bakeries, Irish restaurants, and Norwegian delis that have long been a signature of Bay Ridge, and which have been joined in the last 30 years by Lebanese restaurants and Turkish diners.

4.0 AREA ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

This section provides an academic overview of the architectural styles found in the study area, their periods of construction, and cites illustrative examples.

4.1 ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND FORMS

4.1.1 Colonial Houses (1600 – 1820) ¹¹

The first European colonists in the Americas brought with them the architectural styles of their home countries. Because Bay Ridge was originally part of the Dutch colonial town of New Utrecht, the architecture of its first farm houses was in keeping with the Dutch style of construction. In the period post-1674, when the English took control of the area, newer residents from England and Scotland may have employed Renaissance-inspired styles that were popular in their home counties. These styles would first have been the Georgian and, by the early 18th century, the Adam style. These styles featured simple square plans, an emphasis on symmetry, and entrances and fenestration highlighted by ornamentation. It is unlikely that any structures remain from the Dutch or English colonial periods, and if they do, they feature later modifications reflecting the styles of subsequent periods. Further investigation is necessary to make a conclusive determination.

4.1.2 Federal Style (1800 – 1835)

Federal style houses were characterized by a modest scale and simple ornament that drew inspiration from the Classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. There are wood frame houses along Gelston Avenue and nearby on 94th Street which may have been modest Federal style houses when first constructed. If so, they may have served as workers housing for the Irish immigrants who moved to the Fort Hamilton area to work on the construction of the fort. Further investigation would be needed to make a determination.

4.1.3 Greek Revival (1825 – 1860)

The architecture of the 18th century had already been heavily influenced by Classical architecture in the Mediterranean. By the early 19th century, the architecture of ancient Greece was heavily influencing construction in the United States, in large part thanks to the War of 1812, when the fledgling republic had to defend itself against England again. A national identity was needed to differentiate the United States from its colonial roots. To this end, the democracy of ancient Greece served as an aspirational model. At the same time, archaeological expeditions were increasing knowledge and public awareness of ancient Greek decorative forms and monuments. The Greek Revival style emerged as the new nation's architectural vocabulary. It is characterized by elegantly simple, yet bold architectural elements that derive from ancient Greek decorative motifs. Common features include a front or side-gabled roof

¹¹ Dates provided for architectural styles are from Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994) and Gerald L. Foster, *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004).

with a low pitch; a defined cornice with wide fascia, often with narrow inset windows; the use of columns or pilasters; and porches with flat or pedimented roofs.

There are a few examples of Greek Revival houses left in the study area, though most have been heavily altered. The possibly former Van Brunt house at 7539 Shore Road may have started as a Greek Revival house that has since been subsumed by a larger later addition and alterations. A more promising possibility for a rare survivor is 423 99th Street. It is a two story wood frame house with a Greek Revival door surround, and an eave-front gabled roof. It has unfortunately undergone generations of alterations, including being re-clad in asphalt shingle. The house appears on an 1873 Beers Comstock & Cline map as the home of Mrs. J.H. Hopkins, and is included in the annotated photos section.

The most noted Greek Revival style building in the study area is of course the Farrell House, a New York City Individual Landmark which dates to 1849 and stands at 95th Street near Shore Road.

4.1.4 Folk Houses (Before 1850)

The early Folk houses were constructed from the Colonial era to the mid-19th century, when the expansion of railroads nationally facilitated the transport of building materials and the spread of identifiable architectural styles. Folk houses were constructed by builders and craftspeople, or even by the original homeowners themselves, to provide a simple house type with little ornamentation or attempt fit into a given style. These houses were built of readily-available local materials, and varied in appearance by region. In the Northeast, folk houses were typically of heavy frame construction, and built with an eave-front, side-gabled roof, with an I-house, saltbox, or box plan. Mimicking the Greek Revival style, these houses later had gable-front roofs as well. Folk houses were typically clad in clapboard or shingle siding.

There appear to be a few early Folk houses in Bay Ridge, mostly concentrated in what had been the early village of Fort Hamilton. Such examples stand at 94th Street between Fort Hamilton Parkway and 5th Avenue. These houses are of wood construction and have been much altered, including being re-clad with aluminum and vinyl siding, but some retain their original ground floor porches and cornices.

4.1.5 Folk Houses – National (c. 1850-1890)

The advent of cross-country railroad transportation facilitated the transport of bulk resource materials. Materials used in construction had previously been difficult to transport, and were therefore usually shipped by boat. Alternately, construction materials were typically limited to what was locally-available, which in general dictated regional styles and construction techniques. With the rise of the rail roads came mass production and easy transport of building materials. Balloon construction (or braced framing) covered by wood sheathing therefore became the common form of construction for Folk houses, in both previously-popular and new house plans; the I-house, saltbox, and box plans were joined by the hall-and-parlor, gable-front, side-gable, gable-front-and-wing, and pyramidal. These house forms would continue well into the 20th century as popular forms.

Though many have suffered unsympathetic alterations, the later Folk houses of Bay Ridge predominate in the neighborhoods west of 3rd Avenue, where detached houses are more prevalent in the streetscapes, and are included in the survey along streets including 81st Street between Colonial and Ridge, and 76th Street between Ridge Boulevard and 3rd Avenue.

4.1.6 Gothic Revival (1840 – 1880)

The Gothic Revival style gained popularity in the United States as part of the picturesque movement. It had slowly made its way to this country after becoming popular in England in the late 18th century. The style is characterized by steeply pitched roofs, or cross-gable roofs with steeply pitched gable projections, as well as decorative elements derived from Medieval Gothic architecture, including finials, decorative barge boards, lancet windows, and hood moldings. The Gothic Revival style became popular in the United States by the mid-19th century, although mostly with regard to ecclesiastical architecture.

There are Gothic Revival style churches in the study area, including the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepard, and a church that stands at 67th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues. With regard to residential architecture, there is only one Gothic Revival style house left in Bay Ridge that was identified by the survey. It was built circa 1900, and is a fanciful stucco house that stands at 124 / 122 76th Street, at the end of the street above the step street transition to the lower part of 76th Street. Its projecting entrance with parapet and *porte cochère* have been altered; their stucco finish has been resurfaced to resemble stone blocks.

4.1.7 Italianate (1840-1885)

Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style was part of the picturesque movement, and took inspiration from less formal, traditional Italian estate and country houses, in contrast to the formal Classical organization of early 19th century styles. Though also seen in brick construction, it is a style that lent itself to wood construction because of the copious use of brackets and other millwork details. They style is often referred to as 'Bracketed' because of the elaborately carved brackets that are used to support cornices, door and window hoods, projecting window bays, and porches.

Although many of the mid-19th century estate and even middle-class houses in Bay Ridge no doubt were constructed in the Italianate style, only a few remain recognizable as such. There are wood frame workers row houses on Gelston Avenue that retain bracketed cornices; however, they are otherwise heavily altered.

4.1.8 Victorian Era Folk (1870 – 1910)

Like their earlier vernacular predecessors, the Folk houses of the Victorian Era were simple frame structures clad in wood shingle or clapboard, and featured decorative details at eaves, porches, and window hoods. Advancements in industrial production of building materials, and their shipment via train, made it easier for builders, and even home owners themselves, to construct houses that resembled the high styles of the period. Decorative millwork elements inspired by the Queen Anne and

Italianate styles could be ordered by catalogue, and even be installed years after construction to update the look of a house.

A number of Victorian Era Folk houses were built throughout Bay Ridge, however few remain that can be discernable as such due to alterations. On Ovington Avenue, between 4th and 5th Avenues, there remain Victorian Folk houses that are remarkably intact at 456 and 458.

4.1.9 Queen Anne (1880 – 1910)

The Queen Anne style began in England in the 1860's. It is named after the early 18th century English monarch, and is an eclectic style in that it takes influence from many architectural movements that were present in Great Britain from the late 15th through early 18th centuries. In the Queen Anne style can be found echoes of medieval English and French architecture, the half-timbered houses of the Tudor era, the Renaissance classicism crossing in to Gothic design of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, as well as early Georgian influence. Queen Anne houses are characterized by complicated rooflines, asymmetrical massing, and patterned or textured wall surfaces in wood or brick.

There are a number of Queen Anne houses remaining in Bay Ridge; however most of them have been altered considerably. Two examples that retain their integrity are 163 and 175 81st Street.

4.1.10 Renaissance Revival (1880 – 1920)

The late-19th and early-20th century revival styles are more academically correct and stately compared to the revival styles that emerged as part of the Romantic and Picturesque movements of the mid-19th century. Consequently, this style cleaves to the architecture of the 16th century in Italy and France, which was also classically inspired, and therefore features balanced, symmetrical masonry facades. Other typical features include low-pitched hip roofs, wide bracketed eaves, balustrades, and quoins. Decorative details are centered around door and window openings, and applied details often include motifs of festoons, acanthus leaves, and baskets of fruit.

Masonry row houses of the 1890's through the 1920's are often in the Renaissance Revival style in Bay Ridge. The majority of the row houses from the 1890's through 1920's are bow-fronts with stoops, and have limestone facades, or are of brick with limestone details. The row houses of the 1920's are often of brick, and employ brick arranged in different patterns to decorative effect, which can also be called tapestry brick.¹² There are also grand brick and stucco houses and mansions built with Renaissance Revival details in the western part of Bay Ridge, specifically on 82nd Street between Shore Road and Narrows Avenue, and at Colonial Road and 81st Street. (These houses and areas are included in the survey.)

¹² Taylor, Jonathan Douglas. "Tapestry Brick Dwellings: The Emergence of a Residential Type in Brooklyn", Columbia University Masters Thesis, GSAPP, May 2013.

4.1.11 Neo-Renaissance (1890 – 1920)

The Neo-Renaissance style grew out of the Renaissance Revival style. The Neo-Renaissance style is more scholarly in its use of Classical ornament than its predecessor, and mostly cleaves to English, French, and Italian prototypes.

Most of the row houses built in the nineteen-aughts and –teens in Bay Ridge are of this style, in particular the bow-front row houses that proliferate in the eastern portion of the study area. Typically they were built with limestone facades atop a brownstone raised basement, and with brownstone stoop, or built of brick with limestone base, stoop, and decorative details. Stand out examples of rows with a high degree of architectural integrity are at 72nd Street between 5th and 6th Avenues, Bay Ridge Parkway between 5th and 6th Avenues, 7201 – 7225 6th Avenue, 7304 – 7322 6th Avenue. There are also a number of row houses with similar composition entirely in brownstone, most notably the houses at 216-264 Ovington Avenue, which are on the National Register of Historic Places.

There is also a large stock of commercial buildings and apartment buildings in the study area that were built in this style. They are typically built of brick with limestone details. Examples include the small apartment buildings at 68th Street between Ridge Boulevard and 3rd Avenue, and a large apartment building at 183 & 199 Gelston Avenue. (Included in the survey.)

3rd Avenue from 68th to 85th Streets is a consistent streetscape of turn of the 20th century commercial buildings in the Neo-Renaissance style. They are highly intact, except for the usual storefront alterations and window replacements. This stretch of 3rd Avenue was photographed for the survey, and images are included in the annotated photos section.

4.1.12 Colonial Revival (1880 – 1955)

The Colonial Revival style sprang from growing interest in Classical architecture in the late 19th century, in part as a reaction to the florid design aesthetics popular in the mid- to latter part of the century. Although the size and scale of Colonial Revival houses are larger than the Colonial and Federal era prototypes, the massing and details are consistent with the originals. Usually built of brick or stone, or, if wood-framed, then clad in clapboard or shingle, Colonial Revival architecture typically features a symmetrical façade with centered entrance, set on a rectangular massing. Decorative elements may include corner pilasters, balustrades, and festoons. Front porches have columns and balustrades, and roof lines are uniform and often punctuated by a row of dormers. Fenestration is set in a regular pattern, and often highlighted by a Palladian window.

While not a well-represented style in the study area, there are Colonial Revival houses to be found in Bay Ridge. They date to the 1910's and 1920's, and are found in the western part of the study area. There are a couple of fine examples in the neighborhood just above Fort Hamilton High School, including 8070 Harbor View Terrace and 55 83rd Street. Both of these houses are included in the survey. A few other Colonial Revival houses farther south, in the vicinity of Marine Avenue and 97th Street.

4.1.13 Secession (1897 – 1905)

Secession style architecture takes its name from the Vienna Secession, when a group of Viennese artists in 1897 resigned from the Association of Austrian Artists, objecting to its traditional aesthetic and emphasis on historicism. The style of architecture that arose out of this is characterized by bold angular forms, and three-dimensional ornament contrasting against a simple flat façade.

In Bay Ridge, one example of this 7501 Ridge Boulevard, a brick apartment building with vertically articulated limestone projecting entrance, and projecting limestone ornament at the ground and top floors.

4.1.14 Neo-Classical (1900-1925)

The Neo-Classical architecture, also called Classical Revival, was inspired in this country by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, which renewed the public's interest in the balance of composition and vocabulary of classical architecture. Typical features of the style include symmetrical treatment of the façade, with the entrance centrally located and often highlighted by a columned porch. Fenestration is regular, mullioned and double hung. The roofline is usually features a front facing gable with dentiled cornice. Decorative elements include balustrades, pediments, and columns or pilasters.

There is little Neo-Classical architecture that was identified in the survey, but what there is of it in Bay Ridge is exceptional. At 131 76th Street, 8311 Ridge Boulevard, and 235 84th Street are three mansions that are identified in this survey as being individually significant, and are described in Section 5.

4.1.15 Moorish Revival (c. 1845 – 1890)

Moorish Revival architecture has its roots in the Romanticism movement of the late 18th century in Europe, and is often classified as a type of Exotic Revival architecture. It's characterized by the use of intricate details with a Middle Eastern theme, mosaic tile trim, and ogee arches. One of the most distinguished buildings on Ovington Avenue, and indeed within the entire study area, is a Renaissance Revival style mansion at number 457 which features Moorish Revival style details. It is described in detail in section 5.2, as a potential individual designation.

4.1.16 Mediterranean Revival (c. 1890 – 1930)

The Mediterranean Revival style reached the height of its popularity in the decade between 1920 and 1930. The style references the traditional domestic architecture of Spain and Italy, and incorporates elements borrowed from styles such as Venetian Gothic, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Colonial, and Spanish Renaissance. Houses built in this style typically had simple rectangular plans and symmetrical primary facades. They were built with stucco exteriors, red barrel tile roofs, arched openings, and wrought iron balconies or decorative details.

There are fine examples of Mediterranean architecture in Bay Ridge, including Fontbonne Hall at 9901 Shore Road and 8001 Colonial Road.

4.1.17 Georgian Revival (1900 – 1950)

Referencing 18th century British architecture, elements typical of the style include a square massing with hipped roof, projecting dormers, and quoins. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical, and windows have splayed lintels. A Palladian window is often incorporated as a focal point of the façade, and other classically inspired details such as a dentiled cornice and balustrade are usually incorporated. These houses are usually constructed of brick with a copper or slate roof.

There are Georgian Revival style row houses in Bay Ridge at 74th Street between Colonial Road and Ridge Boulevard, and just to the south, along the northern side of Bay Ridge Parkway between Colonial and Ridge Boulevard.

Some examples of Georgian Revival houses in Bay Ridge are notable not only for their elegant composition and degree of integrity, but also green tile roofs. For example, 130 74th Street features a green barrel tile roof, and is built of brick with limestone details, and has an entrance portico.

4.1.18 Arts and Crafts (1880 – 1930)

Arts and Crafts style in architecture derives from a decorative arts and design movement of the late 19th century that began in Great Britain. It advocated a return to traditional hand-made crafts, and incorporated Romantic and Medieval influences into its design. Typical features of the style include the use of stone, wood or stucco siding, low-pitched or complicated roof lines, exposed roof rafters, stone porch columns, and numerous and varied types of windows.

There are a number of houses in Bay Ridge that are in the Arts and Crafts style, including the well-known ‘Gingerbread House’, at Narrows Avenue and 83rd Street, and Individual New York City Landmark. Another striking example of this style in the study area is the Union Church of Bay Ridge at 7915 Ridge Boulevard, which is included in this survey as a building that warrants individual designation.

4.1.19 Tudor Revival (1890 – 1940)

This style references the architecture of early 16th century England. Defining features of the style are its façade materials, brick and stucco broken up by half timbering. Arched entrances and steeply pitched asymmetrical gables are also typical. Roofs are usually tiled in slate, or may be fashioned to resemble thatch or other materials.

In Bay Ridge, the Tudor Revival style abounds in a variety of building types, including detached and semi-detached houses, row houses, apartment buildings, and commercial buildings. Examples of row houses and semi-detached houses in the style include Madeline Court, Wogan Court, and 25-39 MacKay Place. In the western part of Bay Ridge, there are large houses in the style in the neighborhoods with more suburban character. For example, in the enclave of grand houses just above Fort Hamilton High School, handsome examples include 8054 and 8061 Harbor View Terrace. Tudor Revival style apartment buildings abound in the Bay Ridge, and are often quite elaborately detailed. Stand out examples include 323 Marine Avenue, 8124 Ridge Boulevard, 450 95th Street, 255 79th Street, and 7101 Shore Road.

4.1.20 Jacobean Revival (1890 – 1940)

Jacobean style architecture refers to the Early English Renaissance period before the introduction of true Renaissance style to England by Indigo Jones in the 17th century. Jacobean Revival style architecture is characterized by the use of Classical elements in a free, un-academic way, instead of adhering to the orders. The style makes use of Classical elements such as columns, pilasters, and symmetrically arranged façades, but in combination with elements of the Elizabethan and Tudor periods, including the use of brick with contrasting stone, including at door and window surrounds, and stone quoining. The style also features round-arched doorways, parapets, and leaded glass casement windows. One example of Jacobean Revival architecture in Bay Ridge is 8124 Ridge Boulevard, a brick apartment building with contrasting limestone quoining and window surrounds, and ornamented parapet.

4.1.21 American Four Square Houses (1890 - 1920)

The American Foursquare house is thought to have evolved as a pared-down version of the typical 18th century Georgian house. They have in common the same symmetrical, square plan topped by a hipped roof. They stand two and a half stories and can have a masonry or wood-clad exterior, and often a porch. This house type became popular throughout the United States, and Bay Ridge has several examples. A few of these have a high degree of architectural integrity, including 152 76th Street and 7616 Ridge Boulevard.

4.1.22 Art Deco (1920 -1940)

Art Deco was an aesthetic movement of the visual and decorative arts that emerged in France after the First World War, and became popular internationally until the 1940's. It reflected society's interest in modernity and mass production as vehicles for social progress.

In its architectural application, the style is characterized by the use of geometric shapes and lavish ornamentation, with emphasis on symmetry and rectilinear shapes that can be produced by machine. In this way, it was a reaction to the free-form, organic motifs of Art Nouveau, and the movement that preceded it.

Examples of Art Deco architecture in Bay Ridge include 7427 5th Avenue, the limestone bank building that wraps the corner of Bay Ridge Parkway with its curved façade, and 7119 Shore Road, and brick apartment building that features geometric-patterned glass at its entrance, and also wraps its corner at 72nd Street with a curved façade.

4.1.23 Modern (1935 – present)

The Modern movement of the early to mid-20th century was a shift away from referencing period styles that had come before, and in doing so, abandoned previous approaches to massing and ornament. Typical features of the style include rectangular forms, smooth wall surfaces, and a lack of ornamentation or decorative details. Two intact examples in Bay Ridge are St. Mary's Antiochian Church, and Xaverian High School, which are included in the Section 6 annotated photographs.

4.2 Results

Bay Ridge has a rich and diverse stock of surviving historic buildings and features in varying states of integrity, including a large number of buildings that have a high degree of architectural integrity. Not surprisingly, this is true more of the masonry buildings than those that are wood-framed. There is a wide range of architectural styles within the study area. As is to be expected in a densely populated urban environment – even one with some suburban character – earlier styles are scarce, and those that do survive are often highly altered. The styles that do survive in greater abundance and integrity correspond to the period of greatest development, the very late 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th century. Different parts of Bay Ridge have their own distinct character, as patterns of development can also be seen in the streetscape.

Specifically, in the course of the reconnaissance survey approximately 600 structures, rows of houses, and streetscapes were identified as being worthy of future study. These structures meet the established criteria, which is based on the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, and also existing conditions overviews, historic themes, and types. Of these 600 structures, rows of houses, and streetscapes, 19 were determined to be Significant (S), 52 as Contributing (C), and 4 as Non-Contributing (NC). The NC buildings included in the Annotated Photographs in the section to follow were included because their presence illuminates the history of development in the area, even though they lack architectural integrity. Because the study area was so large and densely built, structures that were deemed Not Eligible were not quantified.

4.3 Brief Statement of Significance

Bay Ridge is significant as an area whose building stock documents the construction boom of the early 20th century in New York City, which was driven by improvements in transportation and the demand for housing in the period following World War One. Today, Bay Ridge's streetscapes are still defined by its most productive period of development, the decades between 1890 and 1930. In the late 19th century, This expansion manifested itself in the form of country estates and detached wood houses in the prevailing styles of that period, including Neo-Classical, Queen Anne, Folk, and Georgian Revival. With the arrival of the 4th Avenue subway in 1916 came real estate speculation and the construction of predominantly Neo-Renaissance style masonry row houses. The increased demand for housing in the 1920's gave rise to the semi-detached houses and small and large apartment buildings in predominantly Tudor Revival and Renaissance Revival styles.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General Recommendations

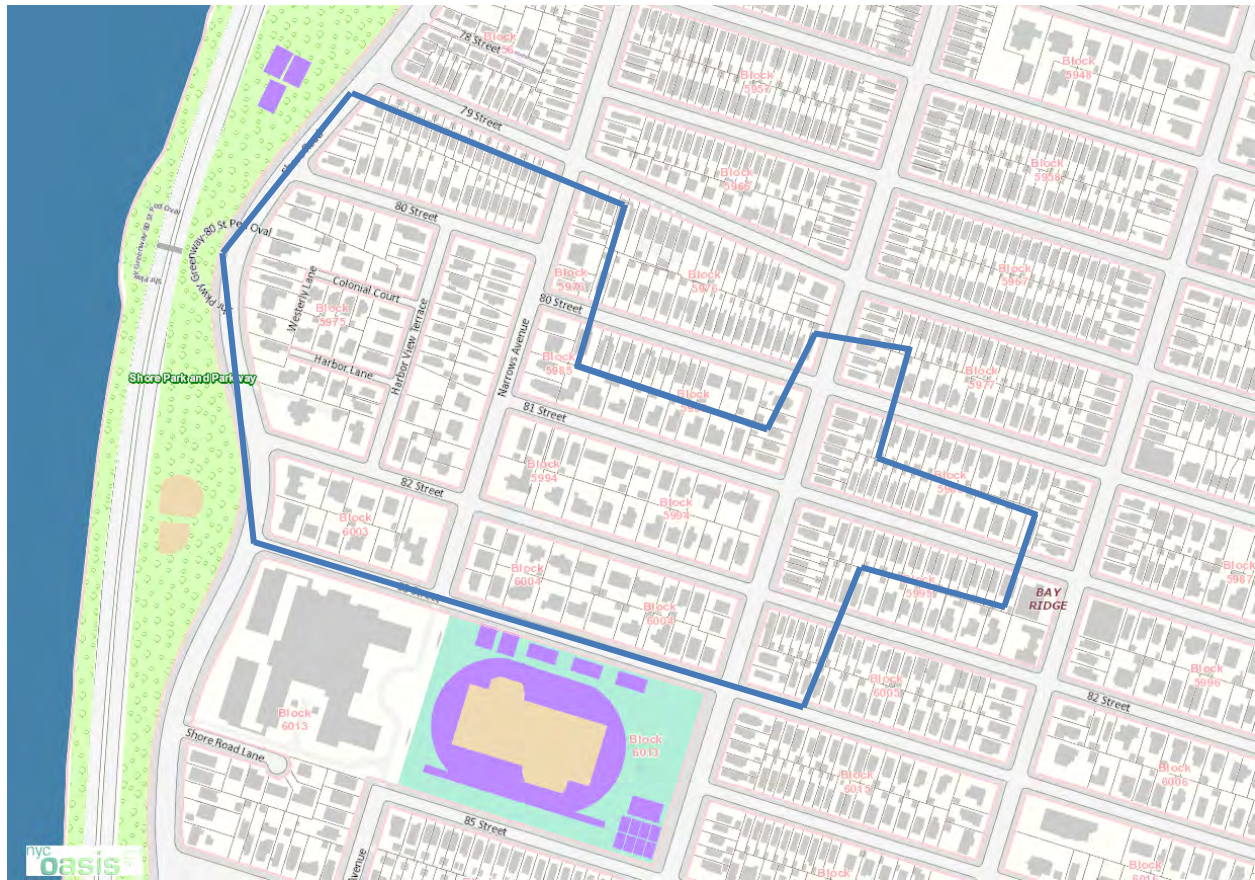
Because Bay Ridge has such a rich history and large number of intact historic structures, it is recommended that an Intensive Level Historic Resources Survey be undertaken using the areas highlighted in the survey maps. The buildings identified as Significant and Contributing in this study are recommended for inclusion in the intensive survey.

5.2 Potential Historic Districts

5.2.1 Harbor View Historic District (Segment 3)

Likely due to its proximity to the once-prestigious Crescent Athletic Club, the neighborhood bounded by 83rd and 80th Streets, from Shore Road to Ridge Boulevard, developed in as an impressive enclave of mansions and houses in the most popular styles of the last decade of the 19th century, and the first decades of the 20th century. The houses in the vicinity of Harbor View Terrace retain a high degree of integrity and form a coherent district with few interruptions by non-contributing buildings. Among the styles represented are Queen Anne, Victorian Folk, Arts and Crafts, Mediterranean Revival, Tudor Revival, and Georgian Revival. Stand outs include 8061 Harbor View Terrace and 8054 Harbor View Terrace, two Tudor Revival style houses that feature half-timbered stucco facades and slate roofs. Along 83rd Street, on the same block as the “Gingerbread House”, between Shore Road and Narrows Avenue, are architecturally intact houses that include a robust Arts and Crafts house with stone façade, and a stately Georgian Revival clad in white painted wood clapboard. At the eastern extreme of this potential district, at the corner of 81st Street and Colonial Road is a grouping of robust Mediterranean Revival style brick houses with Italian Renaissance Revival style details. Also on 81st Street stand the two most intact examples of Queen Anne architecture found in Bay Ridge, at numbers 163 and 175.

This district would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is comprised of houses associated with the turn of the 20th resort community of Bay Ridge, which was facilitated by improvements in transportation, and is characterized by representative examples of styles typical of the period, and which retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Grouped together, these houses form a distinctly suburban area. Just below this potential district, at Shore Road and 83rd Street, is Fort Hamilton High School, which could also warrant inclusion in the district.



Potential Harbor View Historic District

5.2.2 Ovington Farm Historic District (Segment 2)

This district could derive its name from the farm that once occupied the area. From its beginnings as the main thoroughfare of an artist's colony up to the present day, Ovington Avenue has featured a wide array of architectural styles. This stretch of Ovington Avenue, extending from 5th to 6th Avenues, represents a microcosm of Bay Ridge's history – a lens through which one can glimpse the progression of development in the wider neighborhood. It features some of the earliest intact examples of Victorian Folk houses found in the study area (although altered), and progresses up to the early 20th century Neo-Renaissance style row houses, and includes a Renaissance Revival and Tudor Revival apartment buildings. On 72nd Street between 5th and 6th Avenues stand uninterrupted rows of Neo-Renaissance style bow-front row houses built of brick with limestone details, and with brownstone stoops. On 6th Avenue stand Arts and Crafts influenced row houses. On 5th Avenue are early 20th century Renaissance Revival style commercial buildings. On 6th Avenue, between 72nd and 74th streets, stand Neo-Renaissance Revival style row houses that are set at an angle to the avenue, and their facades express that angle. On the east side of the avenue are row houses that use the vocabulary of the bow-front, but use it as a way to transition from house to house as they descend the avenue. On the west side of the avenue are row houses that likewise look to be descending down the avenue, but their projecting bays have chamfered corners.

This district would be significant under National Register criteria A and C. This streetscape is associated with the overall pattern of development in Bay Ridge from the late 19th century and into the 20th, and characterized by representative examples of styles typical of that period, and its building stock retains a high degree of architectural integrity.



Potential Ovington Farm Historic District

5.2.3 Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District (Segment 5)

Where Marine Avenue and 3rd Avenue converge stand a collection of architecturally intact apartment buildings and houses in styles including Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Neo-Renaissance. This district would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a streetscape is associated with the overall pattern of development in Bay Ridge in the early 20th century, and is characterized by representative examples of styles typical of that period which retain a high degree of architectural integrity.



5.2.4 Fort Hamilton Historic District (Segment 6)

Situated near the old village of Fort Hamilton, along Gelston Avenue and Fort Hamilton Parkway, is a coherent collection of early 20th century buildings that have a high degree of architectural integrity. They include large apartment buildings in Renaissance Revival and Tudor Revival styles, row houses in Arts and Crafts, Neo-Renaissance, and Tudor Revival styles, and Georgian Revival semi-detached houses. Interspersed with these buildings is the workers housing of an earlier era: wood frame houses that are much altered, but which may date to the early and mid-19th century. While illustrative of the area's pattern of development, these houses are none the less considered Non-Contributing because they have been heavily altered, including being re-sided.

This district would be significant under National Register criteria A and C. These streetscapes are associated with the community that resulted from the construction of Fort Hamilton, and later the resort hotels that populated the waterfront nearby. Further, it is characterized by representative examples of styles and building types prevalent in that period, and this building stock retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

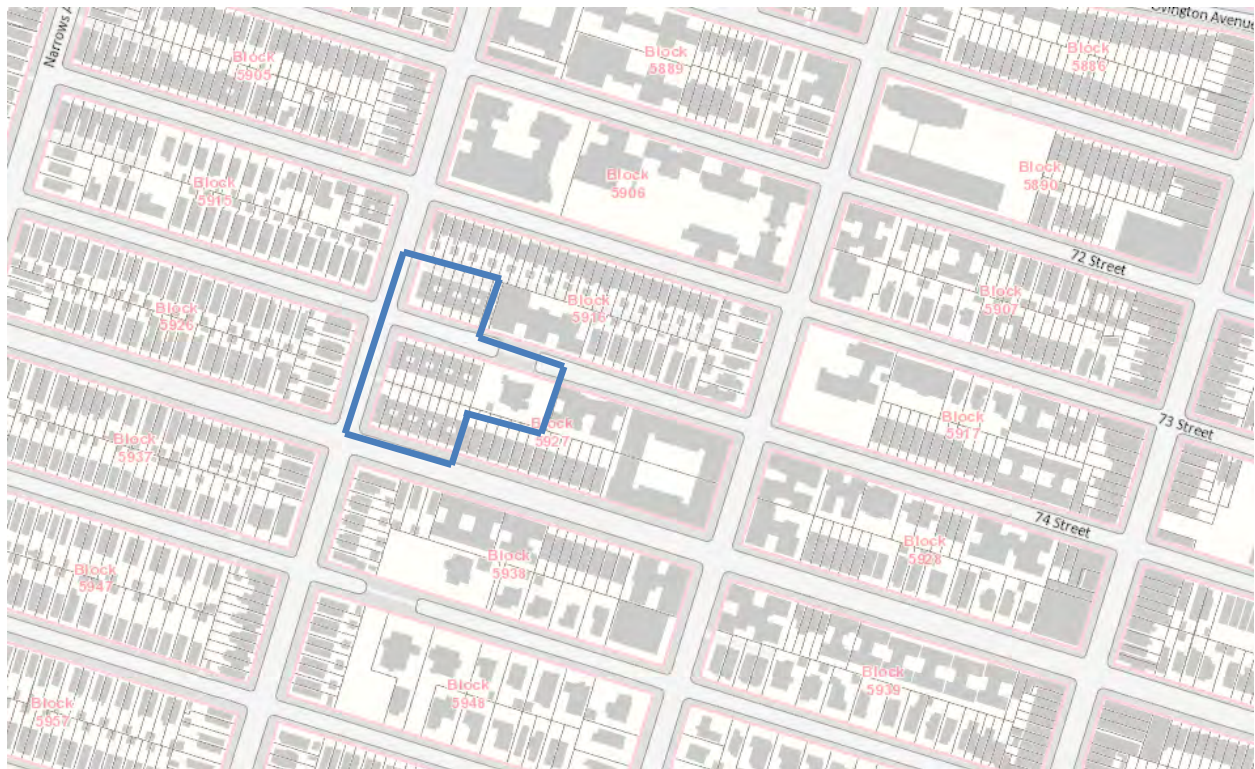


Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District

5.2.5 74th Street – Bay Ridge Parkway Historic District (Segment 1)

On 74th Street between Colonial Road and the steps leading up to the upper part of 74th Street, stand rows of Georgian Revival style brick row houses. They are three bays wide with limestone details, including lintels, festooned panels, and blind balustrades at the parapets. Atop the step street portion of the block, overlooking the ridge, sits 130 74th Street, an impressive and architecturally intact Georgian Revival style mansion whose lot is contiguous with the row houses below.

This district would be significant under National Register criteria A and C. The row houses are associated with the speculative real estate development of the very early 20th century in Bay Ridge, and the mansion is representative of the grand country homes that were built only a couple decades earlier. These buildings are representative examples of the Georgian Revival style and retain a high degree of architectural integrity.

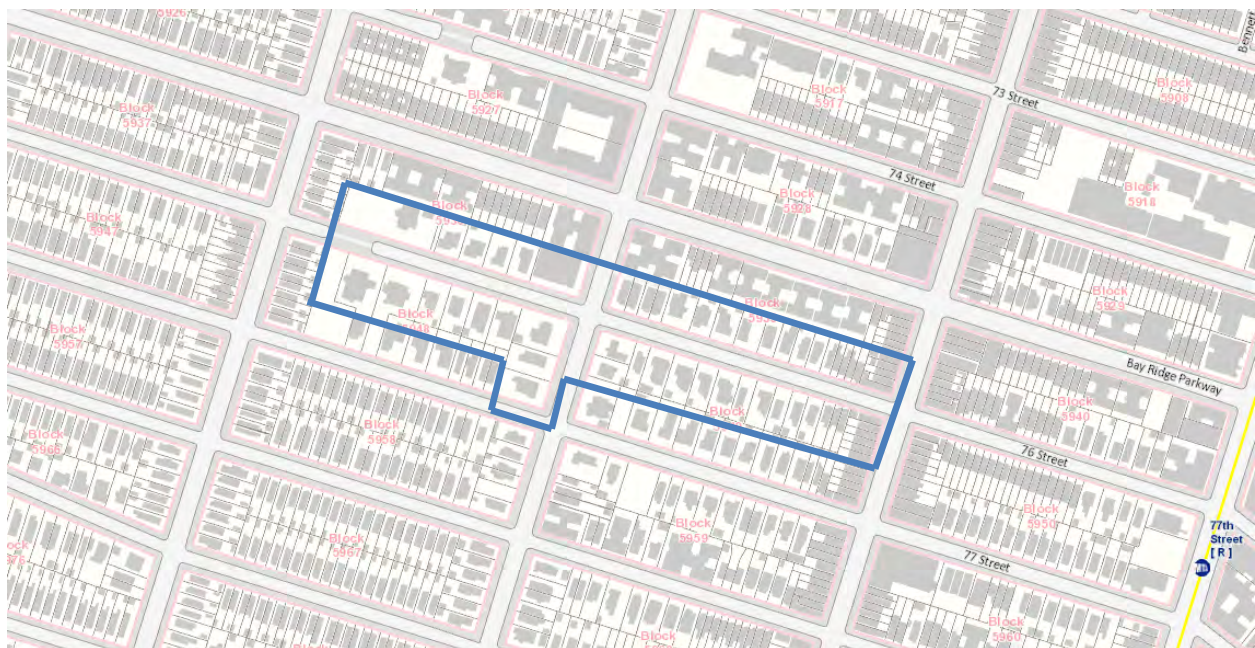


Potential 74th Street – Bay Ridge Parkway Historic District

5.2.6 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District (Segment 3)

This district features distinguished houses and mansions built at the top of the step street ridge of 76th Street over-looking Colonial Road, and extending east to 3rd Avenue. The houses become less grand to the east, the farther one gets from the ridge. Some of the styles included in this potential district are Arts and Crafts, Tudor Revival, Neo-Classical, Mediterranean Revival, American Foursquare, Georgian Revival, and Gothic Revival. Stand outs would include 124/122 76th Street and 131 76th Street, the Gothic Revival and Neo-Classical mansions, respectively, mentioned in Section 4. Other highlights of this area include 134 76th Street, a Neo-Classical mansion with stone façade and dentiled wood cornice, and 146 76th Street and 7600 Ridge Boulevard, two Georgian Revival style brick houses.

This district would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is comprised of houses associated with the turn of the 20th resort community of Bay Ridge, which was facilitated by improvements in transportation, and is characterized by representative examples of styles typical of the period, and which retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Grouped together, these houses form a district with a distinctly suburban character.



Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District

5.3 Potential Individual Designations

5.3.1 457 Ovington Avenue (Segment 2)

457 Ovington is an Italian Renaissance Revival style mansion with Moorish Revival style influence. There are two one-story garage structures next to it (shared tax lot). Both mansion and garages date to circa 1913-1914 according to property records. Built of brick, the mansion is remarkably intact and features an asymmetrical four bay wide façade with projecting roof cornice resting on foliate brackets. Below the cornice is a row of small corbelled arches, often seen in Moorish Revival architecture. The façade also features limestone details such as Ionic columns, keystones, and widow surrounds. The roof is red barrel tile. It is the most distinguished building discovered by the reconnaissance survey, and certainly warrants further study for individual listing on the National Register. The mansion was owned from 1914 – 1918 by William Beckham, its builder, and was possibly designed by Eisenla & Carlson Architects, a firm that did a lot of work in Brooklyn. In 1919 it was purchased by Dr. William H. Rogers. After his death in 1921, the mansion passed to his wife, Mildred E. Rogers, a teacher. In 1924 it was listed as having 6 rooms for rent. From 1928 – 1929 the house was owned by Mildred Starling Clayton, and in 1930 it was purchased by Harry K. Shalian. Why two long commercial garage structures would be built right next to such an imposing private home is intriguing.¹³ This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a house associated with the early 20th century real estate speculation in Bay Ridge, spurred by the arrival of the 4th Avenue subway, and is a representative example of the hybridization of styles which was typical of the period.



457 Ovington Avenue (Peu-Duvallon)

¹³ E. Belcher Hyde Map Co. , Brooklyn 1917 Atlas, Vol. 2 Revised; Plate 018, Ward 30, Section 18.

5.3.2 7427 5th Avenue (Segment 2)

This Art Deco style bank building stands at the corner of 5th Avenue and Bay Ridge Parkway. It is an imposing three-story limestone structure with honed black granite base. It wraps the corner with its curved façade, and is remarkably unaltered. It features original copper framed double height windows, a decorative grille in front of the windows at the corner, and copper casement windows at the third floor. The cornerstone shows 1934 as the year of construction. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is associated with the early 20th century development and prosperity of Bay Ridge, and is a representative example of a style typical of its period. It retains a high degree of architectural integrity.



7427 5th Avenue (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.3 124 / 122 76th Street (Segment 3)

This three-story mansion is a Gothic Revival fantasy, and is indicative of the grand mansions that were once common in western Bay Ridge. Typical of the style, its steeply pitched roof is punctuated with cross braced gables. The house also features a copper-clad oriol window, and a projecting stone entrance and *porte cochère* with parapets. The entrance and *porte cochère* have been altered; their stucco surfaces have been refinished to resemble stone block. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is associated with the turn of the early 20th century development of Bay Ridge as country retreat for wealthy families, and is a representative example of its style.



124 / 122 76th Street (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.4 131 76th Street (Segment 3)

A Neo-Classical style mansion that stands across the street from 124/122 76th Street. It is two stories high and features a stucco façade with Ionic pilasters, multilight windows, and a grand full-height half-round portico at the west façade that is supported by Ionic columns. Its dentiled cornice is set above a wide fascia. This mansion is another example of the grand houses that were once built on the ridge to have sweeping views out to the Narrows. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is associated with the 19th century development of Bay Ridge as country retreat for wealthy families, and is a representative example of its style.



131 76th Street (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.5 8311 Ridge Boulevard (Segment 3)

This Neo-Classical style mansion is built of wood and featuring a full height portico supported by columns, with a Palladian window centered above. Its hipped roof has gabled dormers, and Corinthian pilasters adorn the corners. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is associated with the turn of the early 20th century development of Bay Ridge as country retreat for wealthy families, and is a representative example of its style. It is also remarkably unaltered and retains its original windows.



8311 Ridge Boulevard (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.6 235 84th Street (Segment 3)

This two and a half story Neo-Classical style mansion is constructed of wood with wood clapboard siding, and features a full height porch at the street elevation. The porch columns support an entablature with frieze band beneath. Its boxed eaves are lined with dentil moldings. At the west elevation is a one-story porch with columns supporting a deck. Its hipped roof is punctuated by gabled dormers at the east and west elevations. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is associated with the turn of the early 20th century development of Bay Ridge as country retreat for wealthy families, and is a representative example of its style. It also has a high degree of architectural integrity.



235 84th Street (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.7 Xaverian High School, 7100 Shore Road (Segment 1)

This Modern style brick school building stands three and a half stories and is without decorative details, except for simple corbeling at the window and door openings. It features original steel-frame windows and metal spandrel panels. This building would be significant under National Register criteria C, as it is a representative example of its style and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.



7100 Shore Road (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.8 450 67th Street (Segment 1)

This Gothic Revival style church has a random ashlar laid fieldstone façade and limestone details. The center entrance with Gothic arch is of limestone. The limestone rises up through a spandrel panel to the rose window which is also topped by a Gothic arch. The stained glass windows are set within limestone tracery and surrounds. When surveyed this church appeared to be closed and undergoing renovations, and there were no signs providing its name. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as it is associated with the early 20th century development of Bay Ridge, and is a representative example of its style.



450 67th Street (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.9 Flagg Court, 7200 Ridge Boulevard (Segment 1)

This Neo-Classical style apartment complex was designed by renowned architect Ernest Flagg, his last major commission. It was built in 1933 – 1936, and although it has been altered over the years, it retains historic significance for its innovative design. The six buildings that make up the complex were originally designed with reversible fans under each window, and outside shades that could be drawn when the sun shown in. Both of these innovations have been lost to time, along with the original window assemblies. Flagg Court was also among the first residential buildings constructed with concrete slabs. The brick exterior features brick quoining at the corners and brick basket weave spandrels. Bands of cast stone serve to define the base and top stories of the façade, and ornamental cast stone door surrounds at each of the main entrances are lined with egg and dart moldings, and are capped by acroterions. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a building associated with early 20th century innovations in apartment house design, and is a representative example of the Neo-Classical style in its period.



7200 Ridge Boulevard (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.10 Union Church of Bay Ridge, 7915 Ridge Boulevard (Segment 3)

The Union Church of Bay Ridge is an impressive Arts and Crafts style church with Gothic Revival style influence. Designed by Arthur Bates Jennings, it is built of random-laid fieldstone with brownstone details. Its unique stained glass windows were designed by an artisan who lived in the Ovington Village art colony. Its tower with conical roof was destroyed by fire caused by a lightning strike in 1937. A few window openings have been closed. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a church associated with the late 19th century development of Bay Ridge, and is a representative example of the hybridization of styles which was typical of the period.



7915 Ridge Boulevard (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.11 St. Mary's Antiochian Church, 192 81st Street (Segment 3)

The spare Modern façade of this church is built of buff brick. The only ornamentation is the cast stone details at entrances, coping stones, and an inset panel above the main entrance. The corner tower dominates the composition, and its top is articulated by horizontal metal louvers at the corners. This building would be significant under National Register criteria C, as a seldom-seen use of Modern style in ecclesiastical architecture, and is also a representative example of its style.



St Mary's Antiochian Church, 192 81st Street. (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.12 Church of St. Anselm, 365 83rd Street (Segment 3)

This Art Deco style church with Modern influence is built of red brick with pink granite and limestone details. Honed pink granite panels incised to create the effect of a rose window adorn the front façade. Corbelling and perforation of the brick façade are also used as decorative elements. The building also has a high degree of architectural integrity. It would be significant under National Register criteria C, as a seldom-seen use of Art Deco style in ecclesiastical architecture, and is also a representative example of its style.



Church of St. Anselm, 365 83rd Street. (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.13 Bay Ridge Jewish Center, 8024 4th Avenue (Segment 4)

This Art Deco style synagogue with Modern influence was designed by architect Martyn Weinstein and built in 1926, and later enlarged in 1949-1951. Its curved façade is of buff brick and stucco with cast stone decorative elements. Full height corbelled arches are inset with paired arched windows. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A, as a synagogue associated with the early 20th century development of Bay Ridge



Bay Ridge Jewish Center, 8024 4th Avenue. (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.14 Visitation Academy, 8902 Ridge Boulevard (Segment 5)

Visitation Academy is an elegant composition of Renaissance Revival style buildings. The focal point is the church, which is designed in the mode of the Italian Renaissance. It is cream colored brick with limestone details, including the cornices, pilaster capitals, and window surrounds. These buildings would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a complex associated with the early 20th century development of Bay Ridge, and the increased number of Catholic residents attracted to the area by the ease of transportation afforded by the subway, and is a representative example of its style.



Visitation Academy, 8902 Ridge Boulevard. (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.15 PS 170 Elementary School (The Ralph A. Fabrizio School), 7109 6th Avenue (Segment 2)

This Jacobean Revival style school building is remarkably unaltered. It is built of red brick with limestone details, including cornices, window surrounds, decorative panels, and profiled coping stones at the main entrances. The main entrance features a double height arched opening. Original multilight wood windows remain throughout. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a school building associated with the rapid development of Bay Ridge in the early 20th century, and is a representative example of its style.



PS 170 Elementary School (The Ralph A. Fabrizio School), 7109 6th Avenue. (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.16 Barkeloo Family Cemetery, at the southwest corner of Mackay Place and Narrows Avenue (Segment 1)

This small plot of headstones and shrubbery surrounded by a wrought iron fence is reputed to be the smallest cemetery in Brooklyn, and the only family plot in Brooklyn that is not within a larger cemetery. It was founded in 1725 by Willem Harmanse Van Barkaloo. It is also known as the 'Revolutionary Cemetery' because Willem's sons, Harmans and Jacques, are said to have been buried there after dying in the Battle of Brooklyn in 1776. The last member of the Barkaloo family was buried there in 1848. (The spelling of the family name changed over time, and can be found in historic documents and on headstones as Barkolow, Barkuloo, Barkaloo, and Barkeloo.) This cemetery would be significant under National Register criteria A, as it is associated with the Revolutionary War, and the history of one of the area's original settlement families.



Barkeloo Family Cemetery (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.17 St. John's Episcopal Church and parish house, 9818 Fort Hamilton Parkway (Segment 6)

This demure Arts and Crafts style church with Gothic Revival influence was built in 1898, with attached parish house. Together, they have rough-laid stone walls and a steeply sloped gable roof with an L-shaped plan. The roof is of slate shingle with dormers. Bracketed wood posts support the entrance gable, which has flared eaves and wide barge boards. A painted wood depiction of the crucifixion features at the gable end, above the double leaf wood doors. Arched stone openings with paired Gothic-arched stained glass windows feature along the façade. There are later additions at the rear, which face 99th Street. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a church associated with the 19th century development of the Fort Hamilton Village that later became part of Bay Ridge, and is a representative example of the hybridization of styles which reflects its vernacular origins.



St. John's Episcopal Church and parish house, 9818 Fort Hamilton Parkway. (Peu-Duvallon)

5.3.18 St. Patrick's Church, 9511 4th Avenue (Segment 6)

A Renaissance Revival style church built of beige brick with limestone details, including at the arched entrances and rose window. This church would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a church associated with the early 20th century development of Bay Ridge, and is a representative example of its style.



St. Patrick's Church, 9511 4th Avenue (Peu-Duvallon)

**5.3.19 Bay Ridge High School (High School of Telecommunications Arts and Technology),
350 67th Street (Segment 1)**

A Jacobean Revival style school built of beige brick with limestone details, including at entrance porticos, window surrounds, quoins, and finials. It retains its original multi-light wood windows. It is significant under National Register criteria A and C as a building associated with the early 20th century population and construction boom in Bay Ridge, which necessitated the building of schools to accommodate the influx of families with children, and is a representative example of Jacobean style design that is remarkably unaltered. This building would be significant under National Register criteria A and C, as a school associated with the early 20th century population explosion in Bay Ridge, spurred by the arrival of the 4th Avenue subway, and is a representative example of its style.









Bay Ridge High School, 350 67th Street (Peu-Duvallon)

6.0 ANNOTATED LIST OF PROPERTIES




The properties included in this section are those included in the delineated potential historic districts and individual designations, as well as other interesting examples of architecture or features within the study area.





Segment 1:

Photo	Address / Date / Condition / Alterations	Description	Rating
	<p>Date: 1931 Use: Religious Condition: Excellent Alterations:</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	Gothic Revival church and parish house. Random ashlar laid fieldstone and limestone.	S
	<p>Madeline Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	Tudor Revival row houses. Brick with slate at roofs and wood half timbering.	C
	<p>Owl Head Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	Tudor Revival. Brick with slate roofs and wood half timbering.	C

	<p>25 – 39 MacKay Place Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and some doors replaced</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>Tudor Revival. Brick with slate roofs and wood half-timbering.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Barkeloo Family Cemetery Date: c. 1725 - 1848 Use: Burial Ground Condition: Very Good Alterations: Unknown</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>Sparse collection of head stones on a small plot of land. The earliest burial dates to the 1725. It is the smallest cemetery in Brooklyn.</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p>7100 Shore Road Date: 1957 Use: School Condition: Excellent Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>Xaverian High School. A Modern style building with brick facade and simple corbeled details at openings. Original steel-frame windows and metal spandrels.</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p>Streetscape: 68th Street between Ridge Blvd & 3rd Avenue Date: c. 1900 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>Renaissance Revival style tenements. Brick facades with limestone details and pressed metal cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>6735 Ridge Boulevard Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style apartment building. Buff brick, rusticated base, brick corbeling at top floor creating a decorative pattern.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: north side of 68th Street between Ridge Boulevard & Colonial Road. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A row of Neo-Renaissance Revival style houses. Brick with limestone and brownstone details. Brownstone stoops. Stained glass transoms.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>Streetscape: south side of 68th Street between Ridge Boulevard and Colonial Road. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Windows, doors, and tile roof projections replaced. Railings installed atop porch roofs.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A row of Arts and Crafts row houses. Buff brick with porches and roof projections supported by exposed purlins and brackets.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: Bay Ridge Avenue between Colonial Road and Ridge Boulevard Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: windows and doors replaced; awnings installed at some entrances.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>Neo-Renaissance Revival style row houses with projecting bays, alternating half-round and chamfered. Brick with limestone trim and pressed metal cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>7025 Shore Road Date: c. 1930 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Window replacement</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts influenced brick house with stone base.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>7005 – 7019 Shore Road Date: c. 1940 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A Modern apartment building. Brick facade with integrated balconies and steel-frame windows. Horse shoe plan.</p>	<p>C</p>
  	<p>7101 Shore Road Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>Tudor Revival apartment building. Brick facade with stucco 'towers', decorative panels, and wood half-timbering.</p>	<p>C</p>



7119 Shore Road

Date: c. 1920

Use: Residential

Condition: Good

Alterations: Windows replaced; through-wall air conditioners installed.

Segment 1

An Art Deco style apartment building with curved façade at the corner. Glazed black and white brick create geometric designs at the main entrance. The original frosted glass entrance doors and metalwork are retained, as are the frosted glass windows flanking the entrance.

C



7119 Shore Road
(Continued)

Segment 1



7420 4th Avenue
Good Shepard Lutheran
Church
Date: c. 1840
Use: Religious
Condition: Good
Alterations: Original
bead board siding has
been replaced with
stucco.

Segment 1

Gothic Revival
style church
and parish
house, altered
in 1910.

C

	<p>7420 4th Ave Bay Ridge Preparatory School Date: c. 1920 Use: School Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A red brick school building with Tudor Revival style influence. Red brick with limestone details.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: Bay Ridge Parkway between 4th & 3rd Avenues. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors have been replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A row of Neo-Renaissance style houses. Brick with limestone and brownstone details. Brownstone stoops. Stained glass transoms above the doors.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: North side of Bay Ridge Parkway between 3rd and 4th Avenues. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A row of Neo-Renaissance style houses. Brick with limestone and brownstone details. Brownstone stoops. Stained glass transoms above the doors.</p>	<p>C</p>



Streetscape: 3rd Avenue from Bay Ridge Avenue to 79th Street.

Date: c. 1890 – 1925




Use: Mixed




Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; storefronts replaced; modern signage.




Segment: 1

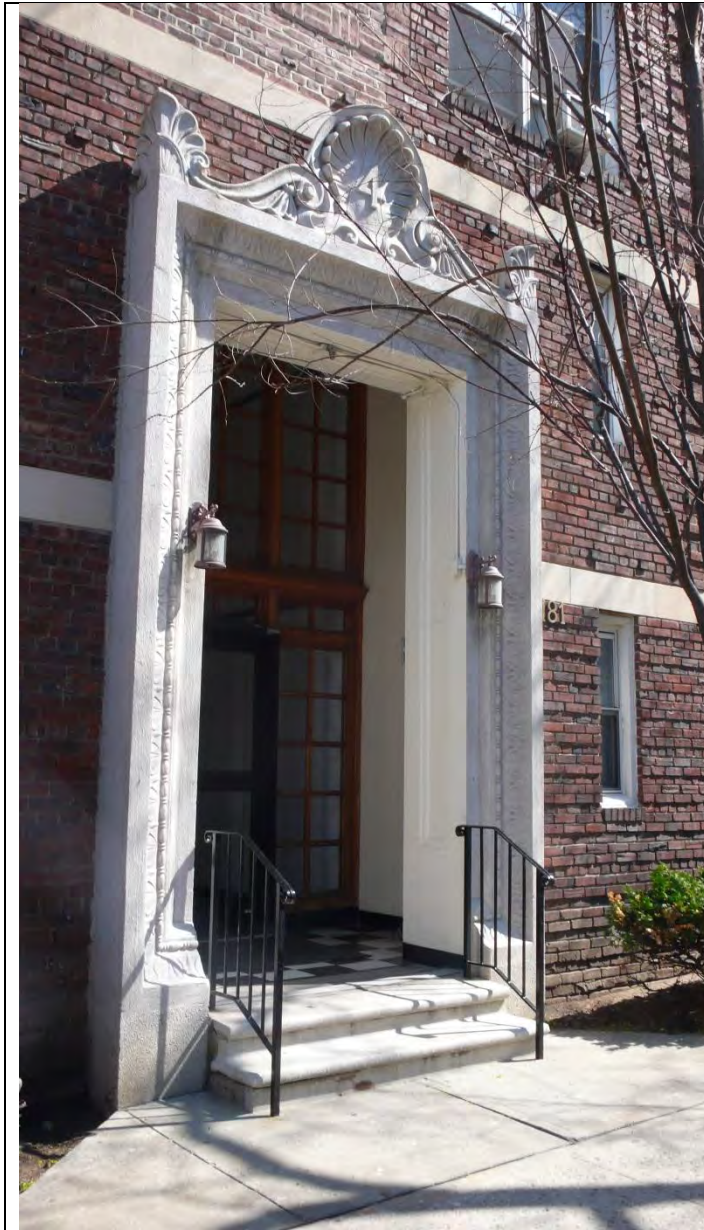
A stretch of commercial buildings dating from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries, with uniform cornice lines and consistency of materials and styles. These buildings have storefronts with apartments above, and are in the Neo-Renaissance, Renaissance Revival, and Arts and Crafts styles.

C

	<p>Streetscape: north and south sides of 74th St between Colonial & Ridge Boulevard. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; cheek walls added at terraces.</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential 74th Street – Bay Ridge Parkway Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Georgian Revival style houses. Red brick with limestone details, including festooned spandrels, lintels, and blind balustrades at the parapets.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscapes: North side of Bay Ridge Pkwy between Colonial & Ridge Boulevard. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; cheek walls added at terraces.</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential 74th Street – Bay Ridge Parkway Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Georgian Revival style houses. Red brick with limestone details, including festooned spandrels, lintels, and blind balustrades at the parapets.</p>	C
	<p>130 74th Street Date: c. 1900 Use: Residential Alterations: Upper floor windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential 74th Street – Bay Ridge Parkway Historic District</p>	<p>A Georgian Revival style mansion. Red brick with limestone details, including key stones at arched windows and decorative panels. Green barrel tile roof.</p>	C

	<p>59 - 55 Bay Ridge Parkway Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A row of red brick Tudor Revival houses, with decorative slate roofs and gables disguising the parapets. Leaded glass windows at the first floor, behind storm windows.</p>	C
	<p>251 & 255 Bay Ridge Parkway Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A pair of Tudor Revival style apartment houses. Red brick with limestone door and window surrounds, and decorative inset shields. A slate roof and half-timbered gable disguises the parapet.</p>	C
	<p>333 Ovington Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Alterations: Windows and doors replaced. Iron gate installed at the arched entrance. Sections of barrel tile roof have been replaced in asphalt shingle.</p> <p>Segment 1</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style apartment building with Renaissance Revival style influence. Red brick with cast stone details, and stucco.</p>	C

	<p>333 Ovington Avenue (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 1</p>		
 	<p>7200 Ridge Boulevard Flagg Court Date: 1933 – 1936 Use: Residential Alterations: Windows and doors have been replaced. Original exterior window shades have been removed.</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>A Neo-Classical style apartment building. Red brick with cast stone details, including horizontal bands and door surrounds at each of main entrances capped by acroterions. Brick quoining at the corners and brick basket weave spandrels.</p>	<p>S</p>




7200 Ridge Boulevard
Flagg Court


Segment 1



Potential Individual
Designation








	<p>350 67th Street Date: c. 1920 Use: School Condition: Very Good Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 1</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>A Jacobean Revival style school building. Four and a half stories and built of beige brick with limestone details. Original multilight wood windows/</p>	<p>S</p>
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Segment 2:




Photo	Address / Date / Condition/Alterations	Description	Rating
	<p>457 Ovington Avenue Date: c. 1915 Use: Mixed Condition: Excellent Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>Italian Renaissance Revival style mansion with Moorish Revival influence. Three stories. Beige brick with limestone details. Oriol windows at the south and east elevations. Wide eaves with foliate brackets support the red barrel tile roof. The brick arches below the eaves create the look of a fascia, which is a common feature of Moorish Revival architecture.</p>	<p>S</p>

			
	<p>457 Ovington Avenue Date: c. 1915 – 1920 Use: Commercial Condition: Good Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>Stables built at the same time, or shortly after, the house at 457 Ovington. Original cross-braced wood stable doors and brick walls in front. Now used for cars.</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p>7109 6th Avenue PS 170 Elementary School (The Ralph A. Fabrizio School)</p>	<p>A Jacobean Revival style school building built of red brick</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p>Date: c. 1920 Use: Educational Condition: Very Good Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>with limestone ornament and window and door surrounds. Multilight wood windows.</p>	
	<p>Streetscape: 72nd St between 6th Avenue & 5th Avenue Date: c.1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and door replaced; awnings installed above doorways.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance Revival style houses. Alternating buff or red brick facades, with limestone details, and brownstone bases and stoops.</p>	C
	<p>7501 4th Avenue aka 402 Bay Ridge Parkway Date: c.1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and door replaced; gables stuccoed.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival apartment building. Red brick with limestone door surround and rough-hewn stone flanking the entrance court. Slate roofs and gables disguise the parapet.</p>	C

	<p>7401 4th Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style apartment building. Red brick with limestone details, including at the parapet, and at arched panels surrounding windows at the first and top floors.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>6914 6th Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced and fire escape installed.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building. Red brick with terra cotta door surround and details. A roof projection and half-timbered gable are at the parapet.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape, Ovington Avenue between 6th Avenue & 5th Avenue Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance Revival style houses. Buff or red brick facades, with limestone details, and brownstone string courses and stoops.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>Streetscape, northeast corner Ovington Avenue & 6th Avenue Date: c. 1910 Use: Mixed Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and storefront infill replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A group of turn-of-the-century commercial buildings in Neo-Renaissance Revival and Arts and Crafts styles.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>610 Ovington Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>An Art Deco style apartment building. Buff brick set in decorative patterns.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>555 Ovington Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced, metal gate installed at entrance arch.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style apartment building with Renaissance Revival style influence. A grand arched entrance leads to a central courtyard. Brick with cast stone.</p>	<p>C</p>

			
	<p>571 Ovington Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Historic District</p>	<p>A Georgian Revival style apartment building. Red brick with cast stone decoration, including at the entrance surround, window keystones, and parapet.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscape: Ovington Avenue between 6th and 5th Avenues, north and south sides. Date: c. 1880 - 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A variety of building types and styles are present on this block, the earliest being Folk houses, to Neo-Renaissance row houses and two-family houses, and Tudor Revival style apartment buildings.</p>	C








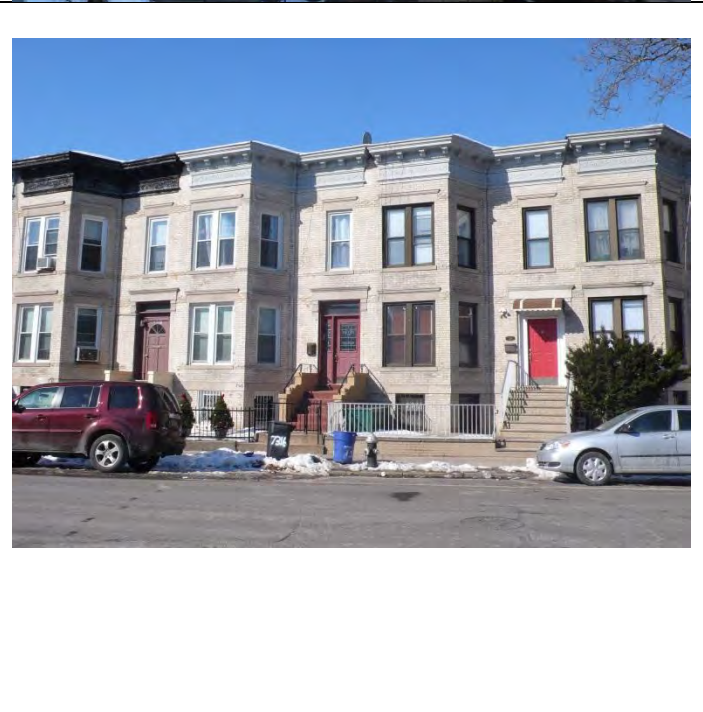
Streetscape: Ovington Avenue between 6th and 5th Avenues, north and south sides.
(Continued)




Segment 2

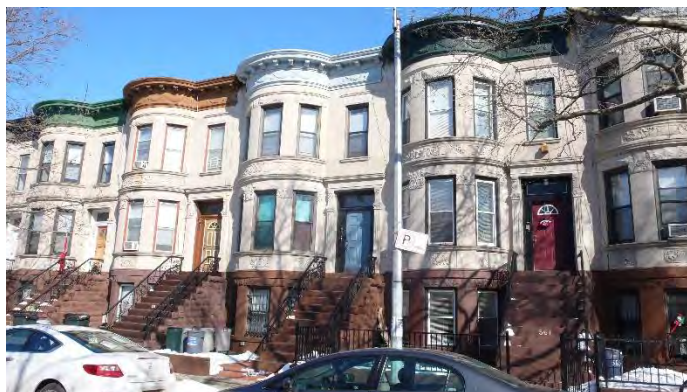



Potential Ovington Farm Historic District


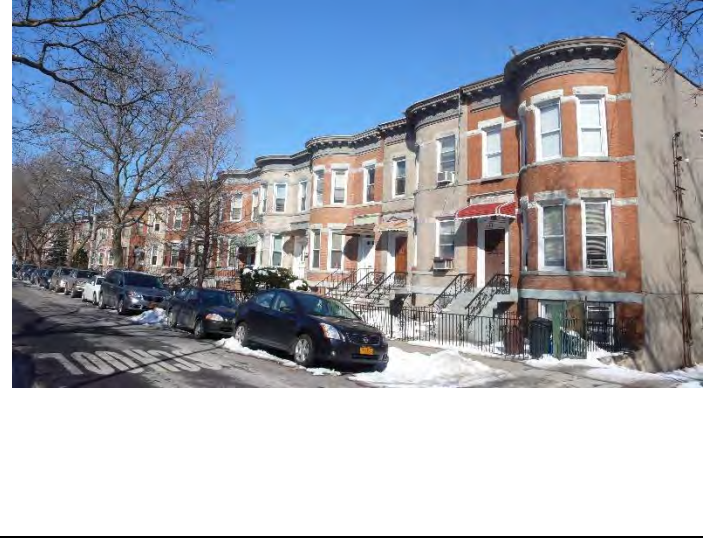





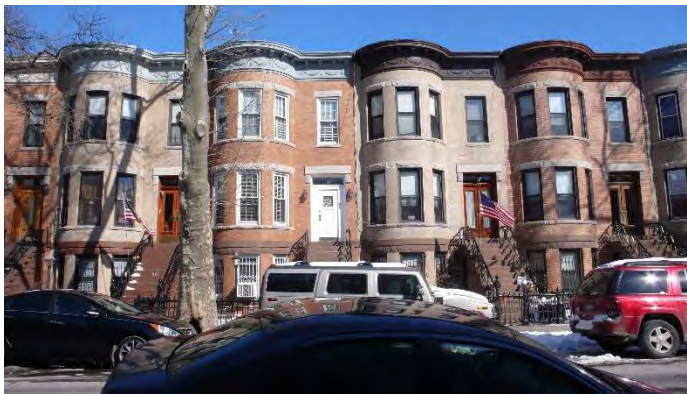
	<p>Streetscape: Ovington Avenue between 6th and 5th Avenues, north and south sides. (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>		
	<p>Streetscape: Corner of Ovington Avenue and 5th Avenue. Date: c. 1900 Use: Mixed Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>This streetscape features Neo-Renaissance commercial buildings constructed of brick with limestone string courses and lintels.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscape: 7201 – 7225 6th Avenue Date: c.1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Neo-Renaissance style houses with curving facades. Buff brick with limestone entablatures, lintels, and string courses. Brownstone bases and stoops. Pressed metal dentiled cornices.</p>	C



	<p>Streetscape: 7201 – 7225 6th Avenue (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>		
			
	<p>7304 – 7322 6th Avenue Date: c.1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; Metal awnings installed; limestone stoops replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Neo-Renaissance style houses with chamfered projecting bays. Buff brick with limestone entablatures, lintels, string courses, and stoops. Pressed metal dentiled cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>


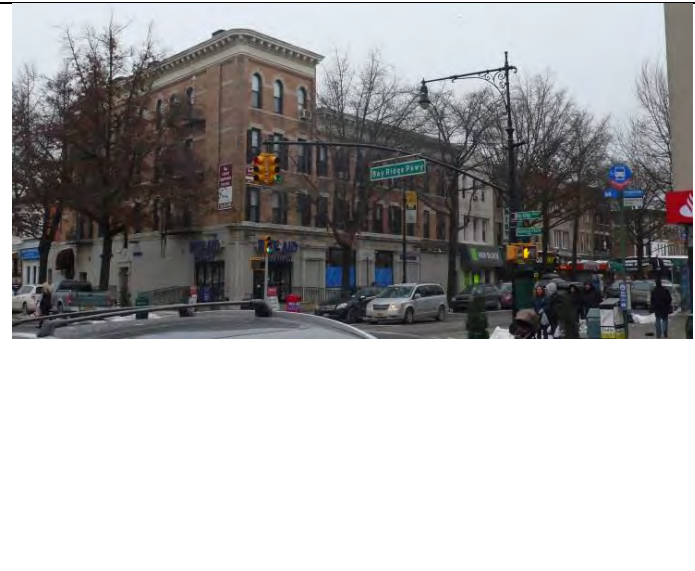
	<p>7304 – 7322 6th Avenue (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>		
	<p>7324 6th Avenue</p> <p>Date: c. 1915</p> <p>Use: Mixed</p> <p>Condition: Good</p> <p>Alterations: Windows and storefront replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A Neo-Renaissance commercial building constructed of brick with limestone lintels, quoins, and string courses. An identical building at the other corner bookends the block.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: 74th Street looking west from 6th Ave.</p> <p>Date: c. 1915</p> <p>Use: Residential</p> <p>Condition: Good</p> <p>Alterations: Windows and doors replaced. Cornice removed at corner building.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Potential Ovington Farm Historic District</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style apartment building constructed of beige brick with limestone details. A row of Neo-Renaissance bow-front houses. Brick with limestone details. Bases and stoops of Brownstone.</p>	<p>C</p>




	<p>575 - 529 73rd Street Date: c.1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Limestone facades with brownstone bases and stoops. Pressed metal bracketed cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>527 - 513 73rd Street Date: c.1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of Neo-Renaissance style houses with chamfered projecting bays. Buff brick with limestone lintels. Raised basement below terraces. Brownstone steps. Pressed metal dentiled cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>536 - 548 73rd Street Date: c.1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced. Metal awnings installed.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Brick facades with limestone lintels. Stoops with brownstone steps and limestone cheek walls. Wrought iron railings. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
			

	<p>550 - 576 73rd Street Date: c.1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced. Metal awnings installed.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of Neo-Renaissance style houses with chamfered projecting bays. Buff brick with limestone lintels and string courses. Pressed metal dentiled cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: 72nd Street between 5th & 6th Avenues, both sides of the street. Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced. Metal awnings installed.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Alternating red and buff brick facades with limestone lintels. Limestone stoops with wrought iron railings. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>547 - 540 72nd Street Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced. Metal awnings installed.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Alternating red and buff brick facades with limestone lintels. Limestone stoops with wrought iron railings. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>510 - 506 72nd Street aka 7201 5th Avenue Date: c. 1915 Use: Mixed Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and storefronts replaced. Modern awnings.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>Neo-Renaissance style commercial buildings. Brick with limestone lintels and string courses. Pressed metal dentiled cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: Southwest corner 5th Avenue & 72nd Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Mixed Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and storefronts replaced. Modern awnings.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>Renaissance Revival style commercial buildings. Tan brick with tapestry brick decorative panels at spandrels and tall parapets.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>513 - 537 72nd Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Alternating red and beige brick facades with limestone lintels. Brownstone bases and stoops with cast iron railings. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>7427 5th Avenue Date: 1934 Use: Bank Condition: Excellent Alterations: Doors replaced; modern signage.</p> <p>Segment 2</p> <p>Possible Individual Designation</p>	<p>An Art Deco style bank building that is remarkably unaltered. Limestone façade with honed black granite base and door surrounds. Copper framed double-height windows, and copper framed casement windows at the third floor.</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p>Streetscape: Bay Ridge Parkway between 5th & 6th Avenues, both sides of the street. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; awnings installed.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Beige brick facades with limestone lintels and cheek walls at stoops. Brownstone steps. Pressed metal bracketed cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>Streetscape: Bay Ridge Parkway between 5th & 6th Avenues, both sides of the street. (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 2</p>		
	<p>Streetscape: Intersection of Bay Ridge Parkway and 5th Avenue Date: c. 1915 Use: Mixed Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and storefronts replaced. Modern awnings.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>Neo-Renaissance style commercial buildings. Brick with limestone lintels and string courses. Pressed metal dentiled cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>Streetscape: Intersection of Bay Ridge Parkway and 5th Avenue (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 2</p>		
 	<p>Bay Ridge Parkway between 5th & 4th Avenues, both sides of the street. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; façades painted.</p> <p>Segment 2</p>	<p>Rows of Neo-Renaissance style houses. The row with flat façades is built of brick and have been painted. The row with the projecting chamfered bay is built of limestone. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	<p>C</p>



Bay Ridge Parkway
between 5th & 4th
Avenues, both sides of
the street.
(Continued)

Segment 2





475 Bay Ridge Parkway
Date: c. 1915
Use: Residential
Condition: Good
Alterations: Windows and replaced; garage opening installed at basement.





Segment 2




Neo-Renaissance style house. Façade built of beige brick with limestone lintels and entablature above the door. Original stained glass transoms at the parlor floor. Brownstone stairs with limestone check walls at stoop. Basement level altered to install garage opening. Pressed metal cornices.




C



Segment 3




Photo	Address / Date / Condition/Alterations	Description	Rating
	<p>8301 Shore Road, Fort Hamilton High School Date: 1941 Use: School Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; additions built.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A Neo-Classical style building. The focal point is the central temple front built of limestone. Columns support an entablature and pediment. A limestone tower rises above. The wings are built of brick.</p>	<p>C</p>




	<p>55 83rd Street Date: c. 1910 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Colonial Revival style house. Wood shingle siding. Eave front with gabled dormers. Arched entrance with pilasters.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>77 83rd Street Date: c. 1910 Use: Residential Condition: Fair Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; siding replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Colonial Revival style house. Gambrel roof with shed dormers.</p>	<p>NC</p>
	<p>83 83rd Street Date: c. 1910 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Awning installed.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style house with random ashlar laid stone façade. Steel casement windows. Wrought iron balcony.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: Northeast corner of 82nd Street and Colonial Road Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p>	<p>A row of Tudor Revival style semi-detached brick houses. Slate roofs.</p>	<p>C</p>




	Segment 3 Potential Harbor View Historic District		
	8107 Colonial Road Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Window replaced. Segment 3 Potential Harbor View Historic District	A Mediterranean Revival style house with Renaissance Revival style influence. Beige brick with limestone window surrounds.	C
	132 81 st Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Window replaced. Segment 3 Potential Harbor View Historic District	A Georgian Revival style house with Mediterranean Revival style influence. Red brick. Green tiled hipped roof with gable projection and dormer.	C
	142 81 st Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Window replaced. Segment 3 Potential Harbor View Historic District	A Mediterranean Revival style house. Buff brick with variation in color, and a segmental arch expressed in the brick corbeling over the first floor window opening. Red barrel tile roof. Cast stone sills.	C





	<p>146 81st Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Window replaced. Railing added.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style house. Buff brick with variation in color, and a segmental arch expressed in the brick corbeling over the first floor window opening. Red barrel tile roof. Cast stone sills.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: North side 81st Street between Colonial Road and Ridge Boulevard. Date: c. 1890 - 1950 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and porches replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A streetscape of free-standing houses dating mostly from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries, in Queen Anne and Victorian Folk styles.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>163 81st Street Date: 1895 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A three story Queen Anne style house. Main body built of red brick. Tower with conical roof is clad in wood shingle. Asphalt shingle at the roofs.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>175 81st Street Date: 1895 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof material replaced. Porch columns replaced and railing added.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A three story Queen Anne style house. Main body built of red brick. Tower with conical roof is clad in wood shingle. Asphalt shingle at the roofs.</p>	C
	<p>8001 Colonial Road Date: 1900 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A two and a half story Mediterranean Revival style house with Venetian Gothic influence. Grey stucco façade features arched window openings at the ground floor, and lancet windows in the Venetian Gothic style at the second floor. Festooned entrance surround and Juliet balcony. Hipped roof with dormers. Asphalt shingle at the roofs.</p>	C




	<p>8001 Colonial Road (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 3</p>		
	<p>Streetscape: South side of 82nd Street between Colonial Road and Narrows Avenue. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A streetscape of two and a half story houses in turn of the century styles, including Mediterranean Revival, Folk, and Arts and Crafts.</p>	<p>NC</p>
	<p>Streetscape: North side 82nd Street between Colonial Road and Narrows Avenue. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A streetscape of two and a half story houses in turn of the century styles, including Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival.</p>	<p>C</p>

	Potential Harbor View Historic District		
	<p>111 82nd Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Colonial Revival style house. Yellow stucco façade. Gable roof with shed dormer. Prominent brick chimney at the front gable end.</p>	C
	<p>99 82nd Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Colonial Revival style house with Arts and Crafts influence. Stucco façade. Eave front gable roof with shed and gabled dormers.</p>	C
	<p>95 82nd Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style house with Dutch Colonial style influence. Wood shingle façade. Gambrel roof with shed and eye brow dormers. Entrance with side lights flanked by columns.</p>	C

	<p>75 82nd Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style house with cross jerked roof. Stucco façade.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>73 82nd Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style house with Arts and Crafts influence. Red barrel-tiled cross-gable roof with exposed purlins.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>74 82nd Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style house with Renaissance Revival style influence. Hipped roof with centered gazebo roof. Stucco façade. Pediment supported by rope columns at entrance.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>66 82nd Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Georgian Revival style house with Mediterranean Revival style influence. Eave-front gable-end with red terra cotta tile. Stucco façade. Pediment supported by pilasters at entrance.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>65 82nd Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style house with Mediterranean Revival style influence. Stucco façade. Entrance portico supported by Ionic columns.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>55 82nd Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style house with Mediterranean Revival style influence. Stucco façade. Hipped roof with gable projections. Red barrel tile roof. Arched gallery in front of the entrance.</p>	<p>C</p>
			

	<p>11 & 15 77th Street Date: Possibly early 19th century Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced. Additions constructed. Aluminum siding.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>Possibly a former Van Brunt farmstead house that has undergone much alteration. Stone foundation that has been painted and partially parged.</p>	<p>NC</p>
	<p>7539 Shore Road Date: Possibly early 19th century Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced. Additions constructed. Aluminum siding.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>Possibly a former Van Brunt farmstead house that has undergone much alteration.</p>	<p>NC</p>
	<p>8061 Harbor View Terrace Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style mansion with half-timbered stucco façade and prominent stone chimney. Hipped roof with gable projection. Slate roofs.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>8070 Harbor View Terrace Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Georgian Revival style mansion with eave-front gable-end roof with gabled dormers. Red brick façade and slate roof tiles. Portico at entrance. Projecting curved window bays at first floor.</p>	C
	<p>8054 Harbor View Terrace Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style mansion with half-timbered stucco façade and prominent stone and brick chimney. Hipped roof with hipped dormers. Slate roofs.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscape: Harbor View Terrace, east and west sides. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced or openings enlarged.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A streetscape of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Georgian Revival houses and mansions.</p>	C









Streetscape: Harbor View Terrace, east and west sides.
(Continued)




Segment 3




Potential Harbor View Historic District



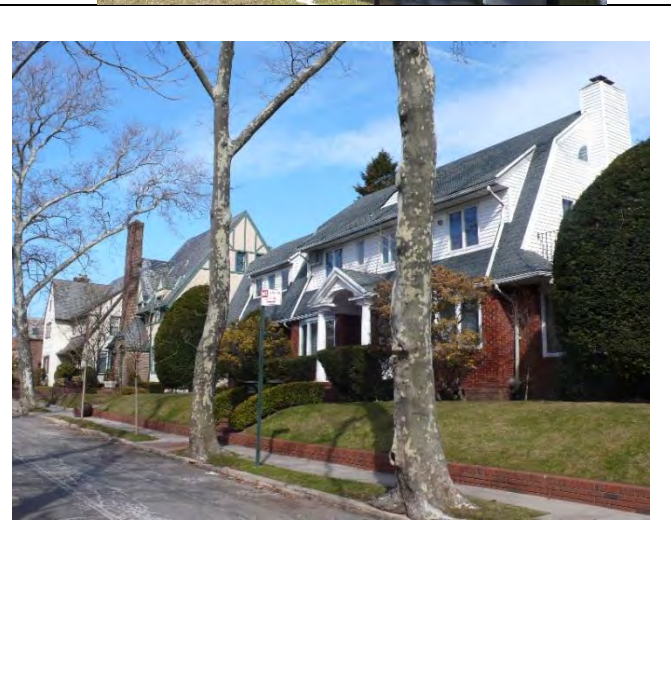





	<p>Streetscape: Harbor View Terrace, east and west sides. (Continued)</p>		
	<p>Segment 3</p>		
	<p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>		



	<p>Streetscape: 80th Street, both sides, south of Harbor View Terrace. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced or openings enlarged.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A streetscape of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, and Arts and Crafts style houses.</p>	C
			
			




	<p>5 80th Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>At the corner of Shore Road stands this two and a half story Arts and Crafts style mansion with Arts and Crafts style influence. Stucco façade with brick decorative details. Slate tiled hipped roof with hipped dormers. Corner tower.</p>	C
	<p>2925 Shore Road Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced and dormer installed.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style house with façade of brick and stucco. Slate tile roof with modern stucco dormer.</p>	NC
	<p>Streetscape: Shore Road between 79th and 80th Streets. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roofs replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>Georgian Revival and Tudor Revival style houses. Both built of brick.</p>	C




	<p>Streetscapes: Colonial Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roofs replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A streetscape of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, and Arts and Crafts style houses.</p>	<p>C</p>
			
	<p>40 Colonial Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style house. Stucco façade with red barrel tile roof.</p>	<p>C</p>




	<p>34 Colonial Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style house. Stucco façade with red barrel tile roof.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>30 Colonial Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>	<p>A Mediterranean Revival style house. Stucco façade with red barrel tile roof.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: Harbor Lane Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p> <p>Streetscape: Harbor Lane (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A streetscape of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Arts and Crafts style houses.</p>	<p>C</p>



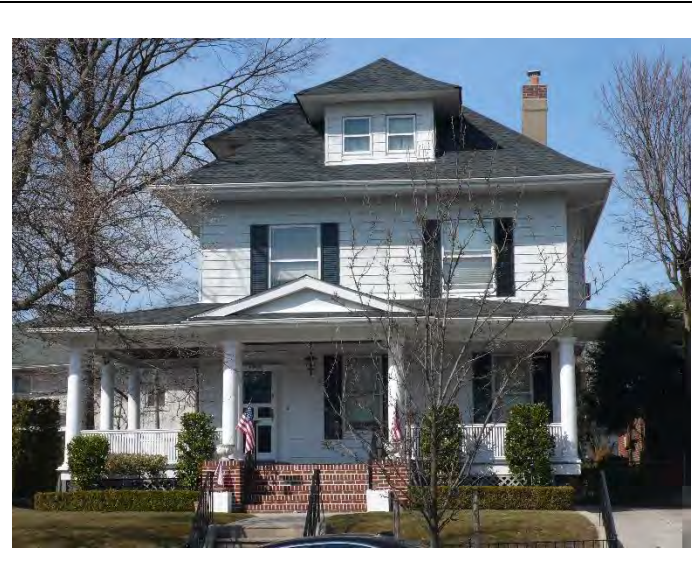
	Potential Harbor View Historic District		
	<p>Streetscape: Narrows Avenue, 80th to 82nd Streets. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Harbor View Historic District</p>		
	<p>A streetscape of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Georgian Revival style houses.</p> <p>C</p>		

	Streetscape: Narrows Avenue, 80th to 82nd Streets. (Continued)		
	50 - 44 Bay Ridge Parkway Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and terrace materials replaced. Segment 3	A row of Neo-Renaissance style houses. Alternating façades of brick and limestone. The brick façades feature limestone window and door surrounds and pilasters. Pressed metal	C

	<p>50 - 44 Bay Ridge Parkway (Continued)</p>	<p>cornices. Raised basements under front terraces.</p>	
	<p>147 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A two and a half story Arts and Crafts style house. Stucco façade and eave-front gable-end roof with gable projections and shed dormer. Wide barge boards and exposed purlins at eaves.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>131 76th Street Date: c. 1865 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation within Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A Neo-Classical style mansion with stucco façade and wood details, including pilasters, fascia, and dentiled cornice. Grand full-height entrance portico. Hipped roof with gable dormers.</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p>131 76th Street (Continued)</p>		
	<p>Original stanchion at end of 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Sidewalk Feature Condition: Very Good Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A concrete stanchion that was installed to prevent vehicle traffic advancing to the steps at the middle of 76th Street between Colonial Road and Ridge Boulevard.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>124 / 122 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Entrance and <i>porte cochere</i> re- surfaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation within Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A Gothic Revival style mansion with stucco façade and wood details, including half timbering.</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p>124 / 122 76th Street (Continued)</p>		
	<p>134 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A Georgian Revival style house with stone façade. Eave-front gable-end roof of slate tile. Wood dentiled cornice.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>146 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A Georgian Revival style house with brick façade and limestone details, including pilasters and entablature at the entrance, and the Palladian window. Hipped roof of green barrel tile.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>152 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A two and a half story American Foursquare house. Stucco façade with columned porch. Hipped roof with hipped dormers.</p>	C
	<p>7600 Ridge Boulevard Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: None.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A Georgian Revival style house with brick façade and limestone details, including at lintels, key stones, and the Palladian window. Hipped roof of green barrel tile. Columned portico.</p>	S
	<p>7616 Ridge Boulevard Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>	<p>A two and a half story American Foursquare house. Wood clapboard façade with columned porch. Hipped roof with hipped dormers.</p>	C



Streetscape: 76th Street between Ridge Boulevard & 3rd Avenue, both sides.
Date: c. 1915
Use: Residential
Condition: Very Good
Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.

Segment 3

Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District

A streetscape of detached houses and row houses in diverse architectural styles including Arts and Crafts, American Foursquare, late Victorian Folk, Tudor Revival, and Neo-Classical, and Neo-Renaissance.

C





Streetscape: 76th Street between Ridge Boulevard & 3rd Avenue, both sides.
(Continued)

Segment 3

Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District



	<p>Streetscape: 76th Street between Ridge Boulevard & 3rd Avenue, both sides. (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential 76th Street – Ridge Boulevard Historic District</p>		
	<p>140 Bay Ridge Parkway Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style apartment building. Beige brick with limestone and cast stone details. Green tile roof disguising the parapet.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>140 Bay Ridge Parkway (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 3</p>		
	<p>130 Bay Ridge Parkway</p> <p>Date: c. 1920</p> <p>Use: Residential</p> <p>Condition: Very Good</p> <p>Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building. Light brown brick with terra cotta and cast stone details. One bay of cream colored stucco with half-timbering. Slate tiles at roofs disguising the parapet.</p>	<p>C</p>






7501 Ridge Blvd
Date: c. 1920
Use: Residential
Condition: Very Good
Alterations: Windows
and doors replaced.

Segment 3

A red brick apartment building incorporating Secessionist, Arts and Crafts, and Renaissance Revival motifs. Limestone decorative elements include the entrance surround, window surrounds at the upper story and tower, and medallions. Copper roof.

C

	<p>Streetscape: south side of Bay Ridge Parkway between Ridge Boulevard and 3rd Avenue.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A streetscape of apartment buildings in diverse architectural styles including Jacobean Revival and Renaissance Revival.</p>	<p>C</p>
			
			



192 81st Street Mary's
Antiochian Church
Date: 1950
Use: Religious
Condition: Very Good
Alterations: None.

Segment 3

Potential Individual
Designation

A Modern style church with buff brick façade. Cast stone entrance surround, coping stones, and an inset panel above the main entrance. The corner tower is articulated by horizontal metal louvers at the top corners.

S







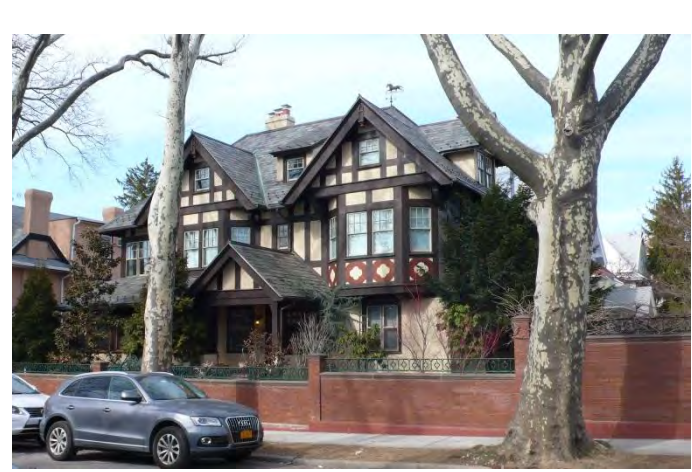
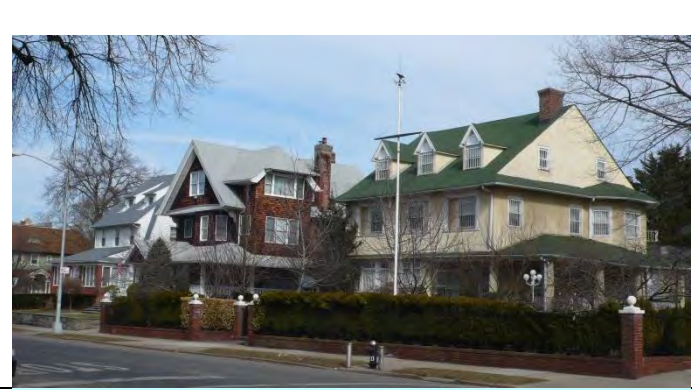

Streetscape: East side of Ridge Boulevard between 81st Street & 82nd Street
Date: c. 1920
Use: Residential
Condition: Very Good
Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.




Segment 3

A streetscape of detached houses in styles including Jacobean Revival and Colonial Revival.

C

	<p>8124 Ridge Boulevard Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A Jacobean Revival style apartment building. Red brick with contrasting limestone quoining and window surrounds, and ornamented parapet.</p>	<p>C</p>
 	<p>Streetscape: Ridge Boulevard from 84th to 82nd Streets Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roof materials replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A streetscape of detached houses in styles including Jacobean Revival and Colonial Revival.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>Streetscape: Ridge Boulevard from 84th to 82nd Streets (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 3</p>		
			
			
	<p>7821 3rd Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Commercial Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and storefronts replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style building of beige brick and terra cotta.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>7821 3rd Avenue (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 3</p>		
 	<p>255 79th Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building. Red brick with sections of stucco. Cast stone ornament and window surrounds.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>7500 4th Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 3</p>	<p>An Art Deco style apartment building. Beige and black, with corbelling set in geometric patterns. Tripartite arrangement of the façade, with base, shaft, and capital expressed through brickwork.</p>	<p>C</p>
			
			



365 83rd Street,
Church of St. Anselm
Date: 1954
Use: Religious
Condition: Excellent
Alterations: None.

Segment 3

Potential Individual
Designation

An Art Deco style church with Modern influence. Red brick with pink granite and limestone details. Honed pink granite panels are incised to create the effect of a rose window adorn the front façade. Corbelling and perforation of the brick façade in fan designs are also used as decorative elements. Stained glass windows.

S







365 83rd Street,
Church of St. Anselm


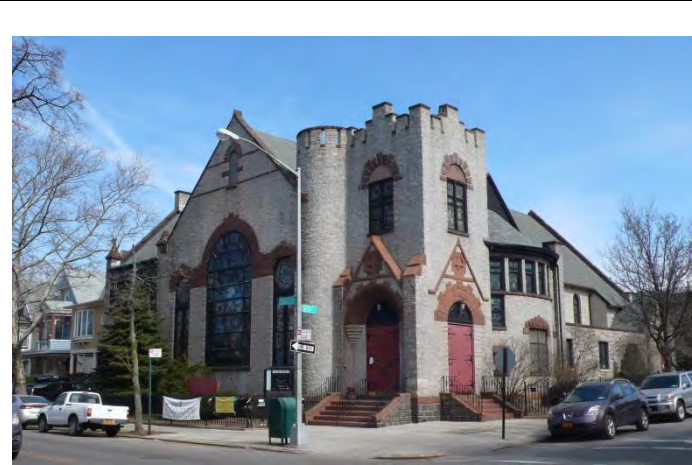

Segment 3

Potential Individual
Designation








	<p>365 83rd Street, Church of St. Anselm</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>		
	<p>8311 Ridge Boulevard Date: c. 1900 Use: Residence Condition: Excellent Alterations: None.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>A Neo-Classical style mansion built of wood and featuring a full height portico supported by columns, with a Palladian window centered above. Its hipped roof has gabled dormers, and Corinthian pilasters adorn the corners. Stone foundation. Garage building at rear.</p>	<p>S</p>




	<p>8311 Ridge Boulevard</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>		
	<p>235 84th Street</p> <p>Date: c. 1900</p> <p>Use: Residence</p> <p>Condition: Excellent</p> <p>Alterations: None.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>A two and a half story Neo-Classical style mansion constructed of wood with wood clapboard siding. Full height porch at the street elevation. The porch columns support an entablature with frieze band beneath, detailed with festoons. Boxed eaves are lined with dentil moldings. At the west elevation is a one-story porch with columns supporting a deck. Hipped roof is punctuated by gabled dormers. Adjacent garage.</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p>235 84th Street (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>		
 	<p>7915 Ridge Boulevard Union Church of Bay Ridge Date: 1896 Use: Religious Condition: Very Good Alterations: Tower lost to fire in 1937; a few window openings sealed.</p> <p>Segment 3</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style church with Gothic Revival style influence. Designed by Arthur Bates Jennings. Built of random-laid fieldstone with brownstone details. Stained glass windows.</p>	<p>S</p>


Segment 4



Photo	Address / Date / Condition/Alterations	Description	Rating
	<p>513 77th Street Date: c. 1895 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and roofing material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A three story Queen Anne style house. Main body built of stucco. Asphalt shingle at the roofs.</p>	C
	<p>515 - 537 77th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and some roofs replaced; some porches enclosed.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A row of Arts and Crafts houses with Mediterranean Revival style influence. Tan brick with porches, and barrel tiled roofs disguising the parapets.</p>	C
	<p>541 - 573 77th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and some roofs replaced; some porches enclosed.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A row of Arts and Crafts houses with Mediterranean Revival and Neo-Classical influence. Tan brick cast stone decorative elements. Green barrel</p>	C




		<p>tilled roofs disguising the parapets.</p>	
	<p>583 - 565 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Beige brick facades with limestone lintels and cheek walls at stoops. Brownstone at raised basement and steps. Stained glass transoms at first floor masonry openings. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	C
	<p>578 - 524 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Beige brick facades with limestone lintels and cheek walls at stoops. Brownstone at raised basement and steps. Stained glass transoms at first floor masonry openings. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	C




	<p>522 - 516 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced; stoops replaced.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Beige brick facades with limestone lintels and cheek walls at stoops. Brownstone at steps. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	C
	<p>513 - 529 76th Street Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced; stoops replaced.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Beige brick facades with limestone lintels and cheek walls at stoops. Brownstone at steps. Pressed metal bracketed cornices.</p>	C
	<p>405 81st Street Bay Ridge Jewish Center Date: c. 1926; enlarged 1949 – 1951. Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Front doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 4</p> <p>Possible Individual Designation</p>	<p>An Art Deco style synagogue. The main body is two stories with curved façade. Buff brick and stucco façade features full height corbelled arches with paired arched windows inset.</p>	S




Segment 5




Photo	Address / Date / Condition/Alterations	Description	Rating
	<p>Streetscape: "Colonial Gardens" at the corner of Shore Road and Narrows Avenue. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced; window openings enlarged; balcony installed.</p> <p>Segment 5</p>	<p>A collection of two-story free-standing houses, two facing Shore Road and the rest accessed down the red brick paved walk. Style influences include Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and Colonial Revival.</p>	<p>NC</p>



	<p>8900 Shore Road Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Metal capping installed over parapets.</p> <p>Segment 4</p>	<p>A two-story Mediterranean Revival style house with Spanish Colonial style influence. Stucco façade with red barrel tile roofs. Wrought iron and glass door with fan light. Multilight steel casement and picture windows with leaded glass transoms. One stained glass window.</p>	C
	<p>9901 Shore Road, Fontbonne Hall Date: c. 1895 Use: Educational Condition: Very Good Alterations: Central loggia enclosed; windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p>	<p>A two-story Mediterranean Revival style mansion with Venetian Gothic influence. Stucco façade with hipped red barrel tile roofs. Wide eaves supported by brackets. Multilight windows in arched openings at the ground floor, and double hung quatrefoil windows at the second floor.</p>	C

	<p>9901 Shore Road Date: c. 1940 Use: Religious Condition: Very Good Alterations: None</p> <p>Segment 5</p>	<p>The temple-front Neo-Classical chapel on the campus of Fontbonne Hall. Stucco façade with stucco decorative details.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Streetscape: Marine Avenue between 4th and 3rd Avenues. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and roofs replaced; metal awnings installed; areaway walls replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Tudor Revival style row houses. Alternating facades of brick with stone, and stucco with brick randomly placed, or placed to effect quoining.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>9802 3rd Avenue Date: c. 1900 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; façade material at gables being replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A Neo-Renaissance Revival style house. Red brick façade with limestone lintels, sills, and cheek wall at stoop. Cross gable roof with dentiled cornice.</p>	<p>C</p>

			
	<p>302 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 4</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A four-story apartment building with Jacobean Revival style elements.</p>	<p>NC</p>
	<p>185 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced; limestone elements painted yellow.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style brick apartment building with corner stucco tower. Random ashlar laid fieldstone at the base. Limestone water tables, string courses, and window and door surrounds.</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>210 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good</p>	<p>An apartment building with Neo-Classical style influence.</p>	<p>C</p>

	<p>Alterations: Windows replaced; mid-century entrance installed.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>Limestone pilasters and entablature highlight the entrance. Profiled parapets and slate roofs.</p>	
	<p>301 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building. Red brick with beige stucco panels. Parapets with slate tiled roofs.</p>	C
	<p>208 & 206 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A pair of houses with Arts and Crafts and Mediterranean Revival style influence. Red brick and stucco, with brick used to create the effect of quoining at the second floor.</p>	C

	<p>202 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style apartment building with Arts and Crafts influence. Beige and brown brick with limestone details.</p>	<p>C</p>
 	<p>Streetscape: 3rd Avenue south of 99th Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and storefronts replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A streetscape of Tudor Revival, Jacobean Revival, and Georgian Revival style apartment buildings.</p>	<p>C</p>

			
	<p>311 – 321 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and some roofs replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Tudor Revival style houses with Arts and Crafts style influence. Red brick façades with stones inserted at random. Projecting entrances topped by gable or hipped roofs. Tall tower-like walls and slate covered roofs at parapets. Integrated garages at basement level.</p>	C
	<p>323 Marine Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Potential Marine Avenue – 3rd Avenue Historic District</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building of red brick with stucco panels and half timbering. Slate roof with gables disguises the parapet.</p>	C






8902 Ridge Boulevard
Visitation Academy
Date: c. 1910
Use: Religious
Condition: Good
Alterations: Windows
and doors replaced.

Segment 5

Potential Individual
Designation




A complex of
Renaissance
Revival style
buildings. The
focal point is the
church, which is
designed in the
mode of the
Italian
Renaissance and
is Classically
ornamented. It
is cream colored
brick with
limestone
details,
including the
cornices,
pilaster capitals,
and window
surrounds.




C



		Complex appears on map 1912 E. Belcher Hyde map.	
 	<p>Shore Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Some windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 5</p> <p>Shore Court (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 5</p>	A collection of modestly detailed Tudor Revival style row houses. Belgian block pavers.	C




Segment 6



Photo	Address / Date / Condition/Alterations	Description	Rating
	9115 5 th Avenue PS 104 Date: c. 1900 Use: Educational Condition: Very Good Alterations: Some	An eclectic school building with Renaissance Revival style influence. Red	C



	<p>windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>brick with limestone details. Pressed metal bracketed cornice and slate tiled hipped roof. South wing appears to be a later addition.</p>	
	<p>Wogan Court Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Some windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A collection of Tudor Revival style row houses built of brick with stucco decorated by half timbering and wood clapboard at the upper story. Slate roofs.</p>	C
	<p>506 94th Street / 9401 5th Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Mixed Condition: Very Good Alterations: Some windows and storefront replaced; vent installed.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building of brick with stucco decorated by half timbering. Slate roofs disguise the parapet.</p>	C



	<p>Streetscape: 5th Ave between 94 & 95th Streets. Date: c. 1920 Use: Mixed Condition: Very Good Alterations: Some windows and storefronts replaced; vent installed.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Tudor Revival style commercial buildings, with apartments above storefronts. Built of brick with stucco decorated by half timbering. Slate roofs disguise the parapet.</p>	C
	<p>200 – 214 Gelston Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Tudor Revival style apartment buildings. Built of brick with gable roofs at the entrances and parapets, tiled with slate. Crenellated parapets at the roof as well.</p>	C
	<p>183 & 199 Gelston Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A pair of Renaissance Revival style apartment buildings. Built of brick with limestone details and tall parapets. Arched limestone entrance surround is surmounted by a limestone</p>	C



		window surround with broken pediment.	
	<p>Streetscape: Fort Hamilton Parkway between 92nd & 90th Streets, east side. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Beige brick facades with limestone details, including lintels and cheek walls at stoops. Brownstone at steps. Pressed metal bracketed cornices.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscape: Fort Hamilton Parkway, east side, between 92nd & 90th Streets. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of Arts and Crafts style houses. Red brick facades with cast stone details, including key stones and medallions. Roofs with faux exposed purlins disguise the parapet.</p>	C
	<p>8831 Fort Hamilton Parkway Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building. Built of brick with stucco panels that are half timbered. Gable roofs at the entrances and parapets,</p>	C




	<p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>which were likely originally tiled with slate. Crenellated parapets at the roof as well.</p>	
	<p>8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows, doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A Tudor Revival style apartment building. Built of brick with stucco panels that are half timbered, and random ashlar laid stone surrounding the massive arched entrance. Crenellation and gable roofs at the parapets. Roofs were likely originally tiled with slate.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscape: Fort Hamilton Parkway between 88th & 86th Streets, east side. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows,</p>	<p>A row of Arts and Crafts style houses with Tudor Revival style influence. Red brick with diaper patterns creating</p>	C





	<p>doors, and roof material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>spandrels, and soldiered string courses. Red terra cotta tile roofs with gables at the parapets. Arched doorways.</p>	
	<p>Streetscape: Fort Hamilton Parkway between 88th & 86th Streets, east side. Date: c. 1915 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Limestone with carved spandrels and articulated lintels. Stoops have limestone cheek walls and brownstone steps. Pressed metal bracketed cornices.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscape: Fort Hamilton Parkway between 88th & 86th Streets, east side. Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced, top floor façade altered.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A Jacobean Revival style apartment building. Built of brick with stucco panels that were likely once half timbered. Contrasting terra cotta replicating stone at the entrance and first floor windows.</p>	C
	<p>Streetscape: Fort Hamilton Parkway between 88th & 90th Streets, west side.</p>	<p>A row of Tudor Revival style houses with Arts and Crafts style</p>	C



	<p>Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>influence. Red brick façades with stones inserted at random or at lintels. Entrances topped by gable roofs. Tall tower-like walls and slate covered roofs at parapets. Integrated garages at basement level.</p>	
	<p>11-35 Gelston Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; metal awnings added.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of brick houses with Arts and Crafts style influence. Red brick façades with soldiered string courses, and headers framing the windows. Crowning element alternates between tall pediment-shaped parapets and terra cotta tiled roof projections with faux exposed purlins.</p>	C
	<p>41-47 Gelston Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p>	<p>A row of Tudor Revival style houses with Arts and Crafts style influence. Red brick façades with cast stone</p>	C




	<p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>details, including key stones. Arched doorways. Projecting entrances topped by gable roofs. Tall tower-like walls with crenellation and slate covered roofs at parapets. Integrated garages at basement level.</p>	
	<p>14-40 Gelston Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of bow-front Neo-Renaissance style houses. Projecting bays have chamfered corners. Brick with limestone details, including lintels and circular panels at the parapets. Pressed metal cornices.</p>	C



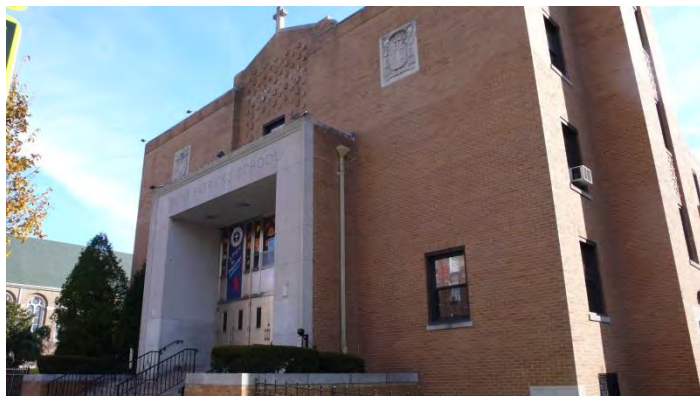

	<p>Streetscape: Gelston Avenue between 92nd & 90th Streets Date: c. 1860 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows, doors, siding, and roofing material replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A row of once-Italianate wood frame houses.</p>	<p>NC</p>
	<p>126 & 122 Gelston Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced; one metal awning installed.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A pair of brick houses. Red brick façades with soldier courses framing the windows and creating a chevron pattern below the first floor window opening. Headers create spandrel panels below the second floor windows. The parapet at 122 features a balustrade.</p>	<p>C</p>




	<p>111 - 101 Gelston Avenue Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Good Alterations: Windows and doors replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Fort Hamilton Historic District</p>	<p>A pair of semi-detached houses with Georgian Revival style influence. Built of brick with quoining articulated at the corners. Segmental arched window with cast stone key stones. Simple portico. Cornice with parapet above.</p>	C
 	<p>9818 Fort Hamilton Parkway St. John's Episcopal Church and parish house. Date: 1896 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Additions at rear visible on 99th St elevation; masonry removed and new stained glass windows installed at south elevation.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>An Arts and Crafts style church with Gothic Revival influence. With attached parish house. Rough-laid stone walls and a steeply sloped gable roof with an L-shaped plan. The roof is of slate shingle with dormers. Bracketed wood posts support the entrance gable, which has flared eaves and wide barge boards. A painted wood depiction of the crucifixion features at the gable, above the double leaf wood doors.</p>	S

	<p>9818 Fort Hamilton Parkway St. John's Episcopal Church and parish house. (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>Arched stone openings with paired Gothic-arched stained glass windows feature along the façade.</p>	
			
 	<p>423 99th Street Date: c. 1830 Use: Residential Condition: Poor Alterations: Porch; asphalt and aluminum siding; new windows at first floor.</p> <p>Segment 6</p>	<p>A Transitional Greek Revival house that has been re-clad in green asphalt shingle and aluminum siding. Original wood doorway, window surrounds, and cornice remain. Original six-over-six wood windows remain.</p>	<p>NC</p>

	<p>423 99th Street (Continued)</p> <p>Segment 6</p>		
	<p>9511 4th Avenue St. Patrick's Church Date: c. 1920 Use: Religious Condition: Very Good Alterations: None.</p> <p>Segment 6</p> <p>Potential Individual Designation</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style church built of beige brick with limestone details, including at the arched entrances and rose window.</p>	<p>S</p>

		<p>9511 4th Avenue St. Patrick's Church (Continued)</p>		
		<p>Segment 6</p>		
		<p>Potential Individual Designation</p>		

	<p>9511 4th Avenue St. Patrick's Church rectory. Date: c. 1930 Use: Religious Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p>	<p>An Art Deco style house built of beige brick with limestone details, including the entrance surround, lintels, sills, carved panel, and contrasting stones at the corners of the parapet.</p>	<p>C</p>
 	<p>9511 4th Avenue St. Patrick's School Date: c. 1930 Use: Religious Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p>	<p>An Art Deco style school building with Modern influence. Built of beige brick with limestone details, including the entrance surround and carved panels.</p>	<p>C</p>
			

	<p>418 95th Street Date: c. 1930 Use: Institutional Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p>	<p>A Neo-Classical style building. Brick with limestone details including lintels and water table. Temple front entrance comprised of columns supporting an entablature and pediment. Wood dentiled cornice.</p>	C
	<p>420 95th Street Date: c. 1930 Use: Institutional Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p>	<p>A Renaissance Revival style building. Brick with limestone details including door and window surrounds.</p>	C
	<p>450 95th Street Date: c. 1920 Use: Residential Condition: Very Good Alterations: Windows replaced.</p> <p>Segment 6</p>	<p>A Jacobean Revival style brick apartment building. Grand limestone entrance features a turret motif. Contrasting limestone units at the top floor window surrounds. Polychromatic glazed terra cotta parapet topped by crenellation.</p>	C



450 95th Street
(Continued)

Segment 6

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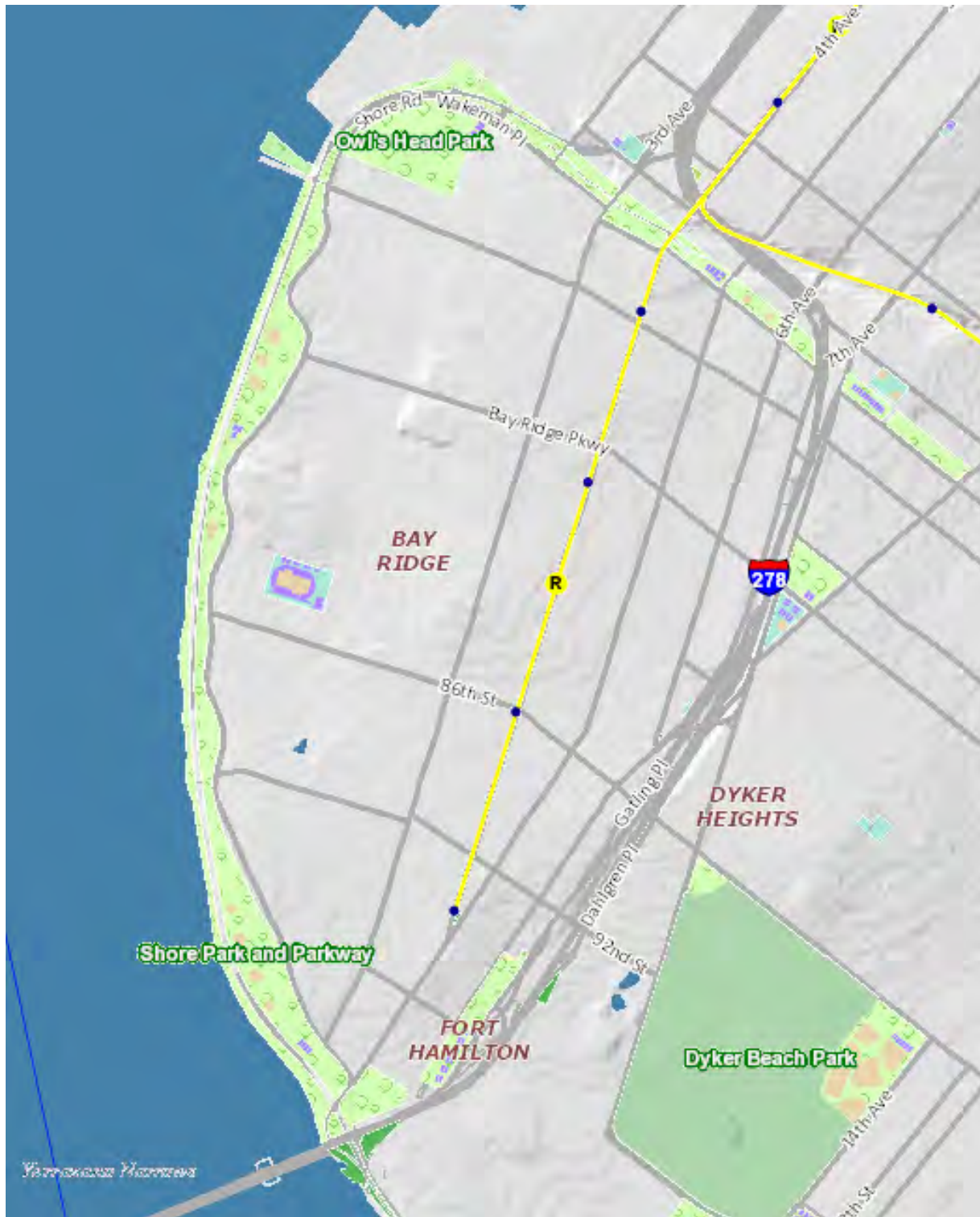
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Appendix A: Maps of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn



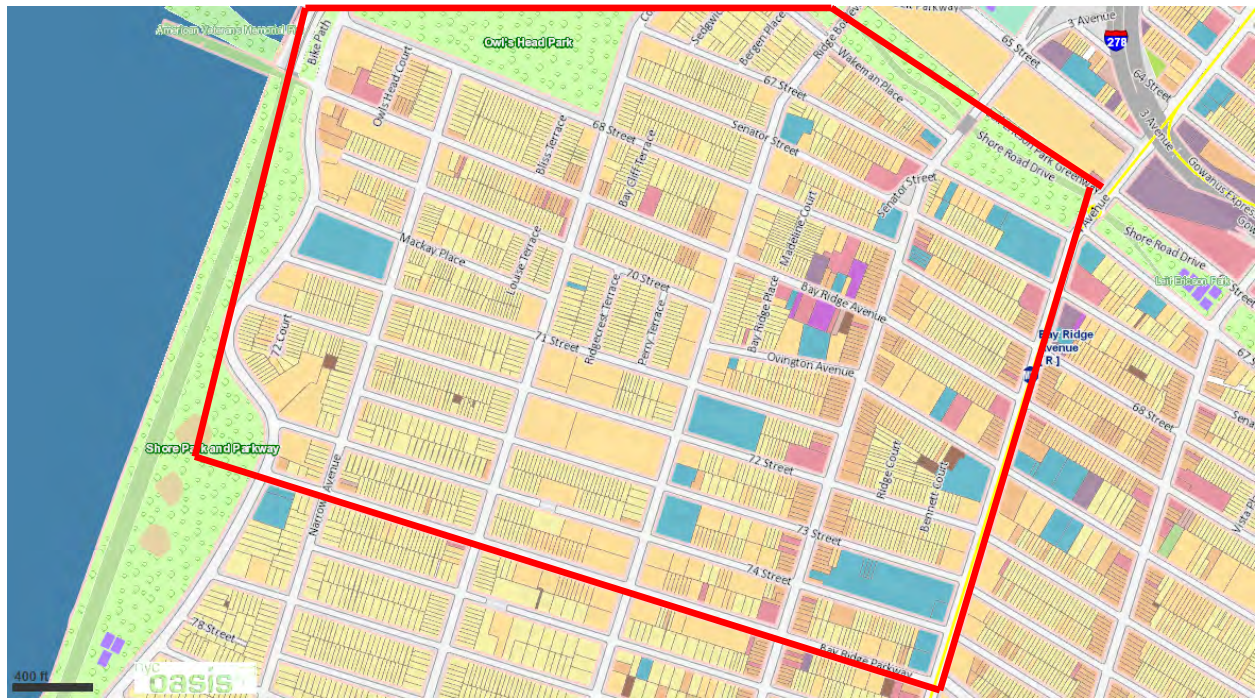
The Town of New Utrecht, taken from the “Kings County and Environs 1872” map, published by Matthew Dripps. Atlas no. 9193.



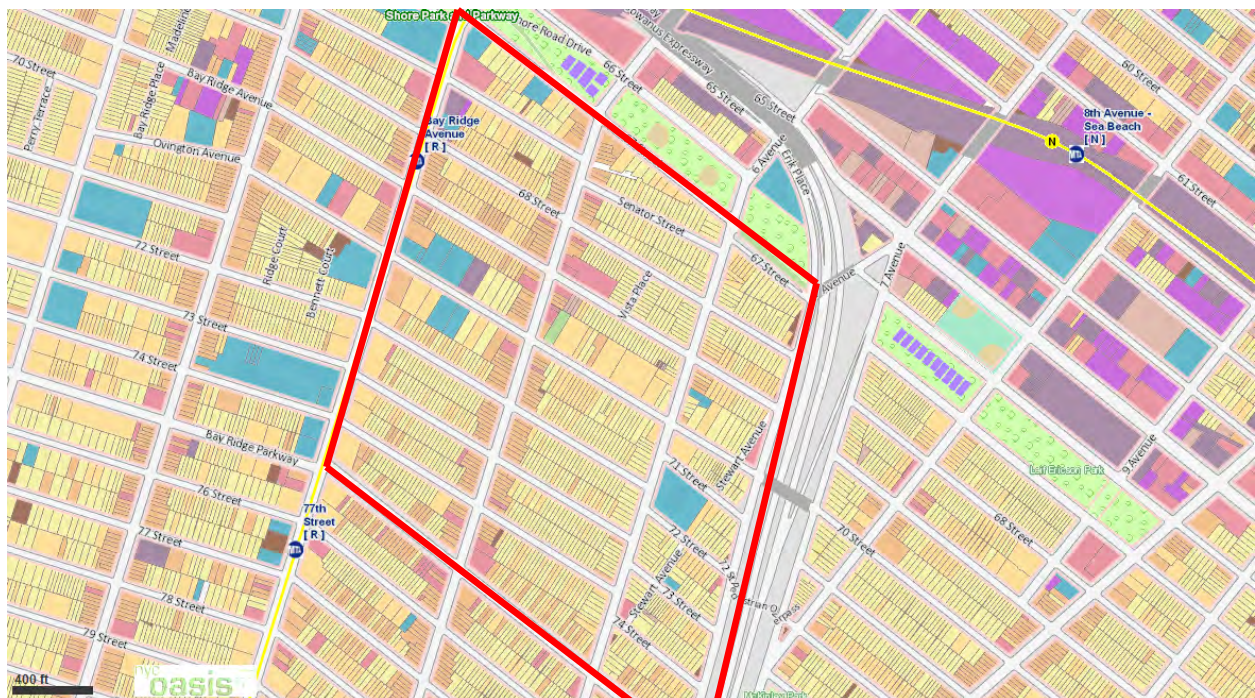
Basic map of Bay Ridge, showing topography. <http://www.oasisnyc.net/map.aspx>



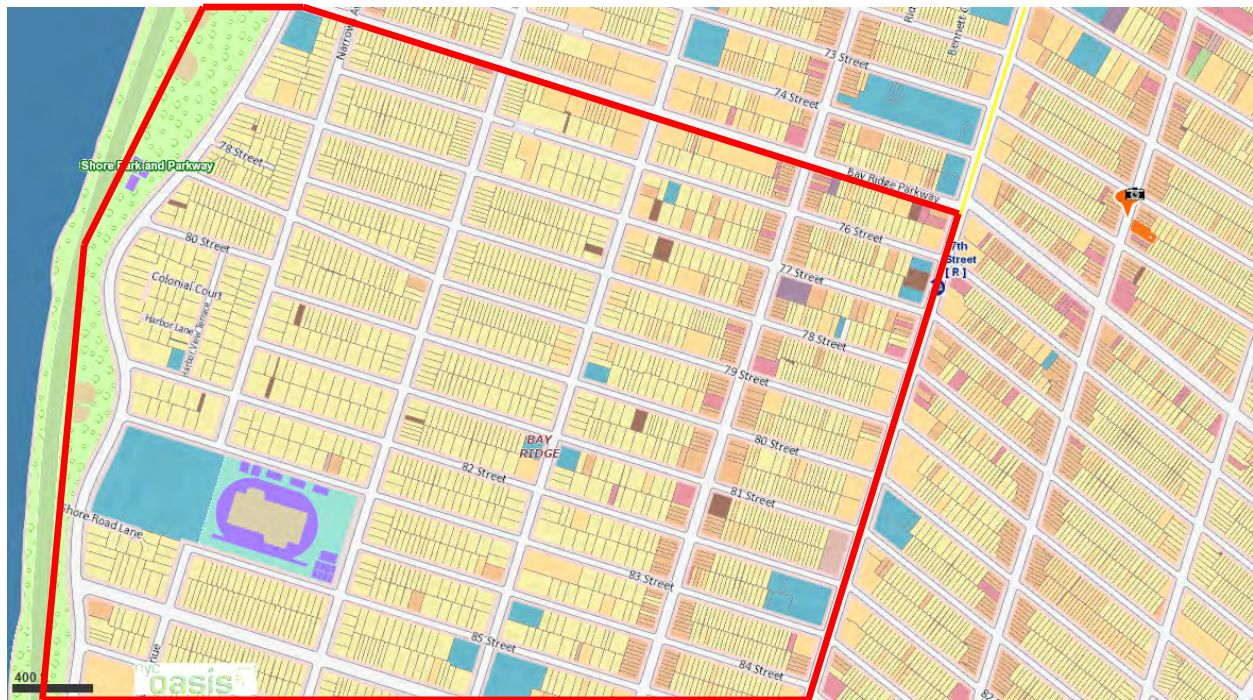
Map of Bay Ridge showing land use.
<http://www.oasisnyc.net/map.aspx>



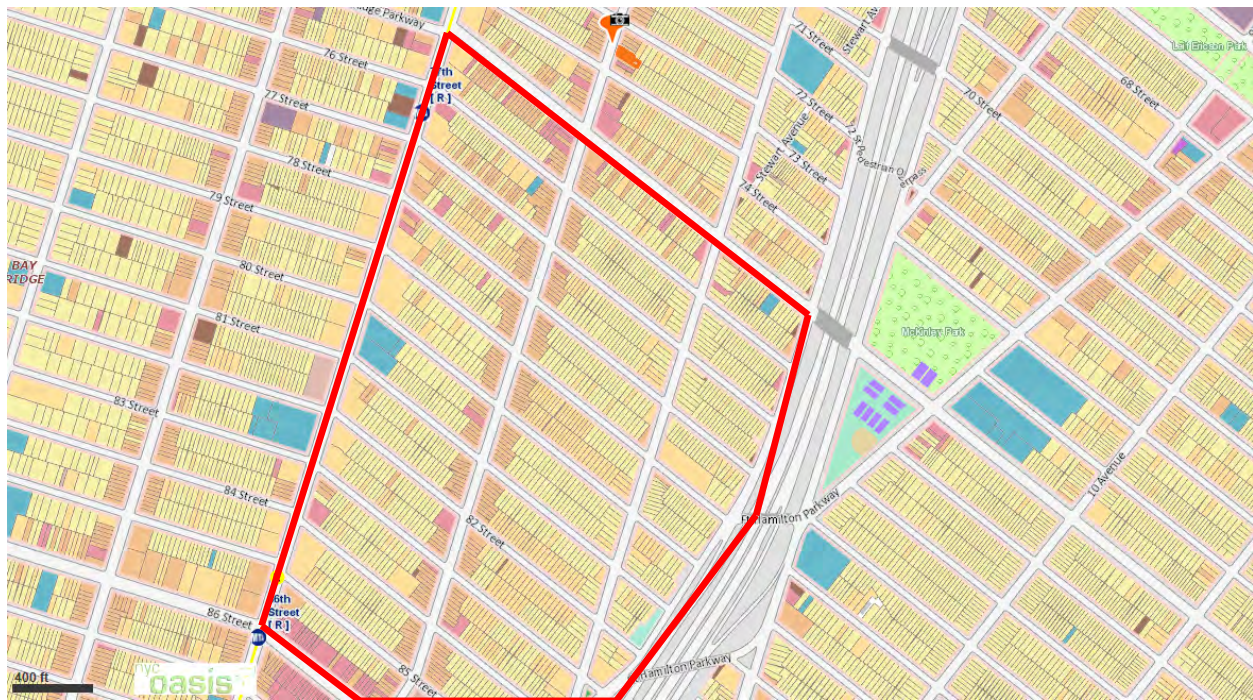
Segment 1 of the study area. <http://www.oasisnyc.net/map.aspx>



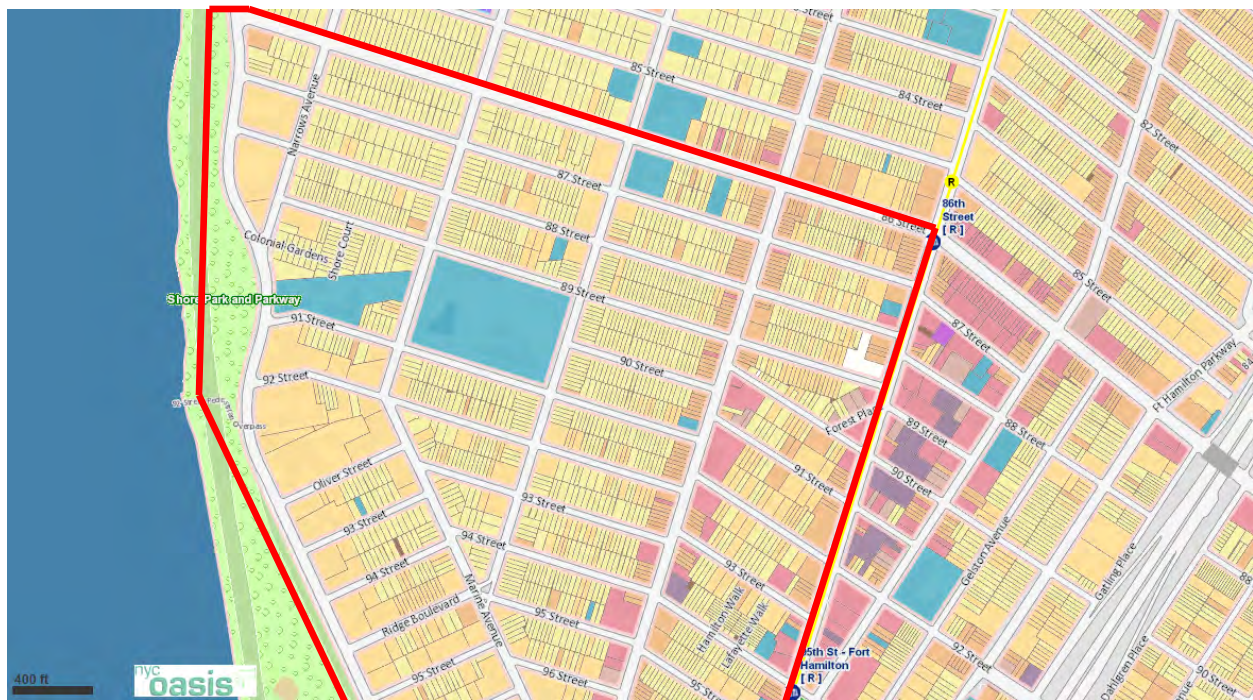
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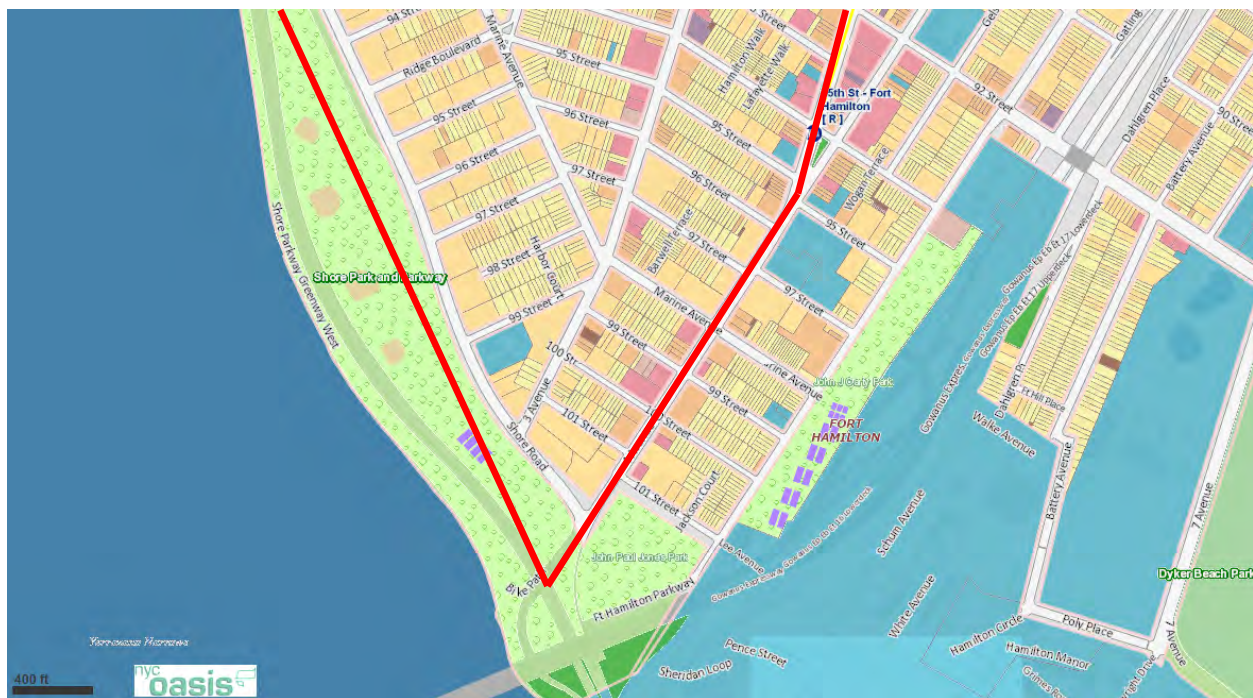
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Segment 4 of the study area. <http://www.oasisnyc.net/map.aspx>



Segment 5 of the study area, part 1. <http://www.oasisnyc.net/map.aspx>



Segment 5 of the study area, part 2. <http://www.oasisnyc.net/map.aspx>



Appendix B: Bay Ridge's Timeline

- Pre-Colonial: Native Americans, Nayacks of the Lenape Nation, lived on the land along the Narrows.
- 1524: Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, under employ of the French monarchy, pilots his ship into the Narrows. He and his crew are the first known Europeans to approach New York's harbor.
- 1609: Dutch ship *The Half Moon*, captained by English explorer, Henry Hudson, sails through the Narrows and into what would become the harbor of New York. Hudson was searching for a Northwest Passage to India under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, and led the way for the establishment of the Dutch colony, New Amsterdam, in 1626.
- 1652: Cornelius Van Werckoven acquires land populated by Nayacks under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company, which will later become the town of New Utrecht.
- 1657: New Amsterdam Governor Peter Stuyvesant grants permission for the founding of New Utrecht to Jacques Courtelyou and a group of settlers.
- 1664: The British take control of the New Netherlands colonies, including the six original towns that became known as Brooklyn.
- 1675: Yellow Hook is established by Jacques Cortelyou and other settlers.
- 1680: Swan Jansen Van Luane, a free black originally from West Africa, buys a farm on that includes the location of the present Owl's Head Park.
- 1776: On July 4, American patriots fire on British ships from the heights above the Narrows. On August 22, thousands of British soldiers land at Gravesend Bay and advance north, eventually fighting in the Battle of Brooklyn.
- 1783: Occupying British forces leave New York from various shore points near New York harbor, including Denyse Ferry Wharf.
- 1812: British ships blockade New York harbor. Log forts are built along the Narrows.
- 1822: Fort Diamond is completed, and later re-named Fort Lafayette. (Today the site of a footing of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge.)
- 1825: The construction of Fort Hamilton begins.
- 1827: New York State abolishes slavery.
- 1841: Robert E. Lee begins serving at Fort Hamilton.
- 1846: Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson begins serving at Fort Hamilton.

- 1848: The first of a wave of yellow fever epidemics hits Bay Ridge.
- 1850: Ovington Village is established by a consortium of well-known writers and artists. They build homes along Ovington Avenue.
- 1853: Yellow Hook is re-named Bay Ridge, to escape the stigma of the Yellow Fever outbreaks.
- 1863: Conscripted riots break out in Manhattan. The Kings County militia, stationed at Fort Hamilton, is sent to put down the unrest.
- 1891: Electrified trolley service is introduced in multiple locations.
- 1892: The Van Brunt and Bergen family estates are sold for development. The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn Heights builds its 'county' outpost in Bay Ridge. A new clubhouse and boathouse are opened at the site of today's Fort Hamilton High School.
- 1894: The City of Brooklyn annexes the town of New Utrecht, as well as the towns of Gravesend and Flatbush.
- 1895: The Bay Ridge Parkway is planned.
- 1898: Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and the Bronx are consolidated with Manhattan into Greater New York City.
- 1902: The Crescent Athletic Club hosts the first Davis Cup tennis tournament.
- 1912: Ferry service begins between Bay Ridge and Staten Island, leaving from the 69th Street Pier. It's called the Brooklyn-Staten Island Ferry.
- 1916: The 4th Avenue subway reaches 86th Street.
- 1932: The Crescent Athletic Club moves to the north shore of Long Island.
- 1933: *The Spectator* begins publication in the Bay Ridge community.
- 1937: Owl's Head Park opens on the site of the former Bliss estate.
- 1940: The Belt Parkway is completed, cutting off direct access to the waterfront.
- 1951: The Bay Ridge Community Council is founded. The annual 17th of May Parade begins, an annual celebration of Norway's Constitution Day.
- 1959: Construction begins on the Gowanus Expressway and Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. Thousands of Bay Ridge residents are displaced.

- 1964: The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge opens, and the Brooklyn-Staten Island Ferry at 69th Street is subsequently closed. The closure marks the end of an over 200 year tradition of ferries leaving from Bay Ridge.
- 1965: U.S. Congress lifts immigration restrictions, facilitating a new influx of ethnic groups into Bay Ridge.
- 1976: The Bicentennial Celebration's "Operation Sail" brings tall ships into New York Harbor via the Narrows.
- 1977: The Bay Ridge Historical Society is founded.
- 1999: The Bennett-Farrell House is designated a New York City Landmark. The Bay Ridge United Methodist Church (formerly Grace Methodist Episcopal Church), known locally as "The Green Church", is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 2000: The 225th anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn. An encampment at Fort Hamilton is staged as part of the commemoration.
- 2002: The Senator Street Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Denyse Ferry Wharf and Fort Hamilton are declared sites on the New York State Revolutionary War Trail.
- 2007: The Houses at 216-264 Ovington Avenue are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The 'Brooklyn Tornado' damages several houses along 68th and 69th Streets.
- 2008: The Bay Ridge United Methodist Church (formerly Grace Methodist Episcopal Church), known locally as "The Green Church", is demolished.