

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Senator Street Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Kings

DATE RECEIVED: 8/27/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/09/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/11/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001115

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 10/10/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Senator Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 318-370 and 317-347 Senator Street [] not for publication

city or town Brooklyn [] vicinity

state New York code NY county Kings code 047 zip code 11220-5310

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Michael Curtis SAPO
Signature of certifying official>Title

8/2/02
Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined not eligible for the National Register
[] removed from the National Register
[] other (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10/10/02
date of action

Senator Street Historic District

Name of Property

Kings County, New York

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

40

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwellings: row houses

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/multiple & single dwellings:

row houses

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Neo-Renaissance

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Sandstone (brownstone)

roof Asphalt; synthetic

other Cornices: metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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7. Narrative Description

The Senator Street Historic District is located in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, on Senator Street between Third Avenue to the west and Fourth Avenue to the east. The District encompasses nos. 317-347 on the north side of Senator Street and nos. 318-370 on the south side. It consists of 40 contributing buildings as follows: 14 contributing row houses on the north side of the street with 2 contributing garages, and 24 contributing row houses on the south side of the street. There is one non-contributing garage on the southeast corner of the District which was built after the period of significance.

All 38 houses in the District were designed by local architect Fred W. Eisenla of the firm of Eisenla and Carlson and built between 1906 and 1912 in the neo-Renaissance style. They are all 3-story bow-front brownstones with a high stoop facilitating a garden entrance at grade. They also have a full-sized subterranean basement. The facades contain renaissance inspired carved forms such as garlands, heraldic emblems, swags and other foliated details, most notably in panels located beneath the parlor floor windows.

The brownstones have wood double-leaf doors each with a glazed, single-light opening, and crowned by a segmental-arched transom window. Most of the historic doors have remained intact. Several doors retain their original clear glass doorknobs (which have turned purple with age and exposure to sunlight -- darker purple on the sunnier north side of the street and paler lavender on the darker south side). To the left and right of the entry are engaged columns which are crowned with decorated capitals. Each pair of these capitals is unique within the District. This utilization of unique detail is found to repeat itself over and over in almost every element of ornamentation within the District -- making seemingly identical brownstone row houses in fact individual and unique.

The entablature over the main entry door contains a frieze with foliated scrollwork containing a center rosette unique to each house. Above the frieze is a multi-layered cornice on top of which stands another rosette -- but this one element is identical on every house.

The brownstone stoops leading to the main entries have low brownstone side railings. Many have added a wrought iron hand rail. A lion's head is carved into the stone at the top of each railing on every house in the District. The edges of the steps are rusticated and protrude slightly beyond the side wall of the stairway, making them appear more massive. Only one stoop has been removed, (No. 354) but the original doors, columns and entablature were painstakingly reinstalled at the garden level entrance, thereby retaining the original character while enabling the house to have been converted to a multi-family dwelling.

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The houses were built with a wrought iron gate leading to the entry under the stoop, most of which still exist. In addition, it appears that iron window grilles were original to the garden level bow windows. A majority of these original grilles remain, although many have been modified slightly to accommodate air conditioners. A large majority of the houses have a low brownstone retaining wall in front, complimenting the stoop, separating the property from the sidewalk. Many have added a low wrought iron fence above this retaining wall as well.

The houses are set back from the street with a small front yard area. Over the years, many owners have adorned their front yards with gas or electric coach lights, which do not appear to be original, and gardens which have added color to an otherwise monochromatic block. On the south side of the street, there are very few street trees due to utilities buried under the sidewalk, close to the surface. The utility company has provided a number of concrete planters to compensate for this. The block has also been working successfully with the local community board to plant street trees in the District wherever possible.

The garden-level bow windows are capped with rusticated lintels. Immediately above the lintels is a belt course indicating the separation between the ground and the parlor floors. Immediately above this course are the framed sandstone panels exhibiting interesting foliated decoration. There is one framed panel under each of the three parlor floor windows containing an intricate pattern. All three framed panels on a single house are either identical or thematically related to each other, yet each house has a pattern which is completely unique in the District. These patterns are variations of heraldic emblems, shells, fleurs de lys, swags and various other patterns.

Each parlor floor window is separated from the next by flat-fronted pilasters capped by foliated capitals that differ building to building. The entablature over these windows consists of a smooth lintel with the addition of a beveled bottom edge. They are separated by rusticated keystones which sit over the capitals. This is all capped by a cornice, echoing the one over the entry door.

Above this parlor floor cornice and under each of the third floor windows in the bow front are panels which match the shape and size of the panels on the floor below. However, these panels differ from the elegantly decorated panels below by being simply rusticated blocks. Rusticated lintels and rusticated keystones run across the tops of the third floor windows in the bow front, all of which is covered with a simple stone cornice.

The single window on the top floor above the main entry door is topped by a lintel decorated with foliated scrollwork and capped with a cornice. The design is comprised of left and right elements with a center rosette. Often (but not always) the pattern is related to the scrollwork on the parlor floor panels and once again is unique to each house in the District.

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All the houses are crowned with a pressed-metal roof entablature. The style of the stone cornice above the third floor windows is copied in metal as the bottom element of the entablature. This is covered by a frieze decorated with foliated scrollwork with a dentil design above and is capped with a bracketed cornice. All 38 entablatures are intact, and have identical patterns.

The topmost rosette over the cornice of the main entry entablature, and the lions at the top of the entry steps, are the only decorative stonework design elements that are exactly the same on all houses in the District. All other decorative stonework is unique to each house, adding to the individuality of otherwise identical row houses.

The only notable exceptions to the uniformity of the block are as follows: the two westernmost houses on both the north side (Nos. 317 and 319) and south side (Nos. 318 and 320) of the District. These follow a pattern seen in many row houses in which the front of the penultimate houses (Nos. 319 and 320) transition from a bow front to a half bow bringing the building line forward towards the street. The last houses (Nos. 317 and 318) have a narrower but much deeper bow front extending several feet forward of the rest of the block. The stoop on the last houses extends all the way to the street, about 3 feet further than the rest of the houses. Also, the easternmost house on the north side (No. 347) and the westernmost houses on the south side (Nos. 318 and 320) have their entrance on the left side of the house, while the rest are on the right.

The District appears to have been built as two-family residences, although the internal layouts are much more in line with the typical layouts of single-family row houses of the same era. For example, the front room of the ground floor of each house would have typically been used as a dining room. As such, it contains an elegant built-in breakfront -- each one different from the next -- with many still intact. Since the houses were used as two-family residences this room was used instead as a parlor. A kitchen was originally located at the rear of this floor which opened to a rear garden. The first floor of the row houses originally accommodated bedrooms and a bath. The second floor was often used as a rental apartment with a kitchen and bath. The interior of the houses contain hardwood parquet floors with highly decorated borders as well as lincrusta wainscoting in the hallways throughout. In addition, all of the houses have identical hardwood baseboards, base caps, and window and door casings. Much of the original detail in these houses has been painstakingly and lovingly maintained and restored by their owners.

The two contributing garages in the District are located behind no. 317 and no. 347. The ca. 1920 garage at no. 317 accommodates two cars and is constructed of rock-faced concrete block with two sets of swinging doors. The garage at no. 347 (built ca. 1920) is, according to the present owner, a converted carriage house with the hayloft still intact. It is constructed of

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concrete block faced with brick. The only non-contributing building in the District is a ca. 1940s 3-car garage at no. 370. The non-contributing garage is constructed of concrete block with a brick front.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance:

1906-1920

Significant Dates:

1906-1912, ca. 1920

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

Eisenla, Fred W., of Eisenla & Carlson

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by historic American Building Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other repository: Senator Street
Block Association

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Senator Street Historic District is architecturally significant under Criterion C as a distinctive, intact example of early 20th-century neo-Renaissance style brownstone row house architecture in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York. The District is most notable as the only block in Bay Ridge consisting of brownstone row houses lining both sides of the street. In addition, it is significant because, contrary to many other historic districts, all of the houses here were built by only one architect, and were built as one unified project. The overall look of the block is that all 38 houses are identical. However, upon closer examination, one finds that seemingly identical houses possess many elements of detail which are unique, making each house quite different from every other. Built as speculative housing between 1906-1912, the District is also significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. The period of significance for the district, 1906-1920, encompasses the construction of the row houses as well as the addition of two contributing free-standing garages built ca. 1920.

The Senator Street Historic District is located in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn. Bay Ridge was originally a village known as Yellow Hook located in the Dutch town of New Utrecht. New Utrecht was annexed to the City of Brooklyn in 1894, which in turn merged with the City of New York in 1898.

Senator Street derives its name from Henry C. Murphy (1810-1882). Henry Murphy was Mayor of Brooklyn, Ambassador to the Netherlands, U.S. Congressman, owner of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and finally New York State Senator for which he is most remembered in Bay Ridge. Henry Murphy was instrumental in changing the name of Yellow Hook to Bay Ridge following the yellow fever epidemic of 1848-1849 to improve the image of the area. The grounds of Senator Murphy's estate, later the Bliss estate and today's Owl's Head Park are located at the beginning of today's Senator Street.

Bay Ridge had long been known as a beautiful suburb with breathtaking views of New York Harbor. By the latter part of the 19th century public transportation was excellent. There was an elevated rapid transit train on the corner of 3rd Avenue. There also was a ferry to Manhattan, and rail lines to Long Island and the resort facilities at Coney Island, within easy walking distance. The BMT Subway, 4th Avenue Line (now known as the R train) which opened in June of 1915, with the Bay Ridge Avenue station right around the corner, greatly improved the already good public transit from this area to the downtown areas of Brooklyn and Manhattan. (There was also at least one plan to extend the subway to Staten Island directly under Senator Street right through the District.)

The land on which the Historic District lies was owned by Mr. Joseph Wild who purchased it in 1867, a short time after his arrival from his native England. He was a prosperous industrialist and merchant who owned several factories and businesses relating to floor coverings and carpeting in the New York area. One of his businesses was a factory in Staten Island which is credited as being the first manufacturing facility of linoleum products in the United States. Joseph Wild was also a well-known

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philanthropist having generously supported a number of local charities. He was deeply involved in the establishment of a number of Baptist Churches throughout Brooklyn and all over the United States. He bequeathed a large sum to Park Slope's Greenwood Baptist Church greatly assisting them to build their current, beautiful edifice on 7th Avenue. He is buried in nearby, historic Green-Wood Cemetery (NR listed 3-8-97), the final resting place for many of Brooklyn's most prominent families.

Following Mr. Wild's death in 1896 and his wife's subsequent death in 1898, the land was subdivided for speculative home building. This was the trend in most of Brooklyn as the population was exploding with immigration and, with the transportation amenities mentioned above, this seemed a logical location.

The development of Senator Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues was typical of speculative housing trends of the period. It was common practice in Brooklyn for a developer/builder to purchase a large plot of land and then build speculative row houses on the site. As is typical of row house construction, the Senator Street houses were built to the side lot lines, sharing party walls with adjacent houses. This strategy saved space and lowered construction costs so that the cost of a single unit in a large row was lower than that of a free-standing house with the same dimensions and materials.

The row houses on Senator Street were designed by Fred Eisenla of Eisenla and Carlson. This local firm had their office less than one-half mile from the District at 5819 Fifth Avenue. By 1906 Eisenla and Carlson had begun the construction of the 38 brownstone row houses of the District in the neo-Renaissance style. Brownstone houses are extremely rare in Bay Ridge, and the District is the only example in Bay Ridge of brownstone row houses lining both sides of a block. This appears to be a late use of brownstone for the entire facade of row houses, although brownstone elements continued to be used later. Eisenla and Carlson are noted for their concurrent contributions of row houses in the Park Slope Historic District (NR listed 11-21-80), especially for two rows of houses on the two blocks of Third Street between Seventh Avenue and Prospect Park West, which are arguably two of the nicest blocks in that District. Eisenla and Carlson have been described as "workaday builders and architects, not caring to be original, but skillful in exploiting the superb taste of the day." The beautiful workmanship of the houses in this District speaks to this sentiment.

The Panic of 1907 caused a very severe recession which led to a major slowdown of the economy. This recession continued with only slight breaks until after World War I began in 1914 and may well have caused delays in finishing and selling the houses in the District, as it took almost 10 years for all 38 houses to be sold to their initial residents.

The first recorded sale of a house within the District took place in 1908 with the sale of No. 366 to Mary and Montgomery Wade. Mr. Wade was a 40 year old fire marshal in New York City. His 39 year old wife was a homemaker, tending to her 10 year old son Joseph. According to 1920 census records, we know that they rented part of their house to a German born widow and her daughter.

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The other houses were purchased predominantly by native born citizens, half of whom were already second generation Americans. The remainder were from all over Europe, largely from Central and Western Europe with the majority hailing from England and Ireland. With the large Italian population in Bay Ridge today, it is notable that none of the original residents came from Italy. Today's inhabitants are still largely of European origin, however the District has since been enriched by the addition of people from the rich mosaic of cultures that populate New York City.

The original residents of the District had a wide variety of occupations that would be termed today as middle class. There were business owners and merchants, middle managers, salesmen, printers, designers, school teachers and homemakers. There appeared to have been no lawyers, doctors or factory workers. The occupations of today's Senator Street residents are surprisingly not much different from those in 1920. There are still business owners and merchants, school teachers, public servants and homemakers. It seems, however, that yesterday's printers are today's computer programmers.

Eisenla and Carlson's interest in the classical past was typical of the period during the late 19th and early 20th century, that many historians called the "American Renaissance." The row houses are, in their details, expressions of the wave of classicism and interest in the Renaissance which swept the country after the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Distinguished by their handsome brownstone detailing, they remain remarkably intact.

The neo-Renaissance style (1890-1920) was an outgrowth of the Renaissance Revival style. While many Renaissance Revival and neo-Renaissance mansions and town houses were built for the rich and designed by prominent architects, these classical-inspired styles also filtered down to the middle class. The Senator Street row houses were designed to meet the needs of the aspiring middle-class owner. Other examples of middle-class row house design with Renaissance details can be found in Brooklyn's Park Slope, Crown Heights, and Prospect-Lefferts Gardens neighborhoods.

The Senator Street row houses exhibit the characteristic details of the neo-Renaissance style including monochromatic brownstone facades ornamented with a variety of classical forms including rustication, garlands, swags, foliated details, and pilasters. Also typical of the style is the arrangement of the houses in long rows to create a uniform classical streetscape.

The Senator Street Historic District remains a unique, architectural island in an area comprised mostly of brick, limestone and frame houses and apartment buildings. Very few of the houses have been subdivided into apartments as most are owner-occupied. The facades are in excellent condition retaining their architectural integrity to a very high degree, and the District boasts a strong Block Association dedicated to the preservation of this beautiful oasis.

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Senator Street Historic District

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9. Bibliography

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Sanborn Map, The Sanborn Library, LLC. Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Senator Street 1893 and 1905.

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Senator Street Historic District
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
Zone Easting Northing

3 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
Zone Easting Northing

2 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 1 |

4 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 8 |

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

5 1 8 5 8 2 5 0 3 4 4 9 8 6 8 0

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By ***See continuation sheet for name of researchers and authors***

name/title Contact: Kathy Howe, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization NYS OPRHP, Field Services Bureau date April 15, 2002

P.O. Box 189

street & number Peebles Island telephone 518-237-8643, ext. 3266

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Senator Street Historic District is indicated by the heavy black line on the accompanying *Sanborn* map. The District begins on the north side of Senator Street at a point approximately 105 feet east of Third Avenue and continues for 300 feet, ending approximately 307 feet from Fourth Avenue. On the south side the District begins at a point 115 feet east of Third Avenue and continues for 500 feet ending approximately 97 feet from Fourth Avenue. The addresses included in the District on the north side of Senator Street – from west to east – include nos. 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 341, 343, 345, and 347. On the south side Senator Street the District encompasses nos. 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, and 370.

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries have been chosen to represent the historic development of brownstone row houses built on this one-block section of Senator Street between 1906 and 1912. The boundaries include the lots that are historically and currently associated with the development of the block.

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Form prepared by:

Ronald Gross & Eric Rouda, homeowners
335 Senator Street
Brooklyn, New York 11220

718-491-6201

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Photo list

Senator Street Historic District

Brooklyn, Kings County, NY

Photographer: Ronald Gross

Date of photographs: March 23 and 24, 2002

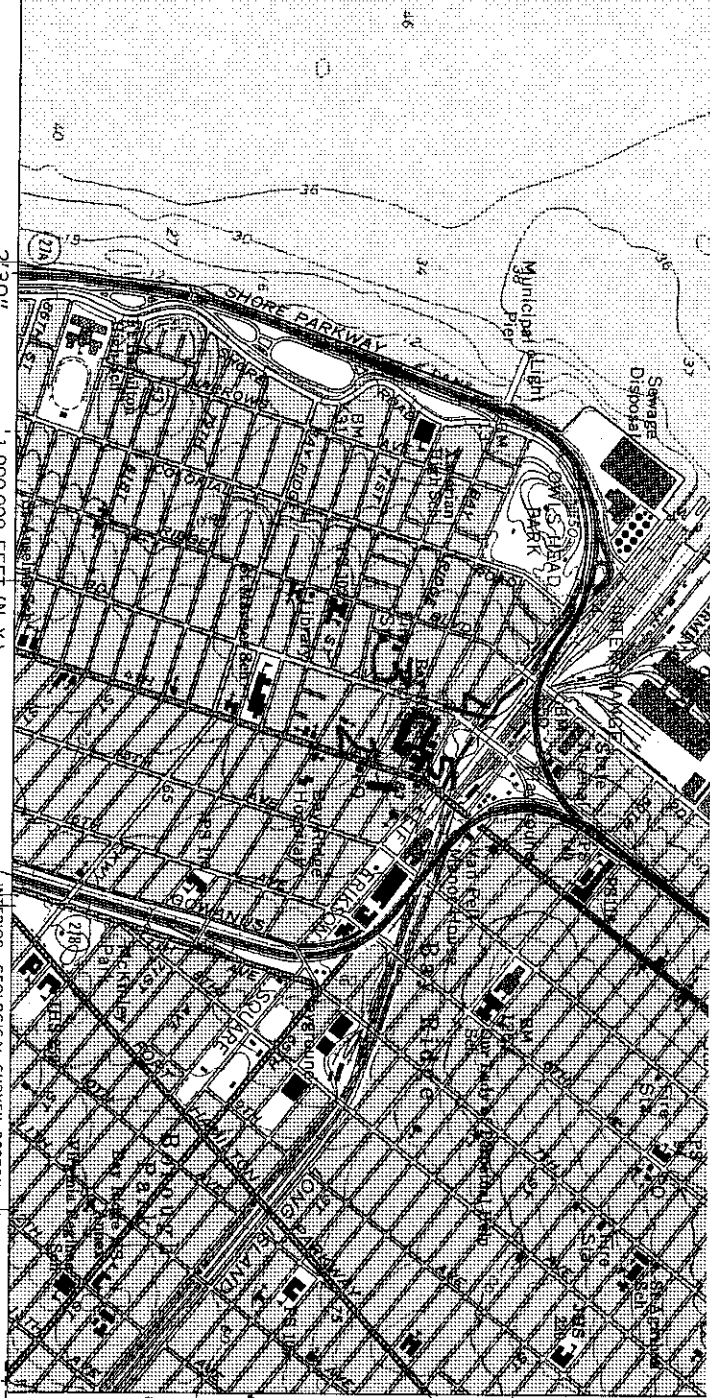
Location of negative: Ronald Gross

335 Senator Street

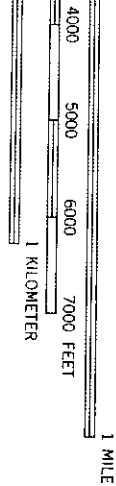
Brooklyn, New York 11220

- 1) South (left) and north (right) sides of Senator Street, view facing west, in front of no. 360.
- 2) North side of street, from no. 317 in foreground (at left) to no. 347 in distance, facing northeast.
- 3) North side of street, from no. 333 in foreground (at right) to no. 317 (in distance), facing northwest.
- 4) North side of street, from no. 333 in foreground (at left) to no. 347 (in distance), facing northeast. View shows the roof/gable end of the adjacent High School of Telecommunications (former Bay Ridge High School)
- 5) South side of street, from no. 358 (at left) to no. 350 (at right). View shows removed stoop at no. 354. Facing south by southwest.
- 6) South side of street, from no. 366 (at left) to no. 318 (in distance), facing southwest.
- 7) North side of street, from no. 347 (at right) to no. 317 (in distance), facing northwest.
- 8) North side of street, from no. 333 (at right) to no. 323 (at left), facing north by northwest. Representative view of parlor and top floor, rusticated and foliated detail.
- 9) North side of street, no. 331 and no. 333, facing north. Representative view of entire house façade.
- 10) South side of street, no. 322 to no. 318, facing southwest. Final two end houses, showing upper facades and cornices.
- 11) North side of street, no. 337, facing north by northwest. Representative view of stoop and entrance.
- 12) North side of street, no. 345 and no. 347, facing north. Representative view of entrance entablature.
- 13) North side of street, no. 329, facing north. Representative view of decorative stone panels under parlor floor windows.
- 14) North side of street, no. 335 and no. 337, facing northeast. View of lion head at top of steps of no. 335 and decorative stone panel at parlor floor level at no. 337.
- 15) North side of street, no. 335, facing east by southeast. Representative view of metal entablature at roof overhang of no. 333.

THE NARROWS



1.2 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 6
2.30"
1.990 000 FEET (N. Y.)
VERRAZANO-NARROWS BRIDGE 1.6 MI.
583
INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1982
584000m E
74° 00'



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

10 FEET
DATUM OF 1929
- DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
- DATUMS IS VARIABLE
- DATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
- DIMENSIONALLY 4.4 FEET IN
NEWARK BAY

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
LOGICAL SURVEY
ESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

JERSEY CITY, N. J. - N. Y.

N4037.5-W7400/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6165 II NE-SERIES V822

Senator Street
Habitat District
Kings County
NYC

150 000 FEET
(N. Y.)
Zone 18:
East
1) 562548
2) 562532
3) 562392
4) 582417
5) 582503
North
4498669
4478581
4498661
4498728
4498660

40° 37' 30"
74° 00'
Jersey City
Coney Island
1124000

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