

## NOTES

- Brooklyn edge wasn't easily accessible by boat to settlers because the shore line was met by a cliff unlike Manhattan, which had a lower water edge for boats to conveniently dock.
- The edge of Brooklyn (facing Manhattan) was best for those who wanted to leave the city.
- good views and wind hits those who live at the top of cliff in Brooklyn.
- Farmland - urban condition

[Brooklyn daily eagle website.]

- \* everything below the cliff, is landfill it wasn't there at the time.
- \* Brooklyn heights every house looks the same.
- \* Wood houses in Brooklyn = old houses
- \* alot of fires because of the wood houses. (1950's Brooklyn Pominoods)
- \* Built in along w/ the BQE
- \* cantilever concrete vaults are cracking & breaking down / has to be reconstructed!

- Gardens, orchards in the land by landowners / very rich land owners
- Preservation movement happened when New York was down a lot of criminal activity (Man serial killer who murdered a lot of women) the same
- like buildings = building developer bought those lots.
- brick was most likely built in Brooklyn or Manhattan.
- Flemish blocks (bonding pattern) popular in 1830's came from the Dutch
- The door gets all the design emphasis
- ionic columns. Transom window.
- lintel over windows so the wall doesn't collapse by holding up the wall above it
- 1940's building or newer → soldier course



1820's  
↑

1840's 1850's  
↑

• Federal style & Greek Revival  
(ex. Borough hall)

• 1840's Return of  
Renaissance

- Arch around the front of the  
door.

• Federal style more decorative

Manhattan Seaport side South St.

• Industrial & commercial space

• offices/basic trade

• early buildings

## Compare Early New York / Brooklyn Architecture & Streetscape.