



1. Brooklyn Historical Society
Pierrepoint Street SW corner
Clinton Street

Founded in 1863, the Brooklyn Historical Society's building was erected in 1878-81 as one of several important institutions that made this part of Brooklyn Heights the cultural center of Brooklyn. The distinctive building, under renovation until 2003, contains a spectacular library and offers wonderful exhibits and programs on Brooklyn history.

2. St. Ann's School (formerly Crescent Athletic Club)

Pierrepoint Street NW corner
Clinton Street
Originally a prestigious gentlemen's sporting club, this 1906 building, designed by Frank Freeman, has since 1966 housed a private school.

3. First Unitarian Church (a.k.a. Church of the Saviour)

Pierrepoint Street NE corner
Monroe Place
This Gothic Revival church, built in 1842-44, is one of the few remaining works by the architect Minard Lafever, one of 19th-century New York's most important designers.

4. Former Herman Behr residence

Pierrepoint Street SW corner
Henry Street
This beautiful house, in the Romanesque Revival style, was

designed by Frank Freeman, one of Brooklyn's greatest architects, for a wealthy industrialist in 1888-90. It is now apartments.

5. St. George Hotel

Bounded by Clark, Henry, Pineapple, and Hicks Streets
The St. George was once New York's largest hotel, with 2,632 guest rooms, and featured the largest indoor salt-water swimming pool in the world. Built in several stages between 1885 and 1930, the group of structures now serves a variety of functions, including apartments.

6. Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims

Orange Street between Henry and Hicks Streets, N. side
This was the home church of Henry Ward Beecher (1813-87), America's most famous preacher and anti-slavery crusader in the 19th century. He helped design the simple 1849 church, which contains a great deal of beautiful stained glass.

7. Eugene Boisselet residence
24 Middagh Street SE corner
Willow Street

This lovely wooden house built in 1824 is one of the best reminders of the early days of Brooklyn Heights.

8. Originally Adrian van Sinderen residence

70 Willow Street between
Pineapple and Orange Streets,
W. side

Built in the late 1830s, this is one of New York's largest remaining houses in the Greek Revival style. Later the home of the renowned stage designer Oliver Smith, it is where the novelist Truman Capote lived when he wrote his classic New York novella *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (published in 1958).

9. Former Alexander M. White residence

Pierrepoint Place between
Pierrepoint and Montague
Streets, W. side
This beautiful Italianate brownstone mansion was the childhood home of Alfred Tredway White, philanthropist and reformer who in the late 19th century pioneered the construction of model housing for working people in New York.

10. Former A.A. Low residence
3 Pierrepoint Place between
Pierrepoint and Montague
Streets, W. side

The near-twin of the house next door, this was home to Abiel Abbot Low, whose "House of Low" was royalty in the 19th-century China trade, employing beautiful clipper ships docked across the East River at the South Street Seaport. His son, Seth Low, who grew up in this house, became a reforming mayor of Brooklyn and later of New York City, and president of Columbia University.

11. Brooklyn Heights Promenade

Constructed in the early 1950s, the Promenade—one of the most popular attractions in Brooklyn—was cantilevered out from the bluff of Brooklyn Heights to minimize the impact of the new Brooklyn-Queens Expressway on the Heights neighborhood.

12. Heights Casino

75 Montague Street between Hicks Street and Pierrepont Place, N. side

Built in 1905, this distinctive building is a private club for the playing of racquet sports, especially squash, for which this club is world famous.

13. Hotel Bossert

Montague Street SE corner Hicks Street

Once considered one of the finest hotels in New York City, the Bossert, opened in 1909, was especially renowned for its Marine Roof restaurant and nightclub, with its sensational views of Manhattan. The Jehovah's Witnesses, major Heights landowners, now own the building.

14. Grace Church

Hicks Street SW corner of Grace Court

Richard Upjohn, who lived in Cobble Hill and was one of America's most important 19th-century architects, designed this picture-perfect example of the Gothic Revival architecture of "High Church" Episcopalianism in the 1840s.

15. 31 Grace Court, N. side

Among the homes in picturesque Grace Court, one of several quaint mews in Brooklyn Heights, this was the home from 1947 to 1951 of the famous playwright Arthur Miller, author of *Death of a Salesman*, and the home from

1951 to 1961 of the important African-American philosopher, social critic, and civil rights crusader W.E.B. DuBois.

16. Riverside Apartments

Columbia Place SW corner of Joralemon Street

Alfred Tredway White, a son of privilege who used his wealth to effect reform in workers' lives, built these pioneering model tenements in 1890.

17. Former Willow Place Chapel

26 Willow Place between State and Joralemon Streets, W. side
Russell Sturgis, an important 19th-century architect and critic, built this charming chapel in 1875-76.

18. St. Charles Borromeo Church

Sidney Place NE corner of Aitken Place

This Roman Catholic church, built in 1868, is one of an estimated 500 to 700 Catholic churches designed by the Irish immigrant Patrick C. Keely, a Brooklyn resident who was the most prolific Catholic church architect in American history.

19. Former St. Ann's Church

Clinton Street NE corner of Livingston Street

James Renwick Jr., architect of Manhattan's St. Patrick's Cathedral, designed this spectacular example of the colorful and flamboyant architectural style called "High Victorian Gothic." The church was built in 1867-69. St. Ann's later merged with Holy Trinity Church to form the Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity at Montague and Clinton Streets.

20. Packer Collegiate Institute

Joralemon Street between Court and Clinton Streets, S. side

This prestigious private school

is housed in a lovely, romantic main building, designed by Minord Lafever and built in the 1850s.

21. Our Lady of Lebanon Maronite Rite Roman Catholic Church (formerly Church of the Pilgrims)

Henry Street NE corner of Remsen Street
Richard Upjohn, who designed Manhattan's Trinity Church, designed this 1840s Congregational church in the Romanesque Revival style—the first church in America to be so designed. It was home to the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, one of America's most famous 19th-century clergymen. Now home to Our Lady of Lebanon Church, the bronze doors were salvaged from the *Normandie* ocean liner.

22. Former Brooklyn Trust Company (now J.P. Morgan Chase branch bank)

Montague Street NE corner of Clinton Street

One of New York City's most beautiful banks, built in 1915 in the High Renaissance style of Italy. Be sure to look inside. The architects, York & Sawyer, are among America's outstanding bank architects.

23. St. Ann and the Holy Trinity Church

Clinton Street NW corner Montague Street

This Gothic Revival church of 1844-47 is considered architect Minard Lafever's masterpiece. Unfortunately, its high tower, once the tallest structure in all of New York, had to be removed when the subway was built under Montague Street.

To schedule a tour of Brooklyn Heights or another one of Brooklyn's exciting and diverse neighborhoods, contact BHS External Affairs at 718-222-4111.

Become a member of The Brooklyn Historical Society!

The Brooklyn Historical Society (BHS) is a nationally renowned urban history center dedicated to encouraging the exploration and appreciation of Brooklyn's diverse peoples and cultures both past and present. BHS provides access to its unparalleled museum and library collections through extensive educational programs for adults, children and families, exhibits, neighborhood history

guides, community outreach, its distinctive Brooklyn Walks and Talks series and through its website www.brooklynhistory.org. BHS's board and staff are dedicated to creating free and low-cost programming that helps Brooklynites young and old develop pride in their own cultural traditions while fostering an appreciation of their neighbors' differences and similarities.

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