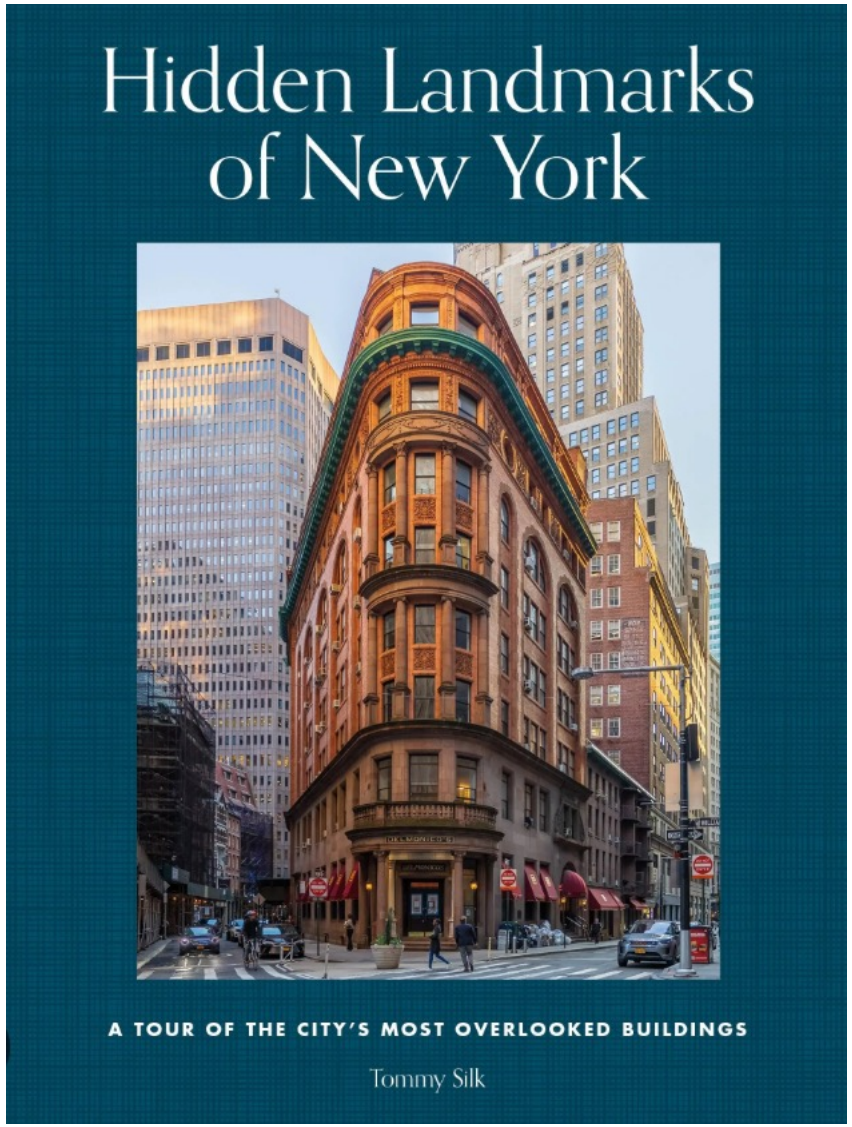
SBAP 10.24.26



Isaacs-Hendricks House

BUILT: 1799–1800
LANDMARKED: 1969
77 BEDFORD STREET
WEST VILLAGE

Bedford Street might be famous for the *Friends* apartment, but just two short blocks south on the corner of Commerce Street sits the oldest house in the entire neighborhood. This is the Isaacs-Hendricks House, built between 1799 and 1800 for Joshua Isaacs. Just to put the city in context, in 1800 the population was only about sixty thousand people, and this area was the independent village of Greenwich. Within a year of the house's completion, Isaacs lost it to his creditors, and in 1801 it was purchased by his son-in-law Harmon Hendricks, who was a leader of the Sephardic Jewish community in New York. Hendricks made his money in the copper trade, selling to Paul Revere and Robert Fulton. While the house was fully built from wood, it was updated in the 1830s with a brick facade. It last sold in 2013 for $7.3 million. It was landmarked as part of the Greenwich Village Historic District on April 29, 1969.

Old Stone House

BUILT: 1934
NOT LANDMARKED
336 EAST THIRD STREET
PARK SLOPE

This is the Old Stone House in Washington Park, on Fifth Avenue in Park Slope. You would think, with a name like that, this building would be old, made of stone, and a house. It is actually only one of those things—stone. This is a replica and one of the few nonofficial city landmarks featured in this book. The Old Stone House was originally a farmhouse built by Hendrick Claessen Vechte in 1699. The Vechtes were enslavers and had more enslaved people on their farm than freed ones. The house played a large role during the Revolutionary War, as the area around the farm was the location of a valiant battle fought by a regiment from Maryland that served as a rear guard, allowing Washington to evacuate the rest of his army to its defensive positions in Brooklyn Heights. This is why you'll find a Maryland flag flying from the house (well, the replica). In addition to serving as a farm, it was the first clubhouse of the baseball team that would become the Brooklyn Dodgers in the 1880s. It was demolished in 1897 just to be brought back thirty years later. (Seems like a bit of a waste of resources.)

Today the home is used by the First Battle Revival Alliance to help educate the public to the history of the site.

Poe Cottage

BUILT: CIRCA 1812
LANDMARKED: 1966
2640 GRAND CONCOURSE
THE BRONX

Baltimore likes to claim poet Edgar Allan Poe—it named its football team after his poem "The Raven." However, that poem was written on West Eighty-Fourth Street in Manhattan. In 1846, Poe moved to this cottage in the Bronx, which he rented for $100 a month. The move was prompted by the poor health of his wife Virginia, who had tuberculosis. He took the medical advice of doctors at the time who thought some good clean air could cure her. It did not, and she died in 1847. While living here, Poe befriended the Jesuits who ran St. John's College, which later became Fordham University. Legend has it that his poem "The Bells," which was published after his death, was inspired by the bells of the Fordham University Church. In addition to "The Bells," he also wrote "Eureka" and "Annabel Lee" while living here.

Poe would live here until 1849, when he would pass away at the age of forty. The home, which was built around 1812, managed to survive the expansion of Kingsbridge Road in 1913. That same year, it was moved a few blocks north to its current location within Poe Park. The cottage is now a museum open to the public, and was landmarked on February 15, 1966.

Festool Multi-Function Table

https://youtu.be/bxr2t3NetEY?si=4VEkjqfDAZugztFd

Stripping Paint

https://youtu.be/JAlaoKCIX-4?si=bVdBtfMAV2UArNTQ