

PETER P. HUBERTY HOUSE

1019 BUSHWICK AVENUE, BROOKLYN

BLOCK 3322/ LOT 38

BUILT: 1900

ARCHITECT: ULRICH J. HUBERTY; ADDITIONS HELMLE & HUBERTY (1909), BORIS W. DORFMAN (1920), L.M. KAUFMAN (1926), HORN & LIGETI (1928)

ORIGINAL OWNER: PETER P. HUBERTY

STYLE: COLONIAL REVIVAL

PREVIOUS ACTIONS: NONE

SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: SLATE ROOF REPLACED WITH ASPHALT SHINGLES; SECURITY GRILLES OVER SOME SIDE-FACADE WINDOW OPENINGS; LOSS OF SOME CORNICE DENTILS; ROOFTOP

TELEVISION ANTENNA

Constructed in 1900 in the Colonial Revival style, the Peter P. Huberty House is a remarkably well-preserved reminder of the days when Bushwick Avenue was one of Brooklyn's most prestigious residential streets. Peter P. Huberty was a German-born lawyer and politician who served as the Kings County Clerk at the turn of the 20th century. This house was designed by his 23-year-old son, Ulrich J. Huberty, who would later partner with Frank J. Helmle to design several prominent Brooklyn landmarks, including the Prospect Park Boathouse (1904, within the Prospect Park Scenic Landmark), Greenpoint Savings Bank (1908, within the Greenpoint Historic District), and Hotel Bossert (1908-13, within the Brooklyn Heights Historic District). Huberty's architectural career was tragically short, as he succumbed to typhoid fever in 1910 at the age of 33.



The Huberty House design is cubic in form and is crowned by a hipped roof with dormers. Laid in a Flemish bond, its red brick facades are accented with burnt-brick headers, gray brick corner quoins, and stone and terra-cotta window trim, including splayed Federal style lintels. Its main entrance features an impressive Federal-style curved portico with Ionic columns, arched gray brick Gibbs surround, historic double-leaf doors, and stained-glass fanlight. Other notable features include the pilastered, three-sided bay windows with Greek-key friezes, ornate ironwork, strongly projecting cornice enriched with dentils and console brackets, and the Palladian window with Gothic tracery on the front dormer.

By 1909, the house had a new owner, builder Jacob Blank, who commissioned Helmle & Huberty to construct a single-story rear extension. In the 1920s and early 1930s the house was owned by Dr. Henry Lerner, a prominent physician and chief of staff at Crown Heights Hospital. Dr. Lerner installed a medical office in a portion of the ground story and added two rear additions and the small western entrance porch, which features a multipane door with sidelights and stained-glass fanlight. All of these additions harmonized effectively and sympathetically with Huberty's original design. More recent alterations include the replacement of the house's original slate roof with asphalt shingles, the installation of security grilles over some side-façade window openings, some unsympathetic brick repointing, and the loss of some cornice dentils. Nevertheless, the house remains remarkably intact. It is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, a significant early work by an important Brooklyn architect, and a reminder of the period

when this section of Bushwick was lined with the free-standing houses of prosperous German-American owners.