STOCKHOLM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Designation Report

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
November 28, 2000

STOCKHOLM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Designation Report

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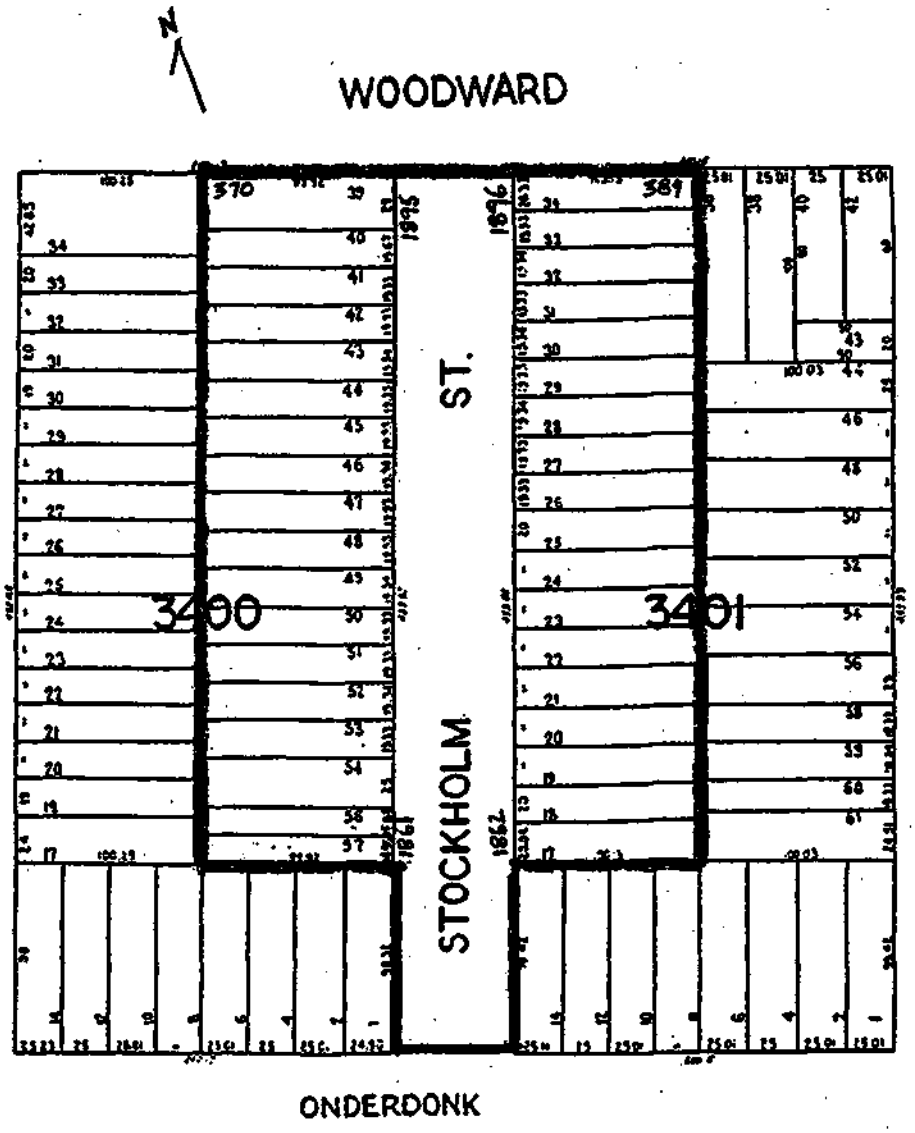
On the front cover: Stockholm Street, between Onderdonk Avenue and Woodward Avenue

STOCKHOLM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF QUEENS



(For illustrative purposes only)

Designated November 28, 2000
Landmarks Preservation Commission

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TESTIMONY AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

On October 31, 2000, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Stockholm Street Historic District (Item No. 7). The hearing was duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Nine people spoke in favor of the designation, including representatives of State Senator Serphin Maltese, Queens Community Board Five, the Stockholm Street Block Association, the Queens Historical Society, the New York Landmarks Conservancy, and the Historic Districts Council. No one spoke in opposition to the proposed designation. The Commission received letters from City Councilmember Thomas Ognibene and Queens Borough President Claire Shulman in support of the proposed designation.

STOCKHOLM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The Stockholm Street Historic District consists of an area bounded by a line beginning at the southwestern corner of Stockholm Street and Woodward Avenue, extending westerly along the southern curbline of Woodward Avenue to a point on said curbline that extends northerly from the western property line of 1895 Stockholm Street (aka 370 Woodward Avenue), southerly along a line extending from the western property line of 1895 Stockholm Street (aka 370 Woodward Avenue) to the southern property line of 1861 Stockholm Street, easterly along the southern property line of 1861 Stockholm Street to the western curbline of Stockholm Street, southerly along the western curbline of Stockholm Street to the northwestern corner of Stockholm Street and Onderdonk Avenue, easterly across Stockholm Street to the northeastern corner of Stockholm Street and Onderdonk Avenue, northerly along the eastern curbline of Stockholm Street to a point in said curbline that extends from the southerly property line of 1862 Stockholm Street, easterly along the line formed by the southerly property line of 1862 Stockholm Street, northerly along a line extending from the easterly property line of 1862 Stockholm Street to the southern curbline of Woodward Avenue, westerly along the southern curbline of Woodward Avenue, across Stockholm Street, to the point of the beginning.

SUMMARY

The Stockholm Street Historic District, located in the western part of Ridgewood, Queens, is a one-block ensemble of brick rowhouses representing one of the most intact, harmonious, and architecturally-distinguished enclaves of working-class dwellings built in New York City during the early twentieth century. The historic district consists of thirty-six houses, one former stable, and two garages, lining both sides of a brick-paved street. Thirty-five of the houses were constructed between 1907 and 1910, when Ridgewood was being developed by German-Americans and immigrants from Germany. The rows, which feature full-width wooden porches with columns, projecting bays, uninterrupted cornice lines, and bricks produced by the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company of Staten Island, were designed by the architectural firm Louis Berger & Company and built by Joseph Weiss & Company. In addition, the historic district has Ridgewood's only-extant brick street pavement. The district retains a high level of integrity and the ambience that has distinguished it since the early twentieth century.

History of Ridgewood, Queens[1]

Located in western Queens County, Ridgewood [2] shares much of its history and character with the adjacent neighborhood of Bushwick, Brooklyn. Both areas were inhabited by the Mespachtes Indians prior to being settled by Europeans. Bushwick was one of the original six towns of Brooklyn, while Ridgewood was part of Newtown, one of the original three towns of Queens County. In 1854, Bushwick became part of the City of Brooklyn, which consolidated with four other counties, including Queens County, to form the City of New York in 1898.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, farms in Bushwick and Ridgewood were tilled by Dutch and British families, who grew lettuce, corn, potatoes, cauliflower, and a variety of fruits for urban markets in Brooklyn and Manhattan. The only-known Dutch farmhouse surviving in Ridgewood is the Adrian and Ann Wyckoff Onderdonk House, a designated New York City Landmark. Built in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the house was restored in 1980-82.

The discovery of pure ground water in Bushwick in the mid-nineteenth century spurred

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[1]This section is based upon the following sources: Eugene L. Armbruster, *The Eastern District of Brooklyn* (New York: Eugene L. Armbruster, 1912); Walter J. Hutter et al, *Our Community, Its History and People - Ridgewood, Glendale, Maspeth, Middle Village, Liberty Park* (New York: Greater Ridgewood Historical Society, Inc., 1976); National Register of Historic Places, *Ridgewood Multiple Resource Area* (Washington, D.C., 1983), report prepared by Donald G. Presa; "Our Neighborhood the Way It Was," *Times Newsweekly*, August 23,1990, p. 31; *A Research Guide to the History of Queens Borough and its Neighborhoods*, Jon A. Peterson, ed. (Queens, N.Y.: Queens College, 1983), 5, 6, 22; George Schubel, *A History of Greater Ridgewood* (New York: Ridgewood Times Publishing Co., 1912); and Vincent Seyfried and Stephen Weinstein, "Ridgewood," *The Encyclopedia of New York City*. ed., Kenneth T. Jackson (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 1005.

[2]Ridgewood was named for the reservoir, built in 1856-59 by the City of Brooklyn, located on the glacial ridge formed by the Long Island terminal moraine. The reservoir was located in the present-day Highland Park on the south side of Ridgewood.

the construction of several breweries, most of which were owned by German immigrants, whose work force included many other Germans. Development in Bushwick was further propelled by improvements in transportation. The Myrtle Avenue horsecar line was extended east to Broadway in 1855, while the elevated rapid transit line reached Broadway in 1879. By 1880, at least eleven breweries, including Rheingold and Schaefer, were operating within a fourteen block area in western Bushwick, known as "brewer's row,"[3] and other industrious German immigrants opened factories and knitting mills in the area. Tenements and small row houses were built to house the workers and their families.[4]

Located to the east of Bushwick, Ridgewood remained largely rural until after the consolidation of the City of New York in 1898, just as the last vacant land in Bushwick was being developed. A number of picnic grounds, amusement parks, and racetracks had already opened amidst Ridgewood's fields and farming villages following the arrival in 1888 of the elevated rapid transit line, which terminated at Wyckoff Avenue along the Brooklyn/Queens border, and the extension of the electrified trolley from Bushwick to Fresh Pond Road in Ridgewood in 1894.[5] By the turn of the century, Bushwick's builders began purchasing Ridgewood's farms, parks, and racetracks. Over the next two decades they constructed tenements and small row houses similar to those they had built for the German immigrant workers and their families in Bushwick.[6]

From the turn of the century to World War I, over 5,000 structures were built in Ridgewood.[7] The developers built wood-frame houses until 1905, when building codes took effect requiring masonry construction. All subsequent construction in Bushwick and Ridgewood, including the Stockholm Street Historic District, was masonry.[8] Most of the builders hired the architectural firm Louis Berger & Co. to design their rows, which were faced largely with bricks

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[3]None of the breweries remain in operation and all of the brewery buildings have been demolished.

[4]Bushwick was not a company town. Housing was constructed by speculative builders, most of whom were also of German descent.

[5]The elevated line was extended to Fresh Pond Road in Ridgewood in 1915, replacing the trolley line along the same right-of-way.

[6]Three basic types of homes were constructed: two- and three-family row houses with one apartment per floor, two- and three-story tenements with two apartments per floor, and small multiple-dwellings with ground-floor stores.

[7]In the early and middle twentieth century, factories and warehouses were erected in Ridgewood along Flushing and Metropolitan Avenues, north of Ridgewood's residential neighborhoods. This industrial area is located near the Newtown Creek and English Kills shipping channels, and adjoins similar commercial areas in Williamsburg, Bushwick, and Maspeth. In its heyday, the area had hundreds of knitting mills, oil refineries, and manufacturers of such products as glassware and pharmaceuticals.

[8] The great majority of frame houses, originally elaborately ornamented and sided with wood shingles, were extensively altered in the mid-twentieth century. The brick buildings, on the other hand, have remained largely intact.

produced by the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company. Thus, many of Ridgewood's buildings share similar designs, brickwork, and ornamentation.

Building stopped during World War I, resuming at a slower pace following the war and continuing until the last Ridgewood farms were developed in the late 1930s. During this period, a wider variety of housing was built, including new-law tenements and attached and semi-detached single- and multi-family houses.

Germans in New York City, Bushwick, and Ridgewood[9]

From its founding in 1626 by Peter Minuit, a native of the German town of Wesel am Rhein, New York City has had a significant German population. During the 1820s, the first German neighborhood and commercial center developed in the area southeast of City Hall Park; by 1840, more than 24,000 Germans lived in the city. Over the next twenty years, their numbers increased dramatically as "mass transatlantic migration brought another hundred thousand Germans fleeing land shortages, unemployment, famine, and political and religious oppression."[10] The large number of immigrants and commercial development of lower Manhattan resulted in another German neighborhood developing on the lower east side of Manhattan, located east of the Bowery above Division Street. It was known as *Kleindeutschland,* Little Germany, Dutchtown, or *Deutschlandle*. This neighborhood became the major German-American center in the United States during the second half of the nineteenth century. Other German neighborhoods flourished in Williamsburg and Bushwick in Brooklyn, and in Hoboken, New Jersey. By 1860, Germans in New York City numbered more than 200,000, accounting for one quarter of the city's total population. They represented the first large immigrant community in American history that spoke a foreign language. In the 1870s and 1880s, 70,000 additional German immigrants came to the area, and thousands of children were born to German immigrants.[11] Germans established new neighborhoods in Yorkville in Manhattan and Steinway in Queens, and existing German neighborhoods, such as Williamsburg and Bushwick, expanded. New York City's German population increased in the 1890s, reaching a peak of 748,882 in 1900. After that, many Germans and German-Americans migrated to suburban areas outside of New York City, resulting in the reduction of the city's German population to 584,838 by 1920. During the same period, many of the Germans that remained in New York moved from older neighborhoods in Manhattan and Brooklyn to newly developed areas like Ridgewood. New York City's German population grew

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[9]This section is based on the following sources: Judith Berck, " Williamsburg(h)," Stanley Nadel, "Germans," and Elizabeth Reich Rawson, "Bushwick," *The Encyclopedia of New York City*. ed., Kenneth T. Jackson (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 1263-1264, 463-464, 171-172; Landmarks Preservation Commission, *(Former) Scheffel Hall* (LP-1959), report prepared by Gale Harris (1997); *Ridgewood Multiple Resource Area* (1983); and Paul Toomey, "Gottscheers Recall Tradition and Pride at Annual Celebration," *Times Newsweekly*, April 29,1993, p. 9.

[10]Nadel, 463.

[11]By 1880, the city's German population constituted about one third of the city's total.

again during the 1920s as many Germans fled economic and political turmoil in Europe.

Immigrants from Germany and their descendants have contributed greatly to New York City's culture in areas such as religion, politics, business, labor, publishing, the arts, philanthropy, and local cuisine. German New Yorkers founded many churches and synagogues. They also formed numerous socialist political associations, such as the Workers' League and the Socialist Labor Party. Many of the city's breweries were established by Germans, who also operated hundreds of beer halls and wine gardens in German neighborhoods. Germans were also well-represented in the building trades, including in the practice of architecture.[12] Germans helped to form the American Federation of Labor, in which Adolph Strasser and Samuel Gompers were prominent. Several publishing houses and newspapers were owned by German New Yorkers, including the popular *Staats-Zeitung*. While German singing societies and choral groups were generally identified with the middle and working classes, German musicians predominated in the New York Philharmonic and provided it with many of its directors, including Leopold Damrosch. German businessman Otto H. Kahn was one of the city's leading philanthropists. German-derived food, particularly hamburgers, frankfurters, and sauerkraut, became popular for mass consumption. There were also German theater groups, social clubs, sickness- and death-benefit societies, and lodges. Many Germans worked in factories and shops in what came to be regarded as German trades -- tailors, bakers, grocers, shoemakers, brewers, cigar makers, piano and furniture makers, and dressmakers. They worshiped in German-speaking churches or synagogues, took part in benevolent and fraternal organizations like the Harugari, Vereinigte Deutscher Bruder, and B'nai B'rith, and created their own banking, savings, and loan institutions. In Ridgewood, German-American social organizations represented in the early- and mid-twentieth included the First German Sports Club, the Schwaebischer Saengerbund, the Steuben Society of America, the Rheinpfaelzer Volkfest Vereins, the German-American School Association, and the Gottscheer Relief Association.[13]

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[12]German-born architects working in New York included William Schickel (1850-1907), Detlef Lienau (1818-87), Leopold Eidlitz (1823-1908), Alexander Saeltzer (date undetermined), Alfred Zucker (b.1852), and Louis Berger (b.1875), who was Ridgewood's most prolific architect and the designer of the most of the buildings in the Stockholm Street Historic District.

[13]The Gottscheers were Austrians who emigrated to the Balkans in the fourteenth century. In the 1880s, many Gottscheers, fleeing upheaval in the Balkans, moved to the United States and were among those who later settled in the developing neighborhood of Ridgewood in the early twentieth century. During the World War II era, Gottscheers were again forced to flee Yugoslavia; the largest number of these refugees - about 3,000 - settled in Ridgewood, Queens.

Development of the Stockholm Street Historic District[14]

On November 19,1891, Hamlin Babcock filed a subdivision map for his farm, which consisted of a rectangular plot of land sitting next to the Linden Hill Cemetery, roughly between what is now Stockholm Street, Harman Street, Woodward Avenue, and Onderdonk Avenue in Queens. The farm contained fields surrounded by wooden fences and stone walls, and a handful of farm buildings (none of which have survived). In the years that followed, existing Brooklyn streets that extend across the county line into Queens - Harman Street, Himrod Street, Stanhope Street, and Stockholm Street[15] - were mapped through the Babcock farm. The new blocks were laid out with standard one-hundred foot deep building lots.

The oldest building in the Stockholm Street Historic District is the wood house at 1865 Stockholm Street, built between 1891 and 1903. Major development in the Stockholm Street Historic District, however, began a few years later. In July 1907, the *Real Estate Record and Guide* reported that the architectural firm Louis Berger & Co. had filed plans for a pair of two-story brick houses to be erected on Stockholm Street, 325 feet west of Woodward Avenue. The owner of the property was Ridgewood resident F.W. Amend, who resided nearby on Onderdonk Avenue. These houses, one of which originally included a passageway to the stable located at the rear of the lot, were the first of the Berger-designed row houses in the historic district. They are three bays wide and have flat fronts, small stoops, and classically-inspired ornament.

In October 1908, local developer Joseph Weiss & Co.[16] and Louis Berger & Co. filed plans at the New York City Department of Buildings to construct the first of four groups of similar two-story, brick row houses that they would complete on Stockholm Street over the course of a year. The houses feature the curved bays, limestone ornament, wood porches with

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[14]This section is based on the following sources: *Atlas of the Borough of Queens, City of New York* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1903), v.2, pl. 23; "Brick Leads for Street Paving," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, June 13, 1908, p. 1130; National Register of Historic Places, *Stockholm-DeKalb-Hart Historic District* (Washington, D.C., 1983), report prepared by Donald G. Presa; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Queens, NB 1456-1907, NB 1068-1908, NB 1985-1908, NB 2022-1908, NB 2043-1909, NB 2044-1909, NB 3152-1910, NB 1228-1914, NB 18934-1925, NB 5445-1927, NB 8374-1928; *Real Estate Record and Guide*, July 13, 1907, p. 56; October 10, 1908, p. 695; Heinrich Ries and Henry Leighton, *History of the Clay-Working Industry in the United States* (New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1909), 42; Subdivision *Map of the Farm of Hamlin Babcock, Newtown, Long Island*, surveyed by E.D. Johnson, Nov. 19, 1891; and United States Census, Queens County, enumeration district 1218 (Washington, D.C., 1910); enumeration district 101 (Washington, D.C. 1920).

[15]Stockholm Street was named for the local Brooklyn family of the same name. The Stockholm brothers, Abraham and Andrew, owned farmland in Bushwick during the mid-nineteenth century. Eugene L. Armbruster, *The Eastern District of Brooklyn* (New York: Eugene L. Armbruster, 1912), 49-50. Woodward Avenue was laid out in 1834 through the farm belonging to the Woodward family, whose house, which stood on Flushing Avenue near Woodward Avenue, was demolished in 1938. *Greater Ridgewood Historical Society Newsletter*, Fall 1994, p. 4.

[16]The office of Joseph Weiss & Co. was located at 674 Harman Street, Ridgewood, about six blocks from the Stockholm Street Historic District.

columns, and pressed-metal cornices that distinguish the Stockholm Street Historic District. The development also included a three-story apartment house with a ground-level store. In 1910, Berger collaborated with builder Jacob Jaeger to construct four additional brick row houses adjacent to Weiss's houses. Jaeger's houses feature angled bays, brownstone stoops, limestone ornament, and pressed-metal cornices. The last residential building constructed in the historic district was another Berger-designed apartment house at 370 Woodward Avenue, built by George Spitzer. Both apartment buildings are similar to the row houses in their use of materials and ornament. Two one-story, brick and cement block garages were built at 1896 Stockholm Street and 1865 Stockholm Street in 1925 and 1927-28, respectively.

Each of the two-story houses originally contained one apartment per floor and an unfinished basement. First floor apartments had five rooms, while the second floor apartments had six, gaining an extra room above the entry hall on the first floor. Each apartment also contained a full bathroom with a tub.[17] Early occupants of the houses, according to census information from 1910 and 1920, were mostly German-born or of German ancestry.[18] The households consisted mainly of married couples, who had immigrated from Germany in the 1880s or 1890s, and their children ranging in age from infancy to young adulthood. Typically, the older family members were born in Germany, while the younger ones were native New Yorkers. In addition, a smaller number of residents came from Ireland, Sweden, Poland, and Hungary, or were descended from immigrants from those places.

A high level of home ownership and blue-collar employment was evident among the historic district's early residents, according to 1920 census data. At the time, thirty-one of the thirty-six houses were owner-occupied. Generally, the owners occupied one apartment and rented the other one to tenants. Many of the adult males were employed as machinists, construction workers, printers, drivers, and brewers. There were also a number of policemen, firemen, subway motormen, and conductors. Several worked for the United States Navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A few had white-collar jobs in sales or real estate. Working adult females were mainly stenographers, typists, seamstresses, store clerks, or teachers.

The development of the Stockholm Street Historic District coincided with the building boom that was taking place in Queens County at the time, and particularly in Ridgewood.[19] An

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[17]Similarly modest row houses were built in other working-class neighborhoods in Brooklyn and Queens, such as Sunset Park, Borough Park, Sunnyside, and Astoria. Ridgewood, however, has the largest number of such houses.

[18]Many of the residents identified particular regions of Germany, such as Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Alsace, and Bohemia.

[19]In many instances, rows of houses were built along streets in Queens that had yet to be officially opened and improved with sewers, grading, pavements, etc. By 1907, there were over 300 mapped, but unimproved, streets in the Ridgewood area. These delays were due to the intense development occurring in Queens at the time, which outpaced the city's ability to carry out improvements on newly-opened streets. *Real Estate Record and Guide*, Dec, 21, 1907, p. 1017; Dec. 28, 1907, p. 1056.

article in the *Real Estate Record and Guide*[20] published in late-1909 mentions that an area of over 150 blocks of former farmland and picnic parks in Ridgewood was then experiencing intense growth. According to the article, most development consisted of two- and three-story brick houses and tenements selling for $9,000 to $17,000, depending on size and location. Most of the houses were sold by the builders to private owners, but a number of them were retained by the developers as income-producing properties which netted twelve to fifteen percent each when fully rented.

This section of Stockholm Street has the only extant brick street in Ridgewood, which was at one time extensively paved with brick. In 1907 and 1908, brick was the leading paving material for streets in the United States, and brick streets were common in many New York City neighborhoods. Most of the brick streets in the city were paved over with blacktop in the mid-twentieth century and only a few have survived. The original bricks on Stockholm Street were produced by the S.B.T. Company, a major manufacturer of clay products, located in Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

Louis Berger & Co., Architects[21]

Louis Berger & Co. was the architect of record for over 5,000 buildings in Ridgewood and Bushwick between 1895 and 1930. Born in 1875 in Rheinpfalz, Germany, Louis Berger immigrated to America as a young boy in 1880 and settled in Ridgewood in 1892. He studied architecture at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and served as an apprentice with the firm Carrere & Hastings before establishing his own business in Bushwick in 1895. His specialty was in the design of tenement houses and in the laws governing their construction. In 1910, he moved his office to Ridgewood, Queens, when he joined the development team of August Bauer and Paul Stier as resident architect. Berger, the most prolific architect to work in Ridgewood, benefitted greatly from his association with Bauer & Stier, Inc., which alone built over 2,000 houses in Ridgewood. Berger also served as the president of the Brooklyn Society of Architects.

Kreischer Brick[22]

The brick manufacturing firm that would later become B. Kreischer & Sons was founded

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[20]"Growth of Queens," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, December 25, 1909, p. 1200.

[21]This section is based on the following sources: National Register of Historic Places, *Ridgewood Multiple Resource Area* (Washington, D.C., 1983), report prepared by Donald G. Presa; LPC, Research Files; and "Society of Architects and the Tenement Law," *Real Estate Record and Guide*, March 7, 1908, p. 404.

[22]This section is based on the following sources: Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company, *Plain and Ornamental Front Brick, Firebrick, Clay Retorts of the Finest Quality* (New York: Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Co., 1902); Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Kreischerville Workers' Housing* (LP-1870), report prepared by Betsy Bradley (New York, 1994); National Register of Historic Places, *Ridgewood Multiple Resource Area* (Washington, D.C., 1983), report prepared by Donald G. Presa; and Heinrich Reis, "Clays of New York: Their Properties and Uses," *Bulletin of the New York State Museum*, June 1930.

by Balthazar Kreischer (1813-1886) in 1845. Kreischer was born in Bavaria and came to New York City in 1836, where he worked for a period as a mason. In the early 1850s, Kreischer was one of the first in the United States to produce fire brick, a fire resistant brick used in many industrial buildings. In 1853, Kreischer became aware of refractory clay deposits in Westfield, Staten Island. He acquired several tracts with clay deposits and purchased the rights to mine clay on nearby land. Two years later he established a brickworks on the Arthur Kill. As the factory expanded, the area became known as Kreisherville. By the time of Kreischer's retirement in 1878, the company had become a major producer of building materials in the metropolitan area. Kreischer's sons continued the firm, but financial problems forced them to sell the company in 1899.

Peter Androvette, who owned a number of shipping concerns in the metropolitan area, including the operation that handled raw and finished materials for Kreischer, acquired B. Kreischer & Sons at foreclosure, reincorporating the company as the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company in 1902. This ushered in the company's heyday during the early twentieth century when it produced brick of all colors and types, along with ornamental terra cotta. The company's products were used by architects and builders throughout the East and Midwest. The company's prominence declined after the First World War, and the factory was closed in 1927.

One of Kreischer's specialties was smokestack bricks, which were molded into trapezoidal shapes that produced circular stacks when laid side by side. This type of brick was used creatively in Ridgewood to create the curved bays that characterize many of its rows, including those in the Stockholm Street Historic District. Most of the Kreischer brick used in Ridgewood, including the Stockholm Street Historic District, is iron-speckled brick with smooth surfaces, laid with tight, flush joints. Also called iron-spot bricks, they were produced by adding manganese in a finely granular form. Rock-faced brick, also manufactured by Kreischer, was used in Ridgewood for details such as bandcourses and lintels.

Builders in Ridgewood used Kreischer brick consistently until the First World War; after that, they used wire-cut bricks produced at factories in Pennsylvania. These bricks had rough-surfaces and were laid with raked joints, producing a very different appearance.

Later History[23]

The Stockholm Street Historic District has remained largely unchanged since its completion in the early twentieth century. Transportation to the area was enhanced with the opening in 1928 of the BMT subway station at DeKalb and Wyckoff Avenues, just across the

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[23]This section is based on the following sources: Joseph Cunningham and Leonard DeHart, *A History of the New York City Subway System , Part II - Rapid Transit in Brooklyn* (New York: Joseph Cunningham and Leonard DeHart, 1977), 55; and New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Queens, ALT - 1588-1938, ALT 1486-1944, ALT 1633-1946.

Brooklyn border, which provided service to 14th Street in Manhattan. Major building alterations in the historic district include the addition of a one-story extension to the frame house at 1865 Stockholm Street between 1903 and 1938 and the removal of most of its ornament between 1938 and the 1970s; the conversion of the original corner storefront at 1896 Stockholm Street to residential space between 1938 and 1944; and the enclosure of the original carriage passageway at 1861 Stockholm Street and its conversion to residential space in 1946. The brick pavement was reconstructed and restored in the late 1990s using new brick resembling the original.

After the Second World War, Ridgewood's large German population was joined by new immigrants from Romania, Italy, and Slovenia. A second wave of immigrants from Romania arrived in the 1980s, along with other eastern Europeans from Poland and Yugoslavia. The neighborhood also drew large numbers of Chinese, Dominicans, Italians, Koreans, and Ecuadoreans. Over the decades, however, the architecture of Ridgewood has retained remarkable integrity,[24] and the Stockholm Street Historic District is one of the most intact blocks in the community.

[24]Approximately 3,000 buildings in Ridgewood were placed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1983.

BUILDING ENTRIES

STOCKHOLM STREET, 1861 TO 1895 (aka 370 Woodward Avenue)
West Side, between Onderdonk Avenue and Woodward Avenue

1861 and 1863 Stockholm Street
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3400, Lots 57 and 56

Date: 1907 (NB 1456-1907)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: F.W. Amend
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick
Number of Stories: Two and basement

Description
1861 Stockholm Street: Three bays; altered stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; non-historic wrought-iron fence at the areaway; entryway with non-historic door and pressed-metal hood featuring swags and foliated brackets; first-story window sealed with brick; brick panel below the graystone sill; limestone window lintel; original carriage entryway, topped by a bracketed and festooned hood, was enclosed with brick infill (c. 1938-1944) and contains non-historic sash at the basement and the first-story; non-historic metal awnings at the first story; upper stories feature graystone sills and lintels in continuous bands; the facade is crowned by corbeled dentilwork and a pressed metal roof cornice with swags and scrolled brackets. South elevation: Brick covered with cement stucco; non-historic sash; stucco-covered brick chimneys at the roofline.
1863 Stockholm Street: Three bays, non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic wrought-iron fence and bulkhead door at the areaway; entryway with non-historic door, non-historic metal awning, and pressed-metal hood featuring swags and foliate brackets; graystone water table, painted; brick panels beneath the first-story windows; historic wood sash at the first floor; window sills and lintels set in a continuous graystone band, painted; non-historic sash at the second floor; the facade is crowned by corbeled dentilwork and a pressed metal roof cornice with swags and scrolled brackets. North elevation: Brick covered with cement stucco, painted.

1865 Stockholm Street
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3400, Lot 54

Date: c. 1891-1903
Architect: Original Owner/Developer: Not determined
Type: Freestanding house
Style/Ornament: Altered

Material: Wood with synthetic siding
Number of Stories: Two and basement

Description
House - Three bays, covered with synthetic siding; non-historic sash; bracketed wood cornice; one-story front extension (built c.1903-1938) covered with synthetic siding. Garage (built 1927-28): Brick columns and parapet with stone coping; non-historic doors; cement block north elevation. Site feature: Non-historic wrought-iron gate with mesh covering.

1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, and 1879 Stockholm Street
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3400, Lots 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, and 47

Date: 1909 (NB 2044-1909)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: Joseph Weiss & Company
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick
Number of Stories: Two and basement

Description
1867 Stockholm Street: Three bays, angled; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; limestone water table, painted; graystone stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; wood porch featuring Doric columns, non-historic wrought-iron railing, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; historic wood sash at the basement and first story; non-historic sash at the second story; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets. South elevation: Brick covered with cement stucco.
1869 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic doors under the stoop and at the main entryway; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, non-historic wrought-iron railings, and molded cornice; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1871 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement windows; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over entryway and windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1873 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-

historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic wood door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; non-historic mailbox affixed to the facade next to the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1875 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron gate and fence; historic graystone stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic wood door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels, painted, over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1877 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; historic wrought- and cast-iron fence and gate; historic graystone stoop with historic wrought-iron railings and cast-iron newel posts; non-historic door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; non-historic light fixture; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1879 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, molded cornice, and non-historic metal awning; historic double, wood and glass doors; non-historic light fixture; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, and 1893 Stockholm Street
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3400, Lots 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, and 40

Date: 1909 (NB 2043-1909)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: Joseph Weiss & Company
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick
Number of Stories: Two and basement

Description
1881 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic wood door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, molded cornice, and non-historic metal awning; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band;

historic wood sash at the basement and first story; non-historic wood sash at the second story; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1883 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron gate and fence; historic graystone stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic wood door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; historic wood sash at the basement and first story; non-historic sash at the second story; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1885 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; repointed facade; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement and first-story windows; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows, painted at the second story; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1887 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; historic wood sash at the basement, non-historic sash at the first and second stories; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1889 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; historic graystone stoop, resurfaced, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement windows; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows, painted at the first story; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1891 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic wood door under the stoop; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement windows; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1893 Stockholm Street: Three bays, angled; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; limestone water table, painted; historic graystone stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; non-historic door under the stoop; wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles, and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; non-historic light fixture; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1895 Stockholm Street (aka 370 Woodward Avenue)
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3400, Lot 39

Date: 1914 (NB 1228-1914)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: George Spitzer
Type: Apartment building
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick
Number of Stories: Three and basement

Description
Stockholm Street facade - Four bays; historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement windows; brownstone water table; brick panels below first-story sills; limestone sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; molded limestone lintels; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the first-story windows; upper stories feature brick pilasters with corbeled bases; non-historic sash; third-story topped by corbeled dentil course; pressed-metal roof cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets. Woodward Avenue facade - Nine bays; wrought-iron security grilles at the basement windows; entryway at ground level features limestone surround, historic double wrought-iron doors, historic grilled transom, and historic bracketed, wrought-iron canopy; non-historic light fixtures flank the entryway; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the first-story windows upper stories feature similar detailing as Stockholm Street facade; non-historic sash; historic, wrought-iron fire escapes; brick chimney visible on the roof. South elevation- Brick, covered with cement stucco. West facade - Three bays; brick, covered with cement stucco; non-historic sash. Site feature - Non-historic wrought-iron fence and gates at the areaways facing both Stockholm Street and Woodward Avenue; roll-down security gate at rear of the lot facing Woodward Avenue.

STOCKHOLM STREET, 1862 TO 1896 (aka 376-384 Woodward Avenue)
East Side, between Onderdonk Avenue and Woodward Avenue

1862, 1864, 1866, and 1868 Stockholm Street
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3401, Lots 17, 18, 19, and 20

Date: 1910 (NB 3152-1910)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: Jacob Jaeger
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick
Number of Stories: Two and basement

Description
1862 Stockholm Street: Three bays, angled; historic wrought-iron fence and gate; brownstone water table; brownstone stoop with historic wrought-iron railings and cast-iron newel posts; main entryway featuring historic double, wood and glass doors, transom topped by a carved limestone hood with foliated brackets, and non-historic metal awning; non-historic bulkhead door below the stoop; limestone window sills in a continuous band; carved limestone lintels; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets. South Elevation: Brick covered with cement stucco; brick chimneys at the roofline.
1864 Stockholm Street: Four bays, angled; historic wrought-iron gate and fence; brownstone water table; brownstone stoop with historic wrought-iron railings and cast-iron newel posts; historic door under the stoop; main entryway has non-historic doors, historic carved limestone hood with foliated brackets, and non-historic metal awning; limestone window sills in a continuous band; carved limestone lintels; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1866 Stockholm Street: Four bays, angled; historic wrought-iron fence and gate; brownstone water table, resurfaced and painted; brownstone stoop, resurfaced and painted, with historic wrought-iron railings and cast-iron newel posts; non-historic door under the stoop; entryway has non-historic door, carved limestone hood with foliated brackets, and non-historic metal awning; non-historic metal mailbox mounted on the brickwork next to the entryway; limestone window sills in a continuous band; carved limestone lintels; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1868 Stockholm Street: Three bays, angled; historic wrought-iron fence and gate; brownstone water table, resurfaced and painted; brownstone stoop, resurfaced and painted, with historic wrought-iron railings and cast-iron newel posts; historic door under the stoop; entryway has non-historic door, carved limestone hood with foliated brackets, and non-historic metal awning; limestone window sills in a continuous band; carved limestone lintels; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, and 1878 Stockholm Street
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3401, Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25

Date: 1908 (NB 1068-1908)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: Joseph Weiss & Company
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick
Number of Stories: Two and basement

Description
1870 Stockholm Street: Three bays, angled; facade has been repointed; non-historic wrought-iron gate and fence; limestone water table; non-historic brick and graystone stoop with non-

historic wrought-iron railings; historic door under the stoop; historic wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; rock-faced limestone lintels over windows; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, egg-and-dart molding, and scrolled brackets.

1872 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; historic door under the stoop; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; historic wood sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, egg-and-dart molding, and scrolled brackets.

1874 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; historic wrought- and cast-iron fence and gate; resurfaced stone stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; historic door under the stoop; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, egg-and-dart molding, and scrolled brackets.

1876 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; original iron fence and gate removed and replaced with brick non-historic posts with statuary and wrought-iron fence and gate; facade repointed; historic stone stoop, resurfaced and painted, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; non-historic door under the stoop; historic double wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over windows; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement and first-story windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, egg-and-dart molding, and scrolled brackets.

1878 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; facade repointed; non-historic brick stoop with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; non-historic door under the stoop; historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement windows; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, egg-and-dart molding, and scrolled brackets.

1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, and 1894 Stockholm Street
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3401, Lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33

Date: 1908 (NB 1985-1908)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: Joseph Weiss & Company
Type: Row houses
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick

Number of Stories: Two and basement

Description

1880 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron gate and fence; historic graystone stoop, painted, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; non-historic door under the stoop; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; historic wood sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1882 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron gate and fence; graystone stoop, painted, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; historic door under the stoop with non-historic wrought-iron security gate; historic double, wood and glass doors at the entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1884 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; basement and first-story facade are painted; brick stoop, painted, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; non-historic door and security gate under the stoop; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement and first-story windows; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1886 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; repointed facade; historic wrought- and cast-iron fence and gate; graystone stoop, painted, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; non-historic doors under the stoop; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1888 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; historic wrought- and cast-iron gate and fence; graystone stoop, painted, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; non-historic door and security gate under the stoop; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the basement and first-story windows; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1890 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron fence and gate; original graystone stoop altered with brick steps and non-historic wrought-iron railings; enclosed first-story porch featuring paneled base, non-historic sash, multi-light stained-glass transoms, and molded cornice; historic door under the stoop; non-historic sash and wrought-iron security grilles at the basement windows; non-historic door at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; historic wood sash at the second story; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1892 Stockholm Street: Three bays, curved; non-historic wrought-iron gate and fence; graystone stoop, resurfaced and painted, with non-historic wrought-iron railings; historic door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass door at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; historic wood sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.
1894 Stockholm Street: Three bays, angled; historic wrought- and cast-iron fence and gate; graystone stoop, resurfaced and painted, with historic wrought-iron railings and cast-iron newel posts; historic door under the stoop; full-width wood porch featuring Doric columns, square spindles and molded cornice; historic double, wood and glass doors at the main entryway; rock-faced limestone lintels over the windows; limestone window sills in a continuous rock-faced limestone band; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice featuring swags, dentils, and scrolled brackets.

1896 Stockholm Street (aka 376-384 Woodward Avenue)
Borough of Queens Tax Map Block 3401, Lot 34

Date: 1908 (NB 2022-1908)
Architect: Louis Berger & Company
Original Owner/Developer: Joseph Weiss & Company
Type: Apartment building
Style/Ornament: Classical Revival
Material: Brick
Number of Stories: Three

Description
1896 Stockholm Street (aka 376-384 Woodward Avenue): Stockholm Street facade - two bays at the first story, three bays above; original first-floor storefront removed and replaced with brick infill and non-historic paired sash; non-historic door at the main entryway; upper floors feature limestone sills in a continuous rock-faced band, rock-faced stone lintels, rock-faced stretcher brick bands, dentil courses, and corbel course above the third story; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice with swags and scrolled brackets. Woodward Avenue facade - five bays at the first story, four bays above; original first-floor storefront removed and replaced with brick infill (in 1946); secondary entryway with historic door and transom; brick window sills; limestone window sills; rock-faced limestone lintels; rock faced brick band; upper stories feature limestone sills in a continuous rock-faced band, rock-faced stone lintels, rock-faced stretcher brick bands, dentil courses, and corbel course above the third story; non-historic sash; pressed metal cornice with swags and scrolled brackets; non-historic wrought-iron fire escape; brick chimneys visible on roof. East Elevation - two bays at the first story, three bays above; brick covered with cement stucco; non-historic sash; cornice with dentils. Garage (built 1925) - brick and cement block; non-historic doors. Site features - non-historic fence and gates at the areaway facing both streets and at the rear yard facing Woodward Avenue.

WOODWARD AVENUE, 370 (aka 1895 Stockholm Street)
South Side, between DeKalb Avenue and Stockholm Street

370 Woodward Avenue
See: 1895 Stockholm Street

WOODWARD AVENUE, 376-384 (aka 1896 Stockholm Street)
South Side, between Stockholm Street and Stanhope Street

376-384 Woodward Avenue
See: 1896 Stockholm Street

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this area, Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Stockholm Street Historic District contains buildings and other improvements which have a special character and a special historical and aesthetic interest and value and which represent one or more eras in the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city.

The Commission further finds that among its special qualities the Stockholm Street Historic District, located in the western part of Ridgewood, Queens, is a one-block ensemble of brick rowhouses representing one of the most intact, harmonious, and architecturally distinguished enclaves of working-class dwellings built in New York City during the early twentieth century; that the historic district consist of thirty-six houses, one former stable, and two garages, lining both sides of a brick-paved street; that thirty-five of the houses were constructed between 1907 and 1910, when Ridgewood was being developed by German-Americans and immigrants from Germany; that the rows, which feature full-width wooden porches with columns, projecting bays, uninterrupted cornice lines, and bricks produced by the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company of Staten Island, were designed by the architectural firm Louis Berger & Company and built by Joseph Weiss & Company; that the historic district has Ridgewood's only-extant brick street pavement; that the district retains a high level of integrity and the ambience that has distinguished it since the early twentieth century; and that the intact and cohesive streetscape provide the Stockholm Street Historic District with a special sense of place.

Accordingly, pursuant to Chapter 21 (formerly Chapter 63) of the Charter of the City of New York, and Chapter 8-A of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as an historic district, the Stockholm Street Historic District, Borough of Queens, consisting of an area bounded by a line beginning at the southwestern corner of Stockholm Street and Woodward Avenue, extending westerly along a the southern curbline of Woodward Avenue to a point on said curbline that extends northerly from the western property line of 1895 Stockholm Street (aka 370 Woodward Avenue), southerly along a line extending from the western property line of 1895 Stockholm Street (aka 370 Woodward Avenue) to the southern property line of 1861 Stockholm Street, easterly along the southern property line of 1861 Stockholm Street to the western curbline of Stockholm Street, southerly along the western curbline of Stockholm Street to the northwestern corner of Stockholm Street and Onderdonk Avenue, easterly across Stockholm Street to the northeastern corner of Stockholm Street and Onderdonk Avenue, northerly along the eastern curbline of Stockholm Street to a point in said curbline that extends from the southerly property line of 1862 Stockholm Street, easterly along the line formed by the southerly property line of 1862 Stockholm Street, northerly along a line extending from the easterly property line of 1862 Stockholm Street to the southern curbline of Woodward Avenue, westerly along the southern curbline of Woodward Avenue, across Stockholm Street, to the point of the beginning.

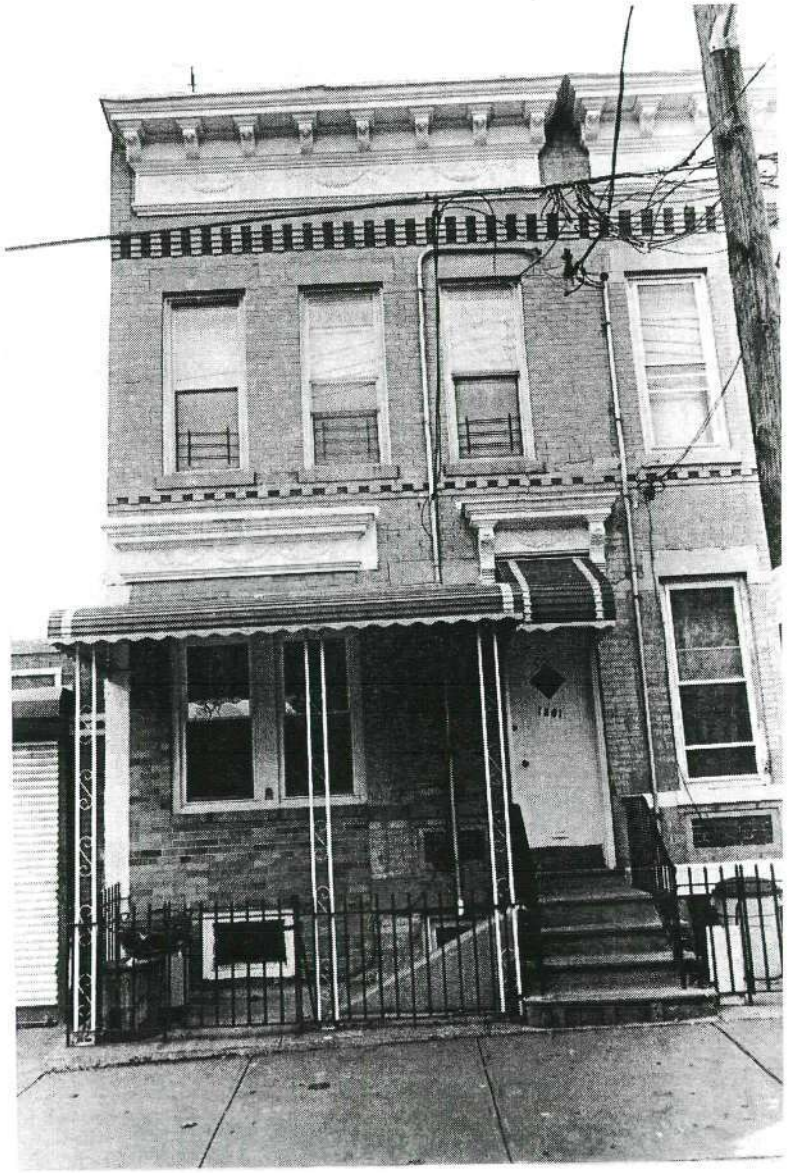
STOCKHOLM STREET: GENERAL VIEW

View South towards Onderdonk Avenue
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

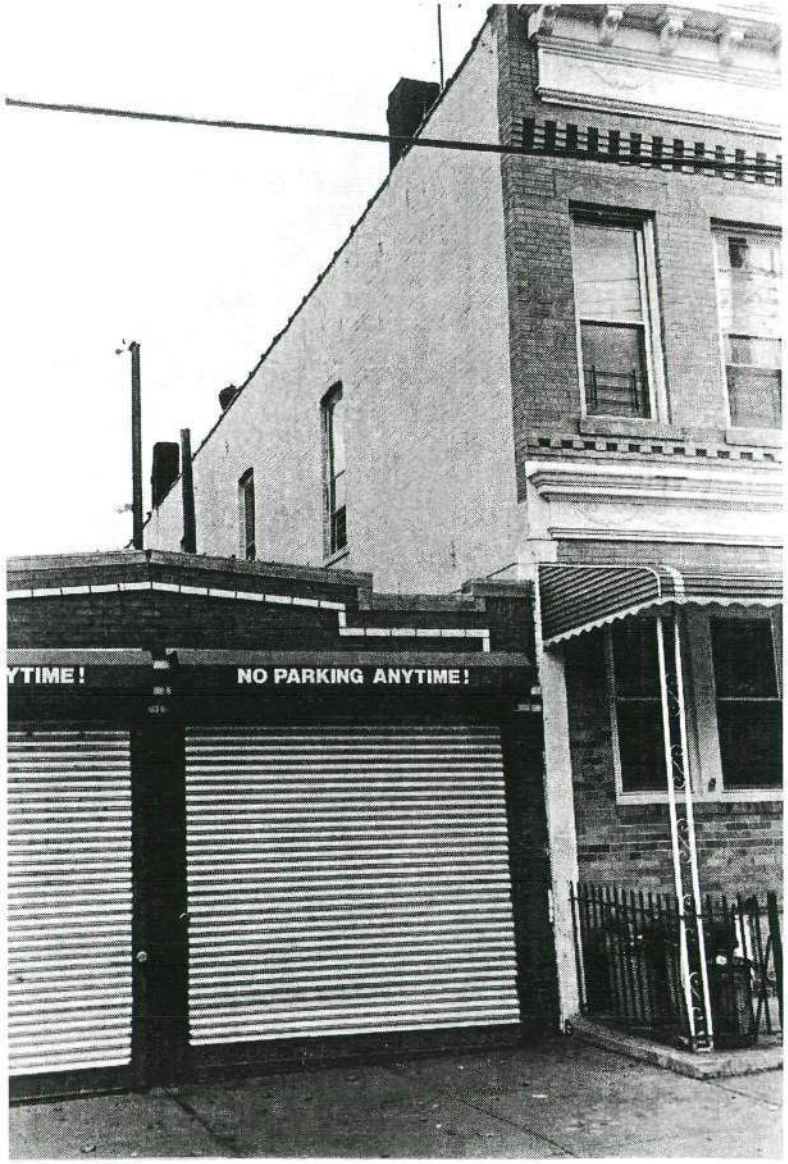
STOCKHOLM STREET: GENERAL VIEW

East Side, including 1861 to 1895 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET



1861 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000



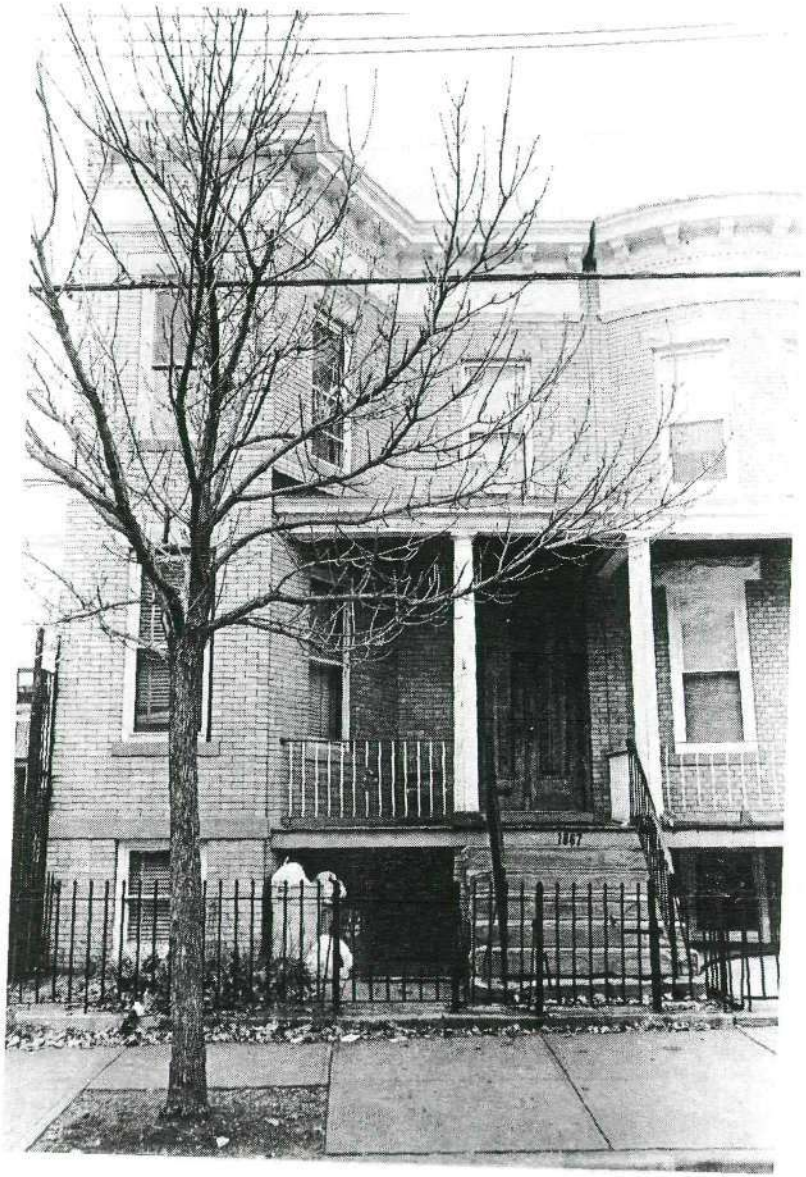
1861 Stockholm Street (South Elevation)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

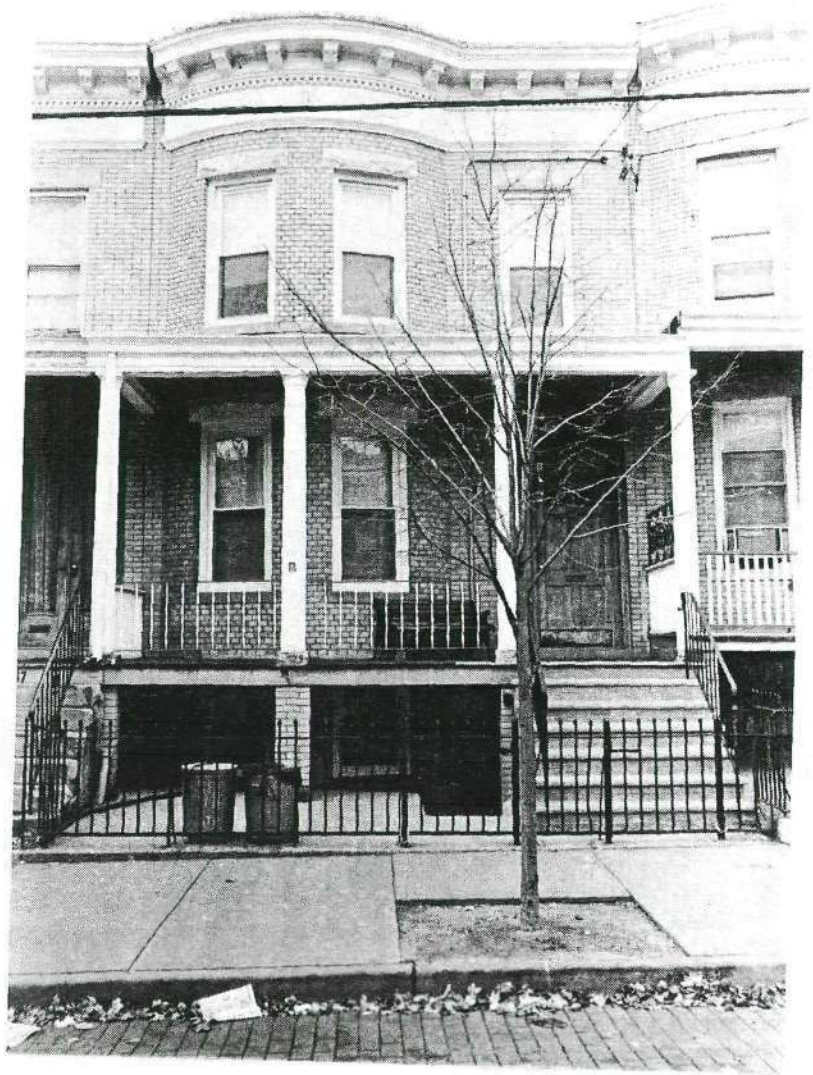
1863 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1865 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

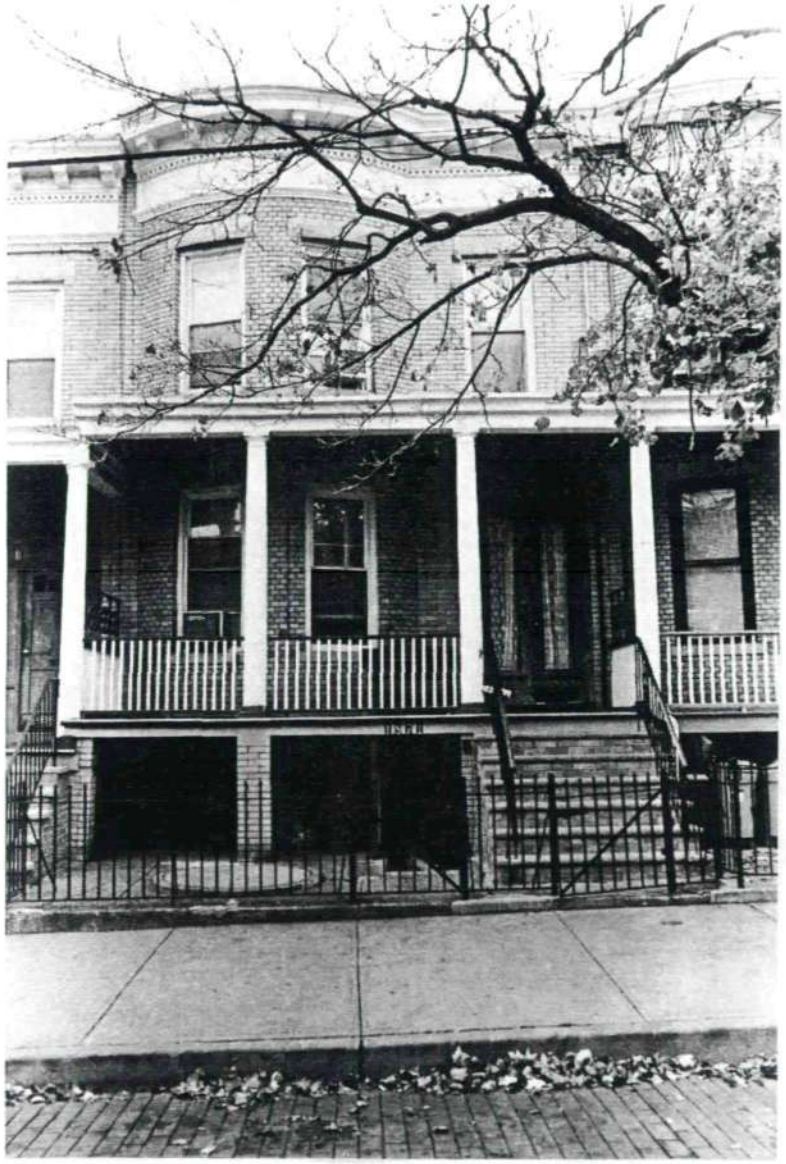


1867 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

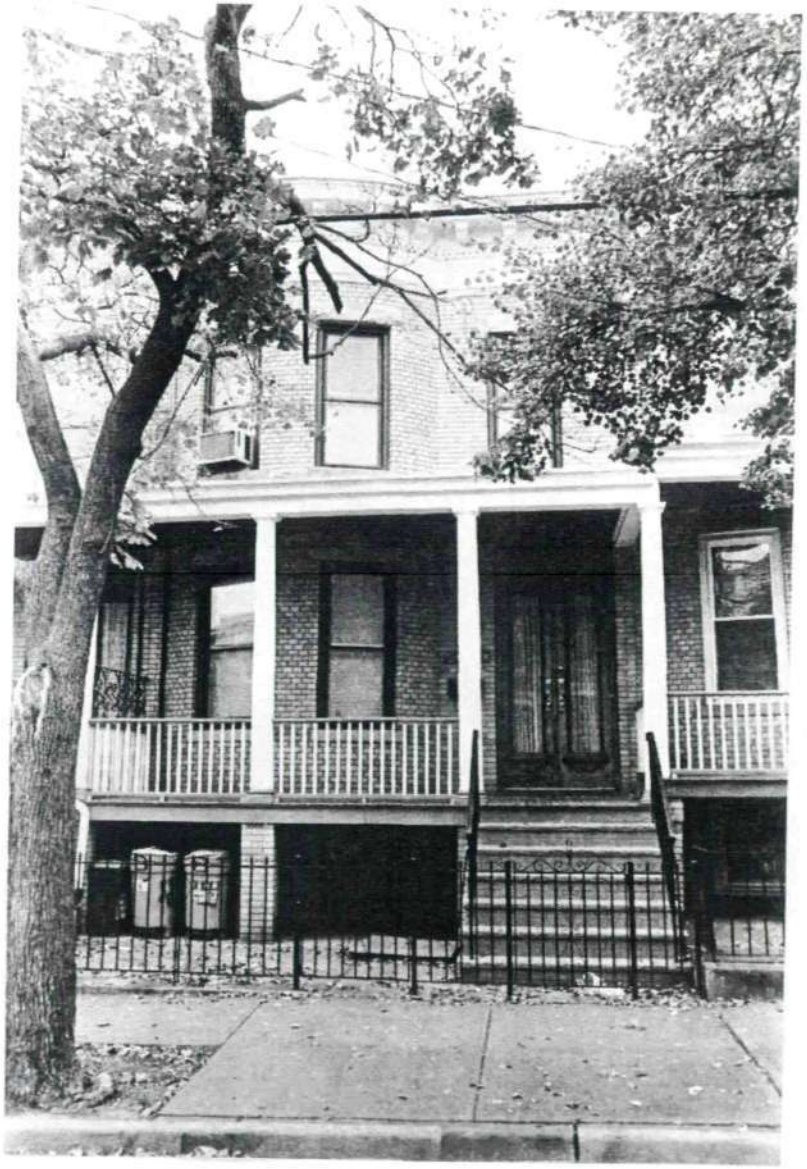


1869 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

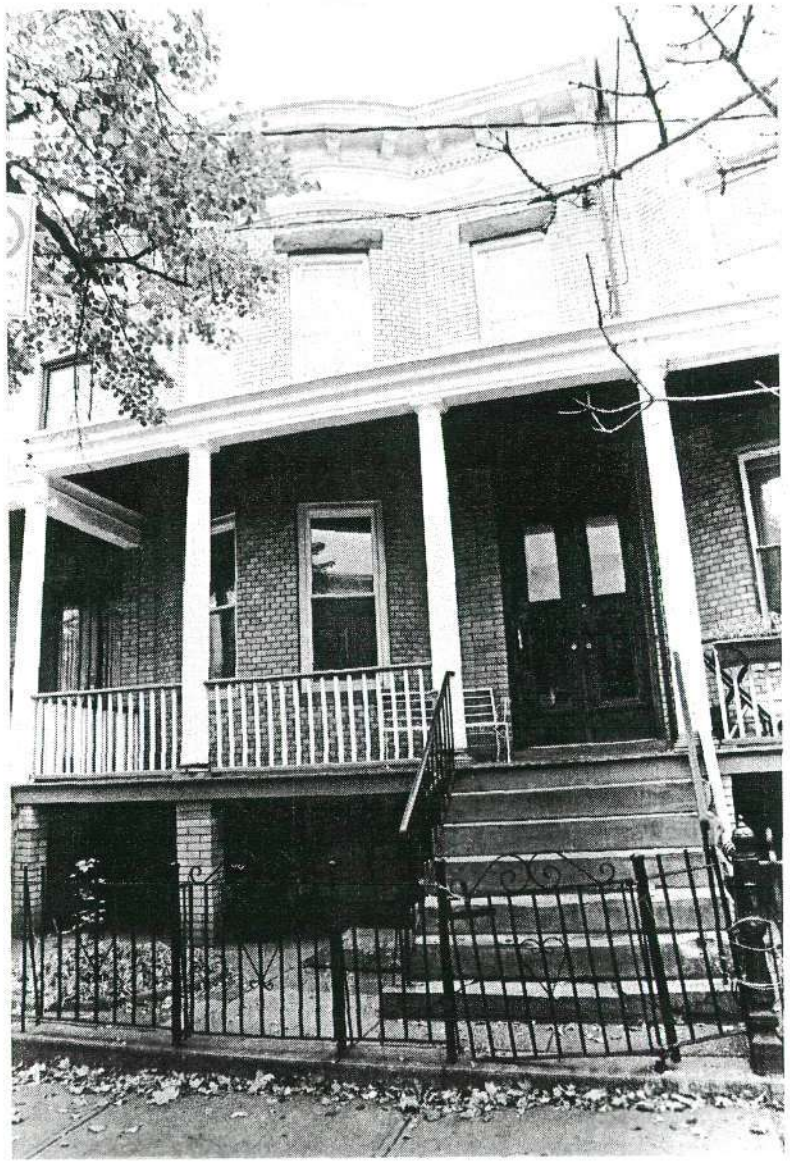


1871 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

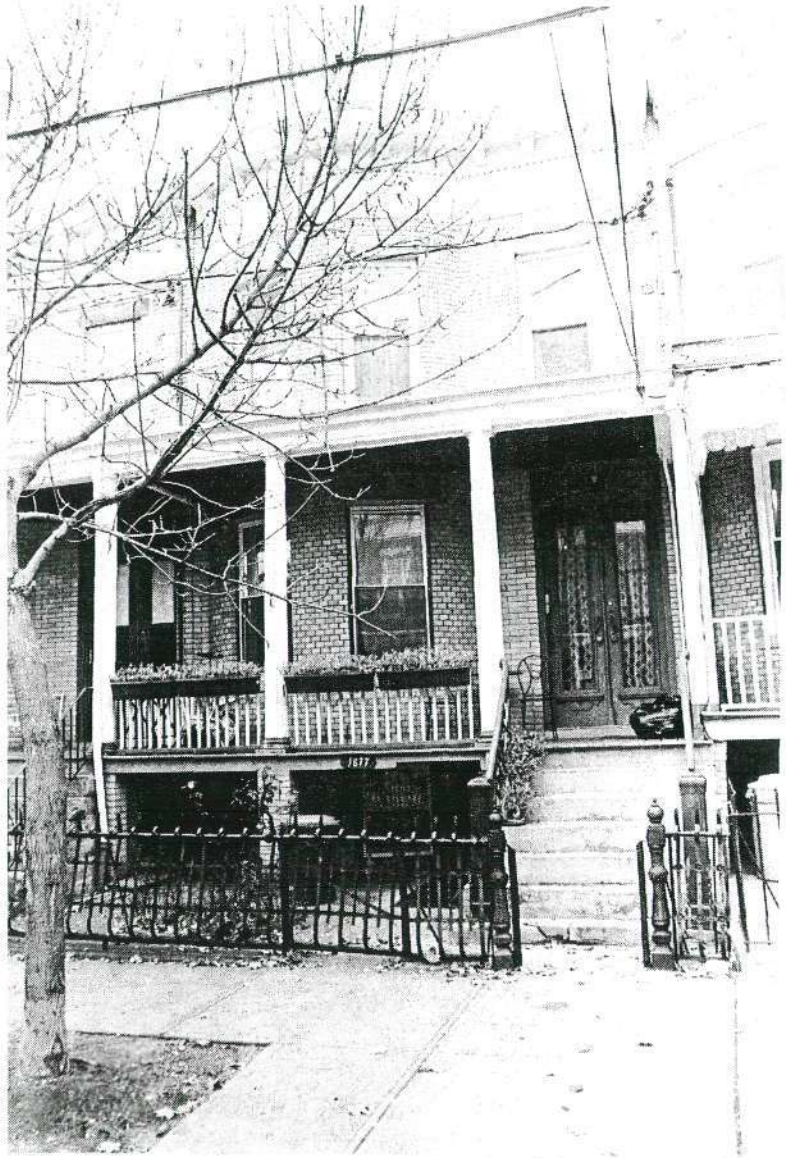


1873 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

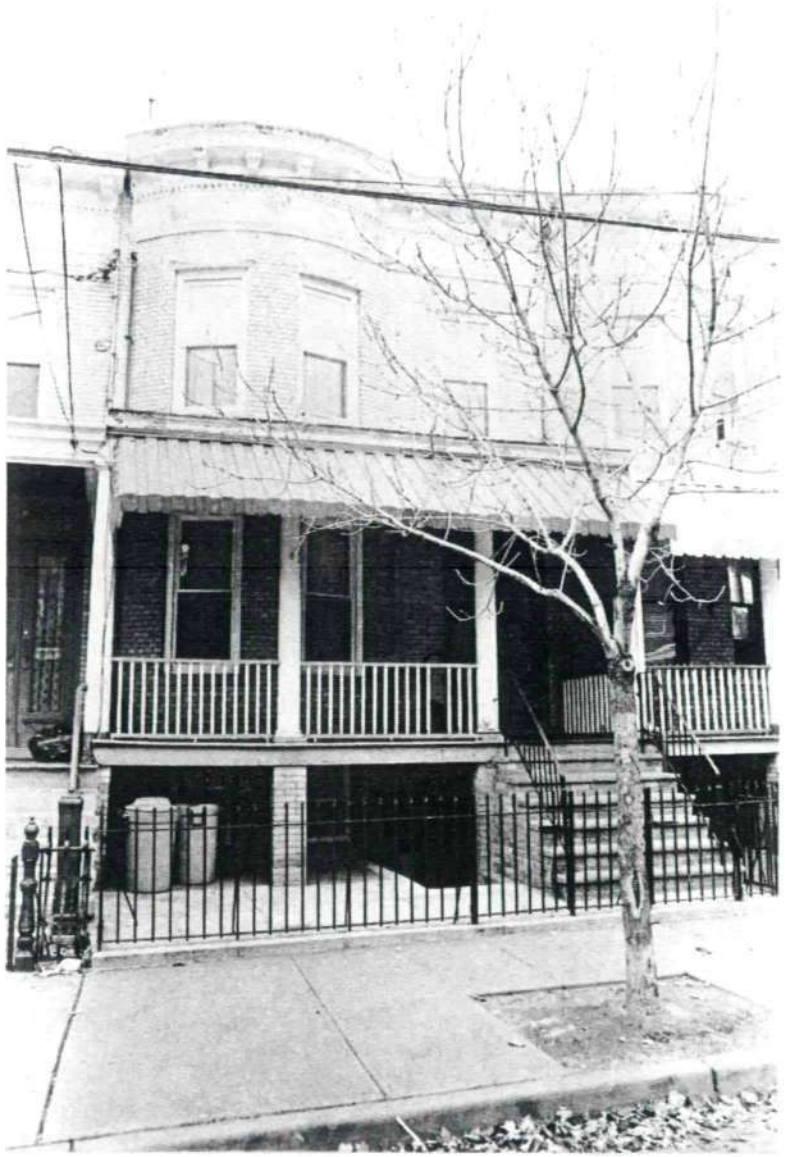


1875 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

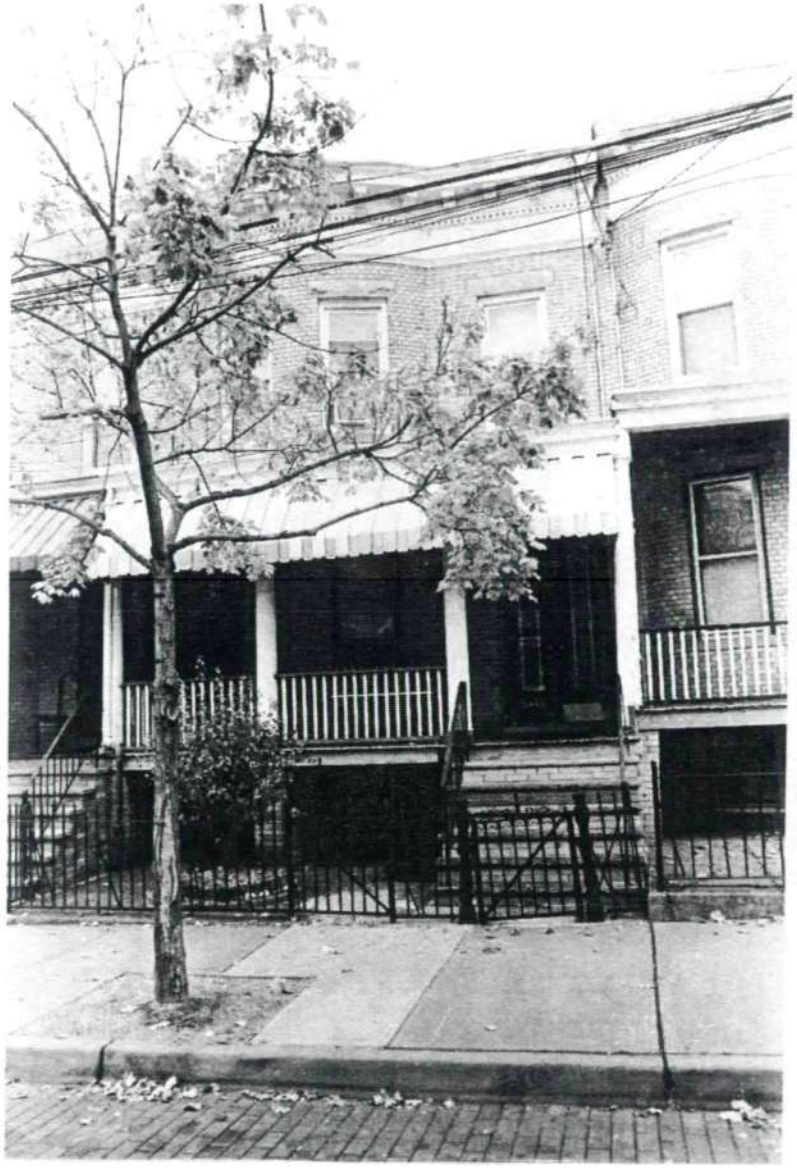


1877 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

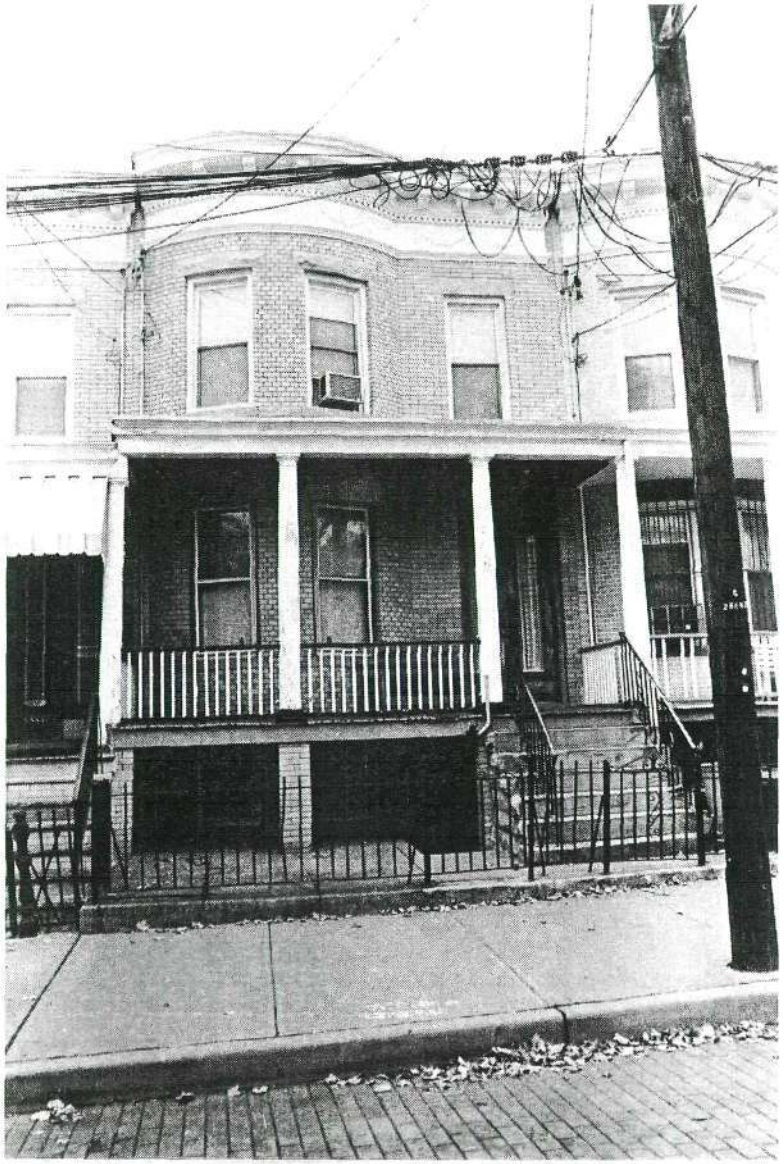


1879 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

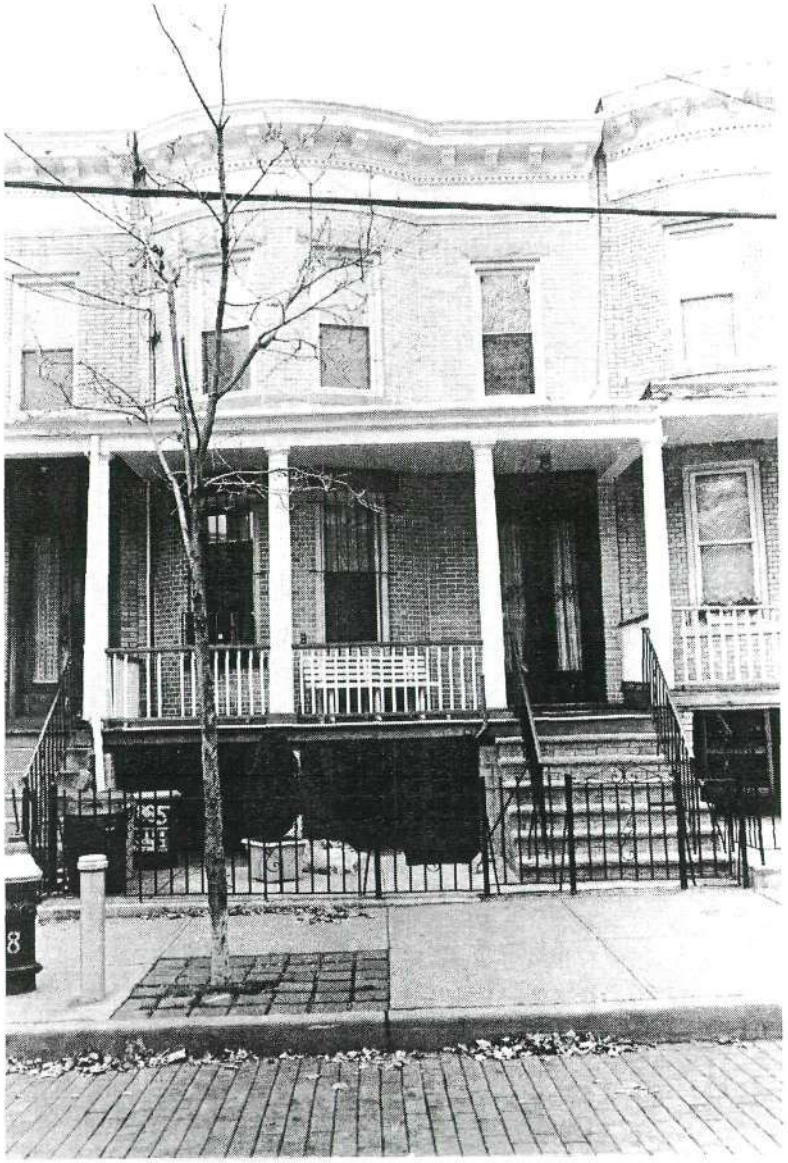


1881 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

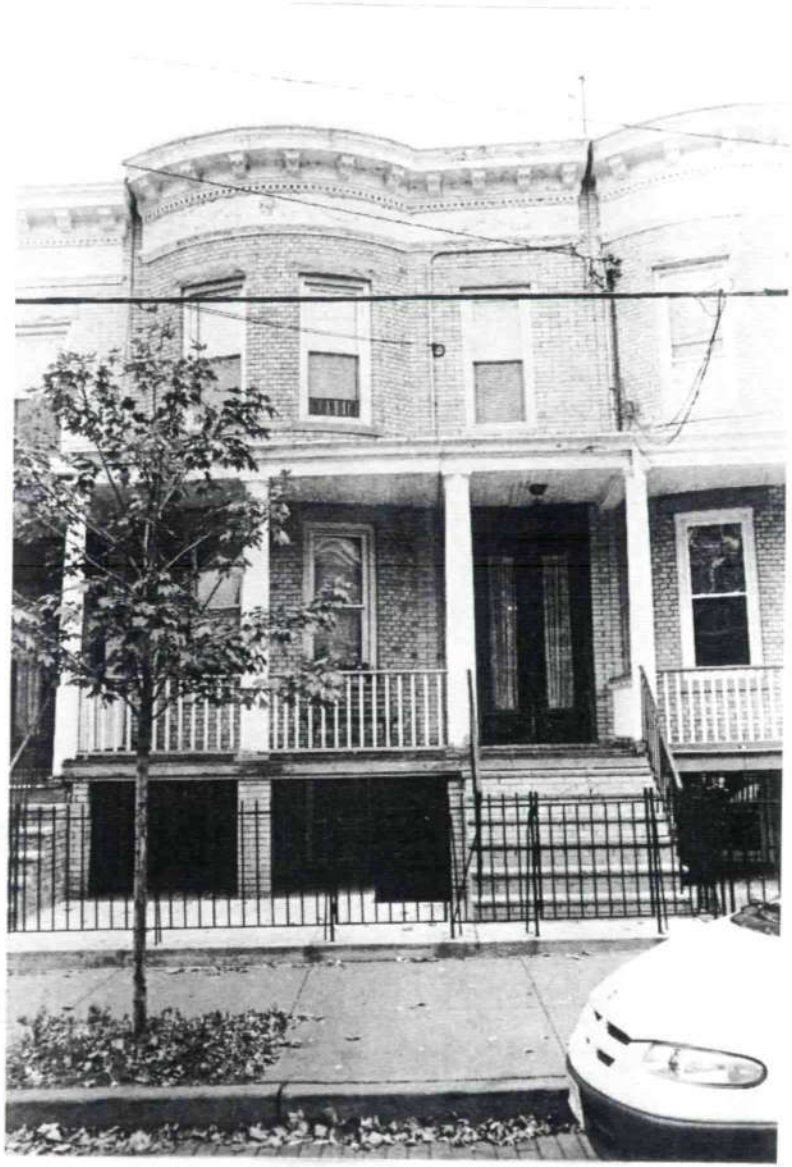


1883 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

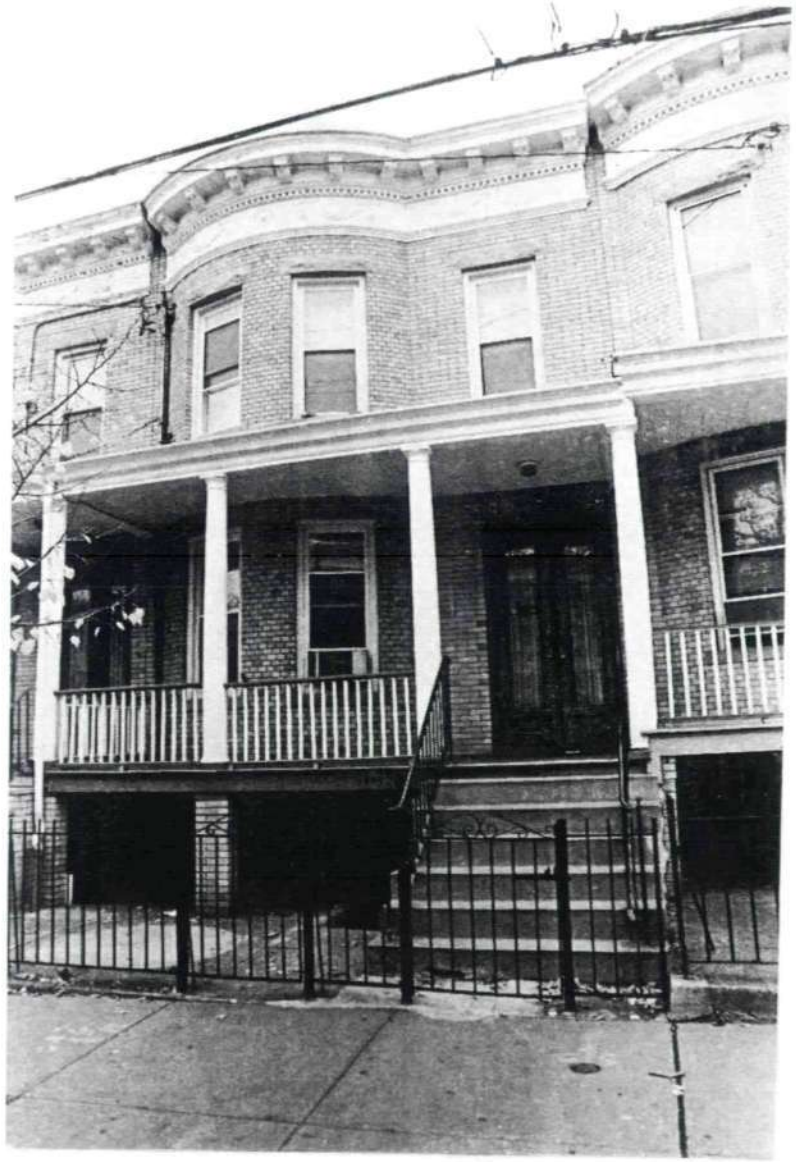


1885 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

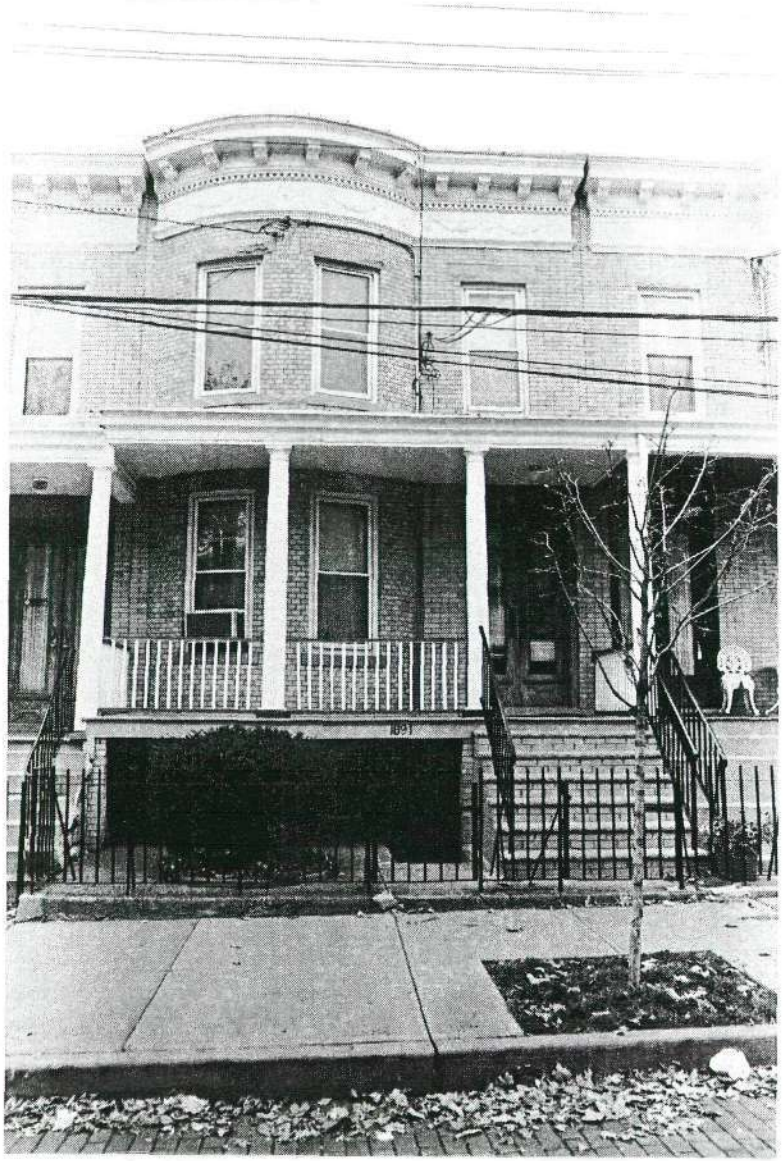


1887 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

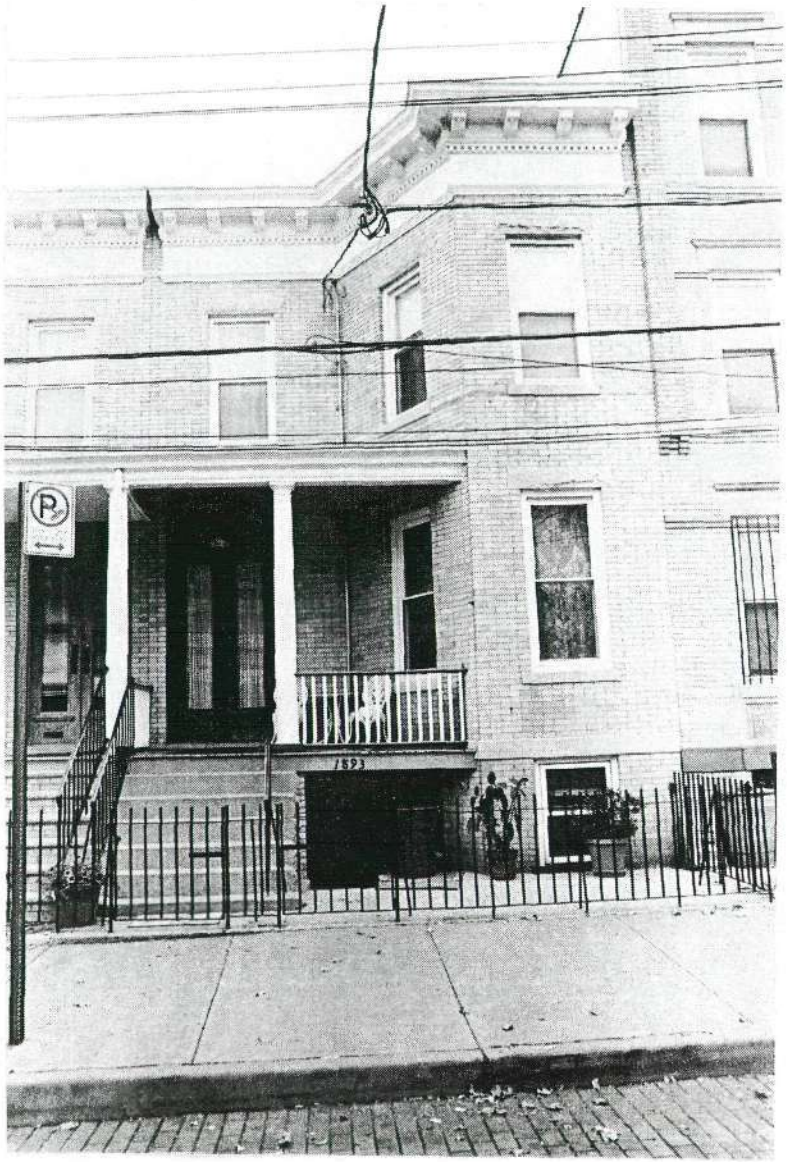


1889 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

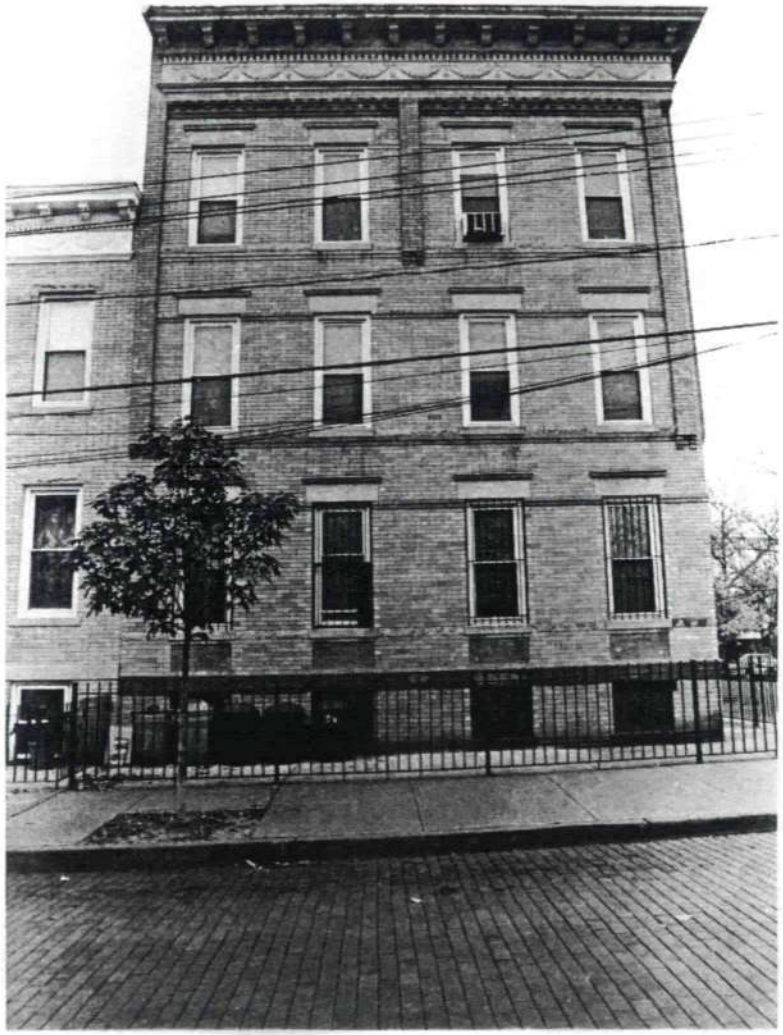


1891 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

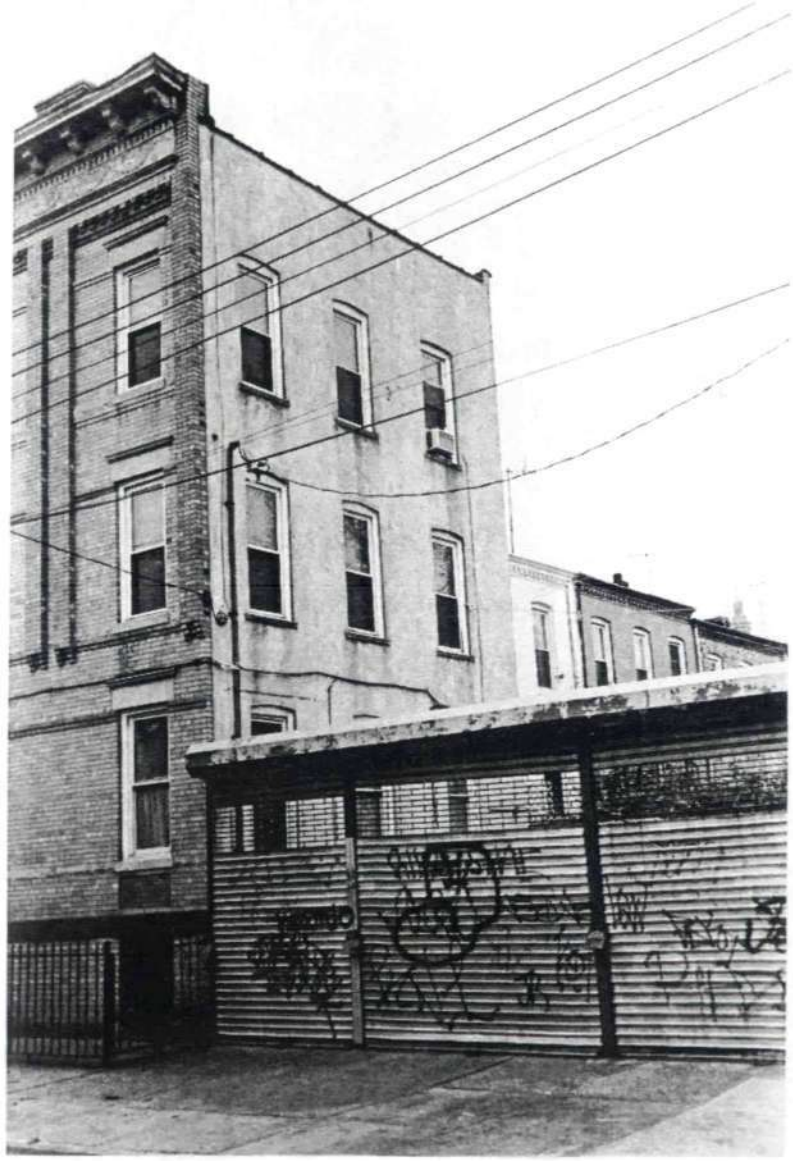


1893 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

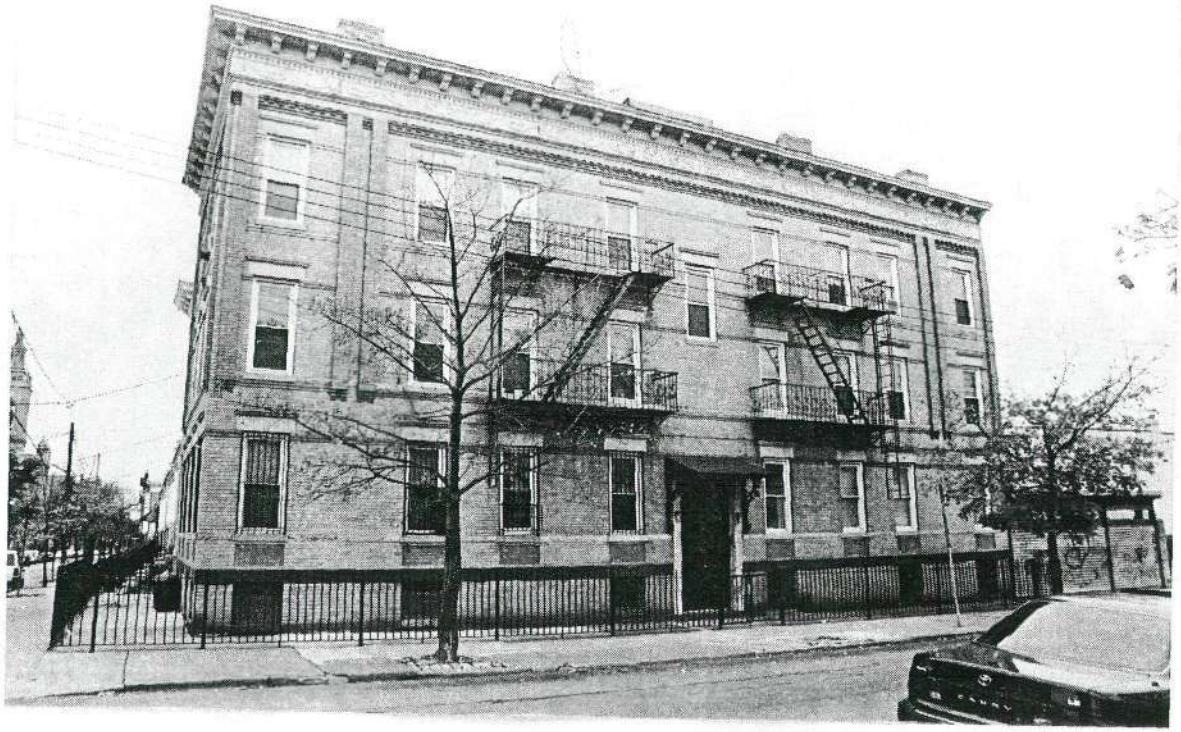


1895 Stockholm Street (Stockholm Street Facade)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000



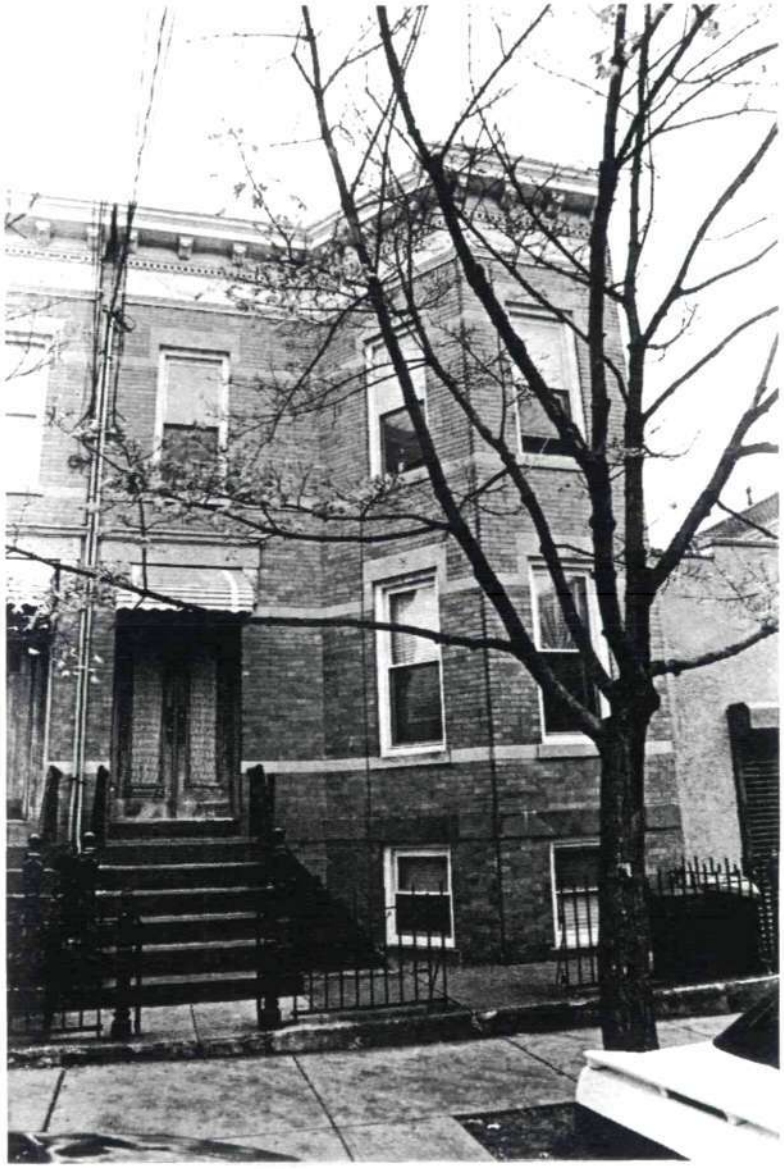
1895 Stockholm Street (Rear Facade)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1861 to 1895 STOCKHOLM STREET

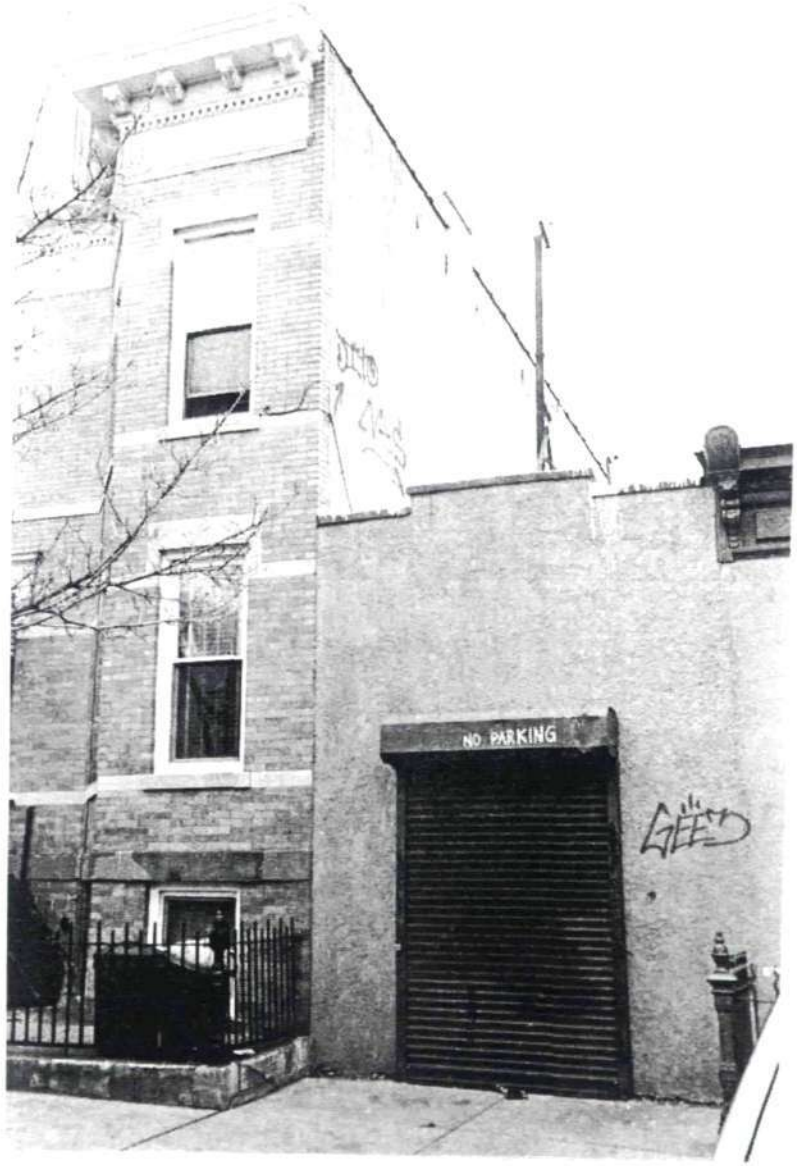


1895 Stockholm Street (Woodward Avenue Facade)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET

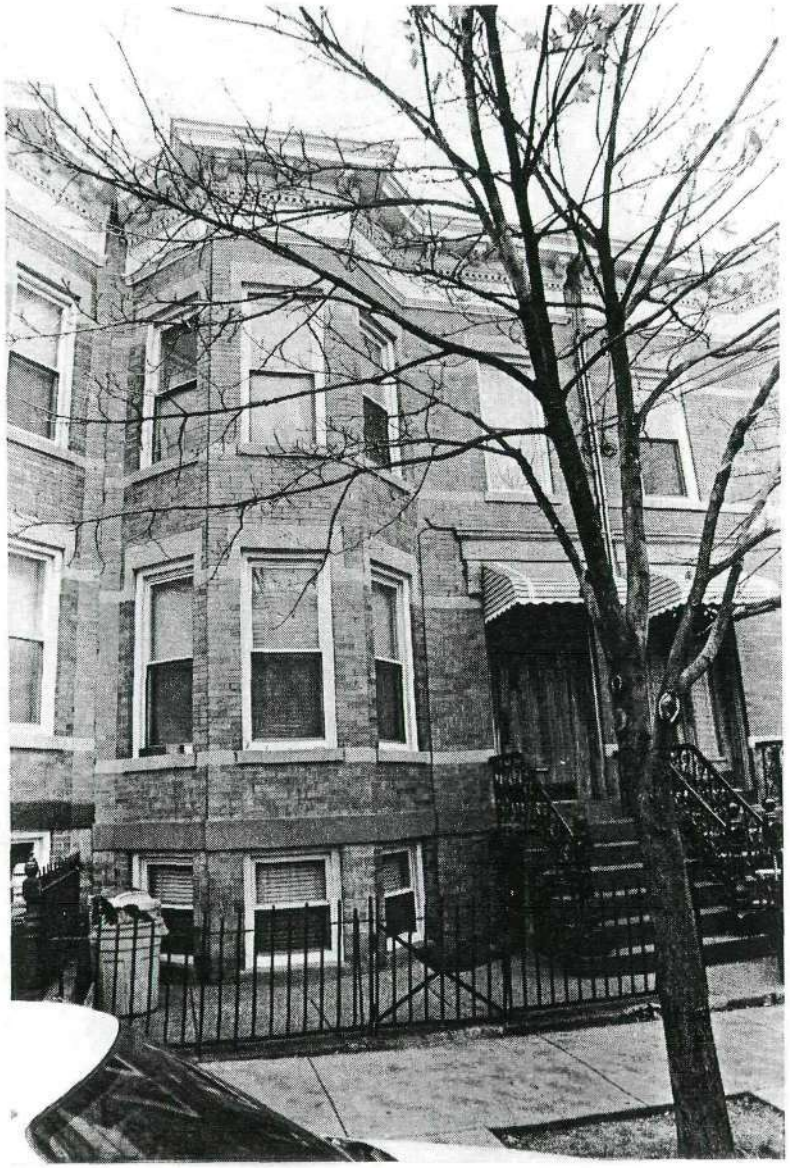


1862 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

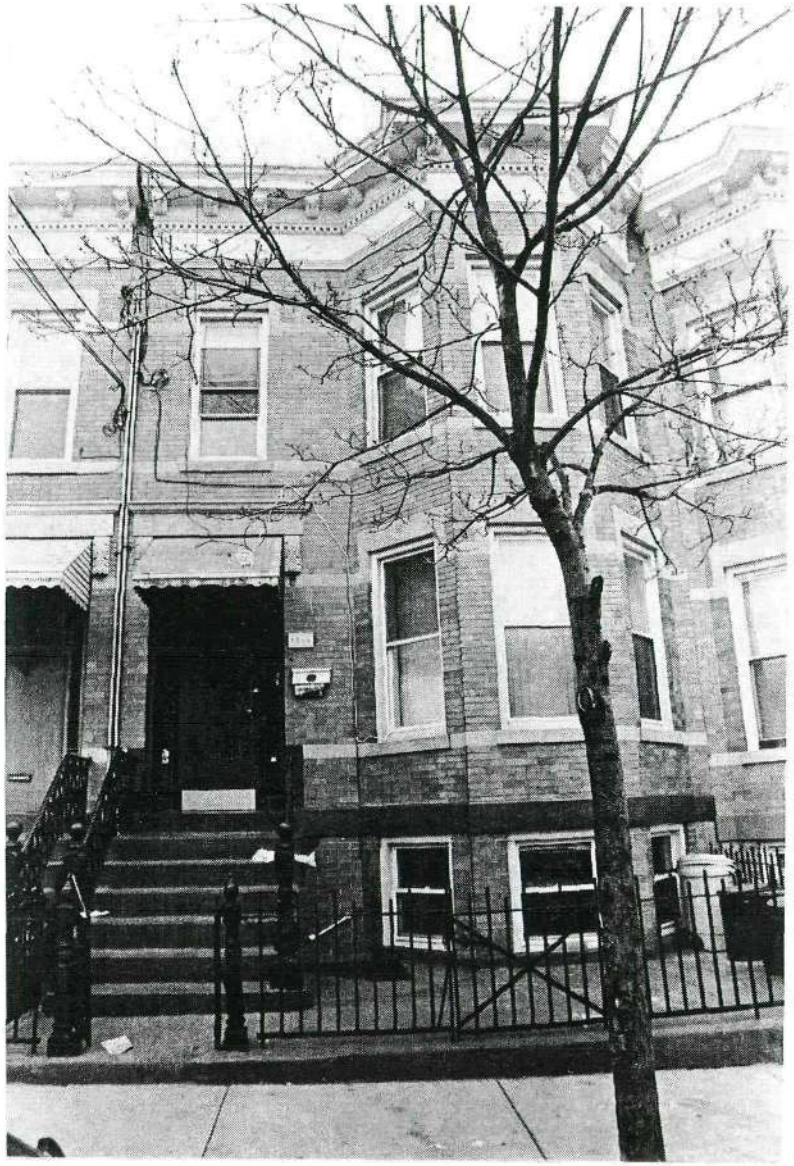


1862 Stockholm Street (South Elevation)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

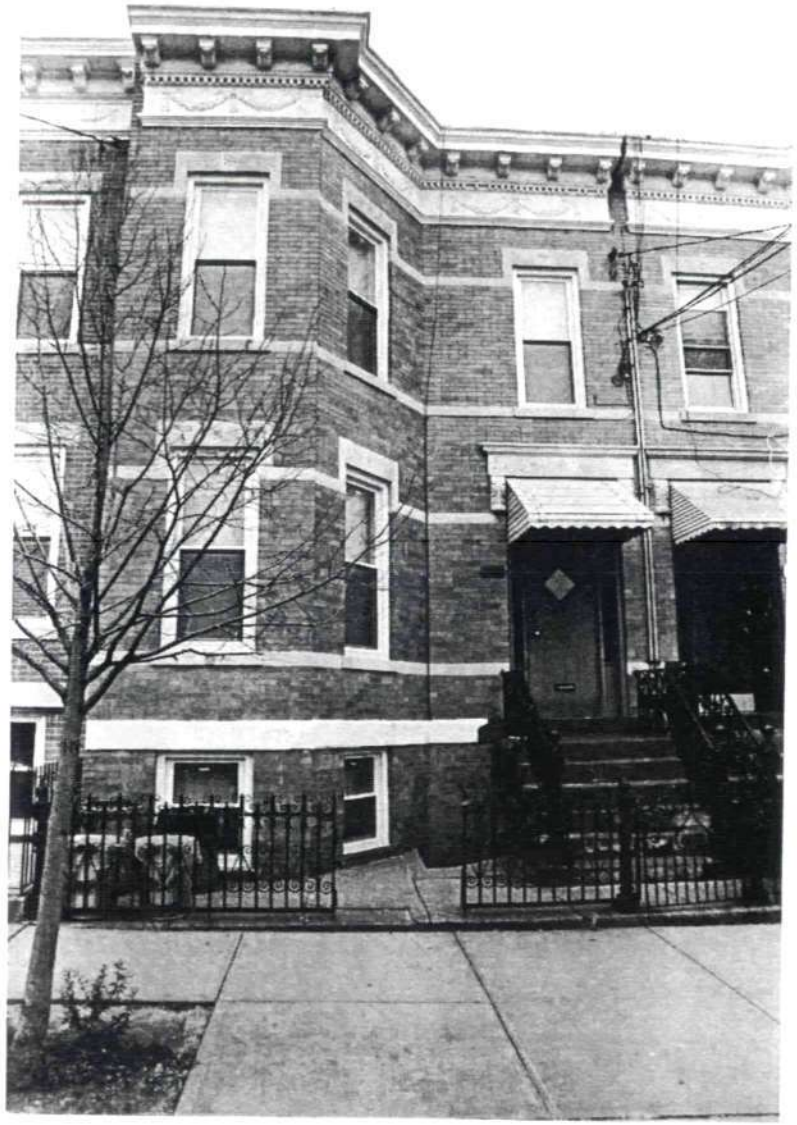
1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET



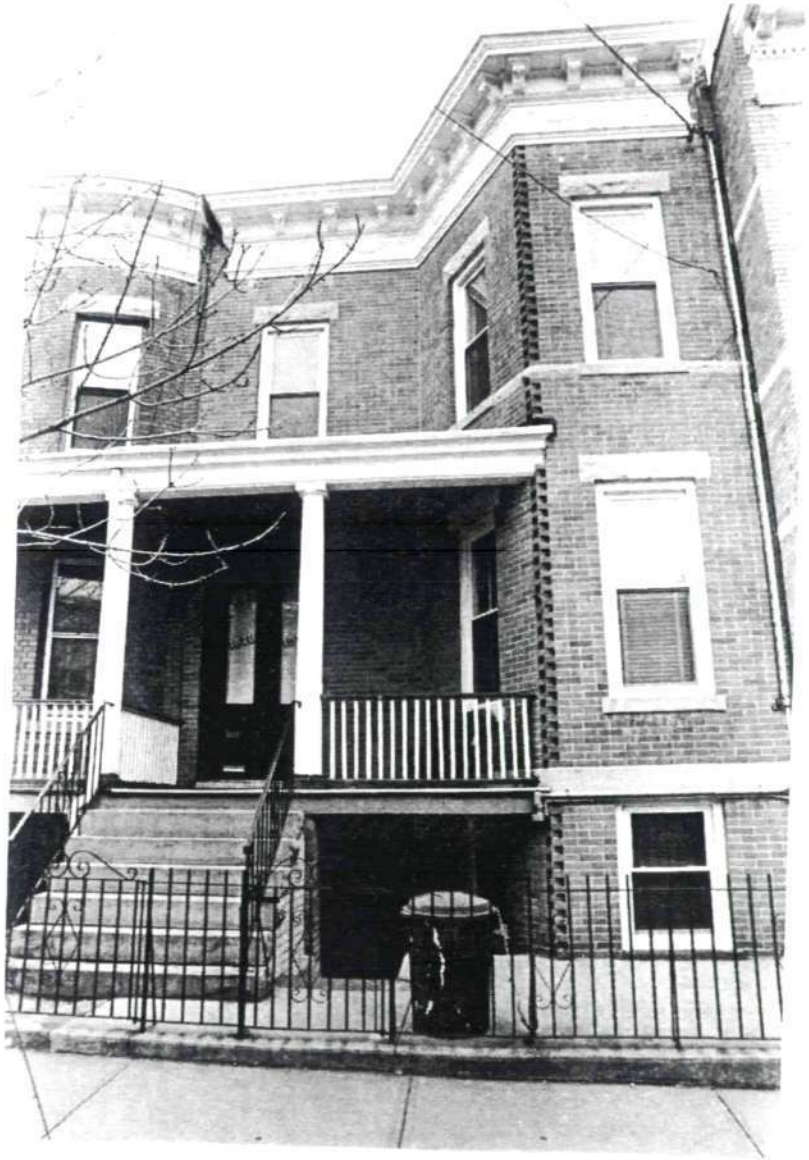
1864 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000



1866 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

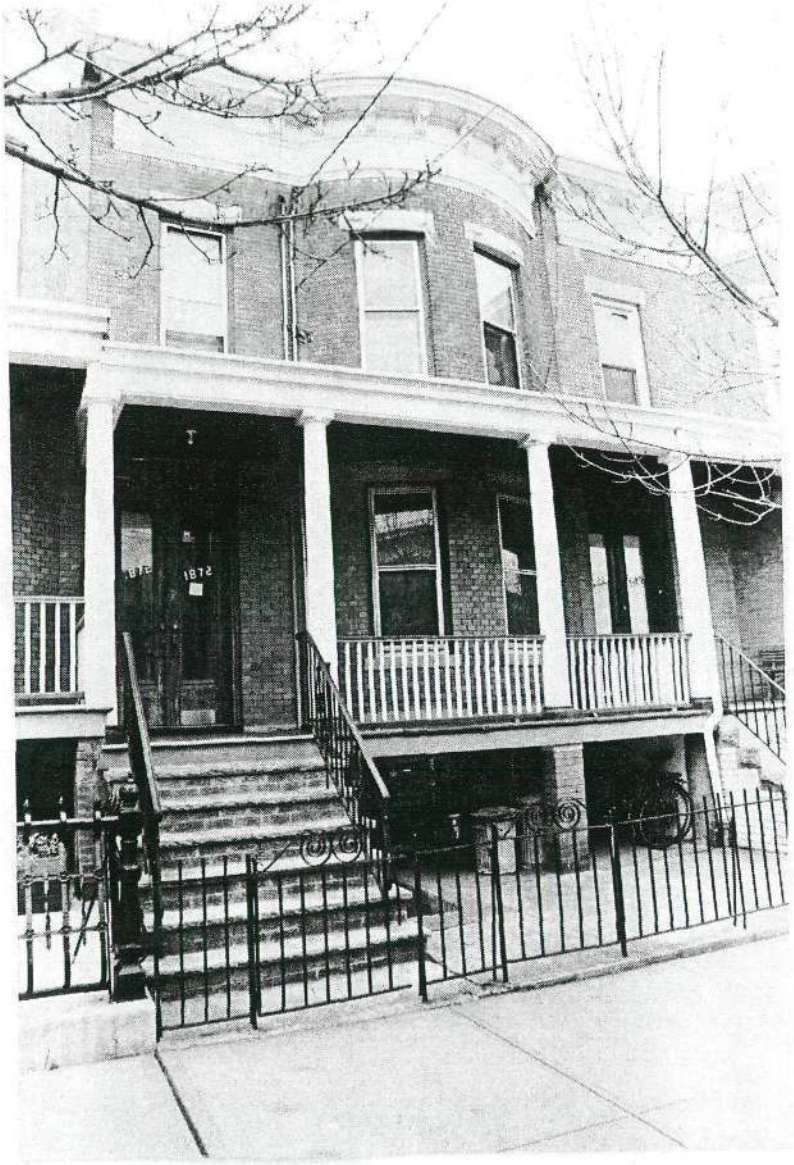


1868 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

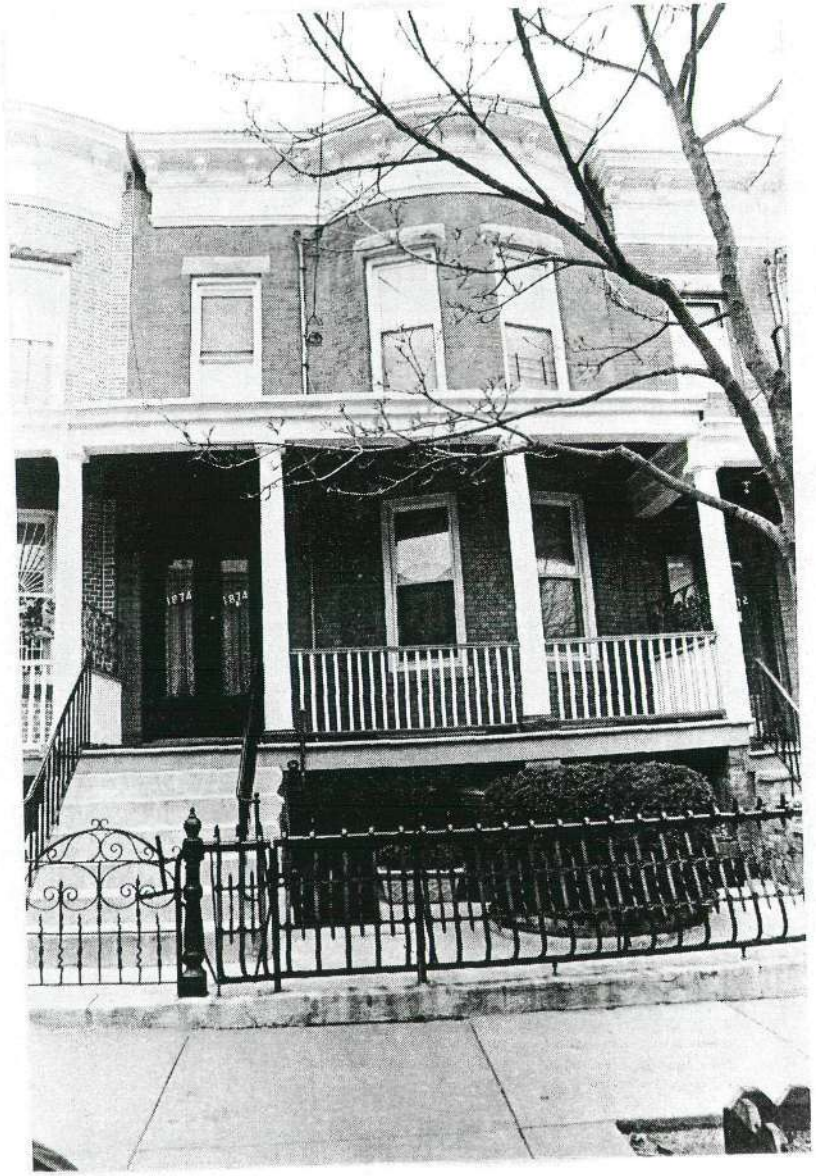


1870 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET

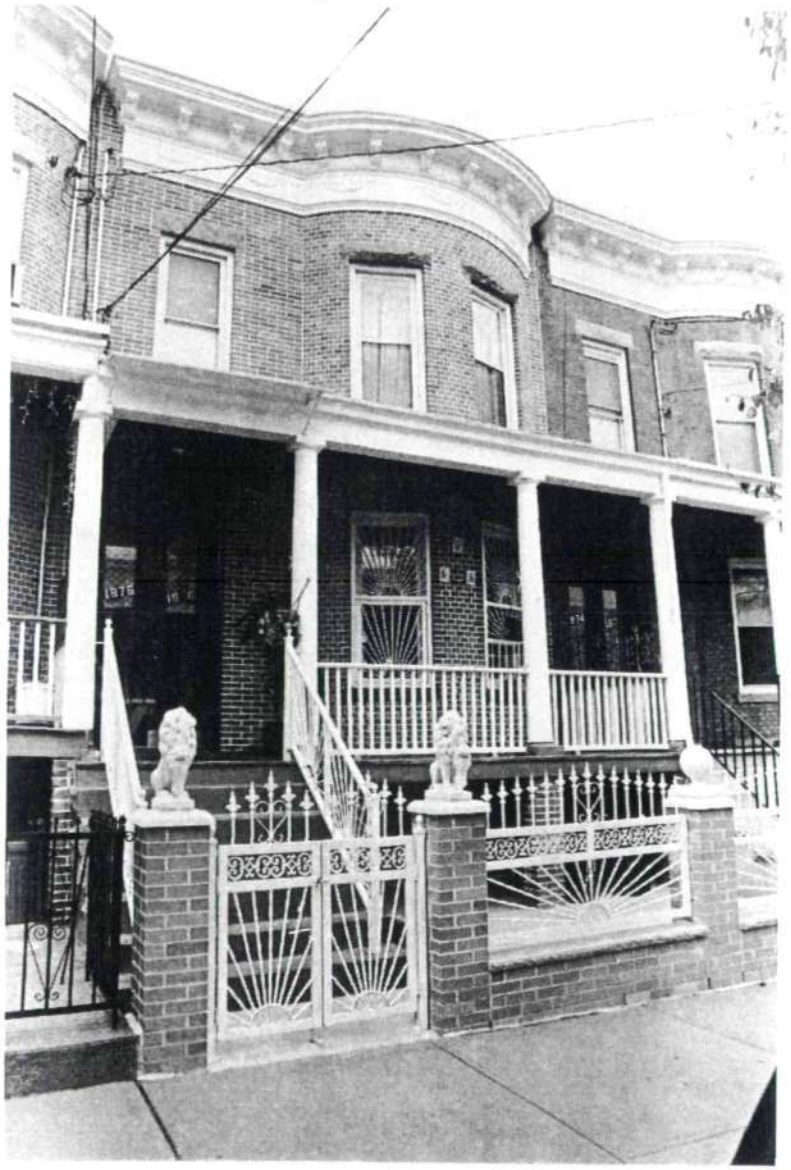


1872 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

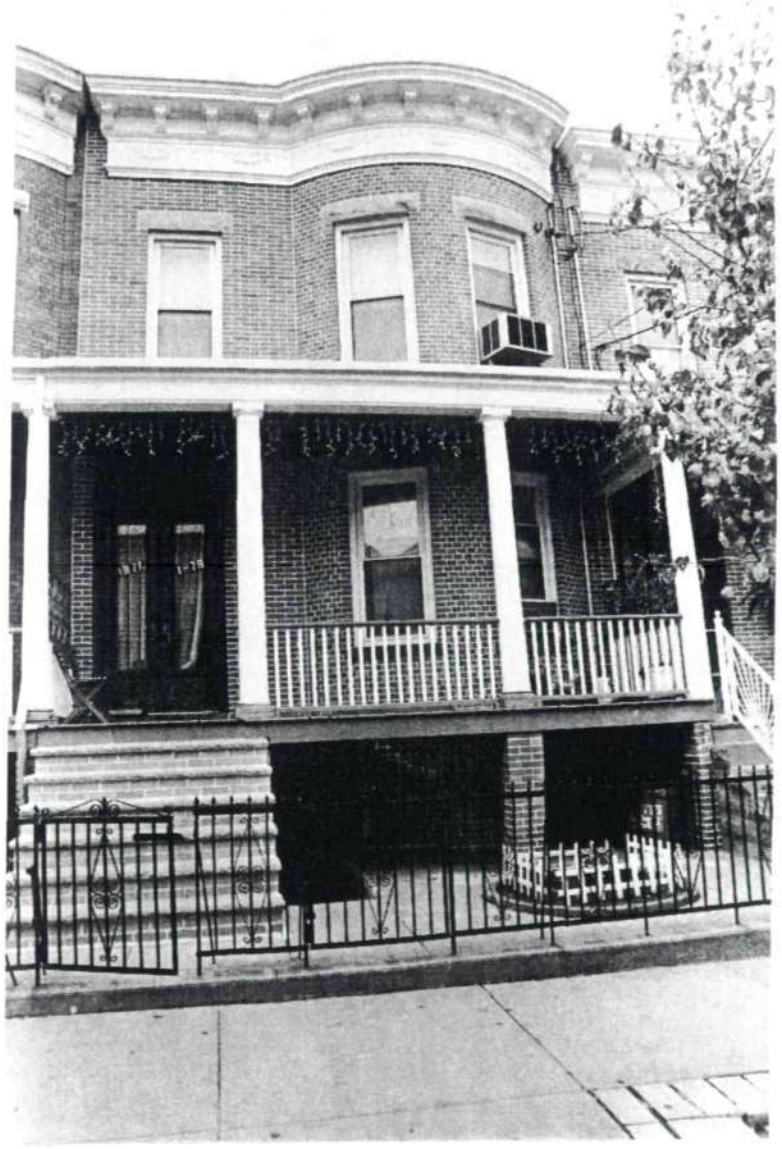


1874 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET

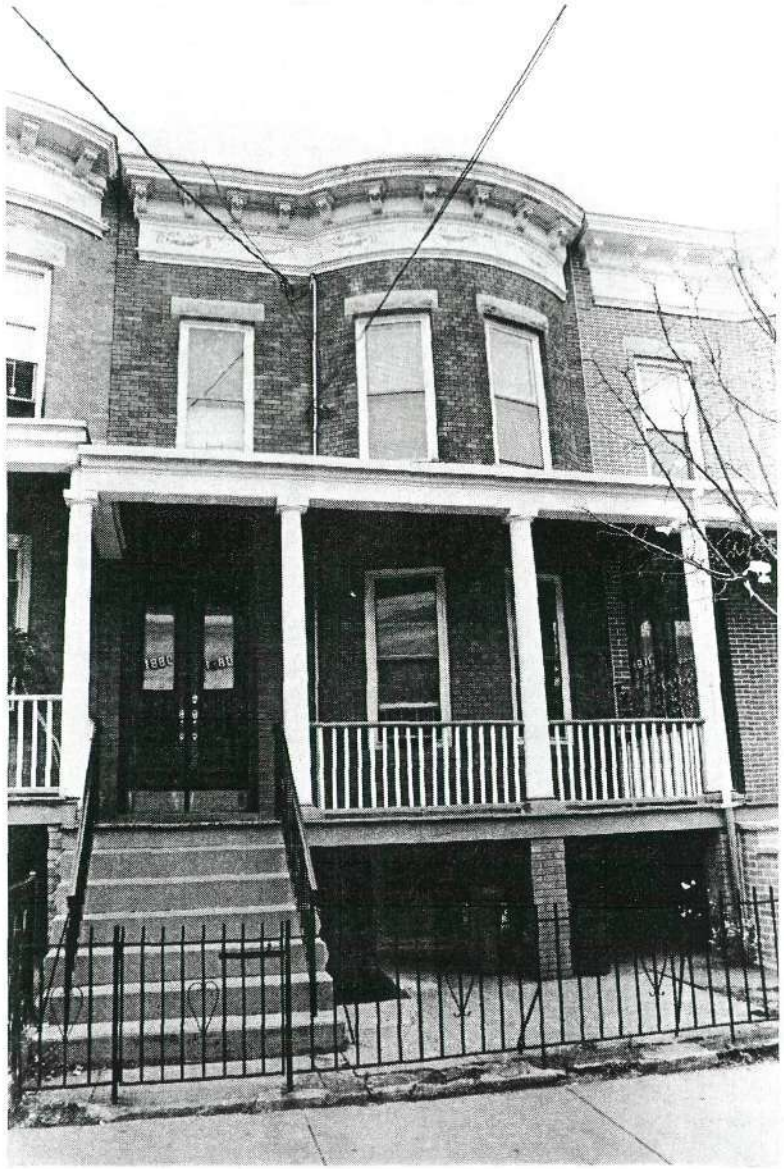


1876 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

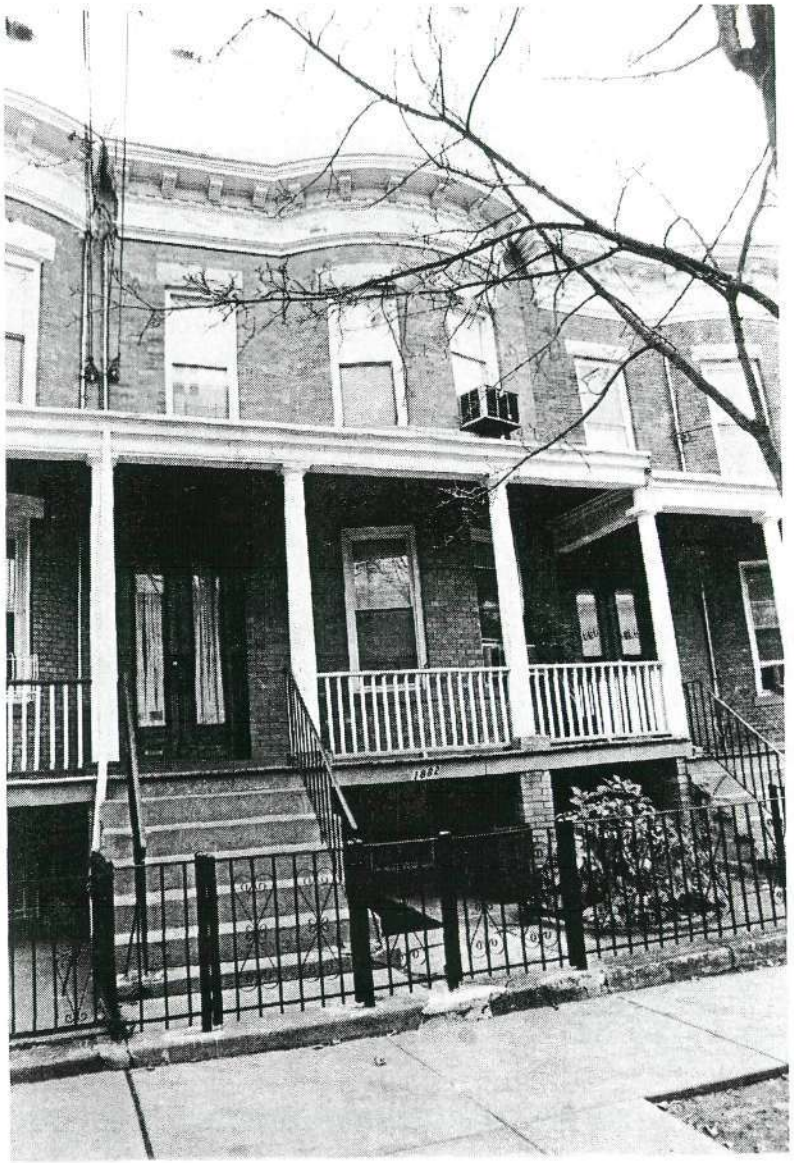


1878 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET

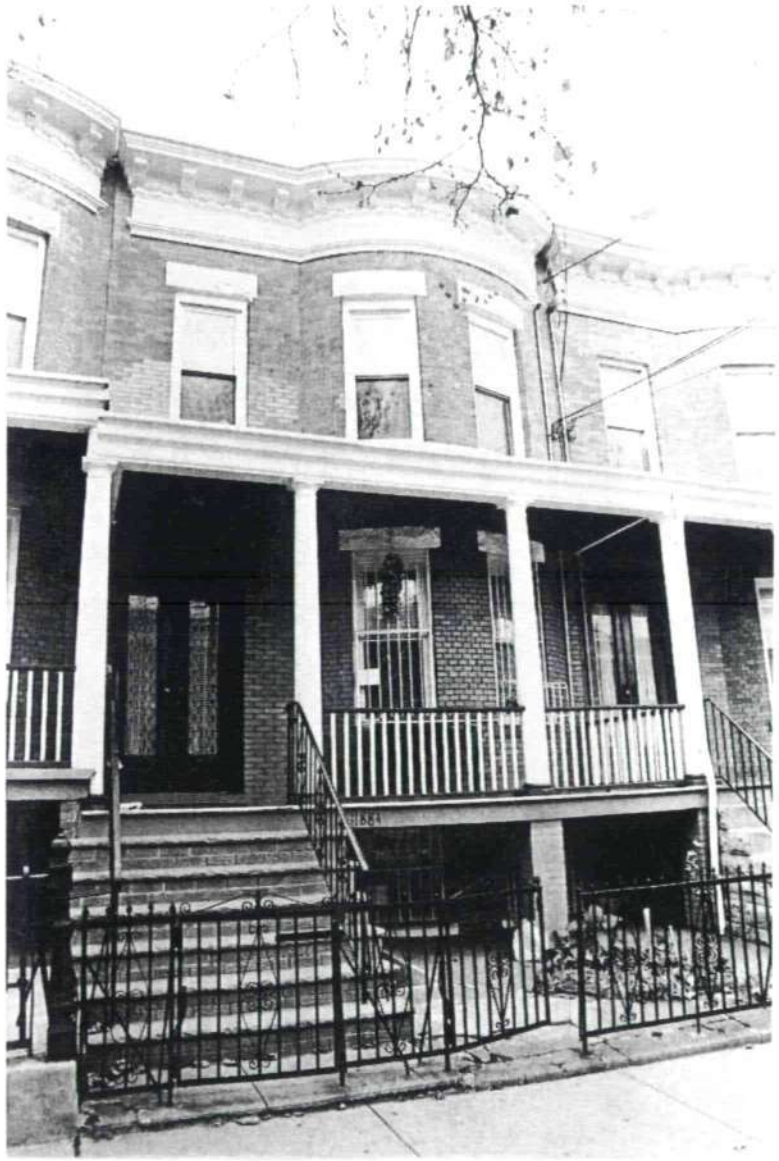


1880 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000



1882 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

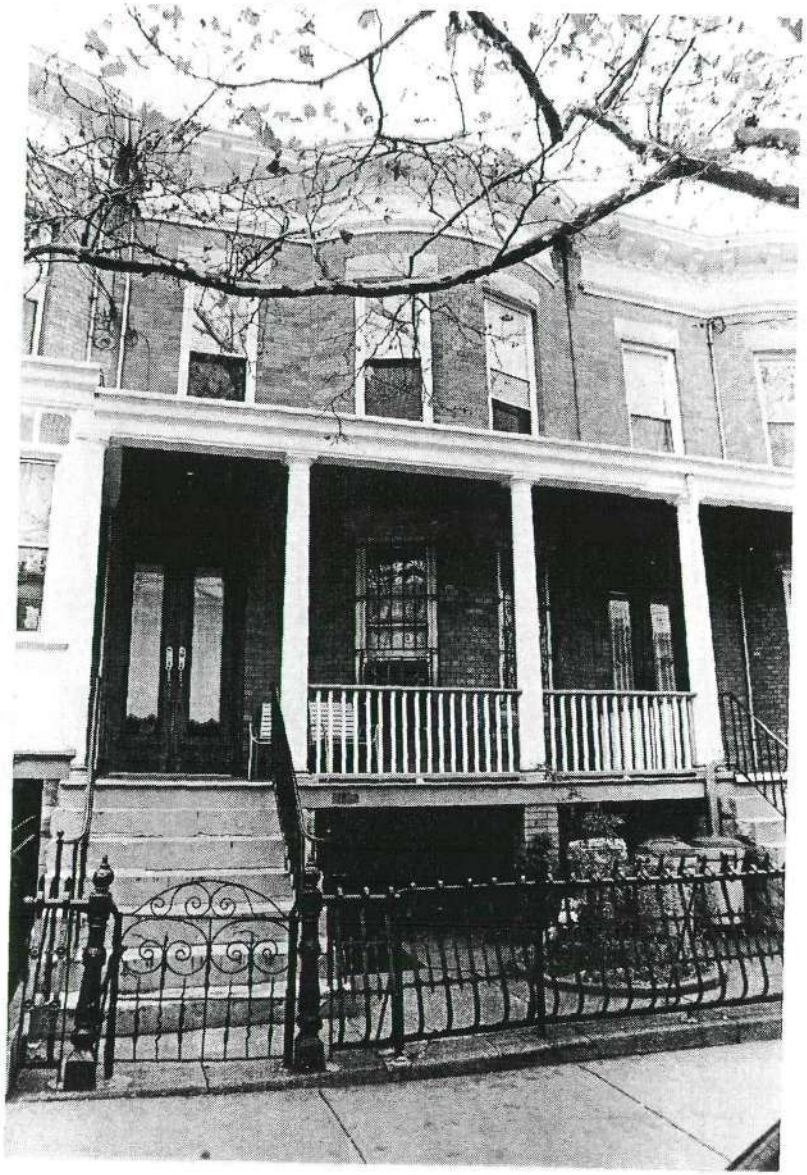
1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET



1884 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1886 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET

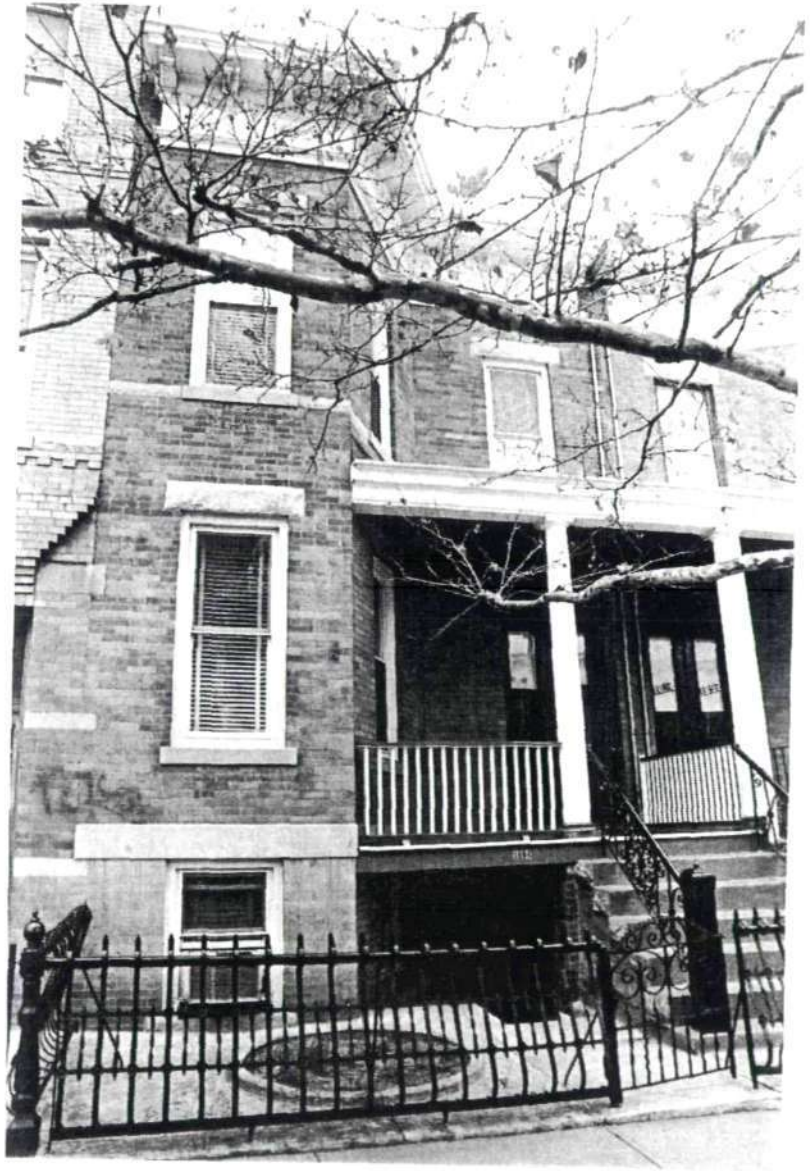


1888 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1890 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

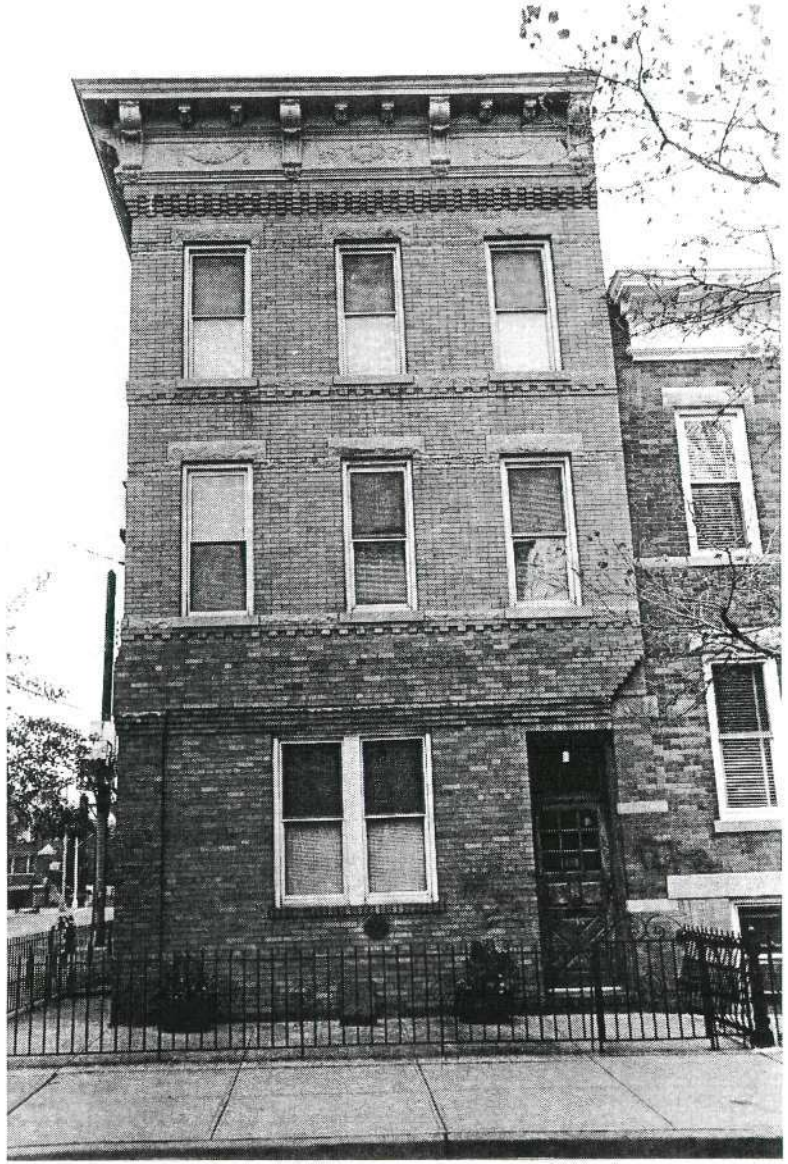
1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET

1892 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

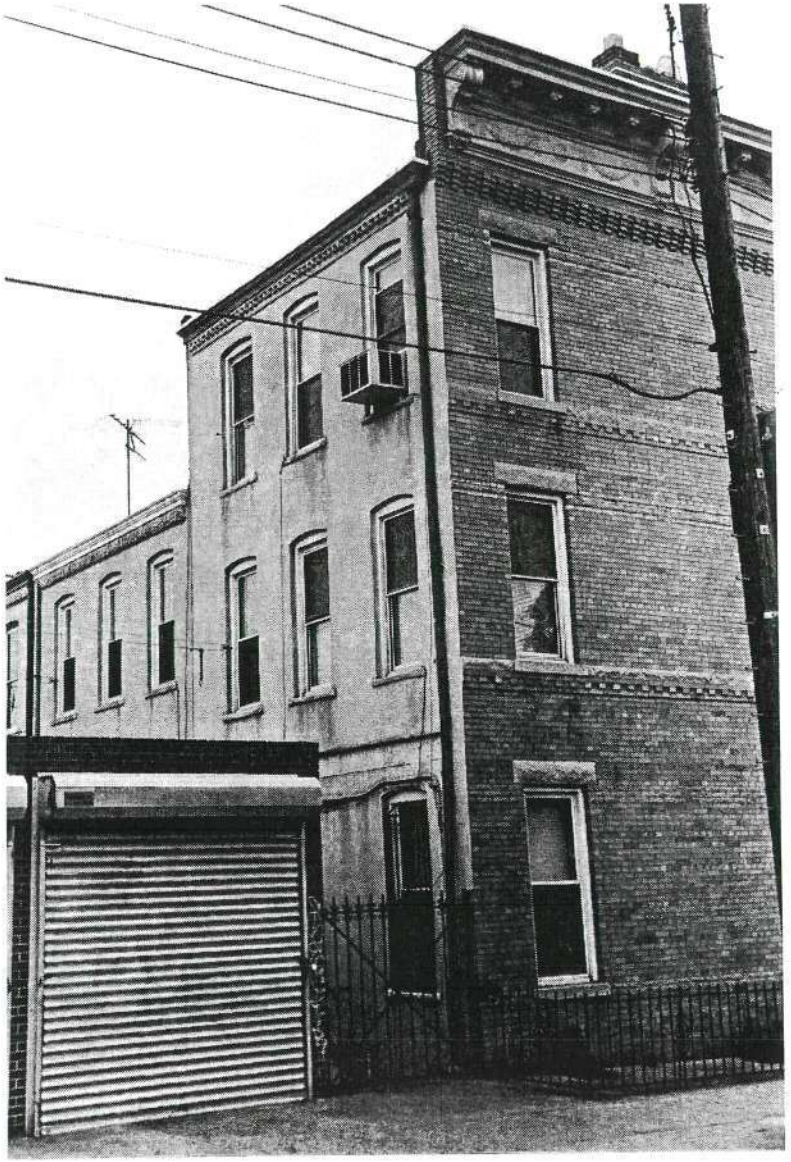


1894 Stockholm Street
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET



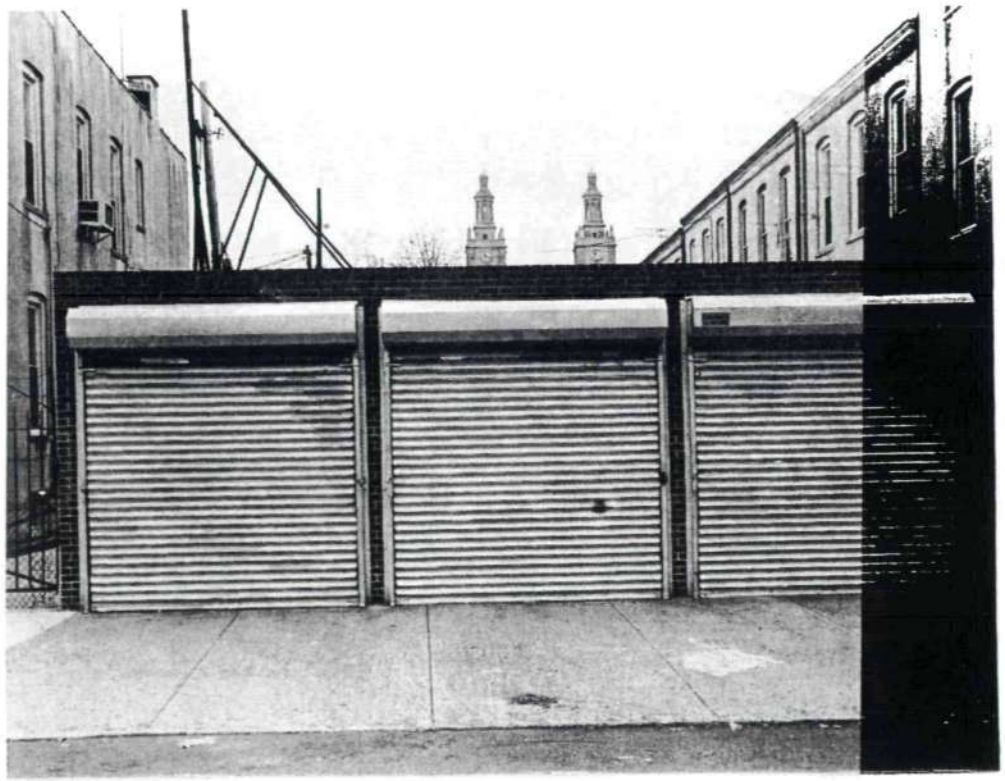
1896 Stockholm Street (Stockholm Street Facade)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000



1896 Stockholm Street (Rear Elevation)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000

1862 to 1896 STOCKHOLM STREET

1896 Stockholm Street (Woodward Avenue Facade)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000



1896 Stockholm Street (Garages facing Woodward Avenue)
Photo: Carl Forster, 2000