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Architectural Preservation

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

5/1986

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

INTRODUCTION

This report is Phase 2 of the Ward A Survey. It follows the first phase of the mammoth Jersey City Survey. This survey was produced for the Jersey City Department of Housing and Development, Division of Urban Research & Design.

The purpose of the second phase is to produce a list of sites eligible for the National Register. In the Phase 2 survey, all of the sites which were declared eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register in the Phase 1 Survey were visually inspected and researched where necessary and a list eligible sites was produced. The Phase 2 survey of Ward A took place from March to May, 1986.

Phase 2 of the Ward A survey was produced by Mary B. Dierickx, Architectural Preservation Consultants, primarily by Mary B. Dierickx and Sarah Latham Kearns, with the assistance of Mirande Dupuy. Most of the research was done by Sam Engelstad. Invaluable help was given by Robert Cotter of the Jersey City Division of Urban Research and Design, Dr. Joseph Brooks, who is responsible for the excellent first phase of the Jersey City Survey and whose ideas were particularly helpful, and Oswin Hadley, his assistant on the survey. Joan Doherty of the New Jersey Room of the Jersey City Public Library gave her time and considerable expertise. Terry Pfoutz of the Office of New Jersey Heritage also generously gave his assistance for this project.

The Phase 2 survey report consists of: an introduction; an explanation of methodology; a bibliography; an index of all of the sites found eligible for the National Register organized by Phase 1 Inventory Number; and a list of the sites with a justification for their choice, organized individually by Phase 1 Inventory Number.

Cedar Street
York, New York 10006
27-1271

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

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METHODOLOGY

Purpose

The purpose of the Phase 2 Survey is to compile an annotated list of districts and individual sites, from the Phase 1 Survey, eligible for the National Register. The sites are to be selected using the National Register's Standards for Evaluation and documentation is to be provided supporting the selections.

Organization

The list must be able to be used in conjunction with the Phase 1 Survey. It will therefore be organized by Phase 1 Inventory Numbers with each entry beginning on a separate page, so that it may be integrated into the Phase 1 Survey books. An index listing the inventory numbers and historic districts will accompany the survey.

Method

The Phase 2 Survey list of sites eligible for the National Register was compiled solely from the Phase 1 Survey list of eligible or potentially eligible sites. The sites were visually inspected and researched where necessary. Their historical importance, age, rarity, design, and integrity were examined and judged. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation were used in determining the significance of the structures and districts.

Report

In the final written report, each structure or district has been listed in order of Phase 1 Inventory Number. One or more paragraphs have been written describing the reasons for the eligibility determination as well as the National Register Criteria which have been met.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PHASE 1 SURVEY BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Maps

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1887 Atlas of Jersey City. Philadelphia: L.O. Fowler, Bromley & Co., 1887.

1896 Insurance Map of Hudson County, N.J. Sanborn Map Co., 1896.

1909-11 Insurance Map of Hudson County, N.J. Sanborn Map Co., 1909-11.

1919 Platbook of Jersey City. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1919.

1928 Platbook of Jersey City. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1928.

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PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

INDEX TO PHASE 2 ANNOTATED LIST AND MAP

Phase 2, Ward A Sites Eligible for the National Register

✓0906-A3	JFK2✓	1801-5 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
✓0906-A3	JFK3✓	JERSEY CITY FREE LIBRARY 1843 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
✓0906-A3	JFK4✓	1855 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
✓0906-A3	JFK6✓	1887 J. F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
0906-A3	LEM2✓	283 LEMBECK AVENUE
0906-A3	SUL1	VAN LEER CONTAINERS ALEX SULLIVAN DRIVE (LEMBECK TO LINDEN)
0906-A4	DAN1	110 DANFORTH AVENUE
0906-A4	DAN4✓	PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 20 160 DANFORTH AVENUE
0906-A4	DAN7	206 DANFORTH AVENUE
0906-A4	GRNV1,2 OLBERG2	ST. PAUL'S CHURCH COMPLEX 10-24 GREENVILLE AVENUE, 183 OLD BERGEN ROAD
0906-A4	LEM4	ST. ANN'S R.C. HOME FOR THE AGED 148 LEMBECK AVENUE
0906-A5	CAT1	36-8 CATOR AVENUE
0906-A5	DAN2✓	46 DANFORTH AVENUE
0906-A5	GAR5✓	232 GARFIELD AVENUE
0906-A5	LIN5	30 LINDEN AVENUE
0906-A5	LIN18✓	93 LINDEN AVENUE
0906-A5	LIN20	101 LINDEN AVENUE

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Phase 2, Ward A Sites Eligible for the National Register

0906-A5 OC3,4 ✓ GRACE P.E. CHURCH
154-8 OCEAN AVENUE

0906-A5 OC9,10 ○ 164, 168 OCEAN AVENUE

0906-A5 OC11 ✓ TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
165 OCEAN AVENUE

0906-A6 JFK1 ✓ PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 34
1830 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD

0906-A6 OC1 ○ 301 OCEAN AVENUE

0906-A6 OC2 BAYVIEW CEMETERY GATE
OCEAN AVENUE AT CHAPEL STREET

0906-A6 WAR3 CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER
33-7 WARNER AVENUE

0906-A7 BAYPK1 ○ 500 BAYSIDE PARK DRIVE

0906-A7 BER7 CORINTHIAN BAPTIST CHURCH
132 BERGEN AVENUE

0907-A7 MLK4,5 ✓ SACRED HEART R.C. CHURCH COMPLEX
210-16 M.L.KING DRIVE; 183 BAYVIEW AVENUE

0906-A7 MLK6 ✓ FIRST FIDELITY BANK
263 M.L.KING DRIVE

0906-A7 OC3 ✓ J.C. FIRE TRUCK #4, ENGINE CO, #22
468 OCEAN AVENUE

0906-A7 OC9 ○ HUDSON CITY SAVINGS BANK
532-4 OCEAN AVENUE

0906-A7 STEG1 ✓ 67 STEGMAN AVENUE

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Phase 2, Ward A Sites Eligible for the National Register

0906-A7 STEV5,6 MOUNT OLIVE PENTECOSTAL FAITH CHURCH
150-2 STEVENS AVENUE

0906-A7 VANN1 27 VAN NOSTRAND AVENUE

0906-A7 WILK1,2,301; 11-39 WILKINSON AVENUE

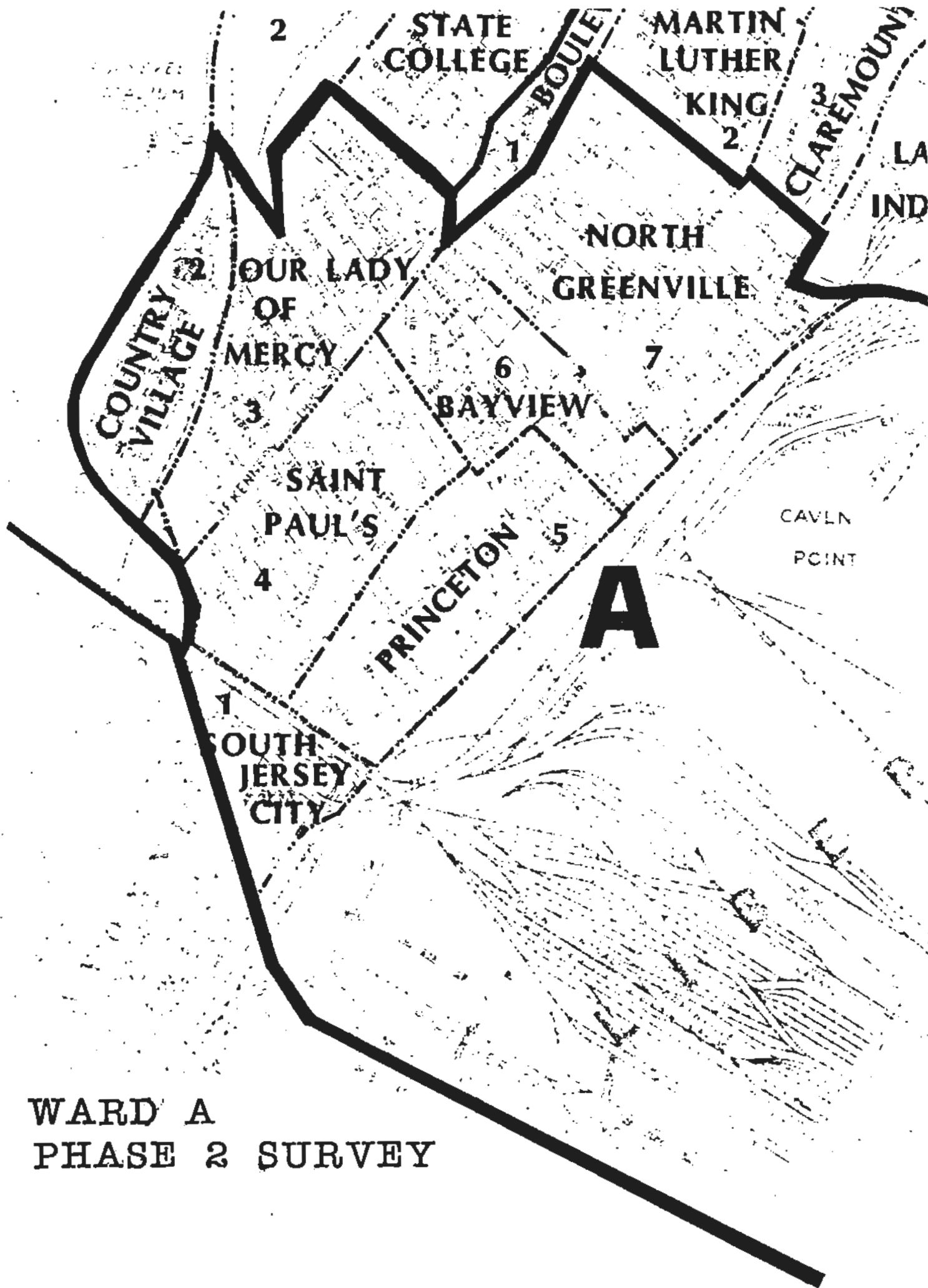
National Register Sites in Ward A

There are no National Register Sites in Ward A

Sites Determined Eligible for the National Register in Ward A

0906-A4 LIN1 ENGINE COMPANY NUMBER 13
152 LINDEN AVENUE

0906-A GREENVILLE YARD PIERS



WARD A
PHASE 2 SURVEY

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

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None of the buildings listed as potentially eligible for the National Register in the Phase 1 Survey of Ward A will be eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A3 JFK2

**1801, 1803, 1805 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
BLOCK 1277 1/2**

This group of three light brick, 2 1/2-story rowhouses is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The buildings are good examples of the Free Classical style and date from around 1890-1910.

The massing relies on a recessed entrance bay off-set by two-story, three-sided angled bay projections. The metal cornices reinforce the angularity of the facade. The primary ornament is the use of brick bands at the frieze level of the cornice, and the projection band course located between the first and second floors. Brick spandrels appear beneath the windows and beneath the watertable. Each entrance is marked by a pediment projection executed in brick.

Although the stoop iron has been altered and glass block occurs at the basement level of one of the rowhouses, the alterations do not affect the eligibility of the rowhouse.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A3 JFK 3
JERSEY CITY FREE LIBRARY
1843 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
BLOCK 1277 1/2

This Renaissance Revival Public Library is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Based on Phase I survey data, the Library was designed by architect Albert S. Gottlieb and was built in 1925 (American Architect, Vol. 132, Sept. 20, 1927, pp. 410-411.)

The two-and-one-half-story J.C. Free Library relies heavily on the use of the palazzo form of the Italian Renaissance, and the massing reflects knowledge of Charles McKim's use of a similar idiom for the Boston Public Library. The free-standing building rests on a granite foundation with a two-story brick and stone trim facade above. The hipped roof is covered in terra cotta barrel tiles and is pierced by two brick chimneys. The ground floor is pierced by seven arched openings, six multi-paned windows and the entrance located in the center bay. The entrance is approached by a monumental stairway and the double door is topped by a glass transom. The entrance is capped by a sign "Jersey City Public Library Greenville." The fenestration of each floor varies and enhances the overall design: the low basement is pierced by narrow window openings, while the second floor is marked by the use of seven sets of paired, square-headed windows, each a four-over-four configuration and each pair is separated by a pilaster. The only alteration appears to be the replacement of the entrance doors; however, this appears to be an early alteration. This is one of the finest of Jersey City's branch libraries.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A3 JFK4
1855 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
BLOCK 1278 1/2

This five-and-one-half-story, light brick and terra cotta trimmed Art Deco apartment building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The building facade is a good example of late Art Deco style and dates from around 1935. The facade is divided into seven bays. Of particular note is the one-and-one-half-story entrance bay which consists of a recessed doorway with triple window bay above set within a terra-cotta pylonned enframement. The entrance bay is flanked by sets of three windows separated by ornate polychromed, terra-cotta pilasters with foliate capitals and foliated blocks. An elaborate terra cotta spandrel -- a stylized urn with scrolled foliated and floral motifs is located above each of the triple window bays flanking the entrance. The only alteration appears to be the replacement of the original door with a standard modern glass and aluminum door.

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0906-A3 JFK6

1887 J.F. KENNEDY BLVD.

The two-and-one-half-story red brick, free-standing residence located at 1887 J.F. Kennedy Blvd. is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation.

Designed in an eclectic 1920's mode that borrows from the Spanish Colonial Revival with its use of glazed barrel roof tiles, the free-standing residence also displays Colonial Revival elements. The Armstrong Avenue facade is divided into three bays with a one-story projecting entrance porch located at the center bay. The hipped roof is pierced by large dormer windows with paired double-hung sash windows. The ground floor windows are topped by splayed lintels with very horizontal voussoirs and keystones, which add to the 1920's revival modes present in the structure. Of particular note is the four panel stained glass screen which appears above the entrance porch. The one-story, two-car garage that is adjacent to the house and is approached from Armstrong Avenue, is a significant and original part of the site. Both the residence and the garage are remarkably intact, including the original wood garage doors. This free-standing residence and garage site is one of the best examples of this style in Jersey City.

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0906-A3 LEM2
283 LEMBECK AVENUE
BLOCK 1260

This two-story vernacular style brick structure is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criteria A and C of the standards for evaluation. The corner structure was built around 1900 and was operated as a "The Noble" saloon by Walter D. Gimbert, (Jersey City Directory, 1902.) By 1922 Walter Gimbert's (Bowling) Alleys were added in a one-story rear extension to the corner building.

The primary ornament of the vernacular structure is the use of sawtoothed brick patterns at the cornice and the arched and sawtoothed brick window lintels. The Romar Avenue facade is also pierced by window bays with arched brick lintels and the patterned brick cornice wraps around the Romar Avenue facade. Although the one-story corner entrance has been blocked in, the original entrance cornice survives and a fluted cast iron column which supports the corner entrance projection remains intact. The brick is pointed with tinted mortar, the watertable appears to be executed in slate. This is a good example of a handsome and intact turn-of-the-century commercial building as well as of an early 20th century bowling alley.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A3 SUL1

VAN LEER CONTAINERS

(Formerly INLAND STEEL CONTAINER CO.)

ALEX SULLIVAN DRIVE

(BETWEEN LEMBECK AND LINDEN AVENUES)

BLOCK 1263

This industrial complex was built around 1895 as the James Chadwick and Bros. Limited spool cotton factory and was subsequently operated as the Clark Thread factory between 1919 and 1929; ultimately the Inland Steel Containers Company. The complex is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criteria A and C of the standards for evaluation. The buildings in the complex are good examples of late nineteenth century industrial architecture. Historically, this type of factory, near the railroad and the water, was important to the development of Jersey City as a port and manufacturing center.

The primary building is a red-brick, four-story, vernacular style structure, punctuated by five-story square towers located on the eastern facade, and a six-story tower resembling a campanile with crenelated cornice and arched openings punctuating the skyline. The ornamental brickwork located at the segmentally-arched windows and the crenellated brick parapets are typical of late 19th century vernacular industrial buildings. Located at the north-west elevation is a two to three-story brick structure with a monitor roof. Although the roof windows are black (destroying the usefulness of a monitor projection) and the brick has been painted grey, altering the harmony of the originally red brick complex, this building is nevertheless significant in the complex for its age and history.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A4 DAN1
110 DANFORTH AVENUE
BLOCK 1366

The three-story, red brick with stone trim, Queen Anne style corner residential and commercial structure is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Based on stylistic evidence, the structure was erected about 1890.

The corner is marked by an octagonal turret projection which rises approximately one-story above the three-story main facade. The turret is capped by a polygonal roof, clad in slate tiles. The asymmetrical roofline with its projecting corner turret, shed parapet, and pedimented projections is characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The patterned brickwork including the denticulated brick cornice, brick spandrels, checkerboard and sawtooth bandcourses provide added texture to the Queen Anne structure. The commercial storefront is pierced by three round-arched openings with stone surrounds and keystones. Although the flanking arched openings are filled in, the surrounds have not been altered. Other alterations include the resurfacing of the shed parapet located at the Ocean Avenue facade. It is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in Jersey City.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A4 DAN4
PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 20
160 DANFORTH AVENUE
(ALSO 0906-A4 CAT2, 153-159 CATOR AVENUE)
BLOCK 1366

Public School Number 20, (formerly Public School No. 22), is a brick with granite and terra cotta trim structure designed in the neo-Classical Revival style and built in 1899. The building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation.

The massing consists of a central entrance projection flanked by end pavilions, divided into four bays. The school rests on a high rusticated granite basement. Projecting continuous window sills and stone bandcourses provide horizontal emphasis. Terra cotta foliated spandrel panels are located between the second and third floors and provide additional design interest. Of particular note is the entrance which consists of a one-story projecting bay with an arch supported by massive pilasters. A window screen -- two square openings of two-over-two configuration flanked by paired pilasters -- is above the round-arched entrance and a tri-partite window protected by an elaborate projecting balcony is at the second story. Most of the windows are square-headed openings, with the exception of the five round-arched windows located at the third story level of the entrance projection. The metal cornice is modillioned and denticulated.

Although all of the original windows have been replaced by double-hung, anodized windows, the excellence of the architecture of Public School Number 20 outweighs the alterations.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A4 DAN7
206 DANFORTH AVENUE
BLOCK 1365

This two-story brick residential building designed in the "Eastlake" style is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Based on stylistic evidence, the building was constructed around 1880.

The Danforth Avenue facade is divided into three bays -- three rectangular, one-over-one windows appear at the second floor, while the the ground floor is marked by the entrance door and two windows. The windows have large flat brownstone lintels with a lesser hierarchy of segmentally-arched lintels below. A one-story porch projects from the Danforth Avenue side and is carried on square posts. The roof cornice is carried on stylized elongated "Eastlake" style brackets, which are ribbed. The frieze is panelled and stylized tracery appears at the cornice level. At the south elevation appears a one-story, three-sided oriel window. Although fixed boards have been inserted between the porch posts at the base and cornice level, the building is an unusual, circa 1880 residence and is still eligible for listing.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A4 GRNV 1,2; OLBERG2
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH COMPLEX
ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
10 GREENVILLE AVENUE
ST. PAUL'S RECTORY
12 GREENVILLE AVENUE
ST. PAUL'S CONVENT
24 GREENVILLE AVENUE
BLOCK 1370
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL
183 OLD BERGEN ROAD
BLOCK 1371

The St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Rectory, Convent and School complex is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Except for the School, which is across the street, the church complex is unified by a continuous iron fence. The buildings are set on a slight rise and although neither the Rectory nor the Convent is outstanding, they contribute to the church and site. St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, a red brick Victorian Gothic style building was built beginning May 29, 1887 and dedicated July 15, 1888, ("The Evening Journal", Jersey City, July 16, 1888, page 1.) The St. Paul's Rectory, designed in 1912, is an example of the Classical Revival style; while St. Paul's Convent, dating from 1932 is an even sparer example of the same style. St. Paul's School, built in 1924, is a remarkably intact and very lively Classical Revival style school.

St. Paul's Church was evidently designed by the parish priest, one Father John Joseph Schandel, who "... helped draw the plans and superintended the construction" ("The Evening Journal", Jersey City, July 16, 1888, p. 1) and the carpenter was Peter McDonald, (Ibid.) The roofline of the church is of particular interest with its roughly four-story steeple which rises approximately 164 feet above the corner site of Greenville and Old Bergen Road; as well as the three-story towers located symmetrically at either side of the entrance. Each tower projection is marked by elaborate brick and stone-trimmed corner buttresses, and pierced by pointed arched stained glass windows. Each tower is capped by an elaborate corbelled brick cornice.

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0906-A4 GRNV 1

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH COMPLEX

PAGE 2

The recessed double-doored entrance is set within a brick porch and topped by a stone-trimmed, peaked door hood. Above the double-doored entrance rises a tripartite stained glass window with center rose window above. An elaborate metalwork screen (perhaps an early alteration) with pierced figures provides additional ornament to the entrance. The church is an excellent example of the Victorian Gothic style, uncommon in Jersey City.

ST. PAUL'S RECTORY is a three-and-one-half story brick building designed in the Classical Revival style in 1912. The red brick facade has been painted. The facade is five-bay wide with the entrance located symmetrically and set within a segmentally-arched entrance porch, supported on four columns. One-over-one double-hung-sash windows appear at the first and third floors, while the second floor windows are round-headed. A brick cornice is topped by a shallow projecting pediment. It is an austere but fairly good example the early 19th century Classical Revival style as well as an integral part, architecturally and historically, of the church complex.

ST. PAUL'S CONVENT is a red brick and stone-trimmed Neo-Classical Revival style, three-and-one-half story building built in 1932. The entrance is approached by a gently-sloped stoop and the door is set within an arched Serliana motif opening, flanked by Doric pilasters and topped by a blind arch with crucifix above. A limestone entrance porch, limestone watertable, window sills, cornice band and parapet trim provide relief for the severe red brick facade. The blind arch located at the entrance porch is echoed by an additional blind arch located at the cornice level. It is a simple building, but a fairly good and intact example of institutional buildings of the period. It is visually and historically part of the church complex.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A4 GRNV 1

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH COMPLEX

PAGE 3

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL is a three-story, brick with stone trim Classical Revival style school, built in 1924. It is one of the few schools in the city which still has its original windows. A monumental, academically classical entrance, with Ionic columns supporting a pediment dominates the facade. A 1920's stepped parapet takes the place of a cornice. The horizontality of the large school is emphasized by the stone banding between the first and second floors, and at the cornice line. Its exuberant classicism and its high degree of architectural integrity make eligible for the National Register.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A4 LEM4

ST. ANN'S R.C. HOME FOR THE AGED
(FORMERLY HENRY LEMBECK RESIDENCE)
148 LEMBECK AVENUE
BLOCK 1416

This three-story, brick and brownstone structure is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Formerly a free-standing residence, the Victorian Gothic structure is now internally connected with 198 Old Bergen, as part of the St. Ann's Roman Catholic Home for the Aged complex.

The former Lembeck residence was built by Henry Lembeck, a German emigrant, who became a successful businessman and brewer. Although Mr. Lembeck lived in Greenville as early as 1857, (Alexander McLean, History of Jersey City, New Jersey 1895), and Mr. Lembeck is listed in the 1879 as residing on the site, 148 Lembeck Avenue probably dates from around 1885. By 1899 the former Columbia Place became known as Lembeck Avenue. Henry Lembeck died in 1910, and the house was bought by the Sisters of Providence in 1911, ("Jersey Journal" October 3, 1975) as the St. Ann's Home for the Aged.

The five-bay facade consists of a central projecting bay, topped by a pedimented roof, while towers flank the entrance. A two-story polygonal (three-sided) bay is located at the east elevation. All of the windows are set within segmentally-arched lintels, many of which spring from end blocks. The third-story paired windows are separated by three-quarter columns with composite capitals.

Although the brick and brownstone facade has been painted, the stoop has been altered, storm windows and a fire escape have been added, the architectural merit of the structure overrides the alterations. It is an outstanding Victorian Gothic mansion.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 CAT1
36-38 CATOR AVENUE
BLOCK 1452

This two-story, red brick carriage house is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. It is an excellent example of a vernacular, Nineteenth century, utilitarian structure. Located at the southern boundary of Bayview Cemetery, the structure currently is used as a maintenance building by Bayview Cemetery.

The two-story structure does not appear to have been originally associated with Bayview Cemetery and although the original use of the structure has not been determined, the vernacular structure may well have been built as part of the Fifth Precinct Police Station which stood on the adjacent site between 1894 and 1954. Only the structures associated with the Police Station appear on the Sanborn Map of 1898.

The facade is divided into two bays with the vehicular entrance located within a segmental archway, with a masonry keystone and square impost blocks. The vehicular entrance retains the original narrow board construction, wood double doors with early green paint. A narrow trabeated doorway with transom above, is located at the second bay. The original wood door also survives in the narrow doorway. The ornamental brickwork is characteristic of the late 19th century vernacular style, in particular, the cornice frieze, corbelled bandcourse located between the first and second stories, and the brick pilasters with corbelled capitals located at the corner of the structure and provide further vertical emphasis to the structure. Number 36-38 Cator is a remarkably intact 19th century utilitarian structure and is clearly eligible to listed either individually or as part of the Bayview Cemetery complex.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 DAN2
46 DANFORTH AVENUE
BLOCK 1426

The 2-1/2-story, free-standing frame residential structure, designed in the Colonial Revival style (with eclectic Tudor Revival elements), is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Built around 1900, the building is clad in wood shingles which appear to be the original facade material. Of particular note is the corner porch with its rounded roof which reflects the plan of the corner tower that it encompasses. The one-story porch wraps around the southeast elevation and is supported on chamfered posts with an ornamental beaded molding. The porch wall is shingled and the corner tower is pierced by one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows with patterned sash at the top. The tower is decorated with a half-timbered Tudor ornament -- a stylized quatrefoil set with in a square frame. The tower is capped by a conical roof and rests on brackets. The main roofline consists of intersecting gabled roofs, with half-timbered gable-end projections located at the southwest and northeast elevations.

Alterations to the building include the resurfacing of the roof and the replacement of the door at the south elevation. This is a good and intact example of a Colonial Revival, or Shingle style, house. It is not an uncommon type in Jersey City, but the high architectural integrity and the Tudor Revival details make it eligible for the National Register.

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RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 GAR5
232 GARFIELD AVENUE
BLOCK 1435

This three-story, free-standing residential building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. With its full mansard roof clad in hexagonal slate roof tiles, pierced by a single tripartite dormer window, the building is a good example of the Second Empire style in Jersey City. The building probably dates from around 1865-1870.

The main facade is pierced by one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows with drip-molded or label-lintels. The double-doored entrance has round-arched and lozenge moldings which appear to be original to the structure. A one-story porch supported by columns with composite capitals extends from the front to the south elevation. Even the porch railings and turned wooden spindles appear to be early. A wood lattice screen is located beneath the porch. A two-story, three-sided bay appears at the south elevation. The Second Empire style residential structure is remarkably intact and is significant as an example of this style of architecture in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 LIN5
30 LINDEN AVENUE
BLOCK 1438

This two-and-one-half-story clapboard and shingle, wood-frame, free-standing residence is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. It is a good example of the Colonial Revival style and dates from about 1915.

The first floor is clad in clapboard, while the second and gable-end projection are covered in wood shingles. A three-sided angled bay rises two stories at the front elevation and is pierced by one-over-one, double-hung windows. A one-story, triple bay appears at the side elevation, while a one-story porch with a flat roof, supported on round wood columns appears at the main elevation. At the second floor, a triple window appears above the entrance bay. The roofline is characterized by the use of a gable end, clad in dark brown shingles and pierced by a Serliana motif window. A heavy white cornice provides contrast to the dark body of the building. The residence is a noteworthy example of the Colonial Revival style in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 LIN18
93 LINDEN AVENUE
BLOCK 1424

This two-and-one-half-story red brick structure is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The building was built between 1887 and 1898 at which time it appears on the Sanborn map of Jersey City. Although the building is listing on the 1908 tax list as part of the Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church property, and indeed, the building continues to serve as the rectory for the church, it is not known whether the building was built specifically as the rectory or not.

The rectory is a good example of the Queen Anne style in particular, the asymmetrical massing of the facade and roof line -- the pedimented parapet the dormer window that rests on a corbelled oriel base and the two-story, three-sided angled bay of windows. In addition to elements of the Queen Anne style, there are stylistic echoes of the Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, including a corbelled decoration located above the entrance porch which is executed in brick rather than the brick corbelled ornament present at the church. Although the brick and stone facade has been painted, the roof resurfaced, and the clapboarding in the pedimented parapet altered, the building is nevertheless a good example of the Queen Anne style and is now part of the Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, a very significant and early church structure in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 LIN20
101 LINDEN AVENUE
BLOCK 1425

The Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The cornerstone was laid in 1888 and the painted red brick and rock-cut stone trim structure is an excellent example of the High Victorian Gothic style. The building is asymmetrically massed with a two-story square tower located at the intersection of Linden and Ocean. The square tower was originally the base for an elaborate clock and bell tower with prominent steeple and bartizans. (Mclean, History of Jersey City, 1895, p. 295) The steeple was removed at an undetermined date. The assymetrical massing, corbelled brick cornice, pointed-arched windows, and use of contrasting stone and red brick facade are characteristic of the High Victorian Gothic style.

Although the red brick facade has been painted red, the rock-faced stone trim has been painted white, the roof surfaces altered and the prominent steeple is also missing, the Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is nevertheless an outstanding early church structure and example of the High Victorian Gothic in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 OC3,4

GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
PEARSALL BRANCH, PUBLIC LIBRARY
(Formerly GRACE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL)

The Grace Protestant Episcopal Church and former Sunday School complex, located at 154-158 Ocean Avenue is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Based on Phase I Survey information, Grace Church was built in 1864. The originally frame structure has been covered in white asbestos shingles; however, the early date and the excellence of architecture of this Gothic Revival structure override the severity of the facade alterations. The use of vertical wood board facade in a Carpenters' Gothic mode (now altered), pointed-arched windows, suppressed buttresses, drip moldings, and massing are characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. The massing of the roof which rises approximately one-and-one-half story on the Pearsall Avenue facade and is pierced by small dormer windows is particularly successful and underlines the mid-19th century date.

The former Sunday School building (currently the Pearsall Branch of the Public Library), is perpendicular to the church and the front elevation faces Pearsall. This two-and-one-half-story stucco-over-brick structure is also a good example of the Gothic Revival, with its pointed-arched windows and label lintels or drip moldings and curved muntins located at the top of the pointed-arched windows. Even the monochromatic effect of the stucco facade and the use of stucco applied to the brick are characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. The complex is a good and early example of the Gothic Revival in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 OC9,10
LEMBECK & HUDSON BUILDINGS
164, 168 OCEAN AVENUE
BLOCKS 1422, 1424

This pair of identical three-and-one-half-story tan brick, limestone and green-tinted stone and terra cotta trim buildings, the "Lembeck Building", located at 164 Ocean Avenue and the "Hudson Building", directly across Lembeck Avenue at 168 Ocean Avenue is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The buildings are excellent examples of the Neo-Classical Revival style and are perhaps the best example of the style in Jersey City. The heavily denticulated copper cornice with its egg and dart molding and massive classical brackets, the cartouches, third floor windows set within round arched enframements with massive keystones are indicative of the Neo-Classical Revival style. The buildings were built in 1900.

According to the Real Estate Record (1.25.1908), the Lembeck Building was formerly occupied by the Greenville Banking and Trust Company, which subsequently merged with The Trust Company of New Jersey and moved across Ocean Avenue (Please refer to 0906-A5 OC). Both the Lembeck and Hudson Buildings are associated with Henry Lembeck, a German emigrant who became a most successful brewer. According to a "Jersey Journal" article (4.11.78) the Hudson Building was built by Mr. Henry Lembeck and the Hudson Real Estate Company, which occupied the building beginning in July of 1900.

This pair of buildings is noteworthy not only for architectural integrity, but for the association with Mr. Lembeck who had a great influence on the development of Greenville and was responsible for many of the Greenville buildings that are eligible for the National Register. In particular, the Lembeck and Hudson Buildings are of significant architectural value both for Jersey City and the region.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A5 OC11
TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
165 OCEAN AVENUE

The Trust Company of New Jersey, a handsome, neo-classical bank building, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Built in 1921-5, it is an intact example of an academic classical corner bank building. The light stone facades on Ocean and on Lembeck are treated as a classical temple, with pilasters flanking a pedimented doorway and windows. The building was built by the Greenville Banking and Trust Company. The bank was housed across the street in #168 Ocean (0906-A5 OC10) before then. In 1929, the Greenville B & T merged with the Trust Company of N.J., which still occupies the building. Some of Jersey City's best twentieth century commercial buildings are the neo-classical corner banks. 165 Ocean Avenue is not rare, but it is a good example of this building type.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O906-A6 JFKI
1830 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
P.S. 34
BLOCK 1351

This large, three story on raised basement, Classical Revival style school building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Situated on one half of a block, in a roughly "T" shape, the narrow base of the shaft fronts Kennedy Boulevard with less distinguished elevations on Wade and Warren Streets. There is a cornerstone date of 1911 and a Sanborn Map with the date of 1919 for the rear portion of the building. As there is no visible demarcation seen on the building between two sections this poses the question of whether the school was not wholly constructed in 1911.

Significant for being designed by the influential Jersey City architect, John Rowland, the building has five bays of three window groupings, with a central arched one-and-one-half story entrance. It is built in a light brick with limestone trim and watertable and decorative terra cotta elements. P.S. 34 is a good example of the Classical Revival style. The use here of light materials, the arched doorway with keystone, the door surround with bracketed pediment, flat pilasters separating the window groups of the second and third stories and the cornice with modillions are all characteristics of this style.

The building has recently been altered by the installation of one-over-one aluminum replacement windows, and the blocking of the wooden doors and lighted arched transom also with aluminum. Despite this, its only alteration, the building still stands out favorably in the neighborhood due to its set-back from the street and to the strength of the design. It can be considered one of the better Rowland schools in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A6 OC1
301 OCEAN AVENUE
BLOCK 1361 3/4

This is a one story, c. 1905, marble storefront to a monument cutting studio, across the street from the Bayview Cemetery. It is a fine example of the Classical Revival style and is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation.

The storefront is two bays with a frieze in carved raised lettering advertising the name of the shop, "Memorial Studio" and the trade, "Designers, Carvers, Sculptors..." The details such as the use of marble, the pilasters framing the facade, the cornice supporting a parapet with carved acorn finials at the corners and a central arched coping, which probably once protected a clock, are lively and witty examples of the Classical Revival style in so small a facade. The building behind the storefront is "L" shaped and is very plain.

Reduction of the display window area and the covering of the door surround and transom with wood has somewhat marred the appearance of this facade. Despite this it is still an unusual shopfront and unique in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A6 OC2
OCEAN AVENUE AT CHAPEL STREET
BLOCK 1452

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The Classical Revival style entrance to the Bayview Cemetery on Ocean Avenue is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. This 1902, rough-faced granite gateway is composed of a large round arch flanked by two smaller arches and carries a cornice with side scrolls topped by a shaped pediment. Each of the three arches contains an elaborate wrought iron gate. Two polished granite plaques name the cemetery trustees and above each arch is a date and raised inscription. Over the center arch is written "BAY VIEW CEMETERY 1902", over the eastern arch is "N.Y. BAY CEMETERY 1850", and over the western arch "BAY VIEW CEMETERY 1884".

The gate meets Criterion C as a fine example of the Classical Revival style using the typical characteristics of rusticated stone, arches with bold keystones and cornice with scrolls. Barbed wire has been attached inside the smaller arches but there are no serious alterations to the structure, and as such it is significant as one of the few architecturally distinctive, intact cemetery gates in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O906-A6 WAR3
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER
33-37 WARNER AVENUE
BLOCK 1353

The Church of the Redeemer is an excellent example of the Shingle style and based on stylistic evidence, the building was erected in the 1880's. The church is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The use of Shingle style elements applied to an ecclesiastical structure is particularly successful: the brown wood shingled facade, the Shingle style massing of the moderately-pitched gabled roof and the square tower; the horizontality achieved through the heavy wood banding located at the cornice level of the one-story wing and used to echo the gable end and configuration of the central stained glass window; and the gothicized elements rendered in wood, in particular the door hoods and lancet openings; make this church one of the best examples of the Shingle style in Jersey City.

In addition to the architectural excellence of the Church of the Redeemer, the building, a wood structure, is remarkably intact, with the exception of the replacement of entrance steps with brick steps, the resurfacing of the roof and the application of protective glass over the remarkable stained glass rose window and flanking lancet windows located at the gable-ended center bay.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 BAYPK1
500 BAYSIDE PARK DRIVE
BLOCK 1466

The four-and-one-half-story brick and stone structure with stucco and wood trim, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Built about 1925, the apartment building is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style in Jersey City. The siting of the apartment is particularly successful -- a romantic complement to the use of English Tudor elements. The apartment is approached by a steep footpath and a winding road (Bayside Park Drive) and the plan of the complex steps down the rocky embankment overlooking Dingsor-Ryan Park. The building rests on a massive stone base and appears to grow out of the rugged landscape. The massing, the use of gable-ended projections, the use of stone and brick with stuccoed bays, wooden rafters, bracketed bargeboards and wood timbered door hood are excellent characteristics of the English Tudor Revival style, exemplified by this apartment building.

The apartment with its landscaped grounds and rugged site is one of the best examples of the English Tudor style in Jersey City. The complex is also remarkably intact and clearly eligible for listing on the National Register.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 BER7
CORINTHIAN BAPTIST CHURCH
132 BERGEN AVENUE
BLOCK 1316

The Corinthian Baptist Church, a Georgian Revival style, red brick and limestone trim structure, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The cornerstone gives the construction date of 1928. The building is a good example of the Georgian Revival style applied to an ecclesiastical structure.

The two-story entrance portico, carried on four fluted columns which support a modillioned pediment, the use of stone quoins in contrast to the red-brick facade, the splayed lintels and keystones, the overall massing of the temple form with gable-ended pediment, the square-planned bell tower with superstructure built up in several stages are all excellent characteristics of the Georgian Revival style. The church is intact with the exception of the capitals located on the entrance portico and a side door which has been boarded-up with plywood. These alterations do not jeopardize eligibility.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 MLK4,5
SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX
210-216 MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE
183 BAYVIEW AVENUE
BLOCK 1314

The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church complex, including the 1924 granite with limestone trim Late Gothic Revival Church and 1936 granite and limestone trim Late Gothic Revival Rectory (183 Bayview) are eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation.

Based on Phase I survey information, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church was designed by nationally-renowned architect, Ralph Adams Cram and the stained glass has been attributed to Wright Goodhue. In addition to being the work of the significant 20th century architect, Ralph Adams Cram, who is credited with popularizing the Late Gothic Revival style, the Church with its magnificent rose windows facing the Bidwell and Martin Luther King elevations, and ornate stone tracery and carved elements including a set of five niches with statuary, is one of the best ecclesiastical structures in Jersey City. The three-story granite and limestone-trimmed Late Gothic Revival rectory built in 1936, with its slate gable end roof pierced by dormer windows, and leaded glass windows is not only architecturally significant but is an excellent example of a structure built at a later date which is compatible in style, material and massing with an earlier significant building.

The only alteration appears to be the replacement of the original church door and the reapplication of the original door hinges on the replacement doors, as well as the addition of protective glass to guard the stained glass windows.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O906-A7 MLK6

FIRST FIDELITY BANK

263 MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE, CORNER OF WILKINSON

This two-story Neo-Classical Revival style stone bank is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Built in the 1920's the bank is set on a granite watertable and the facade is marked by pairs of fluted pilasters with composite columns which are characteristic of the Neo-Classical Revival style.

Alterations include the addition of roll-down protective gates, the painting of the glass window transoms, and the addition of a new bank sign, relatively minor alterations which do not preclude consideration. This bank structure is a good example of the style in Jersey City and can be considered individually eligible or could be included in a thematic nomination of banks in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 OC3
468 OCEAN AVENUE
JERSEY CITY FIRE TRUCK NUMBER 4, ENGINE #22
BLOCK 1472

Jersey City Fire Truck Number 4, Engine #22, is a two-story brick, brownstone and terra-cotta trim station built in 1894. It is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The station is of an eclectic mix of Renaissance Revival elements with a prominent pair of double round-arched windows set within larger round-arched enframements decorated with brownstone keystones and capitals. Also noteworthy is a stepped parapet executed in iron that displays the words "J.C.F.D. Truck No. 4"

The original cast iron door enframement flanked by an original narrow window and original pedestrian door survive; however, the vehicular door has been replaced. The fire station is a good example of the Renaissance Revival style applied to a fire station and is one of the many noteworthy fire houses located in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 OC9
HUDSON CITY SAVINGS BANK
532-534 OCEAN AVENUE
BLOCK 1478

The Hudson City Savings Bank, a one-and-one-half-story limestone building, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. It is a good example of the Art Deco style and was built in 1930. The Art Deco style bank employs 1930's stylized classical motifs including shallow fluting on the pilasters, exaggerated guttae which flank the chamfered corner entrance, and a suppressed pedimented parapet. Also of note are the ornamental ironwork, the radiating grilled door transom into which the octagonal clock is set and the ornamental plaques and stone roundels, and stylized carved eagle -- all of which are excellent examples of the Art Deco style applied to an institutional structure.

Not only is the Hudson City Savings Bank a good example of the Art Deco style in Jersey City, but the building is intact with the exception of the replacement of the entrance door with a modern glass and aluminum door.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 STEG1
67 STEGMAN AVENUE
BLOCK 1472

This one-story Free Classical light brick with terra-cotta trim commercial structure is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The stylized classical ornamentation is skillfully handled, in particular the pilasters with squared capitals and patera which separate the facade bays of three arched openings (two windows and a center door). The heavily denticulated cornice with its blocks of patera is also characteristic of the use of classical ornament in this commercial structure.

The three arched openings which pierce the facade are set within brick enframements-- they are each topped by a terra cotta keystone and spring from impost block with a motif of four-petalled flowers, executed in terra cotta. Beneath the two windows appear marble plaques which add to the richness of this architecturally significant one-story structure.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 STEV5,6
MOUNT OLIVE PENTECOSTAL FAITH CHURCH
(FORMERLY GREENVILLE HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH)
150-152 STEVENS AVENUE
BLOCK 1345

This one-and-one-half-story stone veneer applied to wood frame structure church is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Based on Phase I survey information, the church was built in 1910. In style the building is a vernacular rendering of the Gothic style with Medieval and Mission characteristics. Gothic elements include the use of lancet windows, a pointed-arched entrance door, a polygonal corner turret, battlements, and a particularly bold (and out-of-scale) crenellated parapet which adds to the Medieval whimsy of the structure.

Linked internally with the church is a two-story on low basement "Mission" style residence, which may have been built as the rectory of the church. The porch posts are supported on the same grey stone with heavy mortar joints that characterize the church facade. The most distinctive design feature is the use of post parapets that enframe a half-hipped parapet at the roof line of the presumed rectory.

Alterations include a large illuminated sign at the turreted corner of the church, the application of aluminum siding on the side rear flank of the church and the resurfacing of the half-hipped parapet on the adjoining structure.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 Vannl
27 VAN NOSTRAND AVENUE
BLOCK 1464

This three-story shingle and cast stone, eclectic mix of the Shingle style, with the Colonial and Classical Revival styles, free-standing residence is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Built around 1915, this residence is a noteworthy example of the eclectic use of various stylistic elements including the Shingle style and the Colonial and Classical Revival styles in Jersey City. Of particular note is the massing of the building, with its prominent gambrel roof with the gable end pierced by a Palladian window. The massing of the ground floor is enhanced by the use of a massive one-story porch, with shingle-clad arched openings carried on Ionic colonettes. The stained and slag glass present in this residence are of good quality. The size, high quality of design, and degree to which the building is intact, make this building a good example of an eclectically-designed, free-standing residence of this date and noteworthy in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD A, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-A7 WILK1,2,3
1 WILKINSON AVENUE
11-39 WILKINSON AVENUE
BLOCK 1480

The two-story, red-brick utilitarian structure located at the corner of Wilkinson and Garfield Avenues, and the four and five-story red-brick utilitarian factory complex adjacent to it (formerly the U. S. Rubber Company), are eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation.

Based on style, the complex was built between 1915 and 1920. The factory complex is noteworthy for its massing and brickwork. Of particular note are the segmentally-arched windows present on all of the factory buildings; the brick piers which appear between the window bays at Number 11-13 and Number 17 and Number 21; and the corbelled brick cornices and tie-rods located at the south elevations of the four and five-story buildings. Although most of the windows in the entire industrial complex have been either boarded up or filled in with concrete blocks, this industrial complex is a good example of the utilitarian style enhanced by ornamental brick patterns, and these alterations do not jeopardize eligibility. It is a noteworthy industrial complex in Jersey City.

