

b

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SUPPLEMENTAL BIBLIOGRAPHY TO THE PHASE I SURVEY

Reports and Publications

Craig, R., Foulks, W., Sickels, L. Designation Report: West Bergen Historic District. Columbia University Historic Preservation Program Paper, Jersey City, 1979.

Home for Aged Women Association. The Home for Aged Women. N.D.

Jersey City Business Directory. Pub. unknown, 1915.

Jersey City Chamber of Commerce. "Jersey City, 1925."

Jersey City Department of Taxation. "Tax List," 1908.

Jersey City Free Public Library. Vertical Files.

"Jersey City of Today." Pub. unknown, 1910.

Jersey Journal 5/4/18; 3/15/20; 4/28/20; 4/30/20.

Maps

1873 Combined Atlas of the State of N.Y. and County of Hudson. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1873.

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.

1985 Insurance Map of Hudson County, N.J. Sanborn Map Company, 1985.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

INDEX TO PHASE 2 ANNOTATED LIST AND MAP

Phase 2, Ward B Sites Eligible for the National Register

0906-B3 JFK1	○	HEPBURN HALL, JERSEY CITY STATE COLLEGE 2051-9 J.F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
0906-B3 W001,2,3	✓	389-407; 388-408 WOODLAWN AVENUE
0906-B3 WS1	✓	MISS AMERICA DINER 322 WEST SIDE AVENUE
0906-B4 CLE1	✓	140-142 CLENDENNY AVENUE
0906-B4 CLE6	✓	99 CLENDENNY AVENUE
0906-B4 CLE6	✓	215 CLENDENNY AVENUE (there are 2 CLE6's)
0906-B4 CLT1	✓	260-2 CLAREMONT AVENUE
0906-B4 EG1	()	180 EGE AVENUE
0906-B4 EG11	(OUR LADY OF VICTORIES SCHOOL 238 EGE AVENUE
0906-B4 EG15	✓	279 EGE AVENUE
0906-B4 LEX4, WS19	✓	124 LEXINGTON AVENUE, ? 548-50 WEST SIDE AVENUE
0906-B4 LEX6	✓	164 LEXINGTON AVENUE
0906-B4 LEX7	✓	168 LEXINGTON AVENUE
0906-B4 RO02	✓	51 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
0906-B4 RO06	✓	77-9 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
0906-B4 UN11	()	315 UNION AVENUE ? 713- 115
0906-B4 UN14	✓	PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 33 362 UNION AVENUE
0906-B4 UN15	✓	389 UNION AVENUE

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

INDEX TO PHASE 2 ANNOTATED LIST AND MAP

PAGE 2

Phase 2, Ward B Sites Eligible for the National Register

0906-B4 VI2	PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER 24 220 VIRGINIA AVENUE
0906-B4 WS1	374-8 WEST SIDE AVENUE, ALSO 346-70 CLAREMONT AVENUE
0906-B4 WS10	✓ 452-4 WEST SIDE AVENUE
0906-B4 WS13	✓ 477 WEST SIDE AVENUE
0906-B4 WS17	✓ 510-22 WEST SIDE AVENUE
0906-B4 WS19	SEE 0906-B4 LEX4 <i>aka 548-50 W.S.</i>
0906-B4 WS20	✓ 561-3 WEST SIDE AVENUE
0906-B5 HAR3	✓ FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST 154-6 HARRISON AVENUE
0906-B5 HAR13	✓ 292 HARRISON AVENUE
0906-B5 JFK2	TEMPLE BETH-EL 2415-31 J. F. KENNEDY BOULEVARD
0906-B5 LPK	LINCOLN PARK
0906-B5 WS1,2,3,4	ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX 691-703 WEST SIDE AVENUE, 178 KENSINGTON AVENUE
0906-B6 FRW1	162-4 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
0906-B6 FRW2	187, 187A, 189 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
0906-B5	WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

INDEX TO PHASE 2 ANNOTATED LIST AND MAP

PAGE 3

National Register Sites in Ward B

There are no National Register Sites in Ward B.

Sites Determined Eligible for the National Register in Ward B

0906-B4 BOY5	ENGINE COMPANY NO. 17
	106-10 BOYD AVENUE

Mary B. Dierickx Architectural Preservation

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

12/1985

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

INTRODUCTION

This report is Phase 2 of the Ward B 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 B took place from August to December 1985.

Phase 2 of the Ward B 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 Wernley and 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 and Nancy Zerbe of the Office of New Jersey Heritage also generously gave their 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.

125 Cedar Street
New York, New York 10006
(212) 227-1271

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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.

HACKENSACK

C

MARION

LINCOLN PARK

5

J

PETER'S R

HACKENSACK

RT 440
SHOPPING
CENTER

B

WEST BERGEN

BERGEN
HILL

440
JERSEY
CITY
PUBLIC
WORKS

1

METRO

2

STATE
COLLEGE

MARTIN
LUTHER
KING

ARINGTON

CON

ROOSEVELT
STADIUM

LAFAYETTE
INDUSTRIAL

OUR LADY
OF

NORTH
GREENVILLE

WARD B, JERSEY CITY

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O906-B3-JFK1

**HEPBURN HALL OF JERSEY CITY STATE COLLEGE
2051-2059 J.F.KENNEDY BOULEVARD**

The 1925 stone trim and red brick Collegiate Gothic Style Hepburn Hall of the Jersey City State College is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The two-and-one-half-story, "L"-shaped plan complex with an approximately five-story stone bell tower is an excellent example of the Collegiate Gothic Style in Jersey City and in the region.

The use of the elements borrowed from the English Perpendicular Style and application of the historically-derived elements on an education building is similar to the Collegiate Gothic elements present at Princeton University (1909-1913). At Hepburn Hall the use of the stone bell tower with tracery and pinnacles, stone-trimmed label lintels, pointed arches, traceried windows, suppressed brick buttresses, as well as the clustered brick chimneys located on the slate roofs of the structure are all excellent examples of historical elements interpreted as the Collegiate Gothic Style. The massing of Hepburn hall contributes to the architectural excellence of the building. The five-story bell tower is a prominent addition to the ward and to Kennedy Boulevard.

Hepburn Hall is the best example of Collegiate Gothic Style in Jersey City. It is architecturally significant for Jersey City and for the region.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B3 W001,2,3
389-407 WOODLAWN AVENUE
BLOCK 1280a
388-408 WOODLAWN AVENUE
BLOCK 1281b

The row of ten, two-story, brick rowhouses located at 389-407 Woodlawn Avenue and the identical row of eleven rowhouses, numbers 388-408 Woodlawn Avenue, are eligible for listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. These rowhouses are good examples of the Neo-Classical style and are particularly noteworthy as a group. Based on atlas map evidence, the row was built in about 1910. The facade ornamentation relies heavily on the use of light brick which alternates with courses of recessed bandcourses located at every sixth brick course. Further horizontal emphasis is provided by the use of a continuous stone watertable molding and the continuous metal cornice used at the roofline of these rowhouses. Neo-classical motifs include the use of Adamesque wreaths and festoons at the cornice frieze and the ornate console brackets which mark the party-wall at every third bay. The door entablatures are somewhat retarditaire in style with incised Neo-Grec ornament, ogee molding and stylized brackets present. Each entrance is approached by a low (four-step) stoop with cast iron newel posts and sigmoid-form railing supports. Entrances are paired and pairs create a mirror-image.

Alterations include the use of modern aluminum screen-doors which obscure the appearance of the original wood and glass paneled doors; the replacement of several original doors; the addition of several metal hoods (such as #402); the replacement of the original stoop cast iron, and the removal of a cornice at #389. Originally, the row included thirteen rowhouses on the north side and thirteen on the south side of Woodlawn Avenue. In particular #410 and 412 Woodlawn have been excluded in inclusion in eligibility due to the severity of the resurfacing of each of these structures.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B3 WS1
322 WEST SIDE AVENUE
MISS AMERICA
BLOCK 1300

This streamlined, Moderne style, stainless steel and porcelain enamel, one-story diner, the "MISS AMERICA", is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Based on maps, stylistic grounds and the use of material, the diner dates from the 1920's.

Located at the corner of West Side and Culver Avenues, "The Miss America" is raised on a brick foundation and is approached by a projecting central bay which forms an entrance vestibule. The streamlined or curved plan of the structure is emphasized by the use of a stepped corrugated cornice trim which reflects the curved lines of the facade and wraps around the stainless steel rounded corners of the diner. The narrow band of windows and the ribbed spandrels below reinforce the stream-lined or Moderne style of the building. This diner is an excellent example of the Moderne style.

At the roof line appears a monumentally-scaled, illuminated sign, "Miss America" -- which if not original to the structure is an early addition. Not only is this Moderne diner a significant example of commercial development in Jersey City, but this 1920's structure is significant example of commercial archaeology in the region.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 BOY5
ENGINE COMPANY NUMBER 17
106 BOYD AVENUE
BLOCK 1794

This two-story brick firehouse designed in the Classical Revival style is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Based on a set of blueprints located in the fire house office, Engine Company Number 17 was designed in 1905. It was built in 1906-7, according to the Jersey City Fire Department's undated List of Companies 1854-1926. The firehouse is an excellent and remarkably intact example of the Classical Revival style executed in brick, brownstone and terra cotta. The ground floor vehicular entrance is supported by cast iron piers which carry a cornice decorated with Classical Revival console brackets. The ground and second floor facades are symmetrically arranged with the vehicular entrance located at the center bay, flanked by a pedestrian entrance at the eastern bay and window bay with terra-cotta spandrel below at the western bay. The second floor is pierced by three round-arched window openings with ornamental keystones. The center bay is wider than the two flanking arched openings. The arches spring from rusticated masonry bands. Multi-paned transoms appear within the arched openings with square-headed, double-hung windows located below. A corbelled brick pendant appears beneath the cornice and marks the spandrels of the center arched window.

The interior of the firehouse is remarkably intact with a circular cast iron stair with sigmoid ornament located at the western corner of the vehicular area. The interior ceiling and walls are covered in pressed tin. The only evident alteration is the removal of the original double-doored horse-drawn vehicular entrance and the replacement with a garage door to accommodate later firetrucks. Fire Company Number 17, a remarkable example of the Classical Revival style, was declared eligible for the National Register by the state in 1980.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 CLE1
140-142 CLENDENNY AVENUE
BLOCK 1749

This group of three brick rowhouses is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The circa 1910 buildings are designed in a style that borrows elements from the Italianate and Romanesque Revival styles. The continuous bracketed cornice is a borrowing from the earlier Italianate style, while the ornamental brick patterns which appear beneath the cornice are derived from later stylistic periods. The Romanesque Revival brick elements include a corbelled banding of bricks with brick pendentives located every third bay and mark the party walls of each of the three rowhouses. The double-hung windows have flush lintels and slightly projecting sills. The row is set back from the street level by a front yard and approached by three low steps.

Alterations to the group of three rowhouses include the addition of metal entrance hoods and the enclosure of the original bracketed cornice with a aluminum "box" at Number 142. All of the original doors have been replaced; however, the enframements are intact. The original stoop newels and railings remain at Number 140 Clendenny Avenue. The decorative brickwork, the eclectic use of the Italianate combined with the Romanesque Revival styles, and the relatively high degree of architectural integrity make this group of three rowhouse structures eligible for listing on the National Register.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 CLE6
99 CLENDENNY AVENUE
BLOCK 1797

This two-story, frame, vernacular, residential building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Although the exterior fabric was originally clapboard, the current exterior shingle sheathing appears to be an early alteration. The replacement cladding does not interfere with the original wood window enframements. According to maps, the building was built after 1873 but before 1887.

Although alterations have occurred to this vernacular residential structure, the accretions are early and reflect the changes that occur on a vernacular, wood-frame structure.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 CLE6
215 CLENDENNY AVENUE
BLOCK 1757

This two-story on basement, brick residence designed in the Romanesque Revival style is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The circa 1910, three-bay brick residence presents an eclectic mix of Romanesque Revival brickwork, in particular the use of brick corbels at the cornice level and a saw-tooth brick band above the lintels of the second floor windows. The projecting porch with its flat roof and massive pier supports are vernacular in style. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung-sash and the window lintels are flush masonry.

The only alteration appears to be the replacement at an early date of the porch railing located between the massive porch piers and the use of a pipe railing on the porch stoop. The building is remarkably intact and is a late but unusual example of the use of Romanesque Revival as applied to a residential structure in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 CLT1
260-262 CLAREMONT AVENUE
BLOCK 1782

This pair of detached, three-story, wood-frame houses designed in the Queen Anne style is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Of particular note is the roof profile of each residence, with the use of a "stagefront" mansard roof pierced by a gambrel end. Each gambrel projection is in turn pierced by a palladian window with center double-hung-sashed window set within a round-arched window with keystone above, flanked by rectangular-headed sidelights. The first and second floors are marked by an angled bay projection of two windows, while the northwestern bays (including the entrance bays) are set within prominent porch and second floor balcony projections. Each porch is carried on wood columns with Ionic capitals used on Number 262 and Doric present at Number 260. The cornice of each porch is decorated with console brackets and dentils. The second floor, flat-roofed porch of each house is protected by a railing of turned spindles. Each residence is approached by a wood stoop and the double-doored entrances to each house remain intact.

Although both houses have been re-sided in an early asphalt siding in imitation of brick, they are still eligible for listing on the National Register, being good examples of the detached Free Classic residences dating from around 1910. They are significant examples of the style in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 EG1
180 EGE AVENUE
BLOCK 1790

This Free Classic, or Queen Anne variant, clapboard, residential building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. This free-standing structure is a good example of the Free Classic style with the use of classical elements, in particular, the denticulated molding that appears at the crest of the mansard roof, the main roof cornice, the pedimented projection located at the second story and on the porch cornice. Further classical motifs include the use of columns set on square bases which support the porch. Also noteworthy are the roof parapet projections -- the three-sided bay is topped by a three-dimensional peaked-roof projection. Based on atlas maps, building was erected in about 1910.

Although the roof surfaces have been covered in asphalt and the yard surround has been enclosed with a modern iron fence, these alterations do not detract significantly from the integrity of the structure.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 EG11
238 EGE AVENUE
OUR LADY OF VICTORIES PAROCHIAL SCHOOL
BLOCK 1790

This three-story, brick and cast stone Art Deco style school is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Our Lady of Victories Parochial School is an excellent example of the Modernistic style or Art Deco style, with the use of projecting brick pilasters which appear between each of the window bays and terminate in battlements at the parapet level. Each of the three main facade entries is set within a cast stone or cast concrete enframingent decorated with Art Deco style naturalistic decorations combined with religious motifs. The ironwork which appears within each of the three entrance door transoms is also indicative of the quality of the Art Deco ornament present in this 1930 school structure.

The actual doors set within the high style enframingents have been replaced by modern metal or aluminum, two-leaved doors. Although the replacement doors are unsympathetic, the alteration does not jeopardize the eligibility of this structure.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 EG15
279 EGE AVENUE
BLOCK 1770

This two-and-one-half-story, freestanding residential structure designed in the Free Classic style is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The wood-frame structure is an excellent example of the Free Classic style with the use of a denticulated gambrel roof projection and cornice, pedimented entrance bay porch supported on classical columns which rest on square plinths. Based on map evidence, the building dates from about 1910.

Minor alterations to the building include the use of a plexi-glass shield at the front door and the application of an American eagle at the center bay of the three-sided bay of windows located at the ground floor.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 LEX4,WS19

124 LEXINGTON AVENUE, 548-50 WEST SIDE AVENUE
BLOCK 1801

These three circa 1910 buildings are eligible for listing on the National Register. They consist of a row of two, three-story tenements or apartment buildings on West Side Avenue and a matching two-story apartment building next to them on Lexington Avenue. They are excellent and intact examples of the early 20th century Renaissance Revival style and meet Criterion C of the standards for evaluation.

The buildings, with their large, projecting modillioned cornices, splayed cast stone window lintels and brick facades in light tones, embody the characteristics of the Renaissance Revival style. They also display exceptional design features, including a rounded corner treatment, a terra cotta "Lexington Avenue" plaque in the wall, brick corbelling and stylized quoins on 548-50 West Side Avenue. Number 124 Lexington Avenue has striking copper trim - a bracketed cornice and a massive copper pediment. The buildings are largely intact, with the major alterations on the commercial ground floor on West Side Avenue. Most of the storefronts, including the ground floor cornice, are intact but the corner store was covered with wood. Storm windows have been added and a side door was bricked in. There are a large number of Renaissance Revival style apartment buildings and tenements in Jersey City. These three are good and intact examples of this building type and style.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 LEX6
164 LEXINGTON AVENUE
BLOCK 1748

164 Lexington Avenue is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. This is a narrow, two story, attached frame house in a very late Italianate style. It is two bays wide including the three window bow front. The 1896-1909 house is a mostly intact example of Jersey City wooden domestic urban architecture.

The flat roof, bow front, bracketed and paneled cornice, and flat roofed entry porch with prominent turned columns are all characteristics of the Italianate style. The flat angular door surround with sidelights and transom harks back to the earlier tastes of the Greek Revival style, but, considering the 1896-1909 date supplied by atlas map evidence, it is probably a Classical Revival style doorway. The minor alterations include replacement of the original stoop, porch railing and door, the addition of new storm windows and door, and probably the wood shingle siding. The detail on the house is simple but it is mostly intact. It is a good example of a late Italianate frame house, with Classical Revival details.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 LEX7
168 LEXINGTON AVENUE
BLOCK 1748

This two-story frame house is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Dating from 1896 to 1909, it is a good and intact example of an early 20th century Classical Revival style house, unusual because it is frame rather than masonry, a more common material for this style.

The bracketed and modillioned cornice, flat roof and square upright proportions are characteristic of the style. The columned porch with a denticulated cornice and such classical details as a door and windows with architrave trim are characteristic of this style and the Colonial Revival style, which was more common in frame houses of this period. The house is largely intact, retaining its original narrow shingle siding and its porch rail with turned wood balusters. The brick steps are not original and storm windows have been added. There are a number of these Classical and Colonial Revival style frame houses in this part of Jersey City, but many have been altered. A small percentage, like this house, still have original siding and window trim.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 ROO2
51 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
BLOCK 1748

The two and a half story, vernacular Colonial Revival style house at 51 Roosevelt Avenue is eligible for individual listing on the National Register and meets Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The circa 1920 house is two bays wide with a central gable, full porch and two story bay window. Though not unusual it is a good and intact example of this house type.

The irregular roof line, porch and angular classical detail are all characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The regular, rectangular plan of the house and the taller, narrower shape are typical of the later development of the style. The porch is less open and closer to the house moving toward the enclosed porch of the Bungalow style. It is a typical, plain, freestanding frame house with remnants of the Colonial Revival style. This type of house was very popular from about 1905 to 1930 and, although plain, good examples of it should be recognized and preserved.

The house has all of its original clapboarding, window molding, and porch details. There are storm windows over the original one over one sash and the brick stoop is probably a replacement. These alterations however, do not affect the architectural integrity of the building. While there are many houses like this in Jersey City, it is unusual to find such a good example of this vernacular type in which so much of the original design survives.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 R006
77-79 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
BLOCK 1748

This Italianate style row of three houses is eligible for listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Dating from approximately 1910 (according to maps) the houses are good, relatively intact examples of very late Italianate style masonry residences.

The small, three bay wide, two-and-one-half story brick buildings have typical Italianate bracketed wooden cornices over corbelled friezes. One of the porch hoods over the door has survived, the other two have been replaced by modern aluminum canopies. The door hoods might have been installed either without supporting posts, with posts that were too weak or with posts that rotted out and were not replaced. The brickwork shows that the other two hoods fell down, ripping out some brick wall with them. The row is not unique, but, except for the door hoods and front steps, it is intact. Most of the earlier Italianate style houses are in the Downtown neighborhood (Ward E in the survey). These houses are unusual for this newer western part of the city.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O906-B4 UN11
315 UNION AVENUE
BLOCK 1747

This three-and-one-half story, patterned brick, Art Deco apartment house is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. This five-bay building is a good example of the Art Deco style. According to maps, it was built after 1928. Stylistically, it dates from the 1930's.

Although the structure is only three-and-one-half stories high, verticality is achieved through the use of ornate brick patterns. Vertical strips of contrasting brick appear within the spandrel panels located between the ground and second floors, and the second and third floors. Vertical brick banding appears at the parapet level. A modified Greek key motif is executed in contrasting brick at the watertable and in reduced scale, appears at the parapet level of the center bay. Of particular note is the recessed entrance with its stepped profile reminiscent of a ziggurat. The entrance enframing consists of stylized fluting executed in brick with a sunburst motif located at the transom level. Other original Art Deco features include the use of vertically-divided three-over-one windows as well as ornate scrolled ironwork located at the entrance transom and to protect the original glazed door. Based on sophisticated vocabulary and remarkable site integrity, this building is a significant example of the Art Deco style in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 UN14
PUBLIC SCHOOL 33
362 UNION AVENUE
BLOCK 1757

Public School 33 is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards of evaluation. The cornerstone of this brick and limestone trimmed school was laid in 1909. It is a good example of the Classical Revival style applied to an utilitarian structure.

The facade is pierced by five bays of tripartite windows. At the ground and second floor levels, the windows have prominent projecting stone lintels and shallow sills. At the third floor, the window lintels are surmounted by an ornate cornice. Brick piers divide the window bays and are capped by ornamental terra cotta plaques. The cornice frieze is decorated with diamond-shaped tiles. The basement level is marked by a stone water table moulding. The entrance is approached by bluestone steps. The entrance is set within a recessed arch with stone enframement. The entrance door which is a replacement is topped by an over-scaled transom which consists of operable double-hung-sashed windows. Although all of the original windows have been replaced, Public School 33, is nevertheless a good example of Classical Revival school architecture in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 UN15
389 UNION AVENUE
BLOCK 1758

This three-story, three bay, red brick, free-standing, residential structure is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards of evaluation. Designed in the Classical Revival style, the structure dates from about 1900. The residence is remarkably intact, including the one-story wood porch which is supported by four wood columns with the porch fascia decorated with rondels executed in wood. Each column is separated by wood railings with turned spindles. The rondel motif is repeated at the frieze of the main cornice. Beneath the roof cornice bands of corbelled brick occur. Windows lintels and sills are executed in limestone. Of particular note is the presence of the original double-doored entrance and transom. The one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows appear to be original. This residential structure is not only a good example of restrained Classical Revival in Jersey City, but the site integrity is remarkable.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O906-B4 VI2
220 VIRGINIA AVENUE
PUBLIC SCHOOL 24
BLOCK 1793

This three-story on high basement, red brick public school structure is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standard for evaluation. It is a good example of the Classical Revival style and the building cornerstone was laid in 1914. A limestone cornice and coping molding relieves the severity of the patterned but monochromatic brick facade. Windows are grouped in sets of five and two, with single windows flanking the entrance portico. Of particular note is the Classical Revival, projecting entrance portico, with its fluted Doric columns which support stylized Classical frieze and entablature. A balustraded balcony appears above the entablature. Also noteworthy, is the yard enclosure, which consists of massive square brick piers, capped by ball finials. The piers alternate with sections of ornate cast iron fence and the entrance gate, also executed in cast iron, is supported by a pair of ornate cast iron basket newels. Although the original door sidelights and transom, and original windows have been replaced, Public School 24, is still a good example of the Classical Revival style applied to a public school in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 WS1
374-378 WEST SIDE AVENUE
346-370 CLAREMONT AVENUE
BLOCK 1787

The brick factory complex bounded by the Newark and New York Railroad tracks on the north, Halstead on the east, Claremont on the south and West Side Avenue on the west, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards of evaluation. The complex varies in date with the earliest part, the three-story, twelve-bay 346 - 352 Claremont, dating from about 1905; and enlarged in approximately 1919. The later eight-story factory structure, located at 374-378 West Side Avenue was erected about 1920.

Number 346-370 Claremont is a good example of early Twentieth century utilitarian design with retarditaire C19th massing and brick ornament. Originally the Greek American Confectionary company, the building was subsequently enlarged in 1919 and incorporated as The Novelty Candy Company. Of particular note is the use of brick ornament at the segmentally-arched bay openings and the continuous ornamental brick courses located at the spandrel level between each window opening. The cornice level is ornamented with brick soldier courses. Although several of the original six-over-six windows have been blocked with brick infill or changed to a one-over-one configuration, the alterations do not jeopardize the eligibility of this utilitarian structure. Number 371-378 West Side Avenue is an excellent example of early 1920's factory design with the use of large expanses of horizontal windows carried within narrow bands of brick piers which terminate in suppressed segmental arches at the cornice level of this eight-story structure. The multi-paned casement windows are recessed, and devoid of ornament with the exception of the use of projecting concrete lintels which add to the horizontality of the factory structure. The roofline is marked by various brick mechanical system projections and a smoke stack that rises to approximately twenty stories in height. Although the original entrance has been altered, the complex overall is in remarkable repair and is currently occupied by the Lightolier Company.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906 B4 WS10
452-454 WEST SIDE AVENUE
BLOCK 1793

This three story brick commercial structure located at 452-454 West Side Avenue is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The circa 1910 building is transitional in style, being an eclectic mix of Craftsman and Classical Revival styles, popular between 1910 and 1920. The corner site upon which the commercial building is erected is reflected in the use of a rounded corner entrance bay. The corner site is further emphasized by a massive galvanized metal cornice with a generous overhang supported on metal brackets. A similar bracketed cornice appears at the street facade above the corner bay and continues through the third bay on the Lexington Avenue facade. The windows are set within masonry enframements with impost blocks located at the corners of each lintel and window sills supported on small brackets.

Although the corner bay commercial shopfront has been reglazed and filled in with brick and large sign boards have been added, the original corner commercial cornice board is intact. The brick parapet which extends above the continuous bracketed cornice at the roof level has been repointed. Despite the alterations this building is a significant example of the commercial development of West Side Avenue in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 WS13
477 WEST SIDE AVENUE
BLOCK 1759

477 West Side Avenue is eligible for individual listing on the National Register meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The two story, two bay, frame building, very late Italianate in style, is set back from the street with a projecting ground floor shopfront. This is a good example of a residence with what is probably an early commercial adaptation, all of which has remained largely intact. Although atlas map evidence dates the building from 1896-1090, the style, proportions and materials of the building combine to create a mid-19th century appearance.

The flat roof, bracketed and denticulated cornice under the eaves and the simpler bracketed cornice of the shopfront, and the bow front are all characteristics of the Italianate style. Remarkably intact for a frame building on a commercial street, even the shopfront clapboarding survives. Parts of the window molding from the second story bow front have been removed, and the shopfront represents an early alteration.

The alterations do not detract from the significance of this building; indeed the ground floor expresses the early development, from residential to commercial, of West Side Avenue. The architectural integrity of this frame structure makes it a rare example for Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 WS17
510-22 WEST SIDE AVENUE
BLOCK 1797

This row of six Renaissance Revival style buildings is eligible for listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The row is a good, intact example of circa 1910 apartment buildings or tenements with commercial ground floors. This is the primary style and type of building on West Side Avenue in this neighborhood.

The buildings are three stories high, with a four story corner building. Highlighting the building at the end of the row, or in the middle, by making it one story taller was a popular design feature in the early 20th century. The light brick row has a continuous modillioned cornice, a similar ground floor cornice splayed window lintels and fluted mullions. The buildings are good examples of the Renaissance Revival style because of this rounded classical ornament, the very slightly elongated proportions of the buildings and the use of a combination of light-colored building materials. The ground floors have been altered, but not severely and the cornice has been retained on all but one of the shopfronts. Some of the windows have been altered; the rest of the row is intact. It is a common style and building type in Jersey City, in particular in this part of the city. This row is worth noting because of its architectural integrity and because it is a good example of the Renaissance Revival style.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 WS19
548-50 WEST SIDE AVENUE
BLOCK 1801

See 0906-LEX4,WS19 - 124 LEXINGTON AVENUE, 548-50
WEST SIDE AVENUE, BLOCK 1801.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B4 WS20
561-563 WEST SIDE AVENUE
BLOCK 1748

This four-story brick commercial building designed in the Classical Revival style is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The circa 1890 corner building is a good example of the Classical Revival style applied to a commercial structure. Facade ornament includes the use of horizontal masonry bandcourses located at the window sills and beneath the window lintel levels. The metal cornice is supported on attenuated paired metal brackets which alternate with smaller brackets. The corner commercial bay is marked by a chamfered entrance supported by an iron column. Also of note is the "Roosevelt Avenue" plaque located on the side street facade.

Alterations include the use of storm windows which obscure the appearance of the original fenestration. Signage obscures the original storefront facade cornice, precluding comment on condition. The lesser entrance located on the Roosevelt Avenue facade has been altered. The fire escapes located on the West Side Avenue facade appear to be of the period or an early addition. This four-story brick structure is a significant example of the use of the Classical Revival style in the commercial development of West Side Avenue of Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

**0906-B5 HAR3
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
154-156 HARRISON AVENUE
BLOCK 1810**

The First Church of Christ Scientist, a two-story brick structure with flanking one-story end bays, designed in the Georgian Revival style, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. The cornerstone of the Church was laid in 1915. The patterned red brick facades are unified by projecting stone moldings, located at the cornice level of the two-story center bay pavilion and at the lintel levels of the five windows also located at the central bay. The continuous lintel molding becomes the cornice molding of the flanking one-story bay ends. The building is further unified by the use of a limestone watertable, pierced by small basement windows in the center bay. The entrance doors are located in the one-story flanking bays, while the two-story central bay is pierced by a monumental round-arched window with transom fanlight; and two multi-paned, trabeated windows, located at either side of the center monumental window. Projecting brick piers with limestone capitals and bases further punctuate the two-story brick facade and flank the entrance doors of the one-story end bays. Of particular note are the original three-light lamp posts located at the masonry stoop level at the entrance bays.

The First Church of Christ Scientist is not only architecturally distinguished, but is in excellent repair. The only alterations appear to be the early replacement of the original entrance doors with two-leaved solid doors and the addition of a protective screen of plexi-glass at the monumental arched central window. The Church is a significant example of the Georgian Revival style in Jersey City.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 HAR13
292 HARRISON AVENUE
BLOCK 1811

This three-story light and patterned brick apartment building, designed in the Art Deco style, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. Monumental scale is achieved through the use of patterned brick moldings, including a stylized Greek Key motif at the watertable level. Vertical strips of darker brick occur at the spandrel levels between the first and second, second and third floor window levels. The patterned brick moldings add monumentality and verticality to this three-story structure -- the cornice and projecting parapet, executed in brick are particularly successful and excellent examples of Art Deco brickwork. The facade is divided into five bays with the windows divided into vertical three-over one and six-over-one configurations. The original entrance doors are of particular note, and are executed in diamond or chevron-patterned iron over glass. The original wall-mounted light fixtures exist at the entrance level. The only minor alteration appears to be the addition of storm windows. Not only is this circa 1930 apartment structure a good example of the Art Deco style in Jersey City, but the apartment is noteworthy for the architectural integrity of the structure.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

O906-B5-JFK2
TEMPLE BETH-EL
2415-2431 KENNEDY BOULEVARD
BLOCK 1811

Temple Beth-El, located at the corner of Kennedy Boulevard and Harrison Avenue is a monumental two story red brick structure with a one-story central dome. The cornerstone of the temple was laid in 1925 and based on Phase I Survey information, the building was designed by the architect P. A. Vivarttas and constructed by the Zenithern Company of Newark, New Jersey (American Architect, CXXX, December 20, 1926.) Temple Beth-El is eligible for individual listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards of evaluation.

Set on a high stone basement or foundation, the Temple is approached by a set of stone steps. Entrance is provided through a set of three doors set within a two-story arched enframement with a stained and slag glass infill with a rose window and Star of David motif. Located above the center door is a sloping pediment with commandment tablets above. The Harrison Avenue facade is pierced by five round-arched stained or slag glass windows. Both the Kennedy Boulevard and Harrison Avenue facades are unified by the use of glazed terra cotta bandcourses which reflect the arched configuration of the center bays at the roof cornice line and encircle the monumental entrance bay. A massive projecting watertable molding wraps around both facades and provides further definition. Rising from the roof of the two story structure is a massive hexagonal dome with a tiled roof.

Temple Beth-El is architecturally significant and a monumental presence on Kennedy Boulevard (formerly, Henry Hudson Boulevard). Based on Phase I Survey information the synagogue was previously located at 896 Montgomery Street (1864) as Beth Israel Congregation, subsequently, Isaac Ephraim Congregation, becoming Temple Beth-El in 1871 (American Architect, CXXX, December 20, 1926.)

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 LPK
LINCOLN PARK

Lincoln Park is eligible for National Register nomination, meeting Criteria A and C of the standards for evaluation. It is a heavily used city park, thoughtfully designed in 1904, in a predominantly Picturesque style by Daniel W. Langton and Charles M. Lowrie Landscape Architects Associated. Running east to west from Kennedy Boulevard to the Hackensack River, in a roughly cruciform shape, the park is divided by the north-south crossings of West Side Avenue and State Highway #1. Formerly called West Side Park, it is the largest, at 282 acres, and the oldest of the Hudson County Park System.

In 1902 the New Jersey State Legislature passed a law that allowed counties to issue bonds to finance public parks. The Hudson County Park Commission was formed in 1903 and shortly thereafter acquired this desirable tract in Jersey City between the Hackensack River and Hudson Boulevard (now Kennedy Boulevard). This park was to be the first in a system of parks throughout the county, located between the boulevard and the river. The Lincoln Park land was already the recognized recreation area for Jersey City; on it was Glenby Park and the Jersey City Golf Club.

In 1904 the Langton, Lowrie design was accepted. By 1908 the eastern section of the park was laid out and planted from Hudson Boulevard to Marcy Avenue. In 1909 a stone bandstand and shelter were erected. Both had concrete foundations and red Spanish tile roofs. The bandstand is octagonal and stands south of the fountain area; the shelter is round and is on top of Overlook Hill north of the field. In 1911 a 52 foot cast concrete fountain by Berenice Francis Langton, wife of the landscape architect, was installed in the original 1904, 160 foot diameter pool west of West Side Avenue.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 LPK
LINCOLN PARK

page 2

West Side Park was renamed Lincoln Park in 1930 when the Lincoln Association donated to the county the seated bronze, "The Statesman" by James E. Frazer, the designer of the buffalo nickel. The sculpture faces Kennedy Boulevard from the plaza at the park entrance.

As designed the park is composed of formal, picturesque and athletic areas. The park commissioners had looked to Olmsted's Central Park and Chicago Park System for ideas, and also to the recreational needs of the Hudson County population. The West Side Field, as the area west of Marcy Avenue was called, was designed as a 70 acre athletic field, the largest in the world, for all types of organized sports. The formal areas border the central axis road of the park as it leads from the plaza at the main entrance on Kennedy Boulevard, past the little sentry box and through the urn-topped stone gates at the West Side Avenue entrance, to the broad formal pool and fountain. The naturalistic part of the park with its meandering paths, a pond and strategic vistas takes up the remaining acreage.

The original 1904 landscape design of paths and drives, and the border trees, remains intact. Recent random planting of other trees detracts somewhat from the distinctive look of the original single species groupings and of the planned open spaces. The appearance of Edgewood Pool has been altered by the installation of 18 tennis courts on the hill above it, and with its recent embanking with cement. The large rolling meadow in the center of the park has been turned completely over to the use of team sports leaving the ground torn and the area unusable for more passive park recreation. The changes to the vegetation are not too significant since as a living landscape they are easily changed back and are more an indication of poor maintenance than of alterations. The West Side Field was cut off from the whole by the state highway and is no longer used as designed. Since the early 1970's when it was used as a dump and landfill, the park has been reclaimed and allowed to return to its natural wetlands state.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 LPK
LINCOLN PARK

page 3

The park shelters have suffered the loss of detail due to the replacement of the roof tiles and poor maintenance. The Casino, which might be later and not original to the park designs, is a rusticated stone building which no longer belongs to the park but is now a restaurant. It has undergone severe alteration from new additions which obscure most of the main building and are covered with an imitation stone stucco.

Lincoln Park is a good example of an early 20th century urban park with strong roots in the 19th century Picturesque landscape style. Olmsted's Central Park and Chicago Park System were some of the examples studied by the Hudson County Park Commissioners when planning this park. It was to be the first in a system of parks in Hudson County, similar to what had been done in Chicago. The athletic field was not only significant for its size, but also for the Commission's recognition of the needs of the population, and for seeing the limitations of other urban parks. The park also had a positive influence on the taxable value of the neighborhood. Together with Hudson Boulevard, the pleasure road of Hudson County, it became the showcase of Jersey City, and Hudson County itself, and remains the largest park in the county.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 WS1,2,3,4

ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

691-703 WEST SIDE AVENUE

(including 178 KENSINGTON)

BLOCK 1702, 1702 1/2

The ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX consists of five primary church edifices and related outbuildings located on two parcels of land, Block 1702 and Block 1702 1/2. The complex is bisected by Kensington Avenue. It is bounded on the north by the northern side of St. Aloysius School, on the south by Lincoln Park, on the east by West Side Avenue, and on the west by Lincoln Park and Delaware Avenue. The buildings range in style and date from the 1897, brick and stone Romanesque Revival style St. Aloysius School and Hall; to (0906-B5 WS1) a 1906 rock-faced granite Classical and Beaux Art style St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church; to the 1897 through 1922 Neo-Classical Revival style St. Aloysius R. C. School (0906-B5 WS4); and 1926 brick and stone-trimmed Neo-Classical Revival style St. Aloysius Convent (0906-B5 WS3) and beige brick and limestone Neo-Classical Revival style St. Aloysius Rectory of circa 1925. Also included in the nomination is the one-story, six-car garage located at the rear of the Rectory site, facing Kensington Avenue.

ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, designed in 1906 by architect Charles Edwards (Phase I Survey information refers to Architects and Builders Magazine, Jan. 1909, pp. 155-159) is an excellent example of the Classical Revival and Beaux Arts styles executed in rock-faced granite. Of particular note is the symmetrical entrance facade with its monumental one-story, semi-circular entrance porch, supported on paired Doric columns with 1 1/2-story monumental arched recess above, crowned by a pedimented and denticulated frontispiece with Ionic columns located within the returns of the pediment. The entrance bay is flanked by narrow side aisles pierced by lancet windows with large cartouches above. Located at the south-east facade is an approximately nine-story campanile, executed in rock-faced masonry, pierced by lancet windows with monumental cartouches and topped by an open bell tower with a pyramidal roof. The Church interior, a Baroque gilded, marbled, and stencilled space, and the exterior are remarkably intact.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 WS1,2,3,4

ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

page 2

ST. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL AND HALL (0906-B5 WS2) is the earliest structure in the complex. Although the Romanesque Revival structure was originally red brick with granite base, the brick facade of this two-and one-half-story school has been painted grey. Ornament on the Romanesque Revival structure includes ecclesiastical motifs located within the pedimented entrance of this three-bay structure. Neo-Classical egg-and-dart motifs are used on the hood moldings of the windows on the ground floor. The original door has been replaced and the transom above has been filled in; however, the overall excellence of design and significance of the school as part of the Church complex override the alterations.

ST. ALOYSIUS RECTORY with a north-south orientation, is perpendicular to the east-west site of the CHURCH and is actually internally connected with the Church on the east facade of the Rectory. Designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style with scallop frieze, denticulated cornice, entrance porch with door, transom and side-lights, the building is a significant part of the church complex (although not assigned a numerical base in Phase I.)

ST. ALOYSIUS CONVENT (0906-B5 WS3), located at 178 Kensington Avenue, is a three-story brick with stone trimmed Neo-Classical Revival style structure designed by Neil Covery of Newark (Phase I data.) The corner stone was laid in 1926. The ornament of the building is highly restrained, based on a series of arched enframements and openings, including a two-story monumental arched entrance within which a lesser one-story enframement surround an arched door. Further ornament relies on the use of circular recesses, an oculus located above the entrance door, and semi-circular recesses located at the parapet level. Also of note is the yard enclosure, with stone-capped brick piers and iron fencing.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 WS1,2,3,4

ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

page 3

An arcuated loggia with tiled roof connects the CONVENT with ST. ALOYSIUS R.C. SCHOOL (0906-B5 WS4), a three-story, Neo-Classical structure with triple entrance, replaced double-doored entrance and diamond tiles located at the cornice. Windows are paired in the center bays and occur in groups of three at the end pavilions. Based on information in the cornerstone, the building dates from 1897 through 1922. Although not particularly distinguished architecturally, the building contributes to the Church complex.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B5 WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

INCLUDING PHASE 1 SURVEY INVENTORY NUMBERS:

0906-C3 DUN1-8	0906-B5 FAI1-11
0906-C3 KEN1,2	0906-B5 GIF1-24
0906-B5 BEL1-11	0906-B5 JEW1-8
0906-B5 BEN1-32	0906-B5 JFK3-10
0906-B5 BER6-13	0906-B5 KES1-21
0906-B5 DUN1-7	

The West Bergen Historic District meets Criteria A, B and C of the National Register's standards for evaluation. The significant buildings in the district range from late 19th century, 1885-1900 masonry row houses to early 20th century, 1900-1925 Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style freestanding houses to 1910-1930 eclectic apartment buildings. The neighborhood was the most fashionable place to live in the first quarter of the 20th century and represents an important part of Jersey City history. The architecture of the district, featured in newspapers, magazines and other contemporary publications, was well known. Jersey City of Today (Jersey City: 1910, p. 39) described Gifford Avenue in glowing terms. "Gifford Avenue has long been considered the select residential district in Jersey City. Lined as it is with the homes of bank presidents, lawyers, doctors, and other captains of finance, industry and professional pursuit, it is naturally one of the attractions of the city, and a street that any city may well be proud of." It is very likely that the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival frame houses and eclectic apartment buildings of the district served as models for later, less grand buildings in the city. The surrounding neighborhoods are filled with smaller and plainer early 20th century frame houses and eclectic apartment buildings which appear to have been built a decade or two after those in the district. For more information on the West Bergen Historic District, please see Designation Report: West Bergen Historic District, R. Craig, L. Sickels, B. Foulks, Jersey City, 1979 (copy in survey files in Jersey City).

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PAGE 2

The district is bound by Duncan Avenue on the north, Bently Avenue on the south, Bergen Avenue on the east and West Side Avenue and J.F. Kennedy Boulevard on the west. This was a difficult district to draw up. Unlike the tidy, 19th century row house districts, the architecture here varies widely in material, height and proportion. It is, however, almost totally a residential district. Sparse building started in the first half of the 19th century, but the area was really developed between 1880 and 1930. Hudson (now J.F.K.) Boulevard, laid out in 1893, was a major reason for the development of the district; Lincoln Park, (formerly West Side Park) created in 1904, was also important. The park entrance even extends into the district to Hudson Boulevard. Lincoln Park is also eligible for the National Register but it has been listed separately. It is so large and extends so far to the west (to the river) that it functions as a separate entity.

The best blocks in the district are Bently and Gifford, but there is enough good architecture, especially apartment buildings, to justify extending it to Duncan. On the north, Duncan Avenue is the last residential street in the area with the combination of late 19th century masonry structures, early 20th century freestanding frame houses and 1910-1930 eclectic apartment buildings common to the district. Two very large and significant buildings at the corners of Kennedy and Duncan, the Duncan Apartments and the Fairmount Hotel, form a monumental gateway to the district. On the south, Bently is the last residential street with enough good and intact residences to justify being included in a district. The buildings on Harrison Avenue, just south of Bently, are of the period but have been seriously altered. On the east, Bergen Avenue between Bently and Duncan was a tree-lined residential street in 1910 but is now a commercial street, forming a natural boundary for the district. The architecture to the east of Bergen is different, more of a mix of styles and dates with little significance as a whole. Only those buildings on Bergen which had entrances on the side streets or related very strongly to the side streets were included in the district.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PAGE 3

On the west, West Side Avenue provides a natural boundary for the blocks between Bently and Kensington. No building on West Side Avenue itself was included unless the entrance was on a side street. West Side, like Bergen, is more commercial. The few buildings fronting onto it were out of the period or heavily altered. The streets between Kensington and Duncan were left out between West Side and Kennedy because the architecture is both lacking in integrity and good design. The south side of Kensington between Kennedy and West Side was included. Although it is usually ridiculous to include only one side of a street and not the other in a historic district, Kensington is architecturally divided in the middle. It consists almost entirely of large apartments on the south side which also front onto the Lincoln Park entrance. The north side consists of mediocre, late, Colonial Revival frame houses which have been altered.

The three major building types in the district are all mixed in together. Perhaps 25% of the 19th century row houses have had their stoops or windows altered, but many are in long rows, with cornices and trim intact, presenting a strong image of late 19th century residences. The early 20th century frame houses are also not entirely intact. Some have been resided, many more have newer asphalt roofs. They have more than enough architectural integrity to justify a district, though. The 1910-1930 apartment buildings are an integral part of the district. They represent, along with some of the apartment buildings in Ward C near Journal Square, some of the best in the city. The district was still a fashionable place to live when they were built. These apartment buildings do not represent a degeneration of the neighborhood, as is sometimes the case in an area's historical development, but a continuation.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PAGE 4

The most outstanding late 19th century row houses are on Belmont, Bently and Duncan Avenues. None rival the residences in the Van Vorst Park Historic District, and several have been altered. They are, however, the earliest structures in this part of Jersey City and are good examples of their types.

157-163 Belmont Avenue (0906-B5 BEL7) dating from about 1880-85 is an Italianate style brick row with high stoops and characteristic bracketed cornice, window and door trim. There is also a long row of 23 Italianate style brick houses at 165-209 Belmont Avenue (0906-B5 BEL9). The circa 1880-85 houses are small, two bays wide and two-and-one-half stories high, with high stoops.

The row of frame houses at 9-19 Duncan Avenue (0906-B5 DUN1) was built in about 1890. While resurfaced, the mansard roofs, window trim and surviving porches combine to make these fine examples of the Second Empire style. The small, two-and-one-half story Queen Anne frame house next door at 25 Duncan Avenue (0906-B5 DUN2) is also a good example of a late 19th-century residence. Dating from about 1890, it has its original novelty shingling.

11-19 and 21-23 Bently (0906-B5 BEN2,3) are excellent examples of late 19th-century masonry row houses. Built in about 1885-95, the combination of stone, metal and terra cotta trim with the brick facades and the wide-arched door and window openings signify the Queen Anne style while the regularity of the composition of the facades is a feature of neo-Classical.

There are a large number of intact, excellent early 20th century freestanding frame houses in the district. Most are in the Colonial Revival style, although the Queen Anne style is also evident. These houses are the best examples of their type in the city. Bently and Gifford Avenues have the largest concentration of these houses, but there are outstanding individual houses on most of the other blocks in the district.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PAGE 5

38 Bently (0906-B5 BEN8) is an excellent and intact Queen Anne frame two and one half story house. The large porch, supported by columns and retaining its original railing, the stained glass windows, conical-roofed tower, and exuberantly irregular form contribute to its unusual style. Next door, 34 Bently (0906-B5 BEN7) is another good example of a Queen Anne house, with its large columned porch and decorative chimneys. 88 Bently is another excellent example of Queen Anne, with its large tower, topped by a conical roof and an unusual entrance portico, with a shingled gable supported by Doric columns. The houses also have Colonial Revival style elements, including wide, square proportions and irregular roof lines. The circa 1890-95 date is late for Queen Anne but within the Colonial Revival period.

47 Bently (0906-B5 BEN13) is an excellent example of a brick Colonial Revival freestanding house. Dating from about 1900-05, the two-and-one-half story structure has classical stone trim and an imposing columned entrance portico.

75 Bently (0906-B5 BEN15) is a good example of a bungalow. Built in 1910, the intact two-and-one-half story frame house is surfaced with wood shingles. Although tall for a bungalow, it has many of characteristics of the type, including a wide overhanging hipped roof with the ridge parallel to the street, Mission-style brackets imitating rafter ends, a single wide shed dormer and a full-width porch.

89 Fairview (0906-B5 FAI4) is a good and intact example of an English Tudor Revival. Built in 1909, the two-and-one-half story brick house has half-timbering, square wood columns and a partial front entrance porch. 142 Gifford (0906-B5 GIF23) is another excellent example of the style, circa 1896-1909. The facade features include half-timbering, heavy piers and brackets. and the use of a combination of stucco, wood and stone.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PAGE 6

39 Gifford Avenue (0906-B5 GIF7) is a good, intact example of a Colonial Revival house. The circa 1896-1909, two-and-one-half story frame house is surfaced with wood shingles. In Colonial Revival fashion, it has a hipped roof with small dormers, a wide porch supported by round columns with composite capitals, and a broken-arched pediment over one of the dormers. 96 Gifford (0906-B5 GIF16) is another good, intact example of a Colonial Revival house. This two-and-one-half story frame structure was built about 1896-1909. Some of the excellent Colonial Revival features are its wood shingles, wide porch with paired columns and balcony in the gable. 111 Gifford (0906-B5 GIF18-19) is another fine example of Colonial Revival. Dating from about the same time, it is more formal than 96, with its large, semi-elliptical porch and corner pilasters.

55 Gifford Avenue (0906-B5 GIF10) is an excellent example of a Classical Revival style residence. The two-and-one-half story house is surfaced with concrete or stucco. It is more formal than the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne houses of the same period in the district. The formality is evident in the treatment of the entrance. One whole bay of the three-bay house is devoted to the entrance. Projecting from the facade, it is made up of pilasters with composite capitals supporting a triangular pediment. The two story arched doorway is bisected by a portico supported by columns and topped by a balustrade. The circa 1896-1909 mansion is one of the finest buildings in the district.

There are excellent examples of 1910-30 apartment buildings in the district. Basically large rectangular buildings, the larger ones with courtyards, they were designed in the eclectic styles of the first three decades of the 20th century. Some of the best are the Art Deco style apartments at 10, 14, 34, and 62 Kensington, (0906-B5 KEN2,3,7,13) 57-61 Duncan (0906-B5 DUN6) and 585 Bergen (0906-B5 BER5). All of the facades are composed of several light colors of brick in geometric patterns. Although no more than six stories high, verticality is stressed through slightly projecting brick piers or vertically striped brick. The front entrance is monumental, usually trimmed with terra cotta. The buildings all date from about 1928 to 1935.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PAGE 7

Old English styles of Tudor Elizabethan turned up on a number of apartment buildings dating from about 1915 to 1925. Some of the best examples are 131 Kensington (0906-B5 KEN20), 7-21 Gifford (0906-B5 GIF1,2), 25 Gifford (0906-B5 GIF4) and 47-53 Duncan (0906-B5 DUN4,5). The apartment buildings are red brick, with some combination of half timbering, crenellations, casement windows and simple English Renaissance classical ornament.

40 Gifford (0906-B5 GIF8) and 117 Kensington (0906-B5 KEN19) are good, circa 1925, examples of Moorish-inspired apartment buildings, while 107 Kensington (0906-B5 KEN18), also circa 1925, is Spanish Colonial Revival in style. 31 Gifford (0906-B5 GIF5), with its balustraded roof, broken arched pediment, keystone arched entrance and quoining is a good example of Classical Revival (more specifically, Georgian). It was built in about 1929-30. Some of the district's 1920's and 1930's apartment buildings in the Classical Revival style are so simple and austere that they almost belong to the Modern Style. The ten story Duncan Apartments at 2600 J.F. Kennedy Boulevard (0906-C3 KEN1) is an excellent example of a large, very simple, Classical Revival apartment house. Designed by John T. Rowland in 1922, it was the home of Mayor Hague.

There are a few notable commercial or institutional buildings in the district. The Home for Aged Women, established in 1866, has been at 657-9 Bergen Avenue (0906-B5 BER13) since 1884. The Classical Revival building facing Bergen Avenue was built in 1912, replacing the original wooden structure. The Romanesque Revival dormitory building behind this appears to date from the 1880's. The circa 1915-20 Bergen Lyceum at 651 Bergen Avenue (0906-B5 BER12) is a handsome neo-Federal theater building. The most outstanding structure is the Fairmount Hotel, at the northern edge of the district at 2595 J. F. Kennedy Boulevard (0906-C3 KEN2). Built in 1909 and 1912, it is an excellent example of a Classical Revival style hotel. The Hudson City Savings

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

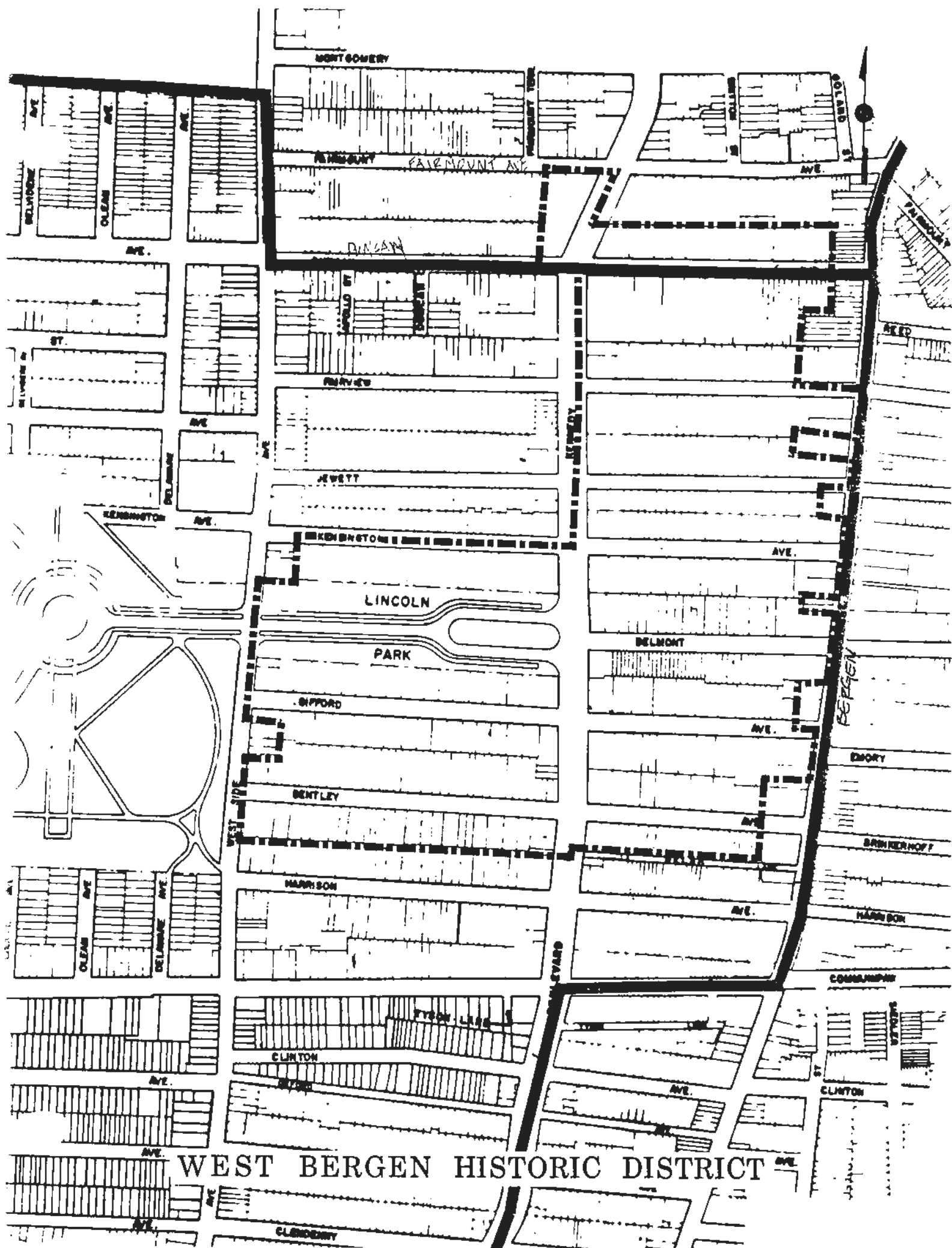
WEST BERGEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PAGE 8

Bank, at 2528-36 J.F. Kennedy Boulevard (0906-B5 JFK7) is another excellent Classical Revival building. Built in 1928, the two story stone structure is formally classical with an architrave cornice topped by a balustrade and a matching door enframingent.

The West Bergen Historic District is important for its collection of 1880-1930 architecturally significant row houses, freestanding frame houses and apartment buildings. It is historically important as the most fashionable neighborhood in Jersey City in the late 19th and early 20th century. It was home to people who played a major part in the history of the city, the state and the nation, including Jersey City Mayor Hague, Walter M. Dear, co-owner of the Jersey Journal, New Jersey Governor Edward I. Edwards, Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Black, and George L. Record, economic advisor to Woodrow Wilson.

.



PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B6 FRW1
162-164 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
BLOCK 1825

This circa 1915 apartment building is eligible for individual listing on the National Register. The four story plus basement masonry structure is faced in light brick and stone or cast stone. Its plan is basically that of an enlarged row house, which blends well with the small scale residential buildings on the block. It meets Criterion C of the standards for evaluation.

It is a very good example of the early 20th century neo-Renaissance style. The major decorative features of the building clearly fall into this style. A mix of light-colored materials is used on the facade. Rounded classical ornament such as a modillioned cornice and keystone arches. The pedimented center doorway and flanking bow fronts are also typical of this style. Except for the replacement of the front door the addition of storm windows, the building is intact. The plan, shape and ornament are very well proportioned and combine to produce a handsome structure. It is not unique in Jersey City, but it is a good example of a neo-Renaissance style apartment building.

PHASE 2 SURVEY OF WARD B, JERSEY CITY

RECOMMENDED LIST OF SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

0906-B6 FRW2
187, 187A, 189 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
BLOCK 1882

This row of three residences is eligible for listing on the National Register, meeting Criterion C of the standards for evaluation. This is an unusual three-house row. While there were relatively long wooden rows in the 19th century, they were less common than masonry rows, and few have survived today. Frame houses, in particular at the turn of the 20th century, were more usually built singly or in a pair. The houses, built between 1896 and 1908, are in a vernacular style with elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. United by a columned porch, they are sided in wood clapboard, both typical Colonial Revival style features. The mansard roof, tall gables and novelty shingles on the projecting bays are more typical of the Queen Anne style. They are nearly intact, although there are small patches of asphalt residing, enlarged ground floor windows and storm windows. This row is an unusual and intact example of a Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style frame triple house.

