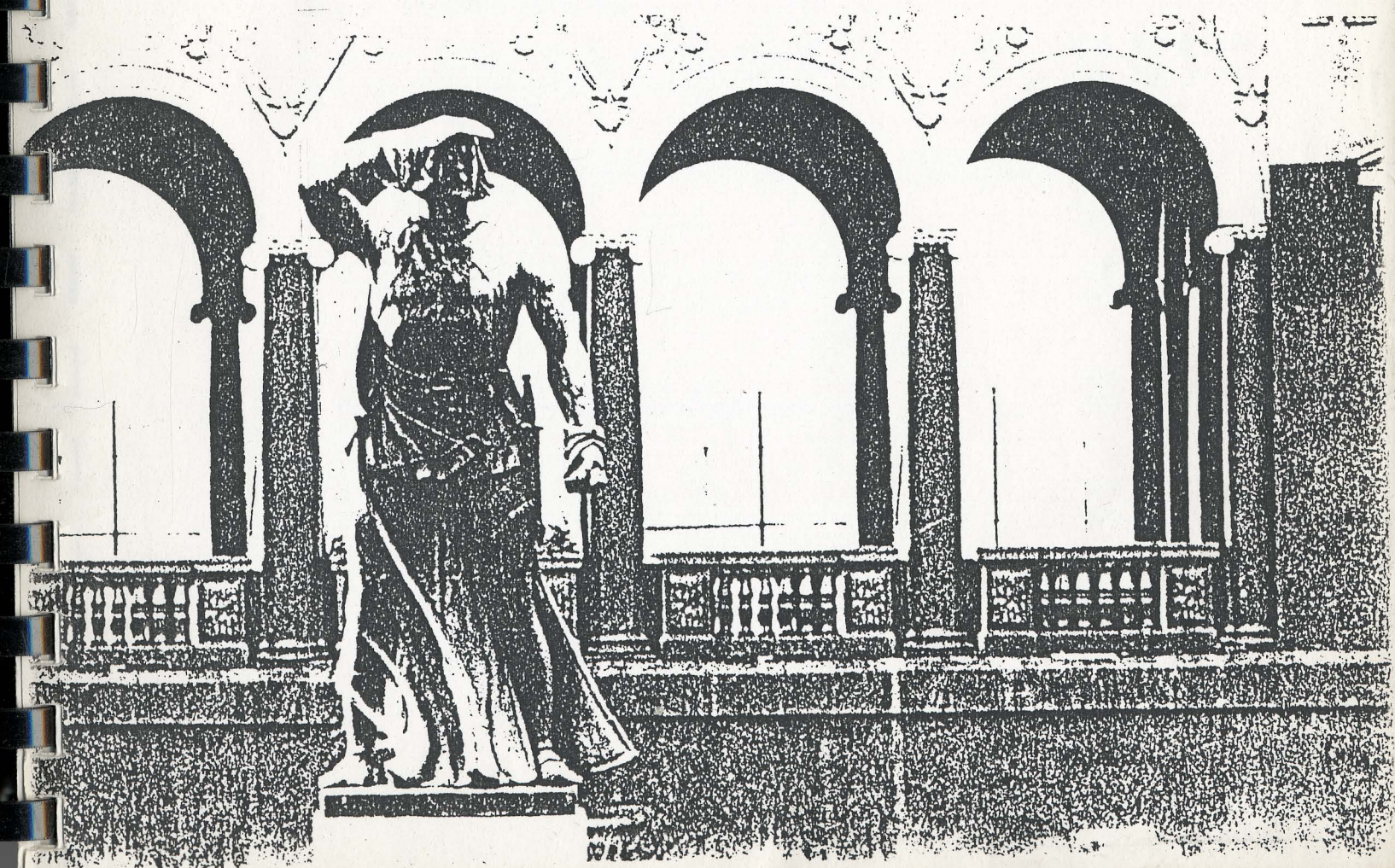
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN ELEMENT

CITY OF HOBOKEN MASTER PLAN

VOLUME II



APPENDIX E

- National Register Inventory - Nomination Forms for Buildings and Sites on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places and for Locally Certified Districts and Sites

- Map

List of Designated Buildings and Sites on the New Jersey and the National Register of Historic Places

Key	Site	Designation
A	Church of the Holy Innocents Willow Avenue & Sixth Street 1872;1885	SR 02/04/77 NR 05/24/77
B	Erie-Lackawanna RR & Ferry Terminal Hudson Plaza & bank of Hudson River 1907	SR 06/13/73 NR 07/24/73
C	Hoboken City Hall 86-98 Washington Street 1883;1911	SR 08/13/75 NR 01/01/76
D	Hoboken Land & Improvement Co. Bldg. 1 Newark Street 1889	SR 03/29/79 NR 07/03/79
E	Jefferson Trust Company 313-315 First Street 1911-12;1920	SR 01/02/86 NR 02/13/86
F	Keuffel & Esser Manufacturing Complex (Includes Clock Tower Apts) 3rd & Adams, 3rd & Grand Streets 20th Century	SR 07/31/85 NR 09/12/85
G	1200, 1202, 1204, and 1206 Washington Streets c 1892	SR 12/03/86 NR 03/09/87

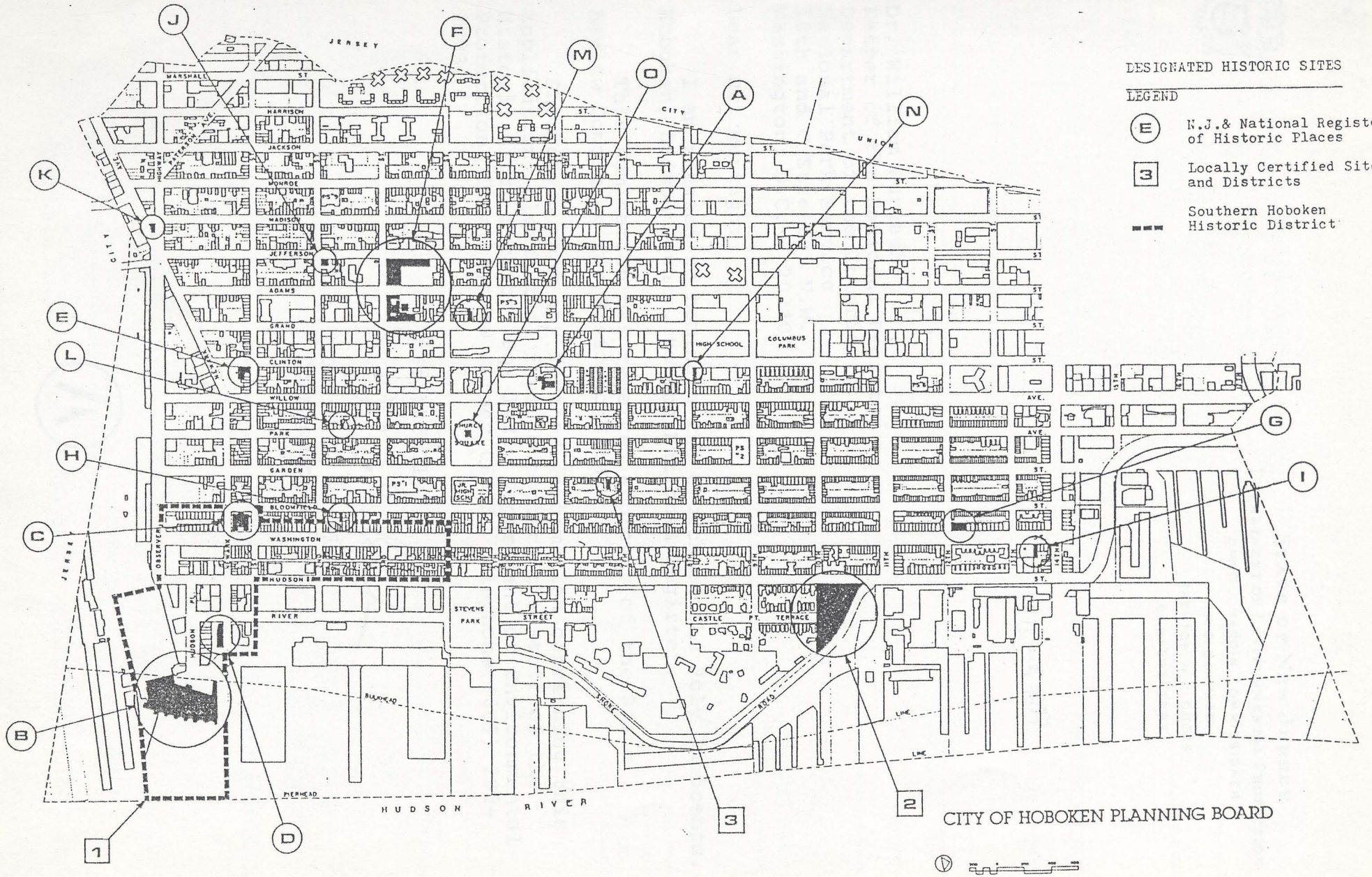
Thematic Nomination of Hoboken Firehouses:

Key	Site	Designation
H	Assembly of Exempt Firemen 213 Bloomfield Street c 1870's	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84
I	Engine Company #2 1313 Washington Street 1890	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84
J	Engine Company #3 201 Jefferson Street 1915	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84
K	Engine Company #3, Truck #2 501 Observer Highway 1892	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84

L	Engine Company #4 212 Park Avenue late 1870's	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84
M	Engine Company #5 412 Grand Street 1898	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84
N	Engine Company #6 801 Clinton Street 1907	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84
O	Firemen's Monument Church Square Park, Garden Street 1891	SR 02/09/84 NR 03/30/84

Sites and Districts Certified Locally:

Key	Site	Designation
1	Southern Hoboken Historic District (see ordinance) Area includes portions of Bloomfield, Hudson, Newark, River, Washington, First, Second, Third, Fourth Streets, Observer Highway 19th-20th Century	SHPO Opinion 01/03/80; Determination of Eligibility 04/25/80; Local Certification 12/19/81
2	Elysian Park Hudson Street, 10th - 11th Sts. 1829	Mayoral Designation 1976
3	Christian Missionary Alliance 637 Garden Street 1883	Local Certification 6/28/80


DESIGNATED HISTORIC SITES
LEGEND
E N.J.& National Register of Historic Places
3 Locally Certified Sites and Districts
Southern Hoboken Historic District
J
F
M
O
A
N
K
E
L
H
C
B
G
I
D
1
2
3
JERSEY
CITY
UNION
MARSHALL ST.
HARRISON
JACKSON
MONROE
MADISON
JEFFERSON
ADAMS
GRAND
CLINTON
WILLOW
PARK
GARDEN
BLOOMFIELD
WASHINGTON
HUDSON
RIVER
STREET
STEVENS PARK
CHURCH SQUARE
HIGH SCHOOL
COLUMBUS PARK
CASTLE PT. TERRACE
OBSERVER HIGHWAY
HUDSON
BULKHEAD
PIERHEAD
HUDSON RIVER
CITY OF HOBOKEN PLANNING BOARD

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DAVID J. BARDIN, COMMISSIONER
P. O. BOX 1390
TRENTON, N.J. 08625
609-292-2885

FEB - 4 1977

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

I am pleased to nominate the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, Hudson County, to the National Register.

This nomination has received approval of the State Review Committee for Historic Sites.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact the staff of the Historic Sites Section, Box 1420, Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, telephone (609) 292-2023.

Faithfully,

David J. Bardin
Commissioner

A4

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Church of the Holy Innocents (Episcopal)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Willow Avenue and Sixth Street
__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN
Hoboken
__ VICINITY OF

STATE
New Jersey

CODE
34

COUNTY
Hudson

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Diocese (Episcopal) of Newark

STREET & NUMBER
24 Rector Street

CITY, TOWN
Newark
__ VICINITY OF

STATE
New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Hudson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Newark and Baldwin Avenues

CITY, TOWN
Jersey City

STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (1480.11)

DATE
1973
__FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Historic Sites Office, Department of Environmental Protection

CITY, TOWN
Trenton

STATE
New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Church of the Holy Innocents was erected in 1872 by Edward Tuckerman Potter in the High Gothic style. Intended to be cruciform with a seating capacity of some 600 people the plans were never carried out completely. In 1895 Church of the Holy Innocents was significantly enlarged to the rear by architect Henry Vaughan. In addition to adding a two bay buttressed wing Vaughan also applied a Norman style battlemented tower. Other significant additions to the church were the choir and acolyte rooms in 1913 and the baptistry in 1932.

The original Church of the Holy Innocents was carefully described when the building was consecrated in 1874. The description is herein included in its entirety:

> "The Church is in the pointed style. As far as completed, it consists of a nave of three bays, divided by columns of polished red and gray Scotch granite from aisles on either side. The nave is finished with a clere-story. The walls and clere-story are built of stones of three colors -- purple and brown and white--and finished alike within and without. The stone is of the same kind as those of which the Stevens Institute is built. The dark purple rock from the neighborhood is used for the walls, and Connecticut brown stone and white sandstone from Ohio for the jambs and arches and cut-stone work. The brown and white stone alternate in the voussoirs of the arches and elsewhere. The windows in the side walls are in triplets, or groups of three lancets. The window-heads are trefoil-shaped, and deeply cusped. The cusps, radiate in some instances directly from, and are a part of the voussoirs. The windows of the clere-story are also trefoil-headed, and grouped in triplets; but the windowheads are treated as tracery, and enclosed in arches, carried up shafts of polished granites of various colors, standing free, and forming a running arcade. The bases and capitals of the shafts are of white Ohio stone, moulded; and the latter, as the work progresses, are all to be richly carved. The side walls are finished with projecting corbels and corbel tables of brown stone, the former all to be carved. The front gable has below, but at considerable height from the ground, an arcade of four small and narrow lancet windows, in the centre, flanked by wider lancets at the ends of the aisles. All

these windows have trefoil, deeply-cusped heads, like the side-windows. Those of the arcade have arches with double reveals; the outer row of arches are carried by corbels of Ohio stone. Immediately under the relief of the corbels, in the thickness of the wall against the pins between the lancets, as free sculpture, are to stand three figures, between four and five feet high, of angels with folded wings, bearing the symbols of our Saviour's passion. These are to be from the studio of one of our first sculptors. Beneath them are richly carved bases of Ohio stone, enriched with appropriate symbols. Above, over this arcade, and filling the whole gable-end of the Church, is a great traceried window, triangular or fan-shaped, of Ohio stone, richly carved with foliage and flowers, and enriched with shafts of polished granite; the whole enclosed in double arches of Ohio and brown stone in alternate voussoirs [which, successively pointed on their extrados, and with tesselations of purple stone, form in fact a mosaic], and is finished with a projecting hood-mould, springing from corbels. This mould is to be richly carved, with its corbels, and when finished the projecting corbels under the window will carry a canopy or niche for a pieta or some other appropriate piece of sculpture. This window is, for its size, probably one of the most costly in the country. The thrust of the outer arch of the window is carried by two flying buttresses, reaching from the side-walls, and flanking the gable. The nave gable is further enriched with short, heavy shafts of polished granite at the angles, projecting kneelers, coping, and bands of brown stone, all with stone left up for carving, and is finished with a brown-stone cross, of eight joints, floriated.

The doors to the Chruch are in the side walls, in the first bay next the front gable, and are one on each side of the Church. The doorways have deep jambs, and arches of white and brown stone, laid alternating, and enclosed in a hood-mould, springing

nave arches, with coupled columns of different colored marbles between them, which have covered caps and bases of Ohio stone. The side and clerestory walls are finished with corbels and corbel tables of brown stone, and the nave is to further enriched, when completed, with a carved open parapet of Ohio stone.

The roof is, like the rest of the church, entirety fireproof; rafters, etc., are of iron, covered with iron lathing, plastered on the under side, and painted a dark blue. The rafters, etc., are painted a dark brown. The roof is to be decorated with gilding, etc. From the ridge of the nave hang large and costly fixtures of wrought brass, for lighting the church with gas. The windows are to be filled with imported painted glass. That for the large traceried window is from the establishment of Mr. A. Booker, of London. The design is that of the Infant Christ in glory, with worshipping angels; below, the figure of Rachel weeping for her children.

The seats for the clergy and surpliced choir, desks, etc., are of butternut and handsomely finished. The altar rail is especially noticeable. The lectern is an elaborate specimen of wrought iron work of highly ornamented character, from Messrs. Hardman & Co., of Birmingham, England. The altar cloth is a remarkbly fine piece of embroidery, rich and beautiful in its combinations of color, and was made by M.J.C. Buckley & Co., of Bruges.

The altar, at present, is placed in a temporary chancel at the end, and the seats for the clergy and choir are on a raised platform projecting into the church. On one side, in a temporary annexe, is a fine organ, of twenty-one stops, two couplers and one tremulant, made by Messrs. Jardine & Co., of New York.

The size of that portion of the church now completed, is fifty-two feet six inches long, by forty-four feet wide in the clear inside; to the highest point of the ceiling.

Exclusive of the value of the site, the total cost of the church, so far, including piling, has been about $60,000.

This is probably the only church in this country built entirely of incombustible materials, and also probably one of the very few so built in the world. For, with but a few exceptions, such as that of Roslyn Chapel, near Edinburg, the tomb of Theodoric at Ravenna, and a few others, built rather as tombs than churches, most European and Eastern churches, even though vaulted with stone, are further covered with wooden roofs. These are always liable to take fire, and to cause great damage, as in the late fire at Canterbury Cathedral, or, as has not infrequently happened, to insure the complete destruction of the edifices they cover."

Most of the exterior and interior details as herein described from the 1870's are still perfectly intact. This includes the large stained glass traceried window, the chairs, altar rail, wrought iron lectern, pillars, marble tile, and stone carving. The organ is also original but was reinstalled when the church was enlarged in 1895 and recently electrified.

Present Interior

The High Altar is in memory of Richard Stevens. The Altar itself is made of Indiana limestone bearing the symbols of the Blessed Sacrament and the of Our Lord's Passion, with Adoring Angels. The Reredos is hand-carved oak with hand-painted panels depicting the Adoration by the Wise Men and Shepards. The work being done by Clayton and Bell of London, England.

Lady Chapel given by Caroline Bayard Stevens Wittpenn, daughter of the founder of the Parish. The Altar is made of Indiana limestone with a hand-carved reredos, with hand-painted panels depicting the Blessed Virgin Mary with Our Lord in her arms, and the Adoring Angels. The Altar is the workmanship of Clayton and Bell, London, as is the window above the Altar, with the scene of the Annunciation. Many old articles from abroad are to be found in this Chapel, such as the two small statues on each side of the centre panel of the Altar. These are over 400 years old. Also of great interest and antiquity are the following: the painting by the Altar, the tapestry, Madonna and Child, and hand-carved St Veronica's Veil. The stained glass windows are harmonious subjects in keeping with the Lady Chapel and are memorials for Lillian and Joseph Heaney, with a gift window for the 100th Anniversary in memory of departed members of the Heaney family.

The St. Joseph's Chapel is in honor of all those who served in World War I and II. The Altar is hand carved of oak surmounted by a dossal with a Tester giving a canopy effect. The Altar stone come from the Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, where our first flag was made.

The St. Joseph's statue and Roll of Honor Crucifix are in memory of Henry Davis, U.S. Army. The Christ the King Crucifix is in memory of Harry Hammock, U.S. Army. Both of these men were killed in action in Worl War II. The window over the Altar was made in England and depicts the Nativity and the Presentation in the Temple. The painting of the Madonna and Child is a gift from the late Colonel and Mrs. Basil M. Stevens. A Lovely Della Robia hangs upon the wall. The stained glass window depicting St. Joseph holding the Infant Christ Child is in memory of Margaret Crossley Barber, given by her family. The Festal Frontal and Dossal is in memory of Joseph Dettmering. The Altar carpet is in memory of Frederick Custor, U.S. Army.

The Chapel of the Holy Angels served as a private Oratory at Castle Stevens. The Altar and Reredos are made of oak. The antique Altar Crucifix and the striking statues of St. Frances and St. Bruno are Italian in origin. The

Lord's Prayer window was originally over the Altar in the Castle. The little chairs are in keeping with a Chapel of centuries gone by. The Prie Dieu, an original from the Chapel, Castle Stevens, is in memory of Colonel Basil M. and Helen Ward Stevens. Over the entrance doorway is hand carved piece of wood that at one time was the main entrance doors of the Castle. The French Crucifix on the door is in memory of Martha Bayard Stevens, whose instrumentality had the Chapel built within the walls of the Castle.

The Baptistry Chapel (1932), given by Maude Speyer Kammerer, a memorial for her parents, brother and herself. Built on an octagonal style with chains from the ceiling supporting the cover of the Baptismal Font. The Font and the Altar slab is made of marble. The four stained glass windows depict the Four Evangelists.

Within the Church are many items of rare interest. The Rood Beam bearing the scene of Crucifixion is in memory of Martha Bayard Stevens, given by the congregation. The Fan Window over the High Altar and smaller windows on either side of the Altar were made in England. The TeDeum Window in the rear of the Church is in memory of Martha Bayard Stevens, made in England and given by her children. The hand made tapestry beneath this window was made in Munich, Germany. The Pulpit, made of hand-wrought iron work is copied from a portion of the screenwork in Lincoln Cathedral, England. The Lectern, also hand-wrought ironwork, was made in Birmingham, England. The Stations of the Cross were made in Paris. The painting over the Choir entrance is from the Prince of Borghese's collection. The Chalice Veil on the wall dates from the 15th century.

Parish House. 1890's. Shingles Style. William Halsey Wood, architect. 2 1/2 story block form stone and frame structure. First level is coursed random ashlar stone panels with brick borders. The windows have brick round arches. The second level is shingle. The roof is gable with full intersecting cross gables with fish-scale shingles in the gables. The south and east facades have been altered with asbestos shingling.

Rectory. 1890's. Wm. Halsey Wood, architect. Simple 2 1/2 story rectangular frame dwelling with random ashlar foundation. Exterior integrity seriously impuned by asbestos and aluminum siding.

PERIOD

—PREHISTORIC
—1400-1499.
—1500-1599
—1600-1699
—1700-1799
X 1800-1899
—1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

—ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
—ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
—AGRICULTURE
X ARCHITECTURE
—ART
—COMMERCE
—COMMUNICATIONS
—COMMUNITY PLANNING
—CONSERVATION
—ECONOMICS
—EDUCATION
—ENGINEERING
—EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
—INDUSTRY
—INVENTION
—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
—LAW
—LITERATURE
—MILITARY
—MUSIC
—PHILOSOPHY
—POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
X RELIGION
—SCIENCE
—SCULPTURE
—SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
—THEATER
—TRANSPORTATION
—OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES - 1872, 1885

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Brown & Valentine, Marshall & Riker, Edward Tuckerman Pott Henry Vaughan

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture

Edward Tuckerman Potter (1831-1904) was the architect for the Church of the Holy Innocents. Potter, who studied under Richard Upjohn was a prominent Episcopalian and his talent for design and refinement of detail was exceptional among American church architects. Sarah Landow, foremost expert on Edward Tuckerman Potter, writes of him "Potter's training with Richard Upjohn in the English Gothic style is evident in the asymmetrical outline of the Colt [Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Connecticut] church in its Portland brownstone walls laid up in rock-faced random ashlar, and in the lines of the tall semidetached tower with its slender stone spire. But Potter's church also has up-to-date features, such as the banded arches of brownstone and light Ohio sandstone, a hallmark of his style." ("The Colt Industrial Empire in Hartford." Antiques, March, 1976)

The Church of the Holy Innocents is in the High Victorian Gothic style and is typical of the religious (primarily Episcopalian) edifices designed by Edward Tuckerman Potter. One of the first American architects to emphasize banded arches Potter carefully designed his buildings to project a polychromatic appearance as evidenced by the combination of Connecticut brownstone, Ohio white sandstone and local red sandstone which composes the church. Also characteristic of Potter's churches are the buttresses, clerestories, random ashlar stonework, and patterned slate roof. While Potter generally designed cruciform plan chruches Holy Innocents, although originally planned in cruciform, was never completed as such. Overall, however, Holy Innocents is an excellent High Victorian Gothic Church - unsurpassed in Hoboken and one of the best of its type in the state. Holy Innocents is only known Potter church in New Jersey.

Henry Vaughan (1846-1917) designed churches and institutional buildings in the English Gothic style. Trained under the famous English Gothicist George F. Bodley, Vaughan, an English native, arrived in the United States in 1881 and soon after was operating an office in Boston. Reaching into

the old English parish church for inspiration Vaughan completed a number of buildings in the United States among which was the design for the National Cathedral in Washington. Other Vaughan designs were St. Paul's Cathedral (1885), Portland, Maine; Christ Church (1896), New Haven, Connecticut; Chapel at Groton Boy's School, Massachusetts; Searle Science Building and Hubbard Hall, Bowdain College, Bruswick, Maine; St. Johns, Beverly Farms, Massachusetts; and the Chapel at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

The Vaughan addition is a devased version of Potter's High Victorian Gothic portion. It is a simple design enhanced by a Norman battlemented tower which erupts from the final bay of the Potter church. Not particularly an exceptional work it is the only documented Vaughan religious edifice in the state.

William Halsey Wood (1855-1897) was a Newark, New Jersey architect best known for his Byzantine Romanesque style churches as represented by the First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church of Newark (1888-90) and the Carnegie Free Library of Braddock, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania (1888-9). Another of Wood's significant designs was the rejected plan for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. If accepted St. John the Divine would have been three times the size of St. Peters in Rome. As Wood primarily worked in the Romanesque style his commissions for the parish house and rectory at the Church of the Holy Innocents, which are Shingle style, represents his versatility as an architect of the late 19th Century.

Religion

Religion, an attempt by man to understand the ultimate power of the universe, usually in a coordinated group effort, resulting in a method of adjusting ones life to those beliefs, was a most important influence in the 19th century. This preoccupation with religion is often difficult to comprehend in terms of contemporary 20th Century apathy, but the church in the 19th Century was certainly a prime influence in most every person's life. However, because religion emphasized man's duty to God it often neglected the more secular aspects of life. While to some extent this was probably the case in

Hoboken the founder of the Church of the Holy Innocents seems to have sincerely attempted to enlighten the lives of the city poor bith spiritually and physically. The Holy Innocents, a Memorial Free Church, was dedicated in memory of seven year old Julia Augusta Stevens by her mother Martha Bayard Stevens, the wife of Edwin A. Stevens, Founder of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Officially dedicated to Julia Stevens, this church edifice, financed by Martha Stevens, was built within German and Irish immigrant population concentrations intending to provide exquisite worshipping facilities for the poor parishioners of Hoboken.

After her daughters death, Mrs. Stevens seems to have dedicated her life to the edification of city indigent. She founded the Martha Institute, a school for young women, the Hoboken Industrial School, the Free Public Library and the St. Martha's Ward in St. Mary's Hospital. Not limiting herself exclusively to the Episcopalians Stevens also contributed freely to other faiths in the city.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased, Henry F. Withey, Los Angeles, 1970. (P. 618)

The Shingle Style and the Stick Style, Vincent J. Scully, Jr., New Haven 1955 (p. 75)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3/4 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	581600	4510550
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Terry Karshcner, Historian-Curator

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Historic Sites Office, Dept. of Environmental Protection 11/1976

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

P.O. box 1420 (609) 292-2023

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Trenton New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE — DATE

FEB - 4 1977

TITLE

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER — DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION — DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

The Architecture of Choice: Eclecticism in America: 1880-1930. Walter C. Kidney. New York, 1974 (pp.28, 39 pl. 91)

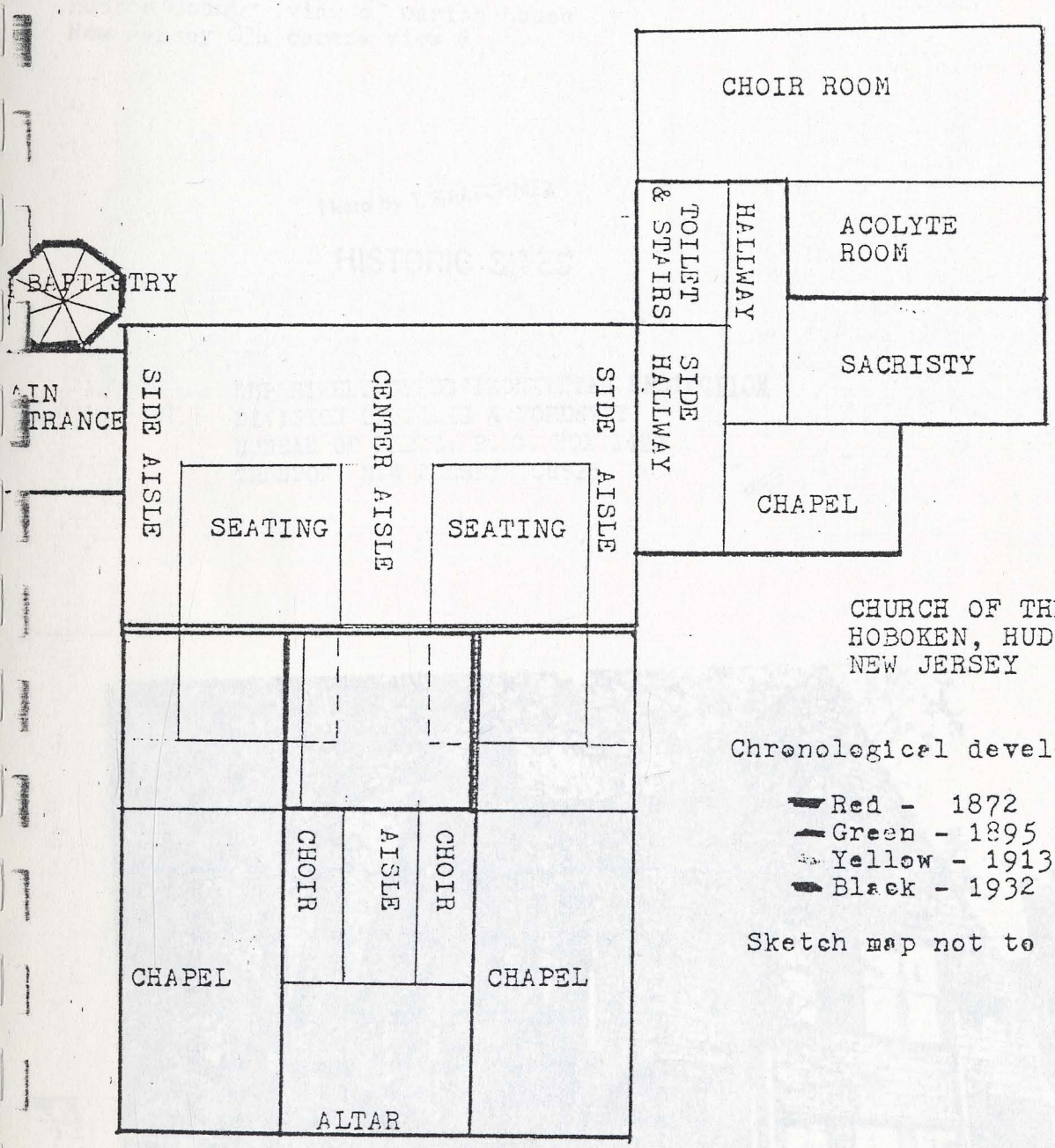
American Victorian Architecture. Dover Publications, New York, 1975. (pl. I. 15)

American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Marcus Whiffen, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969 (p. 91)

"The Colt Industrial Empire in Hartford". The Magazine Antiques. Sarah B. Landau, March, 1976. (pp. 568-579)

"First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church." New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (#2186)

Archives. Church of the Holy Innocents. John P. Heaney, Sacristan, 169 11th Street, Hoboken, New Jersey



CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS
HOBOKEN, HUDSON COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

Chronological development of building:

- Red - 1872
- Green - 1895
- Yellow - 1913
- Black - 1932

Sketch map not to scale

PARISH

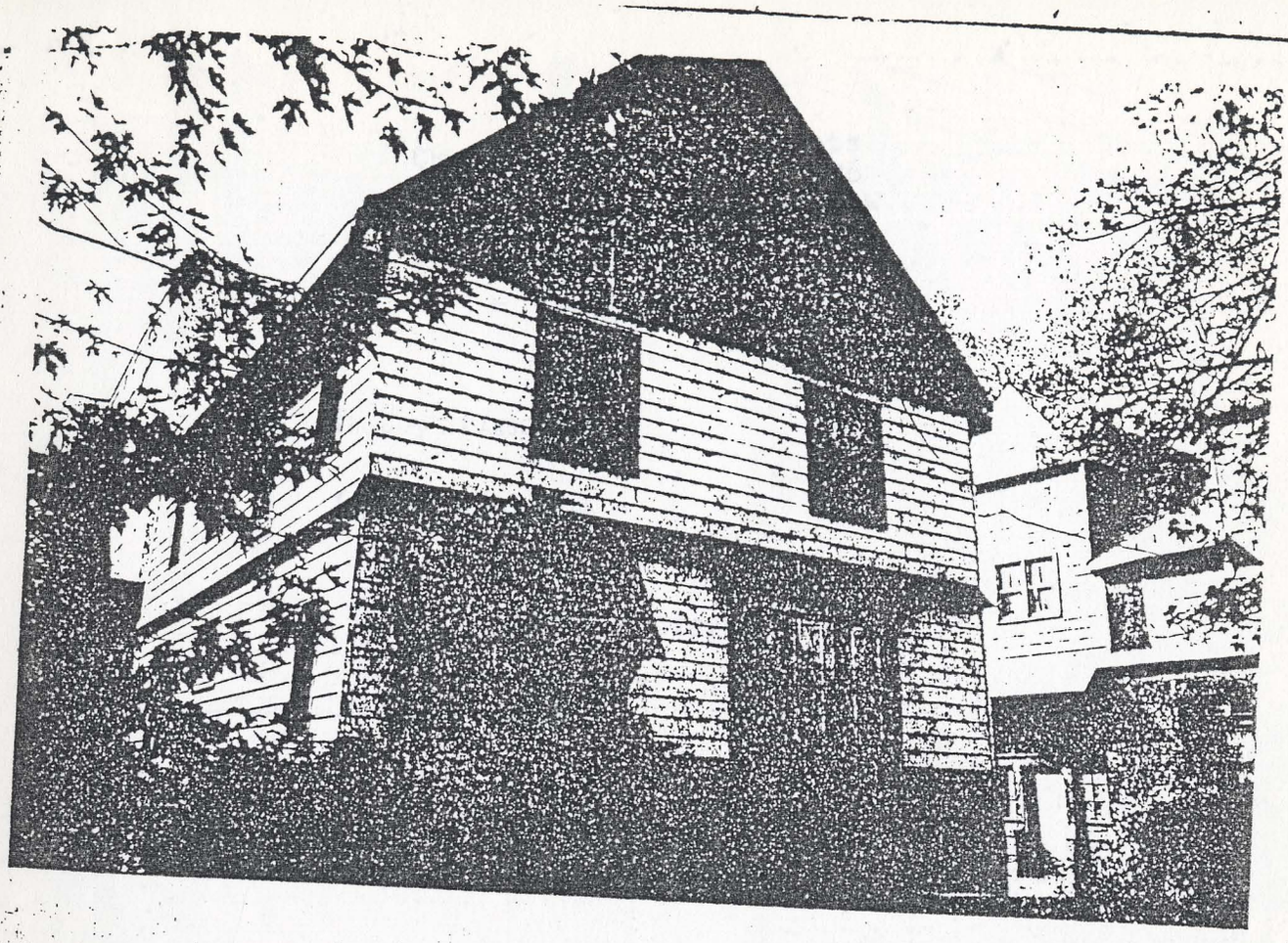
Church of the Holy Innocents
Hoboken 1976
Hudson County view of parish house
New Jersey 024 camera view S

Photo by T. KARSCHNER

HISTORIC SITES

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF PARKS & FORESTRY
BUREAU OF PARKS, P. O. BOX 1420
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625





RECTORY

Church of the Holy Innocents
Hoboken 1976
Hudson County view of rectory
New Jersey 034 camera view E

Photo by T. KARSCHNER

HISTORIC SITES

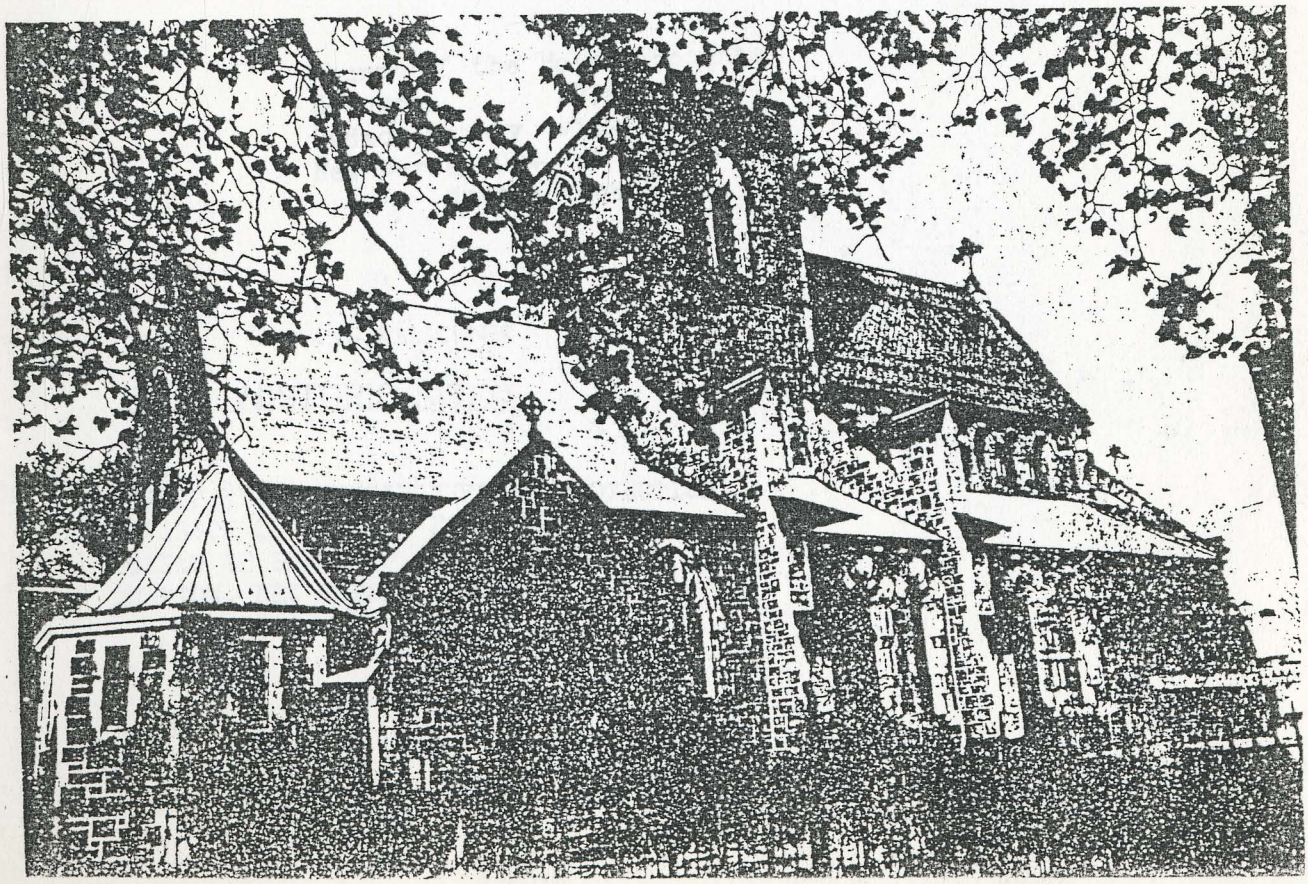
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF PARKS & FORESTRY
CN 404 P. O. BOX 1420
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

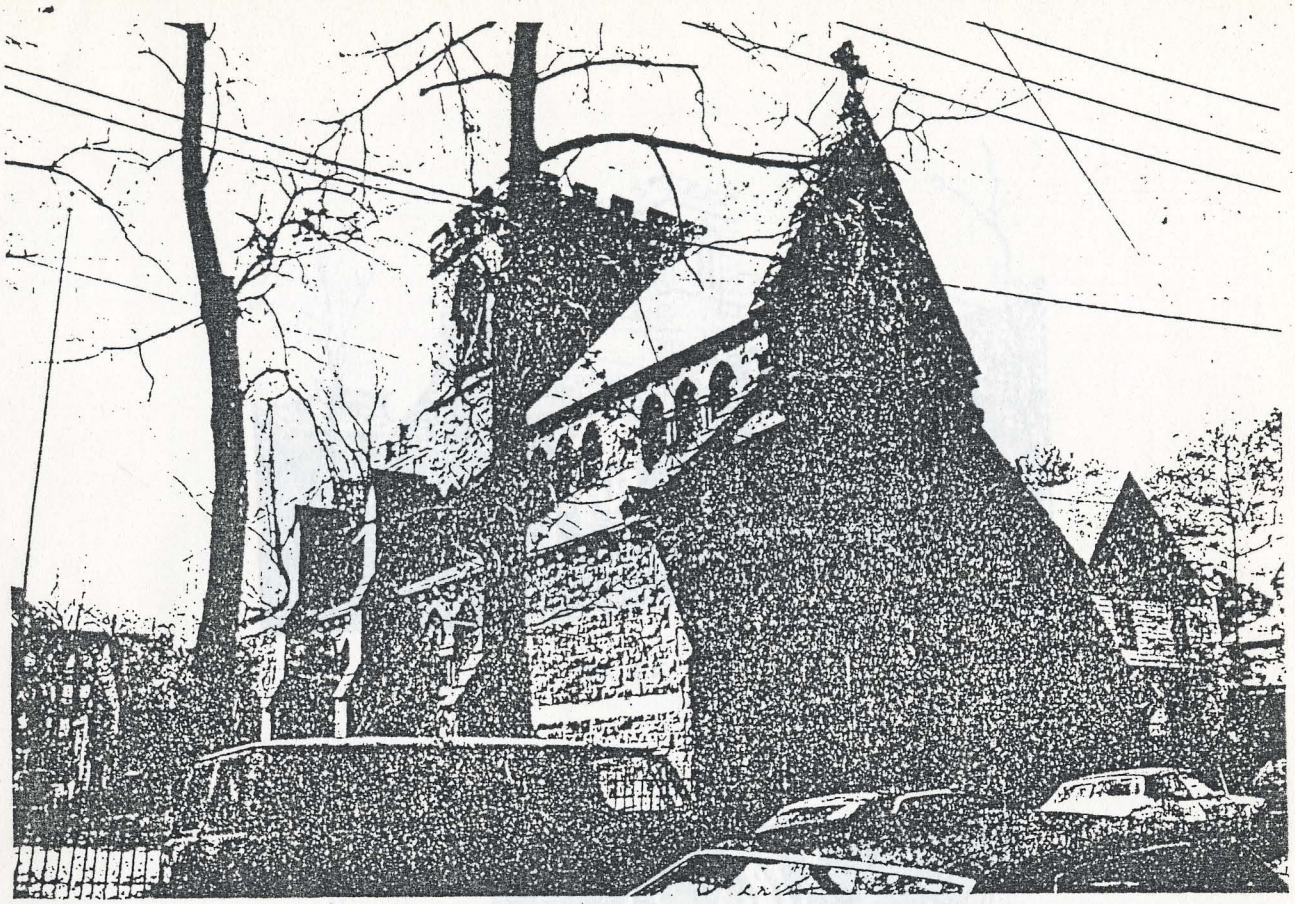
Church of the Holy Innocents
Hoboken 1976
Hudson County camera view W.
New Jersey 034 view of E side

Photo by T. KARSCHNER

HISTORIC SITES

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
[illegible] & FORESTRY
[illegible] P. O. BOX 1420
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625



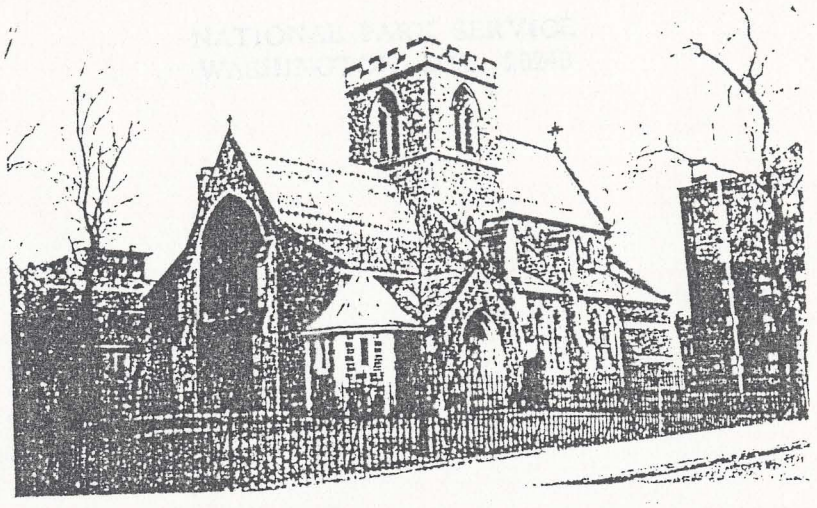


Church of the Holy Innocents
Hoboken
Hudson County
New Jersey 034
1976
view offront
& E side
cmaera view S

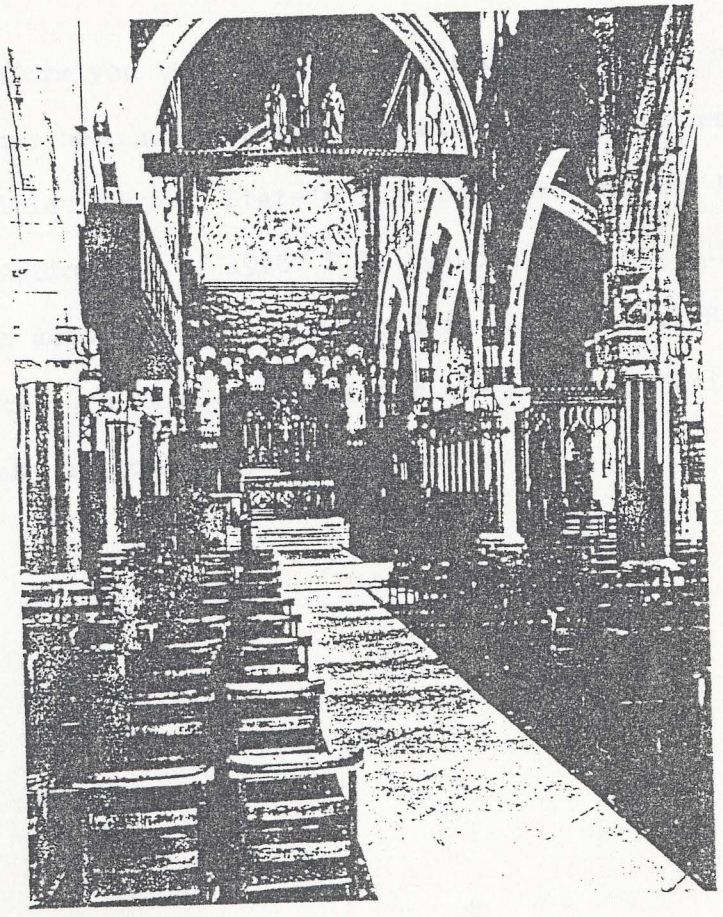
Photo by T. KARSCHNER

HISTORIC SITES

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF PARKS & FORESTRY
BUREAU OF PARKS, P. O. BOX 1420
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625



1945



1908

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service

Ronald H. Walker

is pleased to inform you that the historic property listed on the enclosed sheet has been nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer responsible for your State's implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. It has accordingly been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for your information and convenience.

Enclosures

B

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NEW JERSEY

Date Entered JUL 24 1973

Name	Location
Miller-Kingsland House	Boonton Morris County
Little Red School House	Florham Park Morris County
Thompson, David, House	Mendham Morris County
Van Allen House	Oakland Bergen County
Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Terminal at Hoboken	Hoboken Hudson County

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS

Also Notified

Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
Hon. Clifford P. Case
Hon. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen
Hon. William B. Widnall
Hon. Dominick V. Daniels
Hon. Joseph J. Maraziti

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey
COUNTY: Hudson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE
JUL 24 1974

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Terminal at Hoboken

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad Termnial and Ferry in Hoboken

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Bank of Hudson River, at the foot of Hudson Place

CITY OR TOWN:
Hoboken

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New Jersey	34	Hudson	017

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☒ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☒ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☒ Other (Specify)	~~Railroad Termnial~~
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

RECEIVED JUL 6 1974 NATIONAL REGISTER

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Erie-Lakawanna Railroad

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Cleveland
STATE: Ohio
CODE: 39

STATE: New Jersey

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Hudson County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Jersey City
STATE: New Jersey
CODE: 34

COUNTY: Hudson

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (1480.9)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Dept. of Environmental Protection, Historic Sites Section

STREET AND NUMBER:
Post Office Box 1420

CITY OR TOWN: Trenton
STATE: New Jersey
CODE: 34

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: JUL 24 1974
DATE

8. Significance

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1907

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☒ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify) _____
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	_____
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	_____
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	_____
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	_____
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☒ Transportation	_____
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The terminal took the place of a series of small frame buildings which had become obsolete by the twentieth century. Although the station covered a greater area it followed the general lines of its predecessor.

Architecture/Engineering.

The Hudson River waterfront at Hoboken is geologically unstable. Ferry stations, or docks, therefore, must be constructed with the utmost care and precision. In building large structures stability and uniformity of the foundation is most important. Hoboken Terminal was deficient in both areas, the soil being unstable and inconsistent. The engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, Lincoln Bush, made adjustments for these factors and built concrete and steel piers for the D.L.&W Terminal to withstand any settling or tremors. It was Bush who also designed the innovative trainsheds with arches that just cleared the tops of the train coaches.

Kenneth Murchison was the architect who designed this American Industrial-style terminal. It is one of the few remaining examples in the Metropolitan area of Murchison's work.

Transportation.

The Hoboken and Jersey City area was a major focal point for the development of modern industrial America. The Hoboken Terminal gives evidence to this development as the United States gradually transformed from an isolated agrarian economy to a cosmopolitan industrial economy. The The Hoboken Terminal played a sizable role in this development.

RECEIVED JUL 6 1973 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Description

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad Terminal and Ferry in Hoboken is a concrete, copper, steel, wrought-iron, and stone structure of American Industry style built in a manner to be fireproof. The entire structure is built over water, the design of the steel and concrete foundation allowing for unequal settlement.

The train sheds are also concrete with each pair of tracks having a separate roof, although connected to the others - a departure from the great arch scheme so typical at the time. The train shed accomadates 14 tracks.

The main building has a frontage of 750 feet on the Hudson which originally served three branches of ferries in New York, granting two slips to each branch for a total of six slips.

From the ferries passangers are landed onto a two deck concourse. Beyond the first floor concourse is the waiting room, 100 feet long and 90 feet wide, and finished off in limestone and bronze. On the second floor is a handsome dining room, whose windows command a view of the Hudson River and Manhattan Island. There was originally an emergency hospital and a barber shop within the complex.

The complex itself is covered with copper-plating on the exterior. The interior is molded plaster, maple and marble terrazzo floors, with white oak woodwork and finish. The restaurant is finished off in cherry.

Originally a 225 feet tower illuminated with electric lights topped the termnial, but was removed when it became a hazard to commuters. A frame steel microwave tower has replaced it.

As a whole the complex appears much as it did when first constructed in 1907. Exceptions are the bell tower, the tarred over skylights in the train concourse, and the lunch room which is mow amens locker room. Also, certain rooms have been divided up into smaller offices. All these changes changes came as the ferry mode of transportation - became obselete and the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels were completed.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

Clifford P. Case, Senator
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Senator
Dominick V. Daniels, Representative (14th District)



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Railway Age. Volume 40, August 25, 1905.
Engineering News. Volume 55, September 20, 1906.
The Lower Hudson. "A Report of the Second Regional Plan." December, 1966.
Romance of the Hoboken Ferry. Harry Smith. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1931.
Verbal information from:
Conrad Milster, Chief Engineer, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York.
J.J. Petete and James Wilson, Erie-Lackawanna RR, Hoboken.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		40	44	6	74	1	44
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 4 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

RECEIVED JUL 6 1973 NATIONAL REGISTER

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Historic Sites Section Staff (Terry Karschner, Historian)

ORGANIZATION: Dept. of Environmental Protection
DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER: Post Office Box 1420

CITY OR TOWN: Trenton
STATE: New Jersey
CODE: 34

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name Richard J. Sullivan

Title Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

Date June 13, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

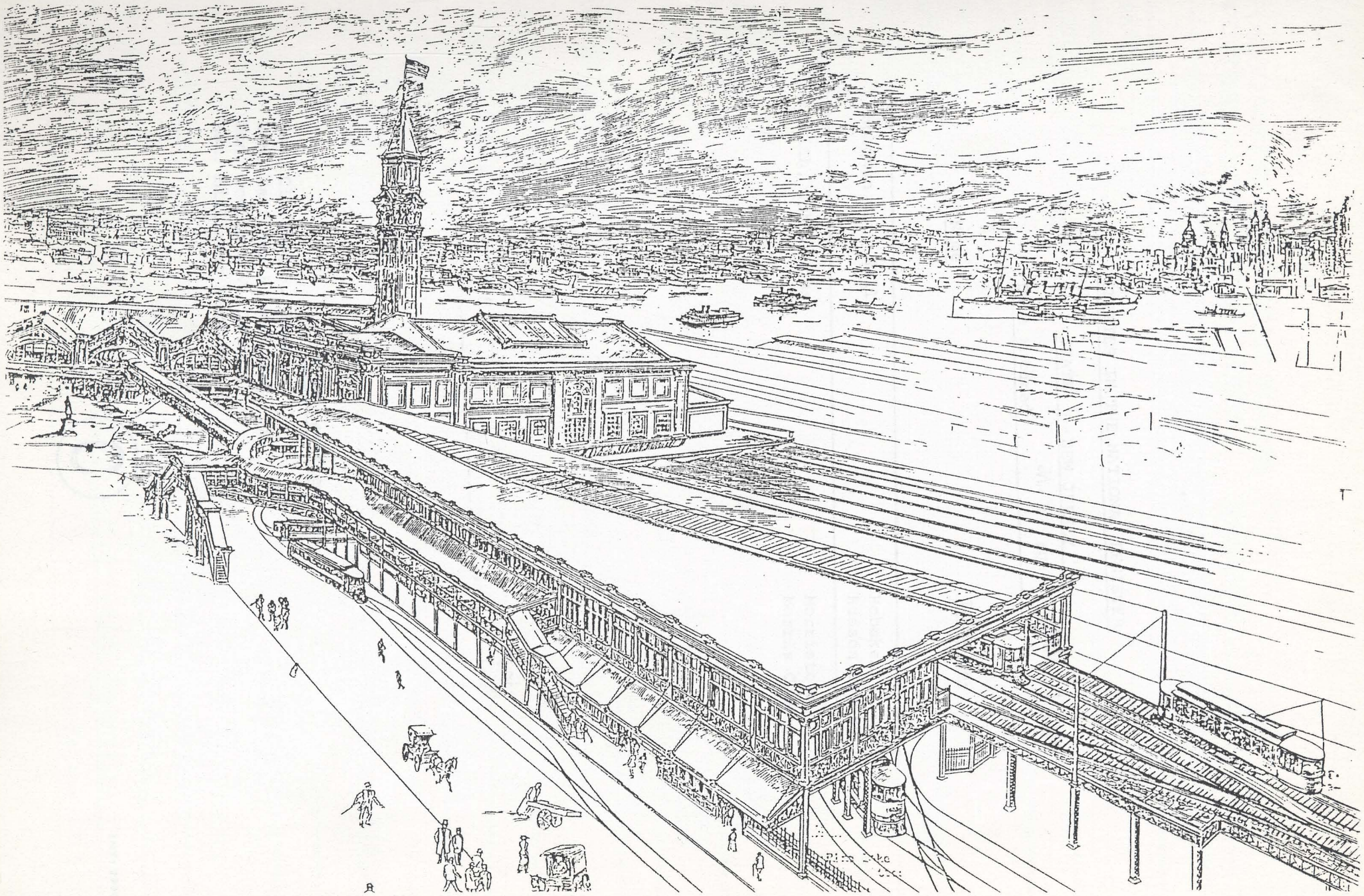
Date 7/24/73

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NEW JERSEY

Date Entered JAN - 1 1976

Name	Location
Hoboken City Hall	Hoboken Hudson County
Smith, John, House	Morristown Morris County

Also Notified

Hon. Clifford P. Case
Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
Hon. Dominick V. Daniels
Hon. Millicent Fenwick

C

INT: 2950-75

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
HOBOKEN CITY HALL
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
86-98 Washington Street
__NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN
Hoboken
__ VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Fourteenth
STATE
New Jersey
CODE
034
COUNTY
Hudson
CODE
017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mayor and City Council of the City of Hoboken, New Jersey
STREET & NUMBER
86-98 Washington Street
CITY, TOWN
Hoboken
__ VICINITY OF
STATE
New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Register of Deeds, Hudson County Administration Building
STREET & NUMBER
595 Newark Avenue
CITY, TOWN
Jersey City
STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory #1480.12
DATE
__FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
P.O. Box 1420 Department of Environmental Protection
CITY, TOWN
Trenton
STATE
New Jersey 08625

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE
XGOOD	_RUINS	XALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hoboken City Hall occupies a square block in the heart of wntown Hoboken, fronting on Washington Street. The present building corporates two phases of construction, the first completed in 1883, he second in 1911.

City Hall of 1883, was designed by Francis George Himpler in econd Empire Style. Its facade is ultimately based on Haussman's edesign of the Tuileries. Two full stories surmounted a high basement, e whole topped by a mansard roof enclosing usable garret space. The cade was divided into five bays. A central pavilion, marked by an rched doorway and window crowned with broken segmental pediments, and lminating in a low mansarded clock tower, was set slightly forward om the main block of the building. At either end were two pavilions ach the width of one window. Shallowly recessed between the central nd end pavilions were two bays, each three windows in width. These ements were set off from one another by rusticated quoins.

Materials were somber. The basement was of rock-faced ashlar; the per stories of brick with brownstone trim. Heavy molded brownstone lt courses defined the stories, which were also differentiated by indow trim, triangular pediments on the first floor, segmental on the econd. The mansard was pierced by rondels with triangular peaks, in e end pavilions, which bore rectangular, pedimented windows.

Behind this facade, the plan was U-shaped, with wings enclosing courtyard extending to the rear. These wings are still visible, th the lower walls, virtually unaltered, divided into three bays by he device of recessing the central section the thickness of one brick. e decorative detailing of the facade is continued on the first bay; e other two bays and the rear of these wings have simple flat belt ourses and plain Italianate window trim. Each of the side facades was ierced by a pedimented door in the rear bay. That on the north side ill bears the partially effaced inscription "Police and Recorders ourt."

The building of 1911 left the major portions of the 1883 building tact as the core of the new construction. The central doorway and indow above remain intact, as does one window of the original building both stories, on either side of the entrance. This section of the d building was, however, faced with cream-color brick to match the ew construction. The major elements of the later are two, two-story, uare projecting bays on either side of the entrance; a two-story jail the courtyard between the arms of the "U"; and conversion of the ansard to a full third story. All of these are executed in cream-color rick with brownstone trim.

The new facade, like the old, stresses the central entrance. The old doorway is screened by a portico linking the two new wings. Paired Ionic columns carry an Italianate balustrade. Window openings are wide rectangles, those on the first floor ornamented with simple entablatures carried on consoles. The wings, flat-roofed, are surmounted by a copper modillion cornice and balustrades alternating brick piers with run of brownstone balusters. The new third floor is also flat-roofed with a strong metal cornice. The central window is framed by a paired brick and brownstone pilasters surmounted by a copper open pediment framing a decorative cartouche. Above, two brownstone pedestals bearing gilded eagles flank a brownstone cresting. The roof corners are marked by brick parapets. The total effect transforms what was a Second Empire building to the forms and spirit of Beaux Arts Classicism.

In front of the building a small lawn, fenced, but linked with benches, serves as a gathering place for Hoboken's citizens. The space is further adorned by three (the fourth is missing) street lamps. These are in the form of Roman Doric columns, from which spring ornamental scrolls to hold the light fixtures. They were cast by the architectural metalworking firm of J.W. Fiske.

The added third story, finished off with a parapet continues at the same height on two bays of the wings. The third story of the rear bay is lower, with a balustrade similar to that on the additions to the facade. At the rear of the building, the addition housing the jail is a simple two-story cube with a hip roof, masked along the street elevation by a steeped parapet bearing a date stone inscribed "1911."

The major interior spaces appear to be those created in the 1883 building. Access is through a two-bay, groin-vaulted entry, leading to a transverse groin-vaulted hall which runs the full width of the building. Floors are of gray Minton tile with a foliated border. All openings into the jails have heavily molded wooden architraves and pediment. Other major interior spaces on the first floor include the courtroom, with trim similar to that in the hall, and, in the new wings, the County Clerk's and Tax Collector's Offices, each with handsome carved wooden counters.

Access to the second floor is through a rear stair hall with a offset open-well stair. The newel post, of cast iron, supports a lighting fixture in the form of an Ionic column. The stairrail is of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED JAN 1 1976

cast and wrought iron. This stairway gives access to a wide hall which repeats the propostions of that on the first floor. Again all openings are framed in heavy wooden trim, but entablatures on consoles replace the pediments of the first floor. Like all major interior spaces in the building, with the exceptions of the main hall on the first floor, the second floor hallway has a coffered pressed metal ceiling, with deep cove cornices.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	X MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

SPECIFIC DATES 1883, 1911 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Francis George Himpler

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Every city and town through the United States contains, at least, one important public building which conducts the official business of its city. In Hoboken, that building is City Hall, located at 86-98 Washington Street.

The village of Hoboken grew slow until, 1784, when Colonel John Stevens, founder of Hoboken, bought the property for $90,000. On March 28, 1855. Hoboken was incorporated as a City. By that time the City's political, industrial, commercial and residential growth was substantial and required a City Hall capable of housing the governmental activities.

The land on which the building now stands originally was a Market place, where people were often found trading rare foreign commodities. Prior to its completion in 1881, official city business was conducted at the old Morton House, 209 Washington Street.

City Hall's significance appears in three major areas: Architecture, Military and Political.

In the area of architecture, City Hall is important because of its monumental facade with classical detailing, typical of civic architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The architect, Francis G. Himpler, was noted for church architecture but also designed many other buildings. He was especially successful in planning the acoustic properties of large structures, invented an improved wooden composition preventing cracks in ceilings and walls. He never worked from blueprints or typed specifications. He also designed Public School Number 4 in Hoboken and Our Lady of Grace Church and Academy of the Sacred Heart Church also in Hoboken.

In the area of military significance, the City Hall had facilities for an armory which was housed on the top floor of the building. During World War I, Hoboken was the major port of embarkation for troops sailing for Europe. The City's Police Department, headquartered in City Hall, were called upon to join with the military police in controlling the thousands of soldiers and sailors who passed through Hoboken. On at least one occassion, some 300 to 400 sailors besieged City Hall in an attempt to free two to three of their number, who had been arrested for loitering.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 30 1975
DATE ENTERED JAN 1 1976

Politically, City Hall is the center of all of Hoboken's political life. Municipal offices have continually been housed there since 1883. The building is in constant use because of the Tax Collector's Office and the Police Department on the ground level. In the early twentieth century, many major political receptions were held right on the steps of the building; one example being, the traditional New Year's reception in 1906 when George Steil became Mayor.

City Hall has been the center of all Hoboken's political life for over 92 years. The architecture is unique due to the creativeness of Himpler and his unusal style of designing. The building has military significance in that it stands ready as an armory to house ammunition for defense purposes. Most of the major decisions concerning the workings of the city are carried on in this building and plans for the continual development are discussed and executed within these walls.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cunningham, Lucille, History of Hoboken, the Miracle Mile, Hoboken Public Library (1974)

Evening News of Hoboken (1893)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	583750	4509120
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Patricia Billis, Assistant Coordinator (Minor Revisions Nanci Kostrub - Historic Sites Office

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Municipal Operations Program, Community Development Agency — Dept. of Env. Protection

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

54 Washington Street — 201-792-6700

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Hoboken — New Jersey

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL XX

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE David J. Barden

TITLE — DATE

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection — August 13, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION — DATE 1/1/76

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER — DATE 12/31/75

GPO 888-443

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 30 1975
JAN 1 1976
DATE ENTERED

Hoboken, New Jersey 1855-1955: Hoboken's One Hundredth Anniversary

Hoboken Observer, December 18, 1918

History of Municipalities of Hudson County, Daniel Van Winkel, ed., Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1924.

National Cyclopedia of American Biographies, Volume 18, Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1967 (New York: James T. White Company, 1922), page 43

Withey, Henry F. A.I.A. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (deceased), Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls Inc., 1970, page 115


GOLDMAN'S
DASHERY

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
TRENTON

DIVISION OF MARINE SERVICES

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:
P. O. BOX 1889
TRENTON, N. J. 08625

MAR 29 1979

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

I am pleased to nominate the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, Hoboken, Hudson County to the National Register.

This nomination has received approval of the State Review Committee for Historic Sites.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact the staff of the Office of Historic Preservation, 109 West State Street, Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, telephone (609) 292-2023.

Sincerely,

Betty Wilson
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

BW/vp

D

Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Hoboken Land and Improvement Company Building

AND/OR COMMON: SAME

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 1 Newark Street — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Hoboken — VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 14th

STATE: New Jersey — CODE: 34 — COUNTY: Hudson — CODE: 017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Hoboken Land Building, Inc. (Nathan Baker, President)

STREET & NUMBER: 1 Newark Street

CITY, TOWN: Hoboken — VICINITY OF — STATE: New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Hudson County Administration Offices

STREET & NUMBER: 595 Newark Avenue

CITY, TOWN: Jersey City — STATE: New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE: 1976 — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN — STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated near the Erie Lackawanna Terminal on the southeast corner of River and Newark Streets, the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company Building is a 2 1/2 to 3 story, rectangular, red brick structure, with its length running an entire block. Not having a discernible facade, it must be assumed by its address that the long side on Newark Street, facing north, is the front. It is on this side, as well as the south side, that the building appears to have five distinct sections, which are united by a band of rough cut granite blocks extending from the ground to the first floor window sills and totally encompassing the building. The two end and middle sections are wider and have a lower roofline than the other two sections, thus giving them only 2 1/2 stories. These three sections have a string course separating the first and second floors and are topped with asphalt shingled, hip roofs containing dormer windows. The dormers on the middle section stop at the cornice, while the dormers on the end sections extend below the cornice. The two end sections are two bays wide. The middle section has five bays and contains the main entranceway, which leads to a similar doorway on the south side. The two remaining sections are a full three stories in height and are also topped with asphalt shingled pyramidal roofs. These sections are faced with decorative brickwork entailing the use of arches, corbeling and rectangular recessed panels of varying sizes. Their counterparts on the south side are differentiated by having two windows on each floor and are decorated just below the cornice line with brickwork forming arches and corbels. On the third floor, between the two rectangular windows, there is a round window on one section and on the other a terra cotta panel bordered with an egg & dart molding and containing a clock face surrounded by objects from the sea and topped with the company's monogram. There is ornamental brickwork on every side of the building and it is further enhanced by the use of two different colored mortars. Where there are recessed brick panels in the facade, the recessed brick is accentuated by the use of white lime mortar as compared to the red mortar on the remaining portions. The two chimneys, one in the middle section and the other on the end section facing west, are also decorated with recessed panels. All the masonry work was done by Myles Tierney, who was a resident of Hoboken.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Hoboken Land and Improvement Company Building
Hoboken
Hudson County
New Jersey 034

Description (continued)

Although there have been alterations made to the exterior, the overall character of the building has been maintained. Some of the changes which have occurred include the removal of all the cornices, a decorative frieze and stationary awnings which extended over the ground story on all sides of the end and middle sections. Many of the dormers, which were originally above the cornice and contained double windows, are now single windows and extend below the cornice. Some of the arched windows on the second floor have been replaced with rectangular windows. The asphalt shingle roof is not original. From old photographs it appears to have been originally slate or pantiles.

The building is in good structural condition with the exception of extensive deterioration to red mortar. This should be repointed.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	X COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1889 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Myles Tierney

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hoboken Land & Improvement Co. Building is significant for its historic association with the commercial development of Hoboken, N.J. and enterprises involving the development and expansion of transportation facilities. The unique design of the building, although it cannot be characterized as belonging to a particular architectural style, is significant for the excellence of its craftsmanship and detailing.

Hoboken once belonged to Colonel John Stevens and, two weeks before he died, on Feb. 21, 1838 the Hoboken Land & Improvement Co. (a real estate holding corporation for the Stevens family interests) was incorporated by a special act of the N.J. Legislature. It was given the power to develop the city for residential, business and industrial purposes and was responsible for planning the street layout of Hoboken. The company constructed a section of railroad from Hoboken to Newark, thus enabling the Morris & Essex Railroad to reach Hoboken. It assisted financially in the completion of the Erie Tunnel and in the construction of the railroad from the tunnel to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s coal docks at Weehawken. It contributed to the construction of the horse car lines. The company was also responsible for overseeing its subsidiary companies, which included the Hoboken Ferry Co. The Hoboken and Hudson City Horse Car Railroad and the Hoboken and Newark Railroad.

This building, at 1 Newark Street, is where the company maintained its offices from 1889 until it was formally dissolved on Dec. 2, 1946. Nathan Baker (the present owner) bought the building on Mar. 15 1948 and it still serves as an office building. Always maritime minded the Stevens family had the structure, especially the facade and the broad central stairway, designed generally to simulate a ship. Although the architect is unknown, the individual responsible for the masonry work, which is of a very high quality and richly detailed, is recorded to have been Myles Tierney.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cummings, Charles F.: Krom, Thaddeus J. and Studley, Miriam V., eds. Microfilm Edition of the Stevens Family Papers 46 rolls: 1666-1959. Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, 1968.

The Evening New and Hoboken. Hoboken, New Jersey 1893.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .43 acres (18,893 sq. ft.)

QUADRANGLE NAME Jersey City QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	582000	4509710
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies city lot 10 and is approximately 43,50' x 250' in size

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME Miss Alane Guitian (Terry Karschner, OHP, Trenton, 609-292-2028)

ORGANIZATION Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture and Planning

DATE May 1, 1978

STREET & NUMBER Johnson Hall, #1117 411 West 116th Street

TELEPHONE (212) 280-7766

CITY OR TOWN New York

STATE New York

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

3-29-79

TITLE Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE March 29, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

GPO 921-803

9 Major Biographical References (continued)

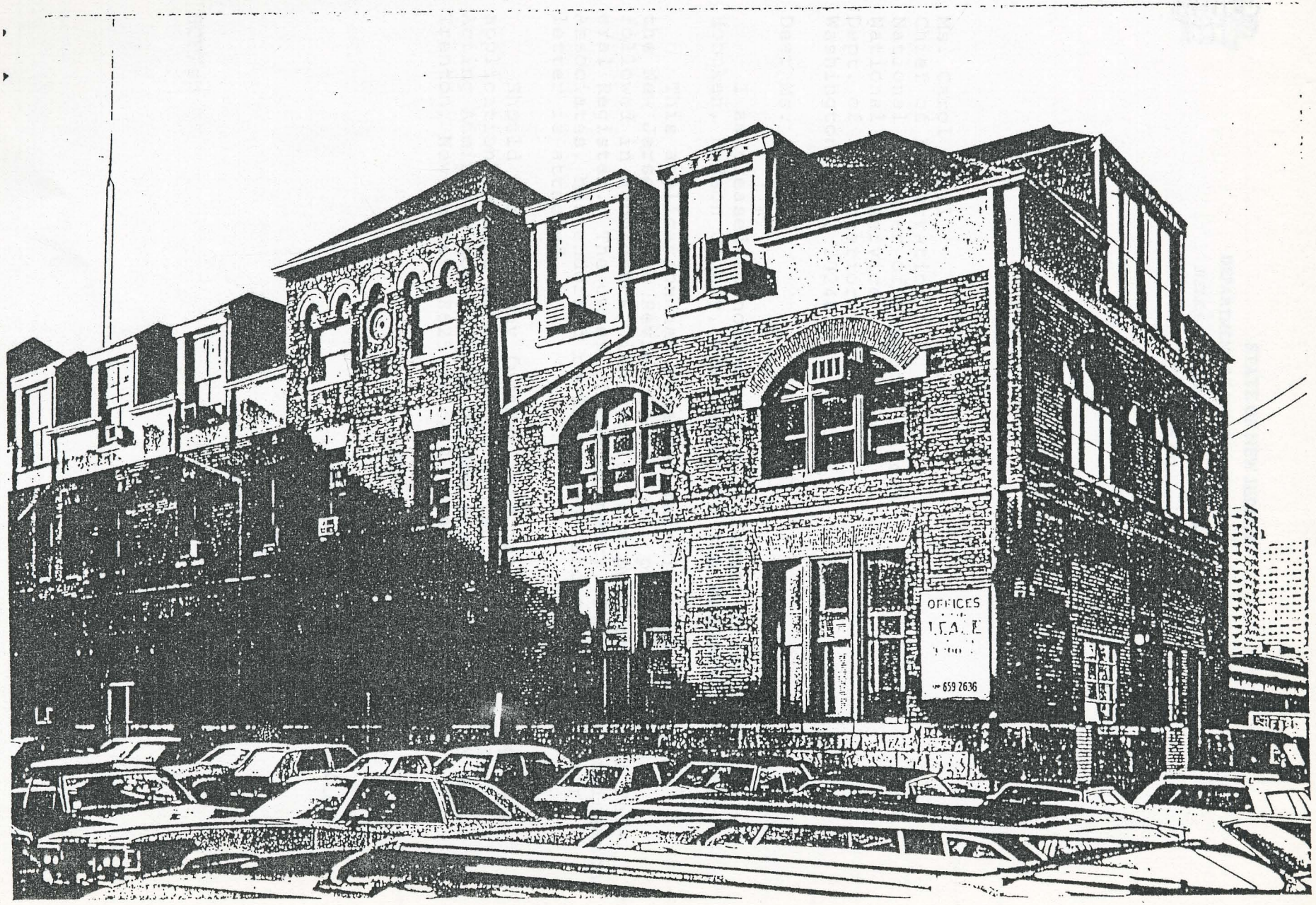
Heaney, John J. The Bicentennial Comes to Hoboken. Hoboken, N.J., 1976.

Hoboken Board of Trade. History of Hoboken. Hoboken, N.J., 1907

Smith, Harry J., Jr. Romance of the Hoboken Ferry. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1931.

Turnbull, Archibald D. John Stevens: An American Record. New York: The Century Co., 1928.

Winfield, Charles H. Hopoghan Hackingh - Hoboken, A Pleasure Resort for Old New York. New York: The Caxton Press, 1895.


OFFICES
659 2636

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HELEN C. FENSKE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
CN 402
TRENTON, N.J. 08625
609-292-3541

January 6, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to nominate the Jefferson Trust Company, Hoboken, Hudson County, New Jersey to the National Register.

This application has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register. The owner of the property, Jefferson Renaissance Associates, has endorsed registration, and a copy of their letter is attached.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact F. Robert Perry, Acting Administrator, Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or call (609) 292-2028.

Sincerely,

Helen C. Fenske

Helen C. Fenske
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

HCF/sp

E

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Jefferson Trust Company

and or common West Bank Construction Company

2. Location

street & number 313-315 First Street ~~NA~~ not for publication

city, town Hoboken ___ vicinity of

state New Jersey code 013 county Hudson code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	_X_ private	___ unoccupied	_X_ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	NA	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Jefferson Renaissance Associates

street & number 313 First Street

city, town Hoboken ___ vicinity of state New Jersey

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hudson County Courthouse

street & number Newark Avenue

city, town Jersey City state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

PDIL - 06/29/84

title NA has this property been determined eligible? _X_ yes ___ no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Jefferson Trust Company is a masonry structure in the Classical Revival style built in 1912-13 and enlarged in 1920. Occupying a prominent corner location on a commercial street in Hoboken's West Ward, the former bank building consists of a two story main block (3 bays wide and 3 bays deep) with a slightly lower, 4 bay rear extension and a one story east appendage at the rear. Both the north or principal facade and the west side are faced with dressed regular ashlar granite and with polished granite blocks below the water table. Elsewhere the exterior walls are constructed of common brick. The flat roof is hidden by a parapet; a hip-roofed cupola on the main block covers a skylight. A small, square, brick chimney stack is located in the southwest corner of the main block. Until recently occupied by a garment factory, the building suffered from poor maintenance and inappropriate alterations for many years. It is now in good condition, having just been renovated.

The north and west sides of the main block are articulated as a single story by wide pilaster-like corner piers and by attached columns that frame the window bays. These elements rise from the simple water table to a full, elaborately detailed entablature that is surrounded by a parapet. Both the corner piers and the attached columns have plinths, molded bases, and plain shafts. While the latter have Ionic capitals, the former are capped by a band with an anthemion palmette motif and a continuation of the Ionic capitals egg and dart molded abacus. The entablature consists of an architrave with three fascias and carved top molding, a frieze with richly carved foliated panels above the corner piers, and a denticulated cornice of terra cotta with elaborate moldings and with small lion heads ornamenting its plain cymatium. The plain parapet has a simple cornice and is broken by balustraded sections above each window bay, excepting the front middle bay. The latter place is occupied by a datestone inscribed 1912 in Roman numerals. The name "Jefferson Trust Company" is carved on the frieze below between the foliated panels.

Multi-pane, metal-framed windows fill the window bays. They are flanked by simple half pilasters and topped by lintels consisting of an architrave and a Greek key carved band. These elements are of stone matching the rest of the two facades. Each window is divided vertically into three parts by mullions; each part is furthur divided by a vertical muntin. At the top of each window is a transom with a superimposed criss-cross muntin pattern. The lower third of each window is set off by a wide horizontal rail. The lower third of each window also is protected by an iron grill with a similar criss-cross pattern, an anthemion-crowned cornice, and a spiked scroll guard on the window sill.

The main entry occupies the central bay on the north side, the First Street front. It has a stone surround consisting of a shouldered architrave and a cornice. The bronze-plated, double-leaf, outer door survives; each leaf has four panels within a border with corner squares. The inner doors are of clear glass held by wooden stiles and rails. Above the doorway, a bronze tripart grill covers the glass transom. A circle centered in the window above the entry holds a clock.

The west side of the rear extension is finished to complement the main block, but has a simpler treatment. Above the water table four large, metal-framed windows without any surrounds break the ashlar stone wall. The entablature at the roof line has a simple architrave and cornice and a richly carved frieze. Above it is a plain parapet with a small cornice.

The brick south and east walls of the bank were partially stuccoed. Because of the poor condition of the stucco and exposed brick, these walls are to be restuccoed as part of the current renovation. Metal-framed windows, including a bay window on the east side, pierce these walls.

Interior:

The main block and its rear extension originally formed one large room, although they were articulated as two spaces by a difference in ceiling height and detailing. Subsequent to the bank's closing, the interior was divided into two stories by the intersection of a drop-ceiling about mid-height in the main block and a wooden floor in the rear extension. The drop ceiling was removed in the recent renovations. In both sections, however, the decorative treatment of the walls and ceilings consists of classically detailed ornamental plaster work that survives practically unaltered. In the higher front section, monumental pilasters divide the walls into bays. Rising from an unadorned dado, they have simply molded bases, plain shafts, and capitals ornamented with an acanthus leaf molding above a band of rosettes. Within each bay on the front and west sides, similar, but smaller pilasters frame a window. Above each window and continued between the pilasters on the east wall is a simple architrave and a band with the Greek key motif. About mid-height on the east wall, and interrupted by the pilasters, is a horizontal band with the running dog motif. The walls are otherwise plain plaster.

A wide entablature extends around not only the front and side walls above the pilasters, but also on the short wall resulting from the difference in height between the main block and the rear extension. It is composed of an architrave with three fascias and an egg and dart molding, a plain frieze with garlands above the pilasters, and a denticulated cornice.

Above the entablature, a wide acanthus leaf molding frames the base of the coffer-paneled ceiling. Each panel is enriched by egg and dart moldings and astragals separated by a plain fascia and has a plain center field. Breaking the coffer grid, a large central square is fitted with a flat-domed, leaded-glass skylight. The skylight's mutins have a grided pattern of small and large squares. The four large central squares (an alteration) have a multicolor motif; otherwise the glass is clear except for green bands articulating the large squares. Plain bands separate the coffer panels, and the band bordering the skylight is ornamented with large rosettes. From the four corner rosettes hang metal and glass lights that some years ago replaced the original lighting fixtures.

Centered on the north wall in front of the main entry is a one story vestibule that is faced inside and out with marble. ts principal elevation within the bank is divided into three ays by plain pilasters that have plaster capitals with acanthus leaf decoration. They support a simple architrave and enticulated cornice with enriched cymatium. The centered entry tains double doors, each leaf with a single glass pane. Above it is a five-light transom. On the west wall within the vestibule is a doorway which opens to a closet. It has a marble rchitrave surround and a wooden door with large glass pane above olded panels. A modern doorway cut through the rear wall of the closet provided access to the building when the vestibule's inner or was blocked up.

The ceiling of the rear extension is coffer paneled, but xhibits slightly different detailing. The perimeter of each nel is decorated with astragal and egg and dart moldings separated by a perforated fascia, richly ornamented with a leaf nd tendril motif and with rosette-like corner squares. Within is work, quite simple moldings frame a plain field. The panels e separated by a grid of plain bands at whose intersections are osettes set in squares. Alternate rosettes had hanging lamps. circling the rear extension below the ceiling is an tablature-like element consisting of an astragal and egg and art molding, a band with the running dog motif, and a simple rnice.

The four, regularly spaced windows on both side walls are set n plain recesses without surrounds; the east windows, however, e blocked up some years ago. Above each window is a ctangular plaque with a heavily molded frame. Centered in each laque and surrounded by a garland with ribbons is a different phy relating to Thomas Jefferson. A long, similarly framed que extends across the rear wall and has a garlanded eagle at th ends. Three modern windows break its lower edge.

Throughout, the plasterwork is painted a light grey. The ldings of the ceilings and entablatures are picked out in gilt.

The rear extension presently is divided into two stories by a hardwood floor installed in 1964. Reached by a metal staircase rising along the main block's east wall, the upper level was converted into a sales office for the present occupant of the building, complete with full-scale models of condominiums along the east wall. This installation of stud and sheet rock construction was designed to be removable. Considerable effort was made to minimize its impact both physically and asthetically on the elaborate plaster decorative finishes of this space. The partitions are not tied structurally into the original walls and ceiling (they were pressured in with shims), and great care was taken to scribe the sheet rock so as not to damage the decorative plaster.

The lower level of the rear annex is divided into several offices by partitions of stud and sheet rock construction. The lower walls in this part of the bank originally were obscured by the teller cages and exhibit little decorative embellishment. Nevertheless, care was taken in the office installation to preserve the surviving window surrounds and chair rail. Drop ceilings were installed in this area.

On the east wall of the rear annex, an entry provides access to the L-shaped hallway of the one-story east wing. From the hallway, panel doors with architrave trim open to a number of small rooms and closets (including two renovated rest-rooms) and what were the bank directors' meeting room and the president's office. The directors' room is lighted by three windows on the east wall and has built-in cupboards on the south and west walls. Original features include plaster walls, panel doors, architrave floor and window trim, and molded baseboard. The drop ceiling is a recent installation.

The president's office is a large, rectangular space with a high plaster cove ceiling, a massive stone fireplace at the west end, and a large bay window at the east end. The fireplace has a segmentally arched, molded surround, a lower shelf with corbel blocks, and a larger upper cornice shelf. The bay window has five metal-framed windows. The walls are paneled with blond wood squares set flush to one another; hollow core doors of similar wood have a diamond pattern. This paneling appears to be a subsequent installation probably dating c1950. Modern carpeting covers the floor.

ite & Setting

The Jefferson Trust Company occupies an L-shaped corner lot. n conformance with the neighborhood pattern, the bank abuts the idewalk on its First and Clinton Street sides and shares a mmon wall with the building to its east. The east wing extends hind the latter structure and is set back several feet from the ot line on the north and east to allow light and ventilation. n its south side, the bank also was built out to the property he.

With its prominent corner location, the Jefferson Trust mpany is a landmark on First Street, an important commercial oroughfare that is lined, for the most part, by simply-detailed hree to five story masonry building of late 19th/early 20th tury date. Cleared lots to the rear of the bank, until ently used for parking, are the site of a condominium partment building now under construction. On the west side of linton Street opposite the bank are several low-rise buildings mid-20th century date.

The area around the Jefferson Trust Company is a ghborhood in transition. For many years it was distressed as denced by its many poorly maintained buildings and vacant ores and apartments. Within the past several years both ovation and new construction has occurred at scattered ations, a trend that appears likely to continue.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X ___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	X ___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1912-12; 1920 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jefferson Trust Company possesses both architectural and historical significance. Recently restored and converted to office use, the building is a good example of the Classical Revival style architecture thought suitable for such institution purposes in the early 20th century and features notable decorative detailing. The historical significance of the bank stems from its role as an important financial institution serving Hoboken in the early 20th century, a period when the city prospered as it assimilated successive groups of immigrants.

The Jefferson Trust Company was founded in 1905 by a group of local merchants and manufacturers who saw an opportunity to provide financial services for residents and businessmen on the growing west side of Hoboken, some blocks from the downtown banks. Among the founders were Charles H. Focht, James C. Gahagan, Leo Stein, Claus Botjer, Peter H. Kessler, Hans C. Jensen, Max Schalscha, and Henry C. Steneck. In choosing the name of Jefferson, these men of varied ethnic backgrounds sought an association expressive of the broadly democratic, community-service orientation of their new bank.

The first home of the Jefferson Trust Company was a corner store that according to the 1921 bank history "scarcely upheld the dignity of the name it bore". The confidence of the community, however, was gained; and through the hard work of its directors, the bank prospered. After several years, it outgrew its storefront site and steps were taken to secure larger, more appropriate quarters. In 1911 and 1912 two lots were purchased on the southeast corner of First and Clinton Streets, with a frontage of 100 feet on the former and 50 feet on the latter. Only the west half of the property was used for the construction of the bank's main block. The east half was sold to a company which erected a brick building in 1915 after receiving permission to tie structurally into the main block's east wall.

Business increased so dramatically after the bank moved into its new home, that within a few years the directors found it necessary to enlarge the building. In 1919 they acquired two lots to the south on Clinton Street. In the following year, the bank was more than doubled in size by the construction of the rear annex and the east wing.

According to the year-end statement included in the 1921 bank history, the Jefferson Trust Company had assets and liabilities equaling $5,955,745.11 in that year. The bank property was valued at $216,000 and its furnishings and fixtures at $14,000. The history also described the bank's various departments which included a women's department and special deposit "thrift" accounts in addition to commercial account, loan, security, safety deposit and trust departments. The history stressed the institution's "community service" philosophy. For example, the steam ship ticket and foreign exchange departments were touted to appeal to the ethnically diverse population of the neighborhood.

While the Jefferson Trust Company evidently continued to prosper throughout the 1920s, it experienced financial difficulties during the Great Depression that led to its failure. The bank closed in 1936 and after protracted court-ordered liquidation proceedings the property was acquired by the City of Hoboken in 1939 for non-payment of taxes. The city retained the property until after World War II and sold it in 1946 to the Union Engineering Corporation. This company evidently had its office in the bank building. They sold the building in 1962, after which time, if not before, it was converted into a garment factory. Changes made during the period included the installation of a second floor in the rear annex (1964), a drop ceiling in the main block (since removed) and paneling in the president's office (c1980). The property changed hands several times and steadily deteriorated before its 1984 acquisition by the present owners who have undertaken its restoration and adaptive reuse.

The Jefferson Trust Company is a good, well-preserved example of the Classical Revival architecture adopted by banks and other institutions in the early 20th Century. Its monumental scale, expensive materials, and elaborate, well-crafted details were no doubt intended by its directors and unknown architect to impress community and customers alike with a sense of substance and permanence. Of particular note is the exuberant, richly-detailed plasterwork of the interior such as the coffered ceilings, entablatures and Jefferson-related wall plaques. Clearly the Jefferson Trust Company satisfies National Register criterion 800.10 (a) (3) which refers to properties that "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values."

Changes made over the past several decades have not seriously disturbed the interior decorative finishes or the exterior fabric. The most recent renovations have halted deterioration and restored both the exterior and interior to much of its original character. The exterior, in fact, survives practically unaltered and dominates a commercial streetscape that attained its present character early in this century. Consequently, the Jefferson Trust Company retains its essential integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and setting. Furthermore, it appears to be one of the best preserved of the few extant Hoboken banks of late 19th/early 20th century date.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ±1/3 acre

Quadrangle name Jersey City Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	581420	4509860
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis N. Bertland, consultant

organization date September 1985

street & number Box 11 telephone (201) 689-1705

city or town Port Murray state New Jersey

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Helen C Searle

title Asst. Commissioner for Natural Resources date 1/2/86

For ~~NPS~~ use only

I ~~hereby~~ certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

~~Keeper~~ of the National Register

Attest: date

9. Bibliography

A Pocket Edition History of Hoboken Together with the History of the Jefferson Trust Company, Clinton and First Streets, Hoboken, New Jersey. (1921).

Ewen, Daniel and Austin D. Ewen. "Map of the Property situate at Hoboken, Hudson County, New Jersey belonging to the Estate of John G. Coster, deceased, surveyed and laid out into lots by Daniel Ewen and Austin Ewen, City Surveyors, New York, November 1860." Map No. 846-K, Hudson County Register's Office.

Hopkins, G. M. Atlas of Hudson County, New Jersey. Vol. II. Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins Co., 1923. (plate 2).

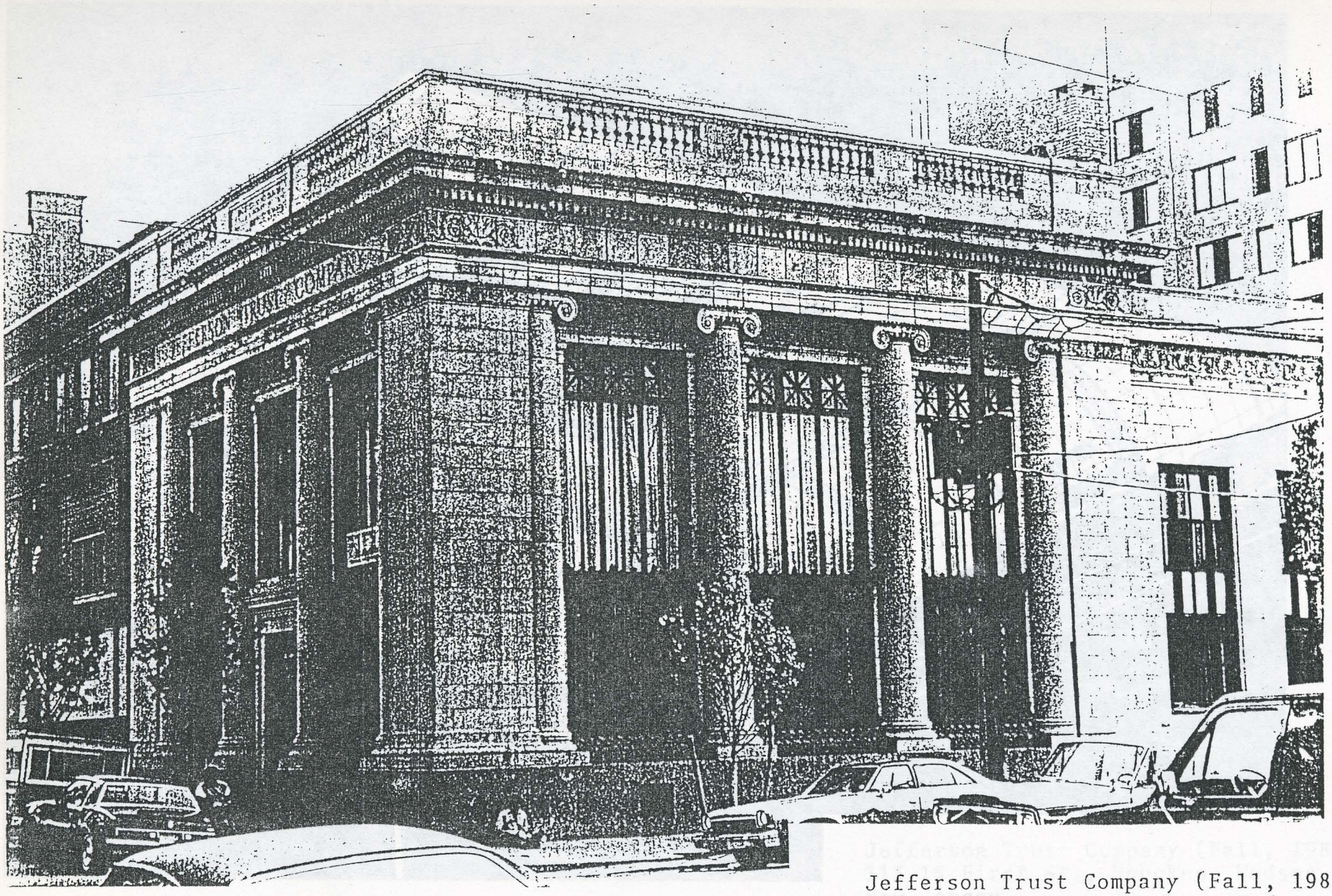
Hopkins, G. M. Map of Hudson County, New Jersey. Vol. II. Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins Co., 1909. (plate 2).

Hudson County Deeds: Book 1097/page 591, 1102/355 and 358, 1457/551, 1319/221, 1955/94, 2184/322, 2911/251, and 3259/132.

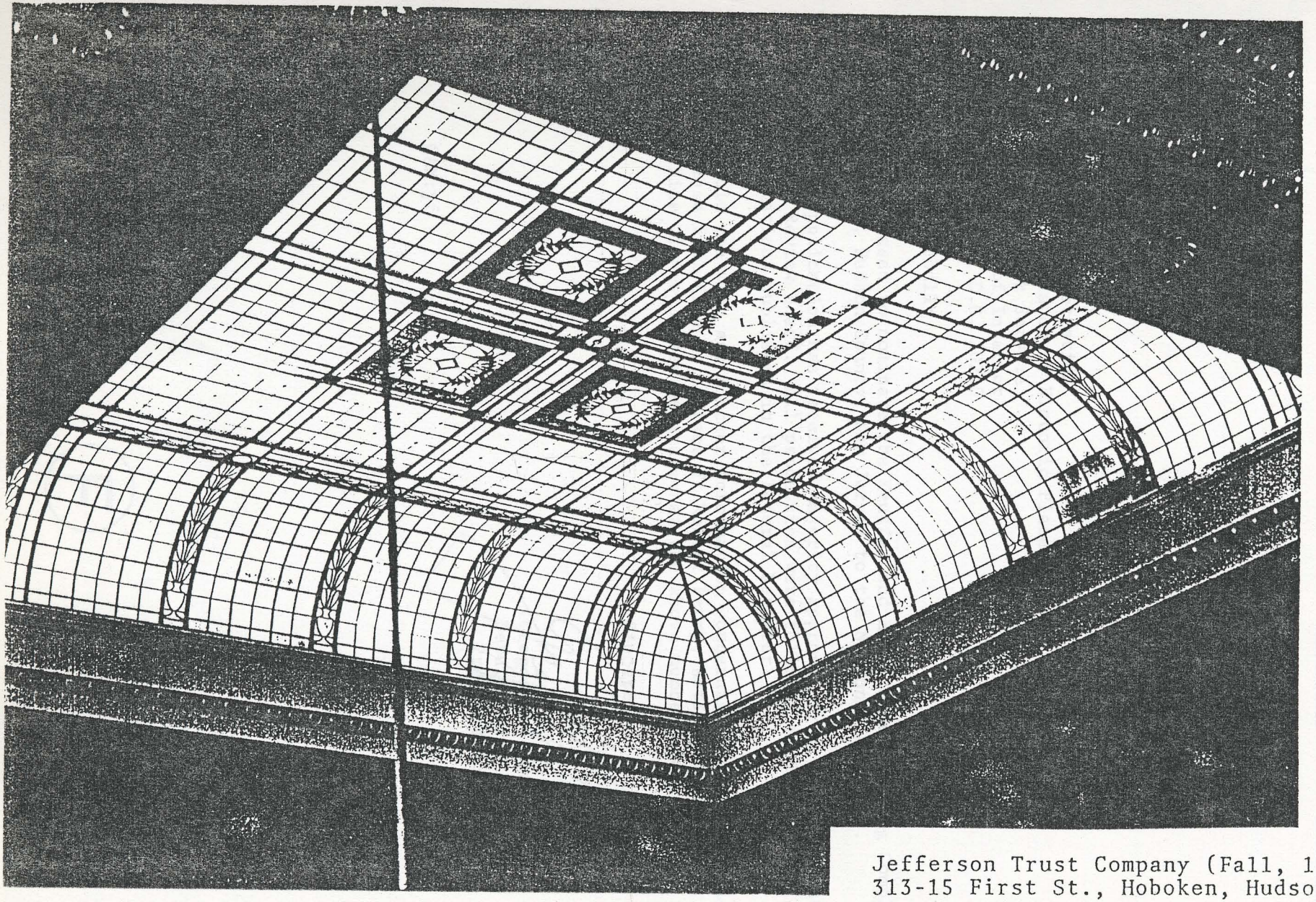
The Jersey Journal. "New Bank." Oct. 11, 1911 (p. 6), "Liquidation Starts," October 1, 1935 (p. 2), "Hoboken Bank Closed," Dec. 4, 1936 (p. 8), and "Liquidation Sale of Real Estate Held by Jefferson Trust Company," Dec. 12, 1938 (p. 5).

10. Geographical Data

The boundaries of the nominated property are those of Block 21/lot 7a on which it stands. This lot encompasses the four lots purchased by the bank directors in 1911, 1912, and 1919 (minus the part sold on First Street in 1915) on which they built and enlarged their building.



Jefferson Trust Company (Fall, 1985)
313-15 First St., Hoboken, Hudson Co.,
New Jersey
View: Looking SE
Photographer: D. Bertland
Location of Negative: Bertland, Box 11
Port Murray, N.J



Jefferson Trust Company (Fall, 1985)
313-15 First St., Hoboken, Hudson Co.,
New Jersey
View: Skylight in main block,
NE view
Photographer: D. Bertland
Location of Negative: Bertland, Box 11
Port Murray, N.J

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
CN 402
TRENTON, N.J. 08625
(609) 292-2028

ONJH-G85-123

July 30, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to nominate the Keuffel and Esser Manufacturing Complex, Hoboken, Hudson County, New Jersey to the National Register.

This application has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board. All procedures were followed in accord with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact F. Robert Perry, Acting Administrator, Office of New Jersey Heritage, at the above number/address.

Sincerely,

Gregory A. Marshall
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

GAM:jf

F

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Keuffel and Esser Manufacturing Complex

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 3rd & Grand Streets, also 3rd and Adams Sts. NA not for publication

city, town Hoboken ___ vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Hudson code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	X industrial	___ transportation
	NA	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (a) Original K&E Buildings (b) Clock Tower Apartments

name (a) 301 Adams St. Corp., c/o Richard Miller
(b) Jeff-Adams Rehab. Company, c/o Jeff-A Corp/

street & number (a) 166 West 87th Street, New York, NY 10024
(b) 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hudson County Hall of Records

street & number 595 Newark Avenue

city, town Jersey City state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N.J. Historic Sites Inventory, Hoboken Survey #37-6-10; #34-18-27, 28 has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1978-79 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records Office of NJ Heritage

CN 402 Trenton NJ 08625

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION

NOTE: This nomination includes two distinctive groupings of buildings which were associated with the Keuffel and Esser Company: the original nineteenth century manufacturing complex and the early twentieth century "West Factory", now known locally as the "Clock Tower Apartments".

The nineteenth century Keuffel and Esser complex occupies approximately two thirds of Block 51 in Hoboken, New Jersey. This complex is bounded on the east by Grand Street, on the south by Third Street, and on the west by Adams Street; this frontage creates unbroken walls that are highly expressive of late nineteenth century brick industrial architecture. The proportions and details of these structures, particularly the principal ones along Third and Grand Streets, demonstrate the influence of Classical architectural principles as interpreted during the Renaissance. These are expressed through the definition of the stories, the rhythm of the fenestration, and the use of Renaissance detailing in modern materials.

The facades of the main buildings represent the classical theme of base, capital, and entablature in the arrangement of their stories. The emphasized repetition of the openings follows the Renaissance practice of intercolumniation. The ornamentation of certain elements in metal, such as the cornice and the projecting corner tower, borrow Renaissance design motifs quite carefully.

Despite some changes and additions to these buildings, their exteriors remain largely intact and continue to express their original architectural character. The buildings are partly occupied by both residential and industrial tenants, and the present condition reflects the recent level of maintenance; they are structurally sound but some of the architectural detailing, especially the pressed metal work, has been allowed to deteriorate.

Third Street Elevation

The elevation along Third Street consists of three separate brick buildings. Building A, on the corner of Third and Grand Streets, is five stories in height, is five bays in width on the Third Street elevation, and thirteen bays in length along Adams Street. Buildings B and C each have four stories, and although they were built at separate times, they have matching details. Building B has fifteen bays; Building C has eight bays on the Third Street elevation, and wraps around the corner of Grand Street for three bays.

Building A has a plain brick facade with a string course of brick dentils between the third and fourth stories, and is capped by a projecting cornice built of brick dentils and a pressed metal crown. The windows have brownstone sills and lintels, 6/6 wood frame sash windows, and iron pintles which indicate the previous existence of shutters.

The one exceptional window is a projecting oriel on the second story to the west, which has two 1/1 windows facing south, and one each facing east and west. On the ground story the third bay from the west end has been converted to a doorway surmounted by a transom. These facade details are repeated along Adams Street, where the last bay appears to be an addition. On this elevation, there are doorways on the ground floor in the fifth and last bays. There is also a steel fire escape on the eleventh and twelfth bays, the latter of which consists entirely of fire doors.

The four stories on Buildings B and C are strongly articulated by horizontal string courses and vertical pilaster details in the masonry which suggest the Renaissance composition of a base ground story, a columniated second and third story, and an attic fourth story. Changes in the brickwork on the fourth story also suggest that it may have been added subsequently.

The ground story is capped by corbelled brick string courses and a stone course which forms the sills for the second floor windows. The second and third stories have two story projecting pilaster sections between each window and recessed panels between the stories. At the top of the third story there are angled brick courses in a sawtooth pattern between the pilasters and a corbelled string course. The fourth story has flat brick masonry between the windows. The building is capped by a pressed metal cornice with frieze, crown, and bed sections.

The two western bays and the two central bays on Building B are emphasized above the ground story by additional brick details which project beyond the other brickwork. The resulting pavilion-like assemblages have a full segmental arch on the third story and are crowned by a pressed metal gable raised on vertical continuations of the crown molding. Within the flat area of this gable on the cental bays, the faded letters "K & E" are visible.

Most of the windows on Building B are 6/6 arched topped wood frame sash. They have stone sills which, on the second and fourth floor levels, form part of the string courses. The only variation in the windows occurs in the fourth story of the central pavilion, where there are three 1/1 sash windows. On the ground floor, the two bays closest to Adams Street comprise a single large opening served by a rolling metal door and topped by a segmental arch. The other fifteen bays at ground level have panels below the windows, and basement story openings which have been infilled with cinderblock.

On Building C the brick details on the six Third Street bays and the three Grand Street bays match those of Building B, with a few exceptions. On the ground floor the windows extend down to the interior floor level and have recessed brick panels in the basement window level. The windows on Building C have metal industrial sashes with eight panels on the ground story and six panels on the upper story. The western bay on Grand Street has brick details like the pavilions on Building B but without the projecting cornice section.

Perhaps the most unique feature of the complex is found at the southeastern corner of Building C, where a three story bay, commencing at the second floor level, projects outward at a 45 degree angle from both elevations. Projecting above the cornice line as well, it forms a corner tower which serves as a visible landmark along both Third and Grand Streets. An entrance to the ground floor lies diagonal to the corner, beneath the tower, and is framed with brownstone bases, rounded brick pilasters, and brownstone capitals. The doorway consists of five panel double leaf oak doors with a transom and matching oak jambs. The tower itself is covered with pressed metal sheathing elaborately detailed with late nineteenth century Renaissance-style motifs. Corbels in a scroll pattern (one of which is missing) support the tower, the underside of which forms a five-sided ceiling coffered with a geometrical pattern. Above this, a molded section turns the five sided ceiling into the four sided tower.

Each of the three upper stories of the tower has three windows facing south and east and one window facing west and north, all of which consist of arch topped 1/1 wood sash. Each story is also articulated by projecting entablatures supported by pilasters with capitals vaguely Corinthian in style. The three rounded corners of the towers are emphasized by recessed sections of the entablatures. The tower is capped by a square entablature and a balustrade with turned balusters and panelled corner sections.

Grand Street Elevation

The east, or Grand Street, elevation consists of four buildings. Building C continues around the corner for three bays. Building D has sixteen bays which match the details on Building B except for the ground story windows, which are full length like those on Building C. The junction between Buildings C and D has a projecting pilaster on the upper three stories.

The southernmost bay on Building D (closest to Third Street), is a stairway bay with fire escape. The tenth and eleventh bays repeat the pavilion motif described above, with a wide entrance on the ground story and the emphasized

detailing above. This entrance, originally for teams and drays, and leading to the courtyard, has double leaf steel doors with elaborate decorative grillwork, and is supported by a steel lintel with rosettes. The grillwork consists of horizontal panels with alternating scrolls and flat areas topped by a fleur de lys pattern. A pressed metal gable at the roofline above this entrance also has the faded letters "K & E" visible.

Two extra stories were added in the late 1940s or early 1950s atop the five northern bays of Building D. These stories include, however, a curious two bay-wide section of old brick masonry with arch topped windows which appears to be a remnant from an earlier addition. The remainder of these additional stories has flat brickwork and clustered openings consisting of three 6/6 wood frame sash, one cluster adjacent to the old windows and two clusters above. This addition also has similar windows facing south over the roof of Buildings C and D.

Building Dx is six stories in height and five bays in width. Built subsequent to Building D, its brick masonry has string courses that match those on Building D's second and fourth floor levels. The second and third stories also have two story pilaster sections between the windows and vertically recessed panels between the stories that echo in a simpler form details on Building D. Building Dx has steel industrial windows with double 24 light sections on the ground floor, and double 16 light sections above. The sixth floor was added prior to the addition above Building D, and has a continuous row of thirteen 12 light metal sash windows with wider mullions above the pilaster sections on the lower stories. This addition is capped by a flat frieze.

The last, or northernmost bay, of Building Dx is covered by a substantial fire escape stairway with corner posts that continue up to the sixth story. At each story there is a wide landing which leads from a fire door occupying part of the bay.

Building R is a one story gable-topped frame structure with five asymmetrically placed openings. The first three (from Third Street) are windows with 2/2 wood frame sashes. The fourth opening is a loading dock doorway, and the last is a narrow entrance door. Both of these appear to be alterations. The exterior of this building has little architectural significance and is in derelict condition.

Interior Description

Where the original interiors of the large K & E buildings are visible, they show typical industrial details of the period. The older Bldgs. A, B, & D, have timber columns and floor structures, while the newer ones, C & Dx, have steel and concrete structural systems. Parts of the buildings have been recently subdivided with new partitions and turned into lofts. None of the structural details is particularly unique or significant.

Bldg. A, which has been used as an office, has one row of 8" square wood columns placed approximately 12" on center with short corbel tops. The girders are 8" x 10" and they support 4" x 12" floor joists which are placed 14" on center. All the original surfaces are obscured by recent coverings and partitions. A wood stairway which may be original is reached from the entrance on Third Street.

Bldg. B has two rows of 8 square chamfered wood columns set 14' on center in the long north-south section and one or two rows in the shorter east-west section. The girders here are 8" x 12" and are chamfered with lambs tongue stops. The floor joists are 3" x 12" timbers placed 14" on center and the subfloor consists of diagonally-laid 3" x 5 " boards covered with maple strip flooring.

Bldg. C has 12" round reinforced concrete columns which support a concrete girder. The concrete floor is laid in the pattern of jack arches to minimize its weight. Maple strip flooring covers the concrete.

Bldg. D has 10" square columns placed 14' on center along a single central row. The girder measures 10" x 14" and is held together above the columns with recessed steel I bars. The floor joists here are 40' long 10" x 14" beams set approximately 7' on center. The girders and joists have chamfered edges which terminate near the walls with lambs tongues. The subflooring consists of 3" x 8" tongue and groove planks covered with maple strip flooring.

Bldg. Dx has 4" x 10" steel columns and 4' x 12" steel girders. These support a reinforced concrete deck which also serves as the finished flooring.

Ancillary Buildings

There are several ancillary buildings in the courtyard area northwest of the complex; these include old and new powerhouses and an engine room.

The principal powerhouse structure is a single story detached structure built of reinforced concrete with a gable roof. The design of the concrete on the exterior of the building expresses its structural system according to traditional post and beam construction. The overall effect of the building is that of a massive temple-like structure. On the west elevation (facing Adams Street), four recessed vertical panels reach to the base of the roof, with the corner posts being wider than the three middle ones. Within the gable, two triangular recessed panels indicate a rafter and kingpost type of construction. Three different stages of pouring the concrete are discernible through chamfered horizontal lines, and all the extended areas around the panels have chamfered edges as well. The north and south elevations also have three recessed panels and the middle posts flare out at the base to form buttresses. The building is topped by a metal clerestory roof structure which is recessed back from the east and west elevations. Fenestration is limited to metal sash windows high on the north and south elevations.

The tall brick chimney next to the powerhouse tapers as it rises. The top is capped by a decorative treatment with a string course and a lozenge pattern in the brickwork that is expressed by alternating light and dark bricks.

The engine room is a single story brick addition located within the courtyard formed by Buildings A and B. L-shaped in plan, its longer side adjacent to Building B is capped by a gable, and its shorter section, extending toward building A, has a flat roof. The most interesting features of this building are the two rounded recessed corners on the latter section which are built in a four foot wide acr to allow vehicles to pass. Above the ten foot level the radii are gradually corbelled into right angle corners. On the north elevation there are two large industrial rolling doors topped by exposed steel lintels. Above the door on the gabled section there are two industrial windows with steel lintels and stone sills. Between the rolling doors there is also a double leaf entrance door.

The rear elevations of Buildings A, B, Dx and the one story frame structure are visible from the courtyard. All of these are plain versions of the main facades with similar fenestration. However, there is some architectural detailing on the rear facades of the older structures.

The north elevation of Building A has a flat wall with four equally spaced 1/1 wood sash windows on the second and fifth stories. Building B has arch-topped 6/6 sash windows on the west and both north elevations, with a section of paired windows near the inner corner. The west and northernmost elevations also

have brick pilasters between the windows which rise all the way to the roof. On the northwest corner of this structure there is a square chimney which is decorated at one-third of its height with corbelled string courses which have diagonally placed bricks between the corners. These decorations terminate with a stone string course, and above this the chimney tapers to a smaller dimension. The top has a stone capping also supported by corbelled bricks. The rear or west elevation of the frame structure fronting at the north end of the Grand Street elevation is flat, but repeats the window type and pattern on the front facade. Throughout the courtyard, both freestanding and attached to the buildings are miscellaneous pipes, tanks, concrete tank holders, and lines which obscure much of any detail.

Clock Tower Building

The K & E Building now known as the Clock Tower Building was originally called the West Plant, and replaced earlier structures which were destroyed by fire. This building is a five story reinforced concrete structure built about 1905, and its most prominent feature is the seven story clock tower at the corner of Third and Adams Street. It occupies a landmark position similar to that of the pressed metal tower at the corner of Third and Grand Street on the original complex. The Clock Tower building occupies approximately two-thirds of Block 50, immediately to the west of the earlier grouping, and is bounded on the east by Adams Street, on the south by Third Street, and on the west by Jefferson Street. The principal facade, which occupies the entire length of the block along Third Street, and the facade along Adams Street, which extends as far north as the K&E Building A, across the street, are both part of the original construction. The long facade on Grand Street appears to contain sections from different building periods which are in the same style.

About 1975 the building, which had been abandoned by Keuffel and Esser several years earlier, was converted to subsidized housing for senior citizens. While the structure of the building and its exterior detailing remain intact, certain elements such as the windows and doors were replaced with modern materials. Thus all the windows in the building are metal frame in various configurations of two and three panel sections sometimes used in pairs and also in clusters of three. In some cases exterior balconies were created by recessing the apartment wall back from the original window line. Despite these changes the major presence of the building on the block and the architectural character from its design and construction retain major significance in Hoboken's urban fabric.

One of the most important aspects of the building is that both its architectural style and the structural system are visible in the reinforced concrete construction. The style of the building takes its inspiration from Renaissance architectural principles and expresses them in a distilled interpretation in concrete. The design emphasizes both the vertical and horizontal in its definition of stories and the separation of window bays. Architectural details such a balustrades and a portico articulate Renaissance detailing in a sculptural manner inherent in such use of concrete.

In the main elevations the ground story is designed to provide a visual base for the building and is capped by a projecting molded horizontal band. The upper four stories rise with projecting vertical pilasters between the bays which are detailed to resemble stone with horizontal chamfered edges between the "blocks". In between the pilasters each story is emphasized by molding bands, which are the concrete floor levels, and above these there are recessed panel sections which form the base of the window sections. Along Third Street the parapet extends upward above the central nine of the total of thirteen bays. Within this area the words "Keuffel and Esser Co." are discernible in outline beneath the paint.

The thirteen Third Street bays are of equal size, with the exception of the outer bays, which are narrower. From the clock tower, bays three to ten are now open to form balconies, with the current window plane recessed. On the second story level, the three central bays have a projecting balcony which is supported by brackets in the shape of a ship's knee. These are molded with recessed vertical chamfered sections and a banding at the base. The balustrade has squared corner posts and recessed panels with elongated vertical semi-circular openings, and is capped by a projecting horizontal band.

The seven story clock tower repeats the detailing on the main facades with horizontal banding at the top of the first story and at the parapet level and horizontal chamfers to simulate stone blocks. The three corners of the tower are chamfered to an increasing degree as the tower rises. While the corners at the base are only slightly diagonal, at the top of the sixth story the tower is nearly octagonal. The sixth story, above the parapet level banding, has chamfered detailing to simulate stone masonry with projecting keystones and archivolts above the arch topped windows. The top story is dominated by four circular clocks approximately twelve feet in diameter with painted clockfaces and Roman numerals. The corners of the clock level project in one-quarter engaged columns between horizontal banding which continues around the tower. The columns are visually supported in the story below and rounded corbels in the

chamfered corners. The columns extend to the top of the tower with a continuous balustrade in between them which is similar to the one on the balcony mentioned earlier. A painted flagpole crowns the tower.

The elevation along Adams Street repeats the detailing along Third Street except that all the windows are flush to the wall with no recessed openings. There is one narrow bay by the clock tower and five additional full width bays. The northernmost bay on the ground floor has a three-sided projecting window installed subsequent to the original construction.

In the third bay from the northern end there is an entrance with a classically inspired portico which interprets the Doric order in concrete. Both the columns and the pilasters against the wall sit on bases with recessed panels. The entablature has molding details which simulate Doric triglyphs and mutules, the latter hinted at by alternating projecting and recessed panels in the bed of the cornice. The fascia has simple cove crown molding. The portico is capped by a balustrade similar to the ones mentioned earlier. The entrance steps are twelve foot wide granite blocks. The double leaf entrance doors are metal with decorative scrollwork in front of glass panels, and matching side and transom lights.

The Adams Street elevation continues with four single story masonry facades left over from the industrial use of the complex. The first and third are cast concrete with some molding details, and served as entrances to the service area. The second and third sections are brick, the former with three hollow arch topped openings, and the latter with a five sided projecting bay.

The long elevation on Jefferson Street has twenty-two bays similar in detailing to the other elevations but with certain irregularities. The five story first section matches the details along Third Street and has four bays, the outer two narrower in width. The remaining eighteen bays are six stories in height. The second section is also four bays wide but the floor levels here do not line up and the details are plainer. The vertical pilasters here also continue to the top of the building instead of terminating below the parapet. The final fourteen bay section is regular with details common to the Third Street elevation but without special elements such as balconies.

All the windows along Jefferson Street are flush with the exterior wall plane. The ground floor has recessed entrances in the fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth bays. The first of these is a principal entrance

with modern metal and glass doors, and the other three are entrances to individual apartments with single doors and windows.

The north and east facades facing the inner courtyard continue the main design characteristics of the front elevations with a strong articulation of the vertical and horizontal grid. The north elevation is irregular with a five story section toward the east having irregularly spaced window bays, and a six story section toward the west. The first five stories on the latter have recessed window terraces. The sixth story has projecting horizontal and vertical detailing; otherwise this elevation is plain.

The elevation facing east has fourteen bays which are more clearly detailed. It has projecting horizontal floor slabs and vertical pilaster sections with chamfered lines to simulate stonemasonry, as on the front. The first, eleventh, and fourteenth bays are narrow, containing stairways. The narrow section of the building facing north consists of flat concrete. It has six stories with four window bays grouped toward the center.

Interior Description

Interior access to this structure is not possible; its use, however, suggests that significant original interior detail, if any, no longer exists.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
_X_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	_X_ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1875-1907 **Builder/Architect** Lederle & Co. and others

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The manufacturing complex of the Keuffel and Esser Company in Hoboken, New Jersey, is significant in terms of architecture and the professions of architecture/engineering. The architectural significance is dual in nature: the buildings are of architectural importance to the urban cityscape of Hoboken, and are the city's finest extant examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century urban industrial architecture. The K&E complex is a good surviving example of the late nineteenth century single-owner industrial grouping, and its later building is an important example, as well, of early reinforced concrete industrial structures.

In a broader sense, the complex is important to the overall professions of architecture and engineering, because Keuffel and Esser's expertise in the development of blueprint paper, precision instruments, and slide rules in a sense revolutionized those and related professions.

Hoboken is one of the earliest Hudson River towns in New Jersey. Only about a mile square in size, the topography consists of a prominent hill and a bluff at the center of town on the river's edge, lowlands to the south, and marshy area toward the rear of the town, below the Hudson River Palisades. Earliest development was confined first to the river's edge, and the prominent hill on the river became known as Castle Point, the estate of the Stevens family.

In its earliest stages, Hoboken was little more than a rural suburb of New York, as well as a place of recreation for New Yorkers; prominent New York families maintained summer homes there, and thousands of New Yorkers visited the pleasure grounds at Elysian Fields, overlooking the river to the north of Castle Point. But with improvements in navigation, the development of steamboat technology, the placement of plank roads across the New Jersey meadowlands to inland points, and most importantly, the establishment of the railhead of the Lackawanna Railroad on the south Hoboken waterfront, the town began to develop an increasingly urban character. In the mid-nineteenth century, German and northern European steamship lines located their trans-Atlantic docks along the waterfront; a significant amount of their trade involved European migration to the United States, and as a result Hoboken developed a significant German community. Thus, the Hoboken waterfront became fully developed early in the town's history, largely under the leadership of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the Stevens family real estate concern. Once the southern Hoboken area was fully built up, the riverfront development jumped to the north of Castle

Point, into the area formerly occupied by the Elysian Fields. Again, the primary focus was port-related activities, with rail-to-ship transfer facilities, drydocks, and water-related industries. Directly behind and parallel to the river, the commercial area of the town developed along the Washington Street corridor and the streets to the west of Washington Street became lined with residential row houses for merchants and businessmen, up to the point about where the present Clinton Street lies. Beyond was the marshy area, and it therefore became inevitable, considering the pressure, that the creeks and marshes would be filled and built upon. Thus, it was in this area that less expensive workers housing, warehousing, secondary commercial strips, and non water-related industries appeared, in something of a random pattern, and it was in this back of town location that Keuffel and Esser's works were established.

The first manufacturing presence of Keuffel and Esser in Hoboken dates from 1875, when the partners rented a vacant loft building at the southwest corner of Grand and Third Streets. (This building stood until 1983, when it was destroyed by fire; ruins and some reconstruction of the building are extant.)

Keuffel and Esser erected their first manufacturing building in Hoboken in 1880, a three story building at the northeast corner of Adams and Third Streets. This building was an Italianate style building with a distinctive oriel on the second floor corner bay on the Third Street elevation. It was in this building that K&E first manufactured blueprint paper. This building was subsequently enlarged by the addition of two stories in the middle of that decade, as well as by erection in 1884 of the principal frontage from 404 to 412 Third Street, designed by Lederle and Company, of New York. This five story, 17 bay building was distinguished by a more pronounced Italianate styling and had a decorative parapet above the cornice in the central two bays of this segment. This structure was used primarily for the manufacturing of surveying instruments. A subsequent addition to this building extended the same treatment along Grand Street, with a similar decorative cornice parapet on this elevation as well. In both parapets the company name was identified: "K&E". An additional frame manufacturing structure occupied the northwest corner of Third and Adams Street, opposite the original building.

In 1905 the frame buildings at Third and Adams were destroyed by fire, and Keuffel and Esser engaged the Turner Construction Company to erect a new building which would serve as both manufacturing space and as the company's headquarters. This building, which was among the first and largest buildings to be erected of reinforced concrete, was distinguished by a seven story clock tower in the Italianate/Renaissance style, as interpreted in reinforced concrete.

This building became known as the West Factory; its informal name, the "Clock Tower" building was not officially applied until the 1970s.

Today, the two distinctive building styles and periods of Keuffel and Esser's presence in Hoboken remain as the major physical presence expressive of Hoboken's nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial past. As such, they are major visual landmarks in the cityscape.

Few other companies in the United States are so distinctly identified with the professions of architecture, engineering, drafting, and the processes of precision measurement as the firm of Keuffel and Esser.

The partnership of Wilhelm Keuffel and Herman Esser, both descended from immigrant German families, and both residents of Hoboken, dates from July 19, 1867, when they opened an office on Nassau Street in New York City to specialize in the importation of precise instruments and exotic materials of need to the professions of architecture, engineering, and drafting. Prior to this time, such supplies as were available were sold along with more commonplace articles in hardware and mill supply stores. No other company had made these specialized sales their speciality, and Keuffel and Esser's business flourished, their products being used in drawing the plans for the Brooklyn Bridge as well as numerous other important construction products throughout the country. In 1868 they brought out their first catalog, and the following year their products were awarded a medal for excellence by the American Institute. They soon outgrew their office, and opened a showroom and office at 127 Fulton Street in New York.

The move from retail provision of these supplies to their manufacture dates from 1870, when Keuffel and Esser rented a small loft on Dutch Street in New York, where triangles were cut from sheets of the newly developed India hard rubber. They soon outgrew this space, and looked to their hometown of Hoboken for additional space. The idea of the new business was to specialize in fine instruments and exotic materials needed by engineers and architects. This included an assortment of finely machined ruling pencils, compasses and dividers, and such other items as protractors of horn and nickel silver, trammels of rosewood or mahogany, and ink in small glossy cakes from India and China.

By 1889 the Keuffel and Esser partnership had grown so rapidly that it was dissolved and the Keuffel and Esser Company was incorporated in New Jersey, although their headquarters remained in New York. (The headquarters, as well, were moved to Hoboken when the Clock Tower building opened in 1907.) The

company continued to expand their line of measuring instruments, and by 1891 K&E was manufacturing the first slide rules to be made in this country.

Herman Esser retired from the business in 1902, and Wilhelm Keuffel died in 1908, at which time leadership of the firm was taken over by Carl M. Berengau, vice president and treasurer of the firm, as well as a manufacturer of telescopes. The company's manufacturing facilities continued to expand, primarily northward along Grand Street.

During World War I, the company produced most of the submarine periscopes for the U.S. Navy as well as fine control instruments of all kinds, including the optical glass used in those articles. In World War II, K&E specialized in the production of anti-aircraft range finders for Army and Navy. For army engineers, optical reading theodolites with glass circles were developed. Perhaps the single most unique aspect of K&E operations was the raising of an exotic spider, whose body produced fine silken threads used as cross-hairs in periscope and gun sights.

By 1928, the Keuffel and Esser complex had a floor area of over 250,000 square feet, with nearly 1,000 employees. It also had manufacturing or sales facilities in Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco as well as in Chatham, New Jersey. There were ancillary buildings located elsewhere in the general neighborhood of the Hoboken plant, although they were not contiguous to the principal complex.

The first sign of obsolescence of the Hoboken buildings came in 1942, when the original complex was shut down and operations transferred to other local and out of town facilities. By the mid-1960s the Hoboken operations were beginning to be relocated to suburban New Jersey areas: a plant was opened in Rockaway Township in 1967, and the administrative and executive offices were moved to a site in Morris Township in 1968. The final presence in Hoboken ended with the closing of the "West Factory", or Clock Tower Building on December 31, 1970.

The original complex, from the time of cessation of Keuffel and Esser operations, held various itinerant manufacturers, and at the present time there are still both manufacturing and residential loft spaces within the structures. The Clock Tower building was the subject of a much publicized conversion to senior citizen housing in the mid-1970s, and was hailed as a premier example of adaptive reuse of obsolete industrial facilities. It did, however, suffer a minor loss of original architectural integrity, as the window plane was broken

in many instances to provide exterior balconies for the apartment units. Generally though it was a complimentary rehabilitation.

KEUFFEL AND ESSER CHRONOLOGY

1867	Partnership formed by Wilhelm Keuffel and Herman Esser
c1875	Partnership rents vacant loft at SW corner 3rd & Grand, Hoboken.
1880	Partnership opens 3 story building at NE corner Adams and 3rd.
1880	K&E makes their first blueprint paper.
1884	New building by Lederle and Co.: 4 story L-shaped building.
1885	K&E begins manufacture of surveying instruments.
1889	Partnership dissolved, Keuffel and Esser Company formed.
1891	K&E manufactures first slide rules in this country.
1095	Fire destroys wooden buildings and warehouse, 3rd between Adams and Jefferson.
1907	West Factory (Clock Tower) opens; K&E headquarters moved from New York City to Hoboken.
c1918	K&E produces most of submarine periscopes for U.S. Navy.
1941-45	K&E produces anti-aircraft range finders for U.S. Army & Navy.
1942	Original K&E complex sold; operations remain in Clock Tower.
1967-68	K&E builds new plant at Morristown.
1970	K&E ceases operations in Hoboken.
1976	Clock Tower Apartments open.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 3.1 acreas (1.15 acres, K&E Bldgs, 1.95 acres, Clock tower)

Quadrangle name Jersey City NJ-NY Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	581320	4510280
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification K&E Original Buildings, Block 51, Lots 1-8, 27-35
Clock Tower Apartments, Block 50, Lot 1

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries NA

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Wyatt

organization Charles Wyatt Associates date 12/84

street & number 78 Essex Street telephone 201-332-6536

city or town Jersey City state NJ 07302

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Acting Director, Division of Parks & Forestry date 9.31.85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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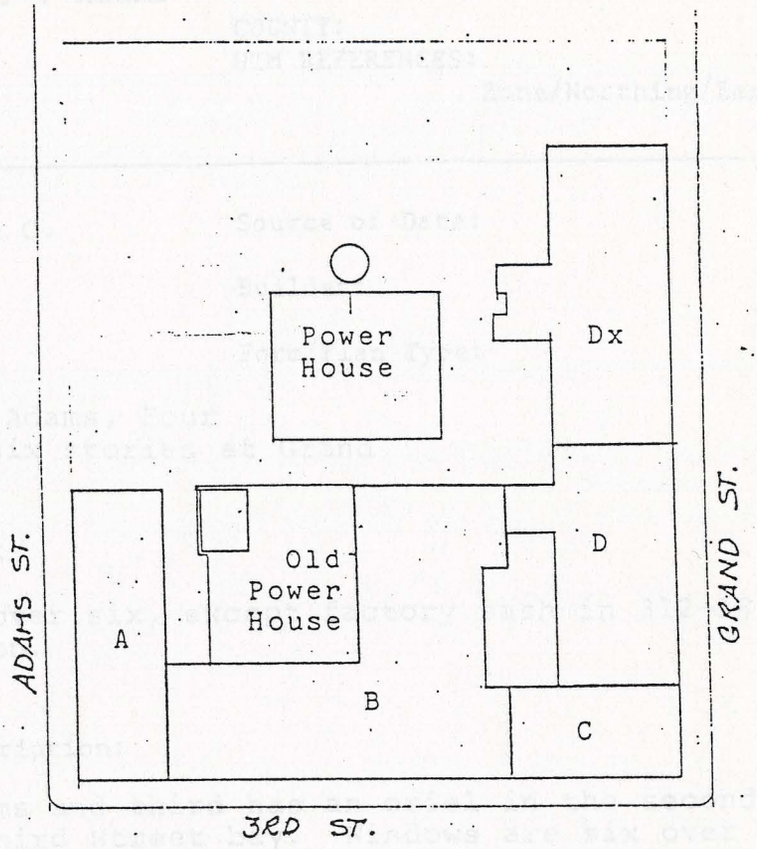
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ORIGINAL K&E COMPLEX BUILDING DESIGNATION

NA



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM 34-18-27,28

HISTORIC NAME: K & E Plant
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: 400-14 Third (300-18 Grand, 301-7 Adams
BLOCK/LOT
MUNICIPALITY:
COUNTY:
USGS QUAD:
UTM REFERENCES:
OWNER/ADDRESS:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: late 19th C.
Source of Date:

Architect:
Builder:

Style: Commercial
Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: Five at Adams, Four on Third & Grand, also six stories at Grand
Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Mainly six over six, except factory sash in 312-18 Grand section.
Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

The oldest section at Adams and third has an oriel in the second story in the Westermost Third Street bay. Windows are six over six. This section has a denticulated wood cornice and most nearly suggests the italianate style. Lintels are flat and flush.

The section along 400-14 Third and 300-10 Grand is later and has a plain cornice and segmental arch window openings. Most notable is a three story cast-iron oriel that projects out from both sides of the facade over the corner entry at Third and Grand

The top two stories at about 308-12 Grand are brick additions with six over six sash. (cont'd below)

PHOTO Negative File #
Map (Indicate North)

310-18 Grand is a five story factory sash building with large rectangular bays and two sets of two story brick piers above the first story. An addition in similar style forms the sixth story.

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building occupies a whole half-block and faces a factory grouping to the South and the newer K&E (now converted to apartments) plant to the West.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [ ] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [ ] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [X] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

The size of the plant and its familiarity to the buildings to the South across Third, as well as its relationship to the newest K&E plant make it important. The oriel window at Third and Grand is exceptional.

ORIGINAL USE: PRESENT USE:
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Poor [X]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ] Possible [ ] No [ ] Part of District [X]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [X] Deterioration [X]
No Threat [ ] Other [ ]
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: J. P. Sholeen DATE: 8/22/78
ORGANIZATION:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 37-6-10
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Keuffel & Esser
LOCATION: 300 Adams Street

COMMON NAME: Clock Tower Apartments
BLOCK/LOT 5011-15,21-34

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Hudson
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1906

Source of Date: building parapet

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Commercial

Form/Plan Type: "L" shaped

Number of Stories: Five - Fourteen bays on Third, Seven on Adams

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: Concrete, painted yellow

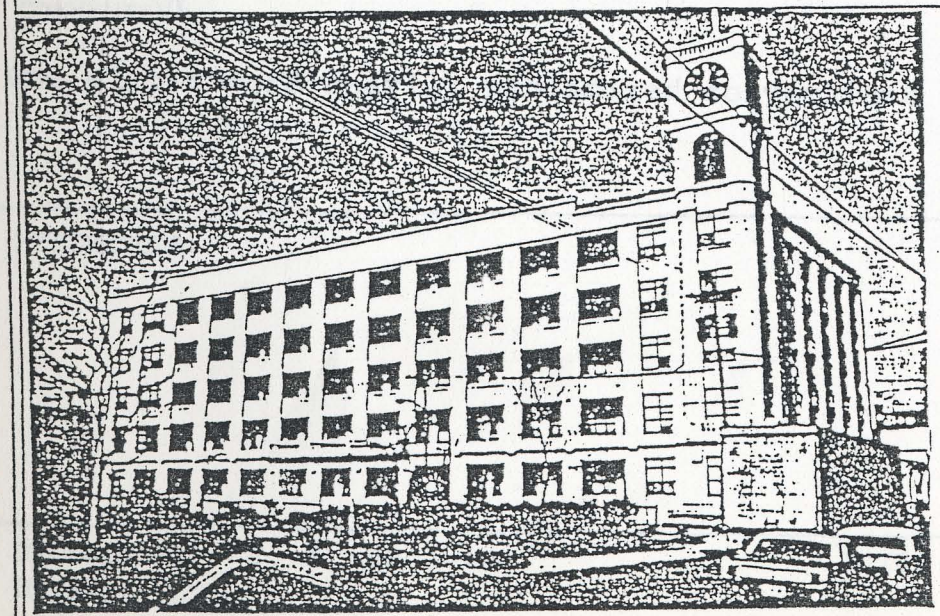
Fenestration: Three vertical panes over spandrels in wide rectangular bays. Recessed slidinx doors in second through fifth stories in nine bays along Third Street.

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

The most impressive feature is a clock tower which rises out of the corner of the building at Adams and Third.

The large building was apparently extended along Jefferson St. The area to the east of that extension and to the north of the Third and Adams wing is an open area with concrete gateways that now functions as a children's park/playground.



Map (Indicate North)

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Across from Senior Citizen's Housing to South. The old K&E plant is to the East and a similar nineteenth century factory grouping is cater corner to the Southeast.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [ ] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [X] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

Scattered residential along Jefferson.

SIGNIFICANCE:

One of the most impressive structures in Hoboken in terms of size and clarity of expression of structure.

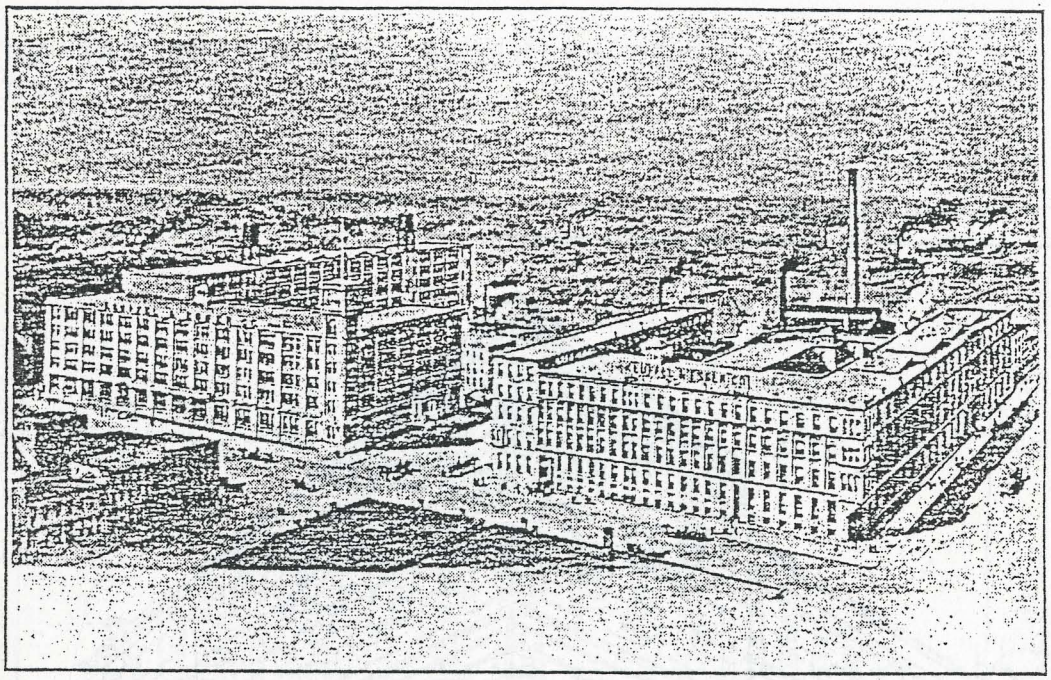
ORIGINAL USE: Light Industrial PRESENT USE: Apartment bldg.
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ] Possible [ ] No [ ] Part of District [X]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [ ] Deterioration [ ]
No Threat [X] Other [ ]
COMMENTS:

One of the more heavily publicized conversions of recent years.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: J. P. Sholeen DATE: 8-22-78
ORGANIZATION:

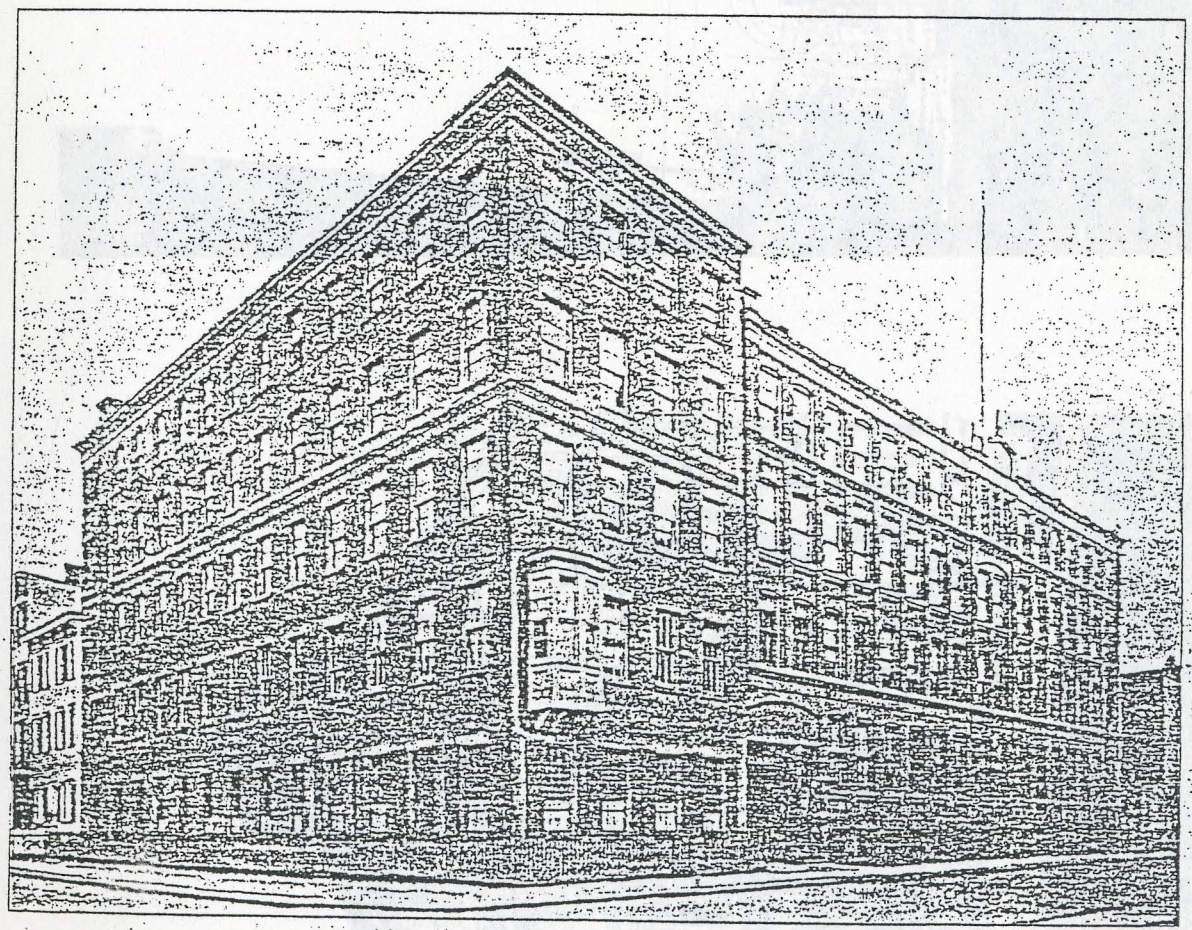
KEUFFEL AND ESSER COMPLEX, HOBOKEN, N.J.
c 1907. Clock Tower Building at left.
Buildings "A"-"D" at right.



KEUFFEL & ESSER COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J.

KEUFFEL AND ESSER COMPLEX, HOBOKEN, N.J.
c.1890

Building "A" on corner, Building "B"
adjacent.



KEUFFEL & ESSER COMPANY.



Photo #___.KEUFFEL AND ESSER COMPLEX, Hoboken, N.J. Building C, at intersection of Third and Grand Sts., view looking NW

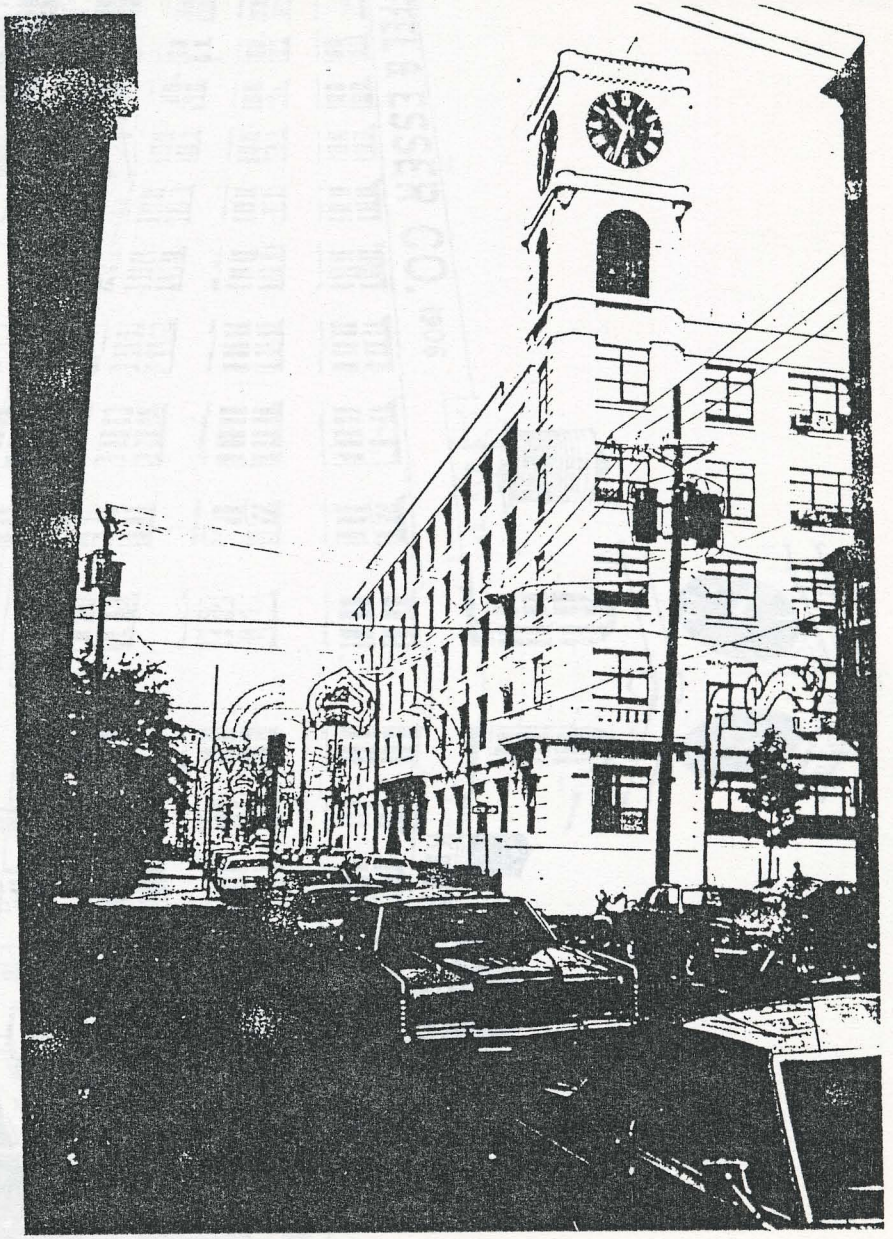


Photo #___.KEUFFEL AND ESSER COMPLEX, Hoboken, N.J. Clock Tower Building, Third Street elelvation, view looking west.



For: Office of Community Development
84 Washington Street
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030
(201) 792-6700
Bob Armstrong

From: Frank Borsky
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York 10011
(212) 477-5147

BEFORE--Here's how Keuffel and Esser plant looked when firm was located in Hoboken, N.J.

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
CN 404
TRENTON, NJ 08625
(609) 292-2023

April 21, 1987

Mr. Edward F. Clark
Hudson County Executive
Administration Building
Jersey City, N.J. 07306

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am pleased to inform you that 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206 Washington Street, Hoboken, Hudson County were entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on March 9, 1987. The National Register is the official list of cultural resources significant in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture. Listing in the National Register insures that properties affected by undertakings that are federally executed, licensed, or financially assisted will be subject to review and comment in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The application for 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206 Washington Street was favorably received by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. and was subsequently signed onto the National Register by the Keeper of the National Register.

Congratulations.

Sincerely,

Nancy L. Zerbe

Nancy L. Zerbe
Administrator

NLZ/mh
cc: Mr. Daniel Sansone, Board Clerk

G

New Jersey Is An Equal Opportunity Employer

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
CN 404
TRENTON, NJ 08625
(609) 292-2023

December 8, 1986

Mr. Edward F. Clark
Hudson County Executive
Administration Building
Jersey City, New Jersey 07306

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am pleased to inform you that 1200, 1202, 1204, and 1206 Washington Street, Hoboken, Hudson County were entered onto the New Jersey Register of Historic Places on December 3, 1986. In accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.131, listing of an area, site, structure or object in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places prevents the State, a county, municipality or any of their agencies or instrumentalities from undertaking any project that will encroach upon, damage or destroy the property listed without approval from the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

The application for 1200, 1202, 1204, and 1206 Washington Street was favorably received by the State Review Board for Historic Sites and was subsequently signed onto the State Register by the State Historic Preservation Officer. It will now be sent to the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. to be considered for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Office of New Jersey Heritage will inform you when we receive notification from the National Register Office that 1200, 1202, 1204, and 1206 Washington Street have been entered onto the National Register.

Congratulations.

Sincerely,

Nancy L. Zerbe
Administrator

NLZ/dy
c: Mr Daniel Sansone, Board Clerk

New Jersey Is An Equal Opportunity Employer

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Eldorado and 1202,1204, 1206 Washington Street

and/or common 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206 Washington Street

2. Location

street & number 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206 Washington Street ___ NA not for publication

city, town Hoboken ___ vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Hudson code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
_X_ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	_X_ private	___ unoccupied	_X_ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_X_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	NA	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name (See continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Hudson County Court House

city, town Jersey City state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Hoboken Historic Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date 1978 ___ federal ___ state ___ county _X_ local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404

city, town Trenton state New Jersey 08625

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The building numbered 1200 Washington Street stands at the northwest corner of the intersection of Washington and Twelfth Streets, Hoboken. The buildings numbered 1201-1206 are adjacent to the north along Washington Street. All four buildings were designed by Charles Fall and erected c. 1892.

1200 Washington is a five-story rectangular block, four bays wide and five deep, constructed of common-bond brick. It contains two stores on the ground floor and apartments above. A third store (102 Twelfth Street) occupies a one-story section running across the rear of the building, apparently added within a few years of the original construction. The store bays are defined by cast-iron pilasters. Those on the addition differ slightly in detail from those on the front. There are four wooden storefronts: two on the front (east) elevation, one on the south side of the main building at its west corner, and one on the addition. Each consists of a paneled base with consoles, a large display window with transom, a recessed entry with glazed door under a transom, and a heavy cornice with modillions and dentil band. On the front, the two entries are paired at the center of elevation. The storefronts had been altered and then were damaged by fire c. 1980; all have now been restored to their original appearance.

The apartment entry is located on the south side of the building and is covered by a carved brownstone hood; massive consoles with female heads and floral ornament support an entablature bearing the original name of the building, "Eldorado", and a pediment containing a medallion surrounded by further floral ornament. Within the entry, a heavy rope molding surrounds a pair of glazed doors. Iron railings line the steps leading up to the residential entry and the adjacent steps to the basement areaway.

Brownstone is also used for belt courses on the second and fifth floors of the front and south side of building, for the sills of the windows, all of which have 1/1 sash, and for flat hoods above the windows on the second floor. On the third through fifth floors, the paired windows on the front elevation and also those in the central three bays at the side are set in panels recessed slightly from the outer plane of the wall to give the effect of pilasters or piers; smaller recessed panels are used as decorative elements under all windows on the fourth and fifth floors.

On the rear elevation, the windows are capped by simple segmental arches of brick. Both the front and side elevations of the building are crowned by a paneled frieze ornamented with floral swags by a

heavy bracketed cornice. The original frieze and cornice suffered substantial damage in the c. 1980 fire; surviving elements were used as a model for the replicas now in place.

The fire completely gutted the interior of 1200 Washington Street. The original decorative features included marble mantels and door and window surrounds with simple grooved moldings and bull's-eye corner blocks. As part of the rehabilitation now in progress, door and window casings have been replicated, but the fireplaces were not reconstructed. Rehabilitation of the interior of the building is finished and work on the exterior is complete, with the exception of some repair to brownstone courses, sills and lintels. The historic appearance of the exterior of the buiding is virtually intact.

The three buildings at 1202-1206 Washington are each five-stories high, four bays wide, constructed of brick in common bond. Originally each contained two stores on the ground floor and two apartments on each upper floor. The stores at 1206 have now been converted to apartments. The three structures were designed to read as a unit to give them greater presence on the street. A central pediment rises above the cornice on 1204, and the cornice line breaks out over the center of the two flanking buildings. Party walls are defined only by simple pilasters and by urn finials at the roofline.

The residential entry for each building is recessed between cast-iron pilasters at the center of the first floor. Additional cast-iron pilasters mark the first-floor party walls. On either side of the main entry at 1202 and 1204 is a wooden storefront consisting of a recessed entry with a glazed door under a transom and a display window with a paneled base with consoles and a bulkhead transom. A single cornice with modillions and dentil band runs across the storefronts and entries. At 1206 the storefronts have been replaced with brick infill with paired sash windows, but the central pilasters and entry remain in place.

The upper stories of the three buildings are virtually identical. Windows are 1/1 sash; their cast-iron heads are segmentally arched on the second floor, pedimented on the third, and flat on the fourth and fifth. The only exception is the fourth floor of 1204, where the centrality is emphasized by pedimented hoods. Brick decorative banding links the hoods of the second-floor windows and runs below the sills of those on the third through fifth floors. The elevations are capped by a band of corbelling and a metal cornice with scroll brackets. Metal storm windows have been added at 1204 and 1206, and through-wall air condtioning units have been installed at 1204.

Interior features of 1202-1206 Washington include marble mantels, molded window casings, and louvered shutters; both 1204 and 1206 retain their original stairs with carved newels and turned balusters. All three buildings have been rehabilitated with some modification of plan. The exterior of 1202 is essentially unaltered and, despite the changes noted above, the facades of 1204 and 1206, retain much of their historic appearance.

Interior features of 1202-1206 Washington include marble mantels, molded window casings, and louvered shutters; both 1204 and 1206 retain their original stairs with carved newels and turned balusters. All three buildings have been rehabilitated with some modification of plan. The exterior of 1202 is essentially unaltered and, despite the changes noted above, the facades of 1204 and 1206, retain much of their historic appearance.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
_X_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates c. 1892 **Builder/Architect** Charles Fall

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The four buildings standing at 1200 (the Eldorado) and 1202-1206 Washington Street, all of them five-story brick apartment houses with stores at the first floor, are locally significant as well-preserved examples of the work of Charles Fall, who was notable not only as a talented and prolific architect but also as an influential member of Hoboken's business community. Although Fall's work covered a range of architectural types, from the single-family residence to the fire station, he was best known as the designer of apartment buildings. The four Washington Street properties are also representative of the rapid physical growth and urbanization of the city of Hoboken in the last decades of the 19th century and of the acceptance of apartments as a type of residence for the middle class.

Hoboken was founded in 1804 when Col. John Stevens laid out part of his farm (purchased in 1785) with streets for a new town. This first dedication covered the area of present Hoboken bounded by Hudson (east), Newark (south), Willow (west), and Eighth (north) Streets. Through the early 1900s Hoboken was favored as a place for summer cottages and the area to the north became a recreation ground for New York City, with a trotting course, cricket fields, and boat clubs at the waterfront.

In 1839 the Stevens family conveyed the remainder of the original farm to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, which they controlled. The company would play an important role in the subsequent development of the town. In the south and central sections of Hoboken, the company built and sold block-long rows of houses or, in some cases, sold lots on condition that masonry buildings of at least three stories be built on them. The company was also responsible for the development of the waterfront and controlled the ferry service to New York. Washington Street was the principal north-south thoroughfare and the town's commercial street, lined with hotels, taverns, and stores. Hoboken was incorporated as a city in 1855.

Although Hoboken had only 9,700 residents in 1860, by 1880 the number had swelled to 31,000 and in 1890 reached 43,700. The rise in population reflected Hoboken's increasing prominence as a commercial and transportation center. Several factors combined to produce this rapid growth, among them an influx of German and Irish immigrants, Hoboken's proximity to New York City, and the fact that it was a terminus both for ferry service and for railroads to the West. Equally important was the construction on the Hoboken waterfront of terminals for several trans-Atlantic steamship companies, including the Hamburg-America Line (1863), the Netherlands America Steam Navigation Company (1872), the Thingralla Steamship Company (1873),

and the Wilson and Scandanavian American Lines (1880s).

The area north of Eighth Street remained essentially rural in character until about 1880, but then the density of the population and the lack of building sites in the original boundaries of the city forced Hoboken to expand onto the undeveloped land, and the Hoboken Land and Improvement company began selling lots between Eighth and Eleventh Streets. In 1886, the company dedicated land up to Fourteenth Street, and opened ferry service from the foot of Fourteenth Street to New York City that same year.

This northern portion of Hoboken built up quickly with homes, clubs, and public buildings. Washington continued to be the principal street and its northern blocks were soon lined with apartment houses. Although the apartment house as such appeared in Europe in the 18th century and had become common there by the early 19th century, the first apartment houses in the United States for middle class residents (as opposed to tenements) were built in New York about 1870 and in Chicago about 1880. The construction of apartments on Hoboken's Washington Street reflected the acceptance of this building type for middle class housing in areas with dense population and high land values.

Among the most notable of the apartment houses in Hoboken were those designed by Charles Fall, who specialized in this building type. Fall's buildings were typically of masonry construction, four or five stories high with commercial space at the ground floor, and featured details derived from classical architectural styles. A number of his apartment buildings are extant along upper Washington Street, but 1200 and 1202-1206 Washington are among the earliest and best preserved of them.

The design of 1200 and 1202-1206 Washington Street illustrates Fall's skill in applying classical revival stylistic details to essentially box-like apartment blocks to create a distinctive architectural character. The use of such high-style elements was intended to appeal to middle class residents by giving these multi-family buildings at least some of the exterior design qualities of a substantial private residence. At 1200 the decorative details also reinforce its visual importance as a corner building. The structures at 1202-1206 have been handled as a single composition to increase their weight in the streetscape; here decorative elements are used both to the unify the three facades and to balance them on a central axis.

Charles Fall was born in Hoboken on July 9, 1865, and, after

graduating from public high school, learned the trade of a builder. Although he was listed in the city directory for 1885-86 as a bookkeeper, in 1887 Fall went into business with Arthur Seitz, selling building materials and fireclay products. The firm must have profited from the building boom that followed the opening of northern Hoboken for development and may even have been formed because of it.

Fall apparently had no formal training as an architect, but instead had studied in his spare time. Among the first buildings he designed were houses for himself and Seitz, constructed c. 1889 at 915 and 917 Washington Street. Fall soon dissolved his partnership with Seitz and was listed in the city directory for 1890-91 as an architect. The buildings at 1200 and 1202-1206 Washington were erected about the same time; they do not appear on the Sanborn Insurance Map of Hoboken for 1891, but were completed in time for a photograph of them to appear in Art Work of Hoboken, published in 1893. By the time the city directory of 1892-93 was printed Fall was conducting his practice from an office at 1214 Washington, which he had also designed. Ultimately Fall would design almost all the buildings on the west side of Washington between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets.

Over the years Fall designed, in addition to his apartment houses, private residences, an office for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and municipal buildings including schools and a firehouse. While continuing his architectural practice, he also became increasingly involved in Hoboken's business community, particularly in banking. Fall was one of the organizers of the Hoboken Board of Trade, established in 1904. In the Board's History of Hoboken, published three years later, Fall was listed among the Board members as an architect, but appeared elsewhere in the book as president of the Hoboken Trust Company (established in 1890). He was also a founder of the Guarantee Mortgage and Bond Corporation and of the North Bergen Trust Company.

In addition to his professional activities, Fall was a member of numerous civic and fraternal organizations in Hoboken and Hudson County. He eventually moved from Hoboken to Montclair, New Jersey, where he died on December 6, 1950.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ~~less than one acre~~

Quadrangle name Weehawken

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	582120	4511160
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries NA

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Polly A. Matherly, Associate Director

organization Heritage Studies, Inc. date October 1986

street & number 20 Seminary Avenue telephone (609) 466-9606

city or town Hopewell state New Jersey 08525

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Helen L. Sculley

date 12/3/86

title Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Art Works of Hoboken. Chicago: W. H. Parrish Publishing Co., 1893.

Evening News. The Evening News and Hoboken. Hoboken: Evening News, 1893.

Gopsill's Jersey City, Hoboken, W. Hoboken, Union Hill and Weehauken Directory, 1885-86, 1889-90, 1891-92, 1892-93.

Fall, Charles. Sketches from An Architect's Portfolio. (n.p., n.d.; cited in catalogue of Hoboken Public Library, but missing from shelves.)

Hoboken Board of Trade. History of Hoboken. Hoboken: The Inquirer Print, 1907.

Charles Fall Obituary. New York Times, December 7, 1950.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Hoboken, 1891.

Van Winkle, Dan, Editor-in-Chief. History of the Municipalities of Hudson County, New Jersey, 1630-1923. New York and Chicago: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1924.

Winfield, Charles H. Monograph of Hoboken. Jersey City: 1895.

The boundaries of the National Register nomination for 1200 and 1202-1206 Washington Street are those of the four parcels on which the buildings stand, Lots 35, 36, 37 and 38 of Block 247 as shown on the accompanying City of Hoboken tax map.

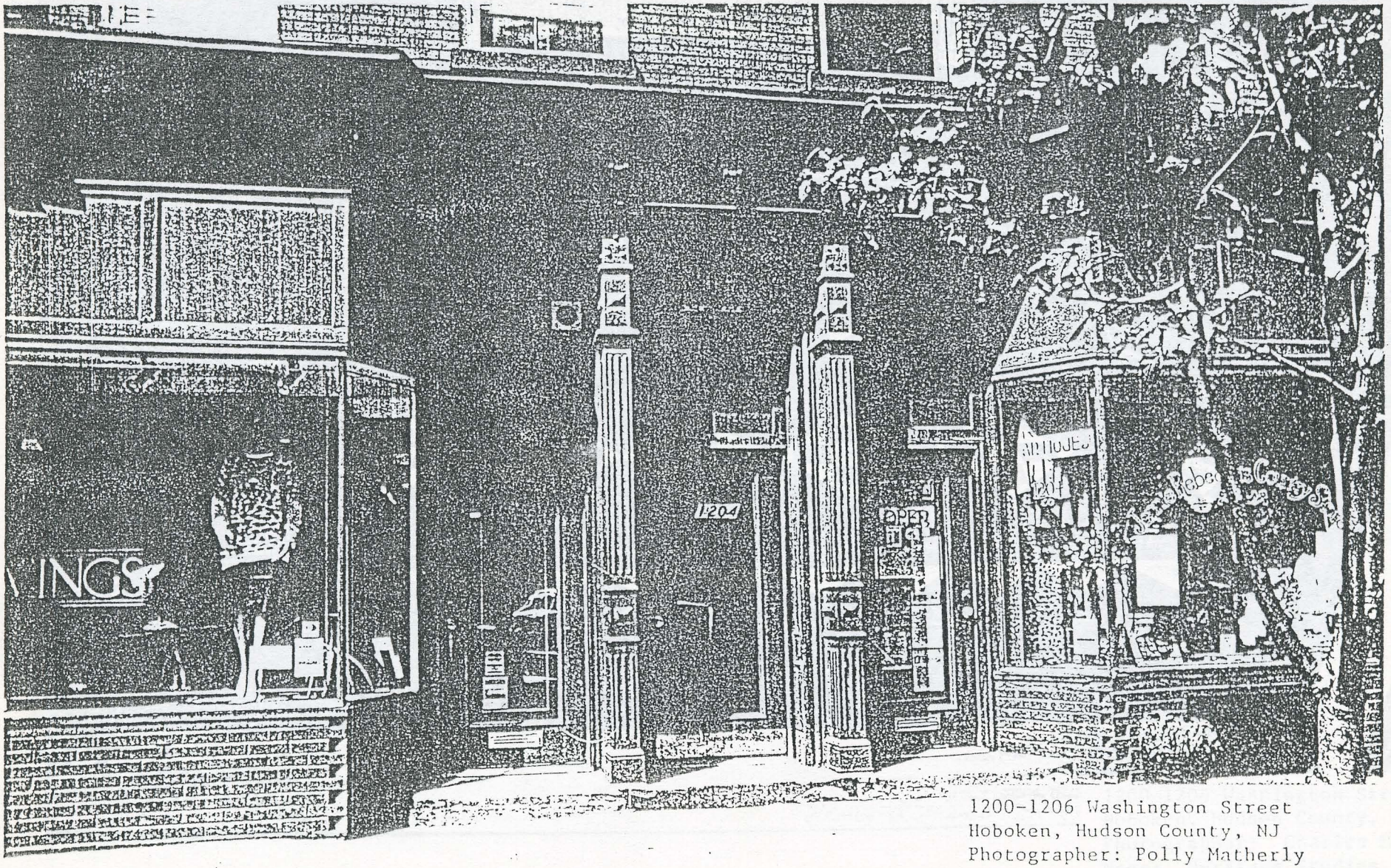
Specific lines are defined as follows: bounded on the east by the west curb of Washington Street; on the south by the north curb of Twelfth Street; on the west by the eastern line of Lots 1 through 7 of Block 247; and on the north by the southern line of lot 34.2 of Block 247.



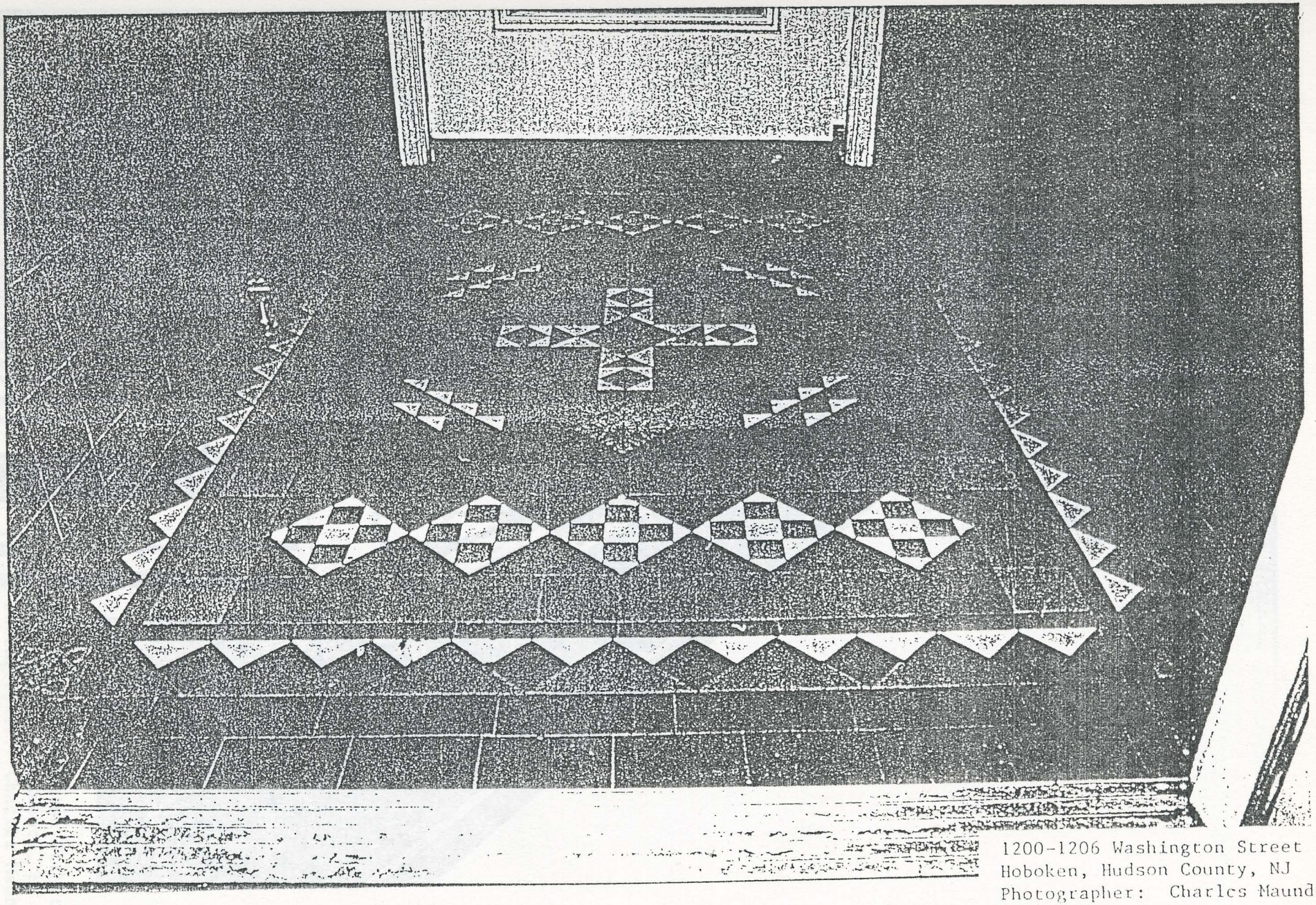
1200-1206 Washington Street
Hoboken, Hudson County, NJ
Photographer: Polly Matherly
Negatives: Heritage Studies
September 1986
view nw, side and front elevations of 1200,
front elevations of 1202-1206 Washington St.



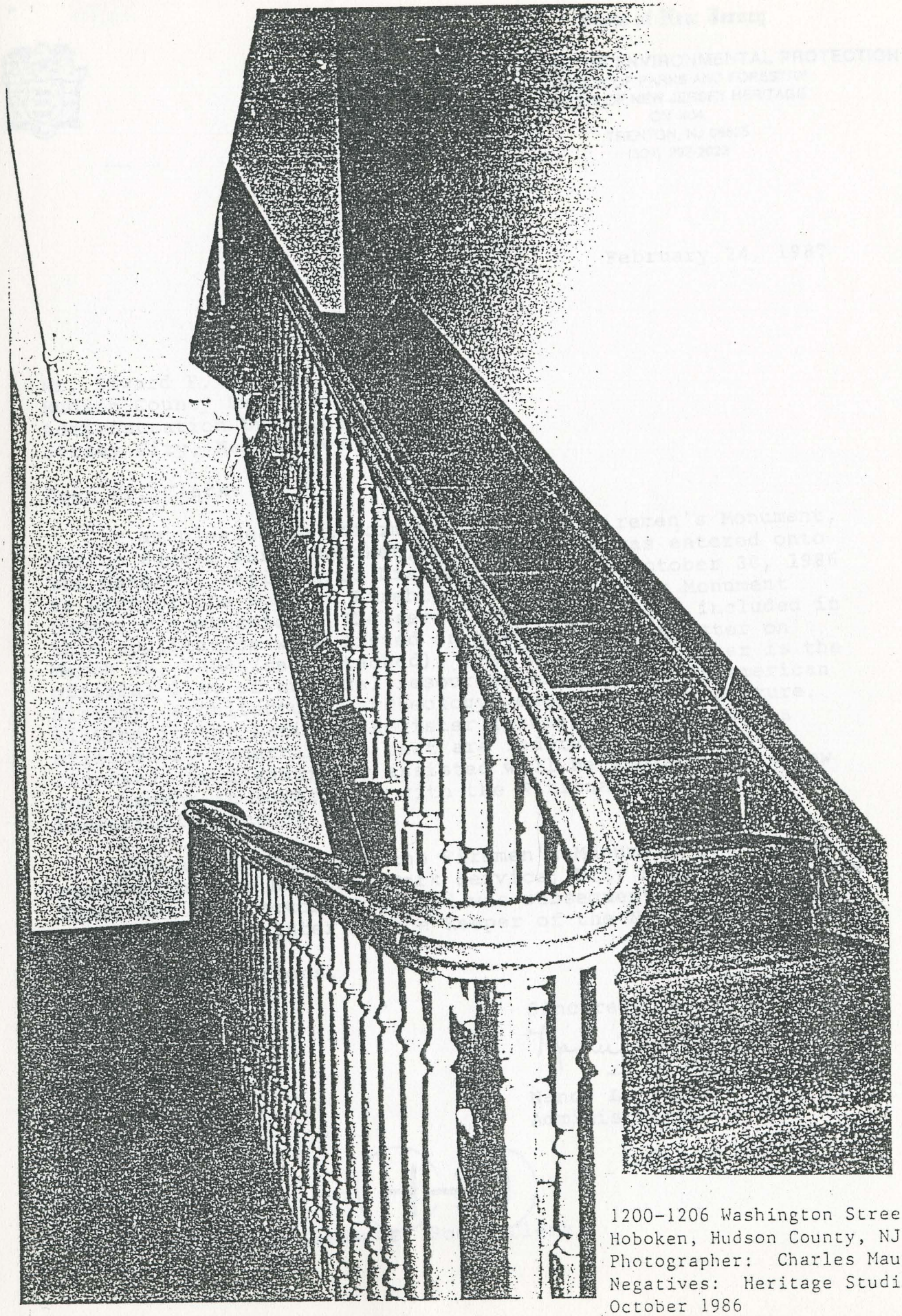
1200-1206 Washington Street
Hoboken, Hudson County, NJ
Photographer: Polly Matherly
Negatives: Heritage Studies
September 1986
view west, front elevations, 1202-1206 Washington Street



1200-1206 Washington Street
Hoboken, Hudson County, NJ
Photographer: Polly Matherly
Negatives: Heritage Studies
September 1986
view west, storefront, 1204 Washington St.



1200-1206 Washington Street
Hoboken, Hudson County, NJ
Photographer: Charles Maunder
Negs: Heritage Studies
October 1986
detail of vestibule floor,
1204 Washington Street



1200-1206 Washington Street
Hoboken, Hudson County, NJ
Photographer: Charles Maunder
Negatives: Heritage Studies
October 1986
upper stairhall, 1204 Washington St.

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Assembly of Exempt Firemen
COMMON NAME: same
LOCATION: 213 Bloomfield St.
BLOCK/LOT 201/7

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
COUNTY: Hudson
USGS QUAD:
UTM REFERENCES:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Hoboken, N.J. 07030
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870's
Source of Date:

Architect: Francis G. Himpler
Builder: unknown

Style: Italianate
Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 3

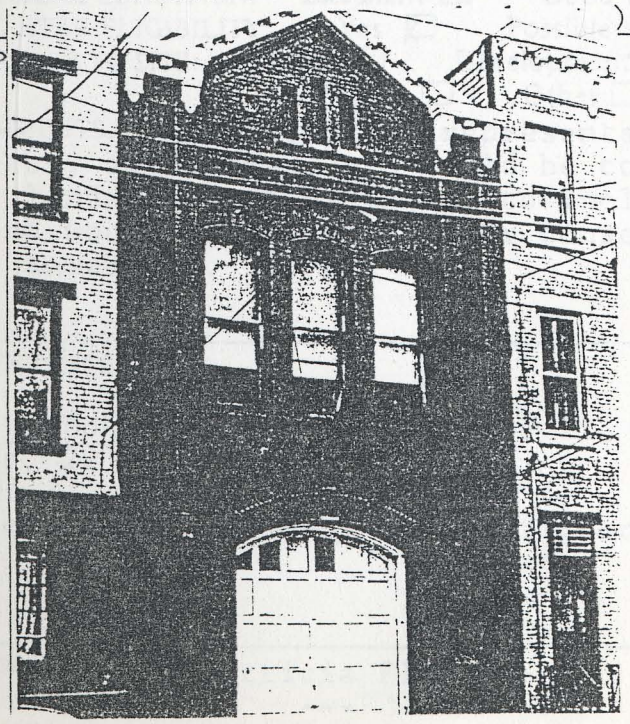
Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, stretcher bond

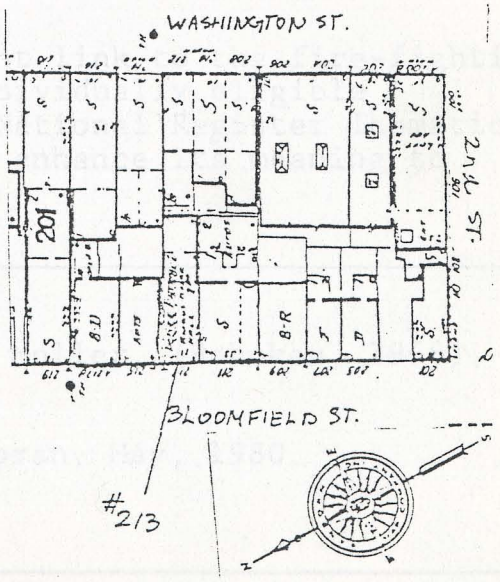
Fenestration: 3 equally-sized 1 over 1, arch-headed windows on 2nd fl.; lancet windows on 1st and 3rd fls.

Roof/Chimneys: peaked roof

Additional Architectural Description: Symmetrically-conceived facade, with central segmentally-arched engine door with molded brick trim. Lancet window is to the south of the engine door, and pedestrian door is to the north. Centered above engine door is a grouping of three, equally-sized 1 over 1, arch headed windows with segmentally-arched lintels and keystones. A sign identifying the building as the Assembly of Exempt Firemen is centered above this window grouping. It is a wood rectangular sign, with gold letters painted on a black background. A pedimented parapet rises to the third storey level, and terminates is in a modillion cornice , with brackets at the gable ends. The Assembly Hall ceiling of the second floor features a plaster ceiling roundel with scenes of firemen at work. (The gas line is interpreted as fire hose.)



Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENERGY, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 — (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Assembly Hall is in a mid-block location on the east side of Bloomfield St., and is surrounded by cheifly residential buildings of similar height.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☒ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Assembly of Exempt Firemen building is, together with 212 Park Ave., an early surviving fire house in Hoboken. Stylistically, it is unique in that it reflects both the late Italinate and Second Empire styles, which are styles not utilized in the city's other fire houses. It is an early example of the work of Hoboken architect Francis G. Himpler, who went on to design City Hall and Our Lady of Grace Church, and was an architect of state-wide prominence. The influence of the Italinate and suggestion of Second Empire motifs is notable, as the latter style dominated much of his later work. The building exhibits a high level of craftsmanship in its exterior detailing as well as interior woodwork (second floor) and plasterwork ceiling roundel. It is an architecturally intact example of a facility built for the Exempt Firemen, a group formed to assist the volunteer fire fighters of the city, which did not institute a paid fire department until 1891.

ORIGINAL USE: fire house PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☐
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☒
No Threat ☐ Other ☐

COMMENTS. This building represents an important link to the fire-fighting history of Hoboken, and could be considered individually eligible for landmark designation. Its inclusion in a National Register Thematic Group would insure its prpper conservation and enhance its meaning to the community.

REFERENCES:

The Hoboken of Yesterday, Vol. II, George Long Moller, (Hoboken, 1966), p. 22

Interview with Deputy Chief Officer James Halloran, May, 1980.

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: February, 1983
ORGANIZATION: ---

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
CN 404
TRENTON, NJ 08625
(609) 292-2023

February 24, 1987

Mr. Edward F. Clark
Hudson County Executive
Administration Building
Jersey City, New Jersey 07306

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am pleased to inform you that the Firemen's Monument, Church Square Park, Hoboken, Hudson County was entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on October 30, 1986 as part of the Hoboken Firehouses and Firemen's Monument thematic nomination. The seven other properties included in this application were listed on the National Register on March 30, 1984 (see attached). The National Register is the official list of cultural resources significant in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture. Listing in the National Register insures that properties affected by undertakings that are federally executed, licensed, or financially assisted will be subject to review and comment in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The application for the Firemen's Monument was favorably received by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. and was subsequently signed onto the National Register by the Keeper of the National Register.

Congratulations.

Sincerely,

Nancy L. Zerbe
Administrator

NLZ/lr
Attachment

H-O

c: Mr. Daniel T. Sansone, Board Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
CN 402
TRENTON, N.J. 08625
(609) 292-2028

June 13, 1984

Mr. Edward F. Clark
Hudson County Executive
Administration Building
Jersey City, New Jersey 07306

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am pleased to inform you that the thematic nomination of Hoboken Firehouses, Hoboken, Hudson County was entered onto the National Register of Historic Places on March 30, 1984. The National Register is the official list of cultural resources significant in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture. Listing in the National Register insures that properties affected by undertakings that are federally executed, licensed, or financially assisted will be subject to review and comment in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

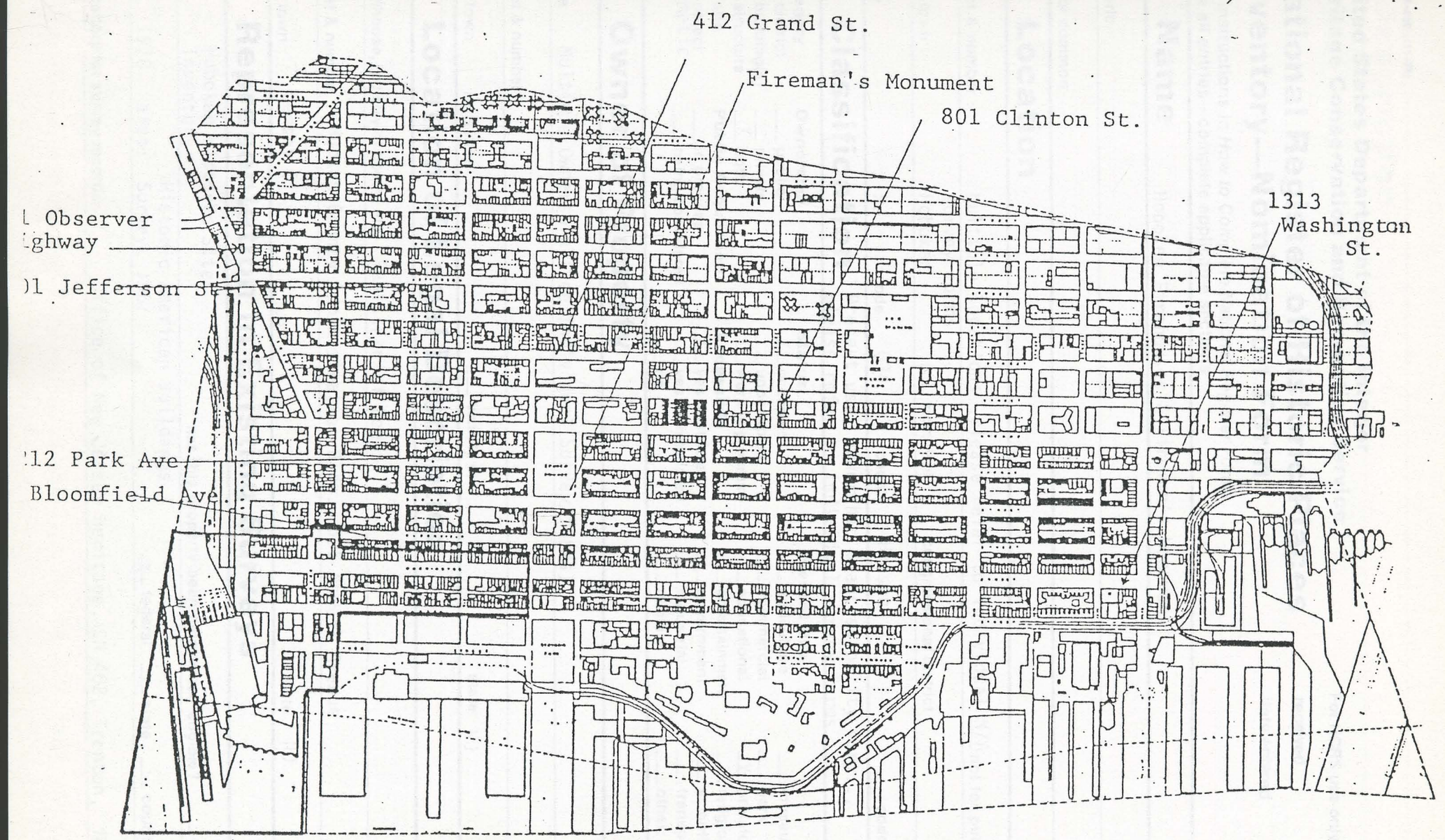
The application for the Hoboken Firehouses was favorably received by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. and was subsequently signed onto the National Register by the Keeper of the National Register.

Congratulations.

Sincerely,

F. Robert Perry
Acting Administrator

FRP/jo
cc: Mr. Daniel Sansone, Board Clerk


412 Grand St.
Fireman's Monument
801 Clinton St.
1313 Washington St.
Observer Highway
01 Jefferson St
12 Park Ave
Bloomfield Ave.
FIREHOUSES & MONUMENT
SOUTHERN HOBOKEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF HOBOKEN NEW JERSEY

FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

Hoboken Firehouses & Firemen's Monument

historic

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Multiple locations..please refer to individual survey forms N/A not for publication

city, town Hoboken ___ vicinity of congressional district

state NJ code 034 county Hudson code 017

3. Classification

Present use, ownership & accessibility vary... please refer to individual survey forms

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
X thematic	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See individual Survey forms)

street & number

city, town Hoboken ___ vicinity of state NJ

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registrar of Deeds

street & number Hudson County Administration Bldg., 595 Newark Avenue

city, town Jersey City state NJ

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Hoboken Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1978 also: Historic American Buildings Survey, 1967 X federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 402, Trenton, NJ 08625

7. Description

Varies..please refer to individual forms

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The City of Hoboken has long been noted for its residential enclaves, industries, and as a transportation center and once-prominent port. In recent years it has also gained national attention for the residential rehabilitation and adaptive reuse projects which have helped the city maintain its 19th century appearance and scale. The very buildings which are functionally related to the preservation and protection of the city and its inhabitants from fires have gone largely unrecognized as many of them continue to be used for fire-fighting purposes.

The seven buildings and one monument forming the Hoboken Firehouses thematic grouping date from the 1870's to 1915, and present a range of architectural styles. The buildings, erected by a city that experienced a dramatic rise in population in the last quarter of the 19th century, survive as testaments to the city's expansion and changing needs. Four of the seven firehouses have undergone alterations of varying degrees of reversibility, and are being included as being Register eligible based upon their historical significance. The buildings and monument are each described in the accompanying survey forms following the nomination form.

The fire department was established by the Hoboken town committee in the year 1848. Hoboken began to experience growth after 1845, as Edwin A. Stevens, the major land owner, started constructing houses for those who were attracted by the picturesque setting and proximity to New York City. As the population grew, the Town Committee was asked to initiate a fire protection system. A fire casued by lightning occurred in the fall of 1847, destroying at least two houses on Washington St. between first and Second Sts. After the town election of the following year, the Committee was asked to take action. Property owners raised by voluntary subscription the funds with which to build an engine house and to buy a fire engine. On Sept. 1, 1848, Engine Co. #1 was established with 66 men. The engine company was duly chartered as the fire company of the town of Hoboken at the next convening of the State Legislature. The engine house was located on the Market Square's northwest corner, which is now the location of city hall.

An early photographic view (pre 1862) shows the first firehouse on the Market Square site, with firemen posing in front of a crane-neck type of engine (this type of engine, in use until the 1890's in Hoboken, was transported manually to the scene of a fire). The two-storey brick firehouse was two bays wide on its Washington St. side, and 5 bays along First St. It had a bracketted, Italianate cornice, arched, shuttered upper storey windows, centered over the engine doors. It also featured a wooden watch tower on its roof. The tower was not integrated into the design of the building, and appeared on the roof as a separate structure. Another such firehouse was that of Oceana #1 (founded in 1856) and Excelsior #2 (founded in 1854), both housed in a building at the southwest corner of Washington and Sixth Sts. This was also a two-storey corner building, with four window bays along the Washington St. facade, Paired, arch-headed windows were centered over the engine doors, and a watch tower was located on the roof. An ornamented panelled fascia was placed in the location of a cornice.

The oldest surviving firehouse is thought to be 212 Park Ave., former

Engine Co. #4, and dates from the 1870's. It is a two-storey brick building which is two bays wide. It has arched brick window lintels which terminate in foliate blocks, and windows with arched heads. The ground floor has cast-iron piers which frame a single engine door, which is flanked by a window to the south and a door to the north. The cornice has been removed, and the second storey brick piers are accentuated by a molded fascia. This building has a mid-block location on a side street, unlike the previously described examples. Park Ave. was originally named Meadow St., after the proximity to the salt marsh area to the west of the city. This area remained rural when this building was constructed, hence, it was also known as "the Meadow Company."

The Assembly of Exempt Firemen was formed as early as 1860 and used the meeting halls of other engine companies. In the early 1870's, the building at 213 Bloomfield St. was constructed for its use. It was designed by Hoboken architect Francis George Himpler in the late Italianate style. The functional nature of firehouses did not generally provide architects with many opportunities for creative displays--the most essential requirements were those of an open ground floor plan for "apparatus," and unobstructed space for the offices and later dormitories on the upper floors to facilitate the quick responses to emergencies. In the case of the Exempt Firemen's Hall, however, the architect was able to carry through a theme of aesthetic merit because the second floor was to be an assembly space. The two-storey brick building has a central opening for the engine door. Unlike the other firehouses to date, the engine door aperture is arched and carries decorative insignia. The central door is flanked on the north by an entry door and on the south by a lancet window. Above the engine door are equally sized one over one segmental arch-headed windows with ornamented keystones. Centered above the second storey windows is a grouping of three lancet windows at the attic storey level. The central portion of the facade terminates in a pediment with wood modillion blocks. The facade is presently painted a dark brown with white cornice and door trim. This paint scheme conceals a facade with brownstone sills and band courses of molded brick.

A balustraded wooden stair along the northern wall of the ground floor leads to the assembly hall itself, a room the full width of the building and approximately two-thirds its length. Its woodwork reflects Northern Renaissance motifs found in other Himpler designs, such as the segmentally-arched door enframement leading from the vestibule to the hall. The focal point of the room is the ornamental plasterwork forming the base for a chandelier. Its design has a fire-fighting theme, including ladders and a firehose which encircles the protruding lamp support.

As mentioned previously, a firehouse was located in the Market Square in the early days of the fire department. When, in 1881, the State legislature passed a law requiring muncipalities to erect city halls, Hoboken elected to move its municipal offices from rented quarters and to build upon land deeded to the city by the Hoboken Land & Improvement Co. on the Market Square. At approximately this time a firehouse was built between 13th and 14th Sts. on Washington St. to serve the northern waterfront. The firehouse itself was destroyed by a fire which swept through the entire

block in 1888. The next major firehouse to be built was the Romanesque Revival building at 1313 Washington St.

Engine Co. #2 dates from 1890, and is an exhuberant example of the Romanesque Revival style, with Richardsonian influences. The three-storey building, the city's northernmost firehouse, is located close to the corner of 14th St., on the third lot from the corner, and is set back from the building line by 12'. The primary building material is tan stretcher bond. The engine door is flanked by cast-iron pilasters. The facade offers a handsome composition of balanced symmetry. Sandstone bands horizontally spanning the facade, colonnettes, piers of brick and brownstone arches set the building apart stylistically and architecturally from its surroundings. A rectangular tower rises to the fourth storey level to the southern side of the building, and presents four brick piers which become pilasters at the third storey level, where they terminate in brownstone foliate capitals. The tower roof and mansard roof at the third storey are of orange terra cotta-colored pantiles. The tower is artfully incorporated into the design of the building, and the facade is by far the most architecturally complex of any firehouse built previously by the city. A limestone plaque at the third storey level gives the construction date. It was designed by the Hoboken firm of French Dixon & DeSaldern. With the exception of the widening of the engine door and subsequent removal of the glass transoms above, the firehouse has retained all of its original facade features.

In 1892, a Romanesque Revival firehouse was dedicated at 501 Observer Highway (house completed in 1894) to house Engine Co. #1 and Truck Co. #2. The triangular site is formed by the intersection of Newark and Madison Sts. The building is rectangular in plan, with a rectangular fire tower (altered) at its southeast corner. The laterally-oriented engine area provided maximum accessibility to all locations in the city, the principal ones being to the east and the northwest. The building is of orange-brown brick with brownstone trim and a granite foundation. The design of Hoboken architect Charles Fall, it was the southernmost firehouse to be constructed in the city. Its position as the only structure on this corner site, a major commercial corridor, gave it a special type of importance which the architect successfully exploited. As the only firehouse standing that was free-standing, its four sides featured moulded brick, a carved decorative series of fascias, and a pleasing variety of materials. The rectangular tower originally terminated in a pyrimidial slate roof. The area between the third storey level and the roof was treated as a Romanesque arcade to suggest a belvedere. The rounded southeast corner had a conical roof (now removed) which rose to the third storey level and was also presumably of slate. Although it is a visually prominent building, the exterior changes detract from its importance in the evolution of Hoboken's firehouses.

Later in 1894, a new firehouse was built for Engine Co. #1 and fire headquarters at 128 Hudson St. Its architect is unknown, but it was designed in the Eastlake style. It was demolished in 1975 when buildings on either side were removed for a drive-in branch of the 1st Jersey Bank.

The bronze Firemen's Monument, cast by J.W. Fiske on New York City, honors the Hoboken Volunteer Fire Dept. It depicts a fireman rescuing a

The firehouse at 415 Grand St., built for Engine Co.# 5, is of an equally distinctive style for its immediate surroundings. The three-storey structure was designed by Fall & Maxon in 1898 in the Francis I style. Set in a mid-block location, it contrasts with the neighboring four-storey brick rowhouses in its style, scale and materials. The facade is of a tan stretcher bond, the roof is copper mansard, and has chimneys at its north and south sides. The centrally-located fire engine door is set in an elliptical arch, set off by a limestone arch with decorative keystone voussoir. Similar to other mid-block firehouses, its centrally-placed door is flanked by equally-sized door to the south and a window to the north. The rectangular lintels of each bear decorative shields. The composition of the facade is symmetrically ordered; a single dormer at the third-storey level is proportionally diminished from the windows below. A denticulated limestone band forms a cornice above the second storey level, and the vertically-ribbed copper mansard is flanked by parapets with ornamented chimneys. The dormer is capped by a triangular pediment also set off by quoining. This free-standing building is flanked on north and south sides by alleyways, each retaining its arched iron gates set inside overhead iron, ornamented arches. The rear of the first floor alley, according to department reports, was used to quarantine horses. The second floor of this structure was presumably used as a dormitory. The design of the building gives it an almost residential character, not unlike some of the individual townhouses found on Hudson St. beteeen 9th and 10th Sts. It has survived remarkably intact, and is now in private ownership.

The firehouse at 801 Clinton St. was built in 1907 in the Classical Revival style (architect unknown). It is a two-storey structure of red brick with limestone trim. It is situated on a corner, and its principal facade faces Clinton St. It features Ionic pilasters in the second storey, which once supported a metal cornice. The ground floor retains its rusticated limestone trim with high basement on its principal facade and on three bays of the nine-bay length on the side street. This firehouse, built for Engine Co. #6, is still in active use. The removal of the cornice has severely compromised the building's architectural integrity.

The 1915, three-storey firehouse at 201 Jefferson St. is the most imposing of the firehouses in scale. It is on a corner site, and is square in plan. This free-standing structure has a tower rising two stories above the uppermost floor on the Jefferson St. side, and was built to house Engine Co. #3. Designed by Fagan & Briscoe, the style of the building is that of the Italian Villa. The foundation is of rusticated limestone, and segmentally-arched fire engine doors exist on the south and west facades. The principal facade material is beige stretcher bond. The corner facades are essentially identical, with their three bays which have paired windows. The third storey window bays are segmentally-arched with prominent keystones. Among the alterations which have detracted from the building's character are the removal of the denticulated cornice, the partial removal of the balustrade above it, and the masonry infill of the generous window apertures of the second floor.

This survey was conducted by Patricia Florio, a historic preservation specialist. The initial identification of the sites was made as part of a city-wide historic sites inventory begun by the Community Development Agency of Hoboken in 1978 with a grant from the State Historic Preservation Office. The concept of nominating the structures originated in 1981 and is now being completed as a thematic group.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	X community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music		
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	X exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	___ transportation	
		___ invention		___ other (specify)	

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hoboken firehouses represent a view of a specific type of municipal structure from the 1870's to 1915. In this review of the seven buildings described, an evolution of a building type emerges. The earliest buildings of the grouping show the firehouse as an unassuming two storey building with a watch tower situated on its roof. Later structures are each of a distinct stylistic origin and form.

The Assembly of Exempt Firemen Hall at 213 Bloomfield St. was built as a meeting house for this important group which was organized in the 1860's. This permanent home of the Assembly was designed by Francis George Himpler, a noted German American architect who made Hoboken his second home. The building is the first which displayed a studied approach to the design of such a structure, unlike the more vernacular firehouse at 212 Park Ave.

The 1880's and 1890's in Hoboken saw a major growth in the population, with residential structures being built in increasing numbers to the north and west areas of the city. The waterfront, once rural and a promenade area, became occupied with shipping piers to the south; drydocks and steamship companies occupied the northern reach. Ferry service to the city was augmente by the opening of the 1886 Fourteenth St. ferry. Manufacturing concerns, as well as rail services, were expanding in the 1880's also. As the use and development of the land for commercial and residential purposes continued apace, several major fires occurred. To meet increasing needs, the city strove to assure adequate fire protection.

Engine Co. #5 at 412 Grand St. was one of three firehouses planned by the city of Hoboken between 1897 and 1899. Among its distinguishing characteristics was the use of the Francis I style for the northwest area of Hoboken, the development of which had progressed steadily through the 1880's as the need for housing and industry grew to encompass even the former western salt meadow. The need for a firehouse in this location was underscore in the 1890-91 Hoboken Fire Department Annual Report by Chief Engineer Ivins D. Applegate;" the third ward is now entirely without protection against fire, as there is no company west of Washington St. nor north of Third St. Therefore I would again require the erection of an engine house in the neighborhood of Fifth or Sixth and Grand or Adams Sts., and that a steam fire engine, hose wagon, horses and harness and company of firemen be placed in said house." The style chosen for the building reflects a conscious effort to interject a distinguished, unique type of municipal building in a pre-existing neighborhood of tenements and manufacturing sites. The Francis I style, and the selection of light materials, echoes several of the Castle Point Terrace mansions that were constructed in the early 1900's, as such, it was a forerunner of this stylistic preference in Hoboken.

The firehouses built in the last decades of the 19th century in

Hoboken were unlike the vernacular, anonymously-built serviceable buildings of the past, but were seen an important expressions of municipal pride and taste. The municipal buildings were principally schools; the quarters for a town hall were rented until 1881 (the public library was not built until 1897). In the decades following the construction of the city hall, Hoboken's major civic buildings were its firehouses. These buildings were designed by local firms, many of which had other Hoboken civic commissions; i.e. Himpler designed 213 Bloomfield St. and City Hall; Fall & Maxon designed .S. #7, as well as Engine Co. #5;and Fall designed the firehouse at 501 bserver Highway. A 1907 publication of the Hoboken Board of Trade, a History of Hoboken, served as a guidebook to the city's history and industry. The "seven fine fire houses" were included in the category of prominent buildings." A 1913 article entitled "Hoboken's Progress" from the Board of Trade journal noted "the acquisition of new fire apparatus, both electrical and horsedrawn"as among the "notable improvements within the ast few years."

In terms of their style, the firehouses group represents preferences base upon both prevalent national trends as well as regional preferences. The former engine house at 212 Park Ave. in its siting, in a block of rowhouses, is a vestige of the earliest firehouses to have been constructed in the late 1840's. It has a central engine door with three window bays above. The arched brick lintels and their ornamentation suggest a vernacular Italianate influence.

The 1870's Assembly of Exempt Firemen Hall at 213 Bloomfield St. features an eclectic approach to setting the building apart from its neighbors while retaining the three storey height and standard width. This firehouse achieves architectural distinction with its pedimented third storey and in the variety of materials used in its construction. The principal facade material is brick, with brownstone trim and what may be limestone trim. The wood modillions of the cornice suggest other stylistic influences, but the symmetrical composition of the elements of the facade indicate the late Italianate style. The architect, Francis George Himpler, was fluent in the Second Empire Style and the Gothic Revival styles as well. In his later work especially, such as his home on Lake Hopatcong, this combination of the Italinate and Second Empire styles is melded with the influence of the Renaissance Revival most successfully. 213 Bloomfield St. is a seminal example of his eclecticism.

In the firehouse at 1313 Washington St., one sees a singular architectural statement by the firm of French Dixon & DeSaldern. in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Perhaps due to the fact that the building was to replace an earlier structure destroyed by fire, the design of its facade features a lavish use of brick and masonry. The masonry was used, apart from its decorative potential, to evoke a sense of the weight of the materials in the deliberately rough-hewn brownstone arches and half-columns, which have an antique quality. The structure is said to have been built on land donated to the city by the Stevens family, and is set back by 12' from the building line to protect pedestrians from tobacco-spitting firemen. This concern may have been raised due to the proximity of the 14th St. ferry, established

at Hudson and 14th Sts. in 1886. The building represents the first time that the firetower was integrated into the overall design scheme in the city's firehouses.

A more "domesticated" Romanesque Revival styled firehouse was built in 1894 by Charles Fall at 501 Observer Highway. This building, a free-standing structure, featured the use of a rectangular as well as a circular tower at the corners of its southern facade. From the time of its construction, up until 1915, it was the most grand and impressively-scaled of the Hoboken firehouses.

The 1898 Engine Co. #5 at 415 Grand St. represented a return to classically-inspired symmetry as well as an introduction of an as-yet untried style on a public building in Hoboken. The firehouse was designed by the firm Fall & Maxon. It was a precursor of this and other revival styles to be built in Hoboken in the late 1890's to the pre-W.W. I era. The preference for such styles may have been use in part to the influential eastern European families who were making Hoboken their homes in this era. Wealthy industrialists who were able to build townhousess and mansion at Castle Point Terrace, a street opened by the Stevens' adjacent to the campus of their Institute in the early 1900's, displayed a preference for this style for their homes. The city of Hoboken , in selecting this style for a firehouse in the neighborhood directly west of this area, reflected a preference for this style that was to come into vogue. As stated earlier, the building has a residential appearance, with its mansard roof, dormer window, and chimney stacks.

The firehouses at 801 Clinton St. and Jefferson and Second Sts., provide yet another contrast in the range of firehouse types found in Hoboken. 801 Clinton St. is a diminutive firehouse, but is no less forthright in the Classical Revival style whereby it is defined as a public building. The Jefferson St. firehouse was apparently conceived in the same vein. The scale of this building exceeds those built previously, and is influenced by the automobile in its proportions.

The firemen's monument in Church Square Park was erected to honor the Volunteer Fire Department by the citizens of Hoboken on May 30, 1891. In June of 1891, the paid fire department was established. Earlier that year, a special committee was formed to obtain a silver trowel for the laying of the cornerstone of the monument. Badge No. 22 and the names of the fire department members were placed in a box under the cornerstone of the monument, which represents a fireman holding a lantern and a small child.

This inventory process will hopefully engender a more caring attitude towards the Hoboken firehouses which are still in municipal ownership. In addition to sparking interest in their restoration, the identificaion of these features may also encourage a rethinking of the standard repair methods used in routine maintenance procedures in order that the special needs of the individual structures can be addressed. Local interest in the preservation of two firehouses put up by the city for auction has caused 212 Park Ave. and 412 Grand St. to be preserved, as a result of the design review

restriction in the deeds. The National Register nomination of the Hoboken firehouses may result in local designation of several of the buildings described herein. It would also give an added impetus to a firehouse museum currently in planning by the Fire Dept. for 213 Bloomfield St.

9. Major Bibliographical References

please see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A Zone Easting Northing

B Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Florio

organization (private consultant) date March-Oct. , 1983

street & number 104 Pierrepont St. wk. phone: 212-566-7580 telephone 212-596-0983

city or town Brooklyn, N.Y. state N.Y. 11201

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register date

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. IX, University of Chicago, 1966 "Fire Protection," pp. 299-309.

Heaney, John, The Bicentennial Comes to Hoboken, Hoboken, 1976.

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Hoboken Board of Trade, History of Hoboken, The Inquirer Print, Hoboken, 1907.

Hoboken Firemen's Relief Association, Official Fire Alarm & Street Directory, Hoboken, 1893.

Moller, George Long, The Hoboken of Yesterday, Vol. II, Hoboken Board of Education, 1966.

Hoboken Fire Department Newspaper Scrapbook Collection

PERIODICALS

Hoboken Board of Trade, Bulletin, Vol. III, Nov. 1912 "Hoboken's Fire Fighters," pp. 91-95; Vol. III, March 1913, "Hoboken's Progress," p. 149.

Hoboken Exempt Firemen's Association, "Souvenir Program" of the 11th Annual Convocation, N.J. State Exempt Firemen's Association, held at the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, May 19, 1897.

UNPUBLISHED PAPER

Pisark, Daniel, "Old N.Y. Firehouses: Their Evolution, Architectecture and Preservation," Brooklyn College of the City of N.Y., Landmark Scholar Program of the N.Y. Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1976.

INTERVIEW

May 1980 interview , Patricia Florio with Deputy Chief Officer James Halloran.

MAPS

Combined Atlas of the State of N.J. & the County of Hudson, G.M. Hopkins & Co., PA, 1873, Pls. B-E.

Map of the City of Hoboken, surveyed by B. Hufnagel & E. Hexamer, 1856 (facsimile of original by Spielman & Brush, Hoboken, 1881)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Hoboken Fire Department Photography Collection

Historic American Buildings Survey (detail view of 1313 Washington St.)

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Engine Co. #2
LOCATION: 1313 Washington St.

COMMON NAME: same
BLOCK/LOT 245/2

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hudson
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Hoboken, N.J. 07030

Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890

Source of Date: city financial records (please see references)

Architect: French Dixon & DeSaldern

Builder: M.J. Connolly, mason; John Meighan, carpenter

Style: Romanesque Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangular , w. tower

Number of Stories: 3, with tower above

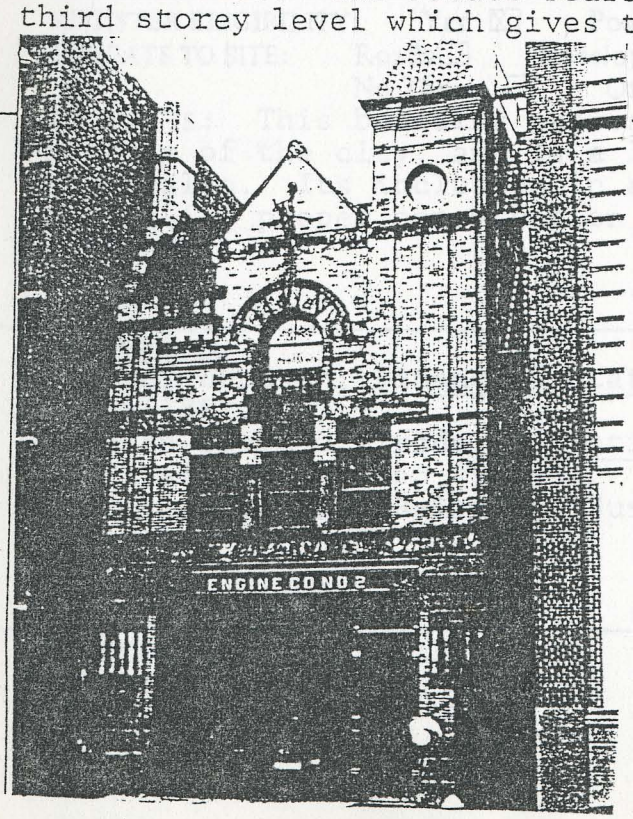
Foundation: approx. 4'high battered foundation of brownstone rusticated blocks

Exterior Wall Fabric: tan stretcher bond, carved brownstone coursing

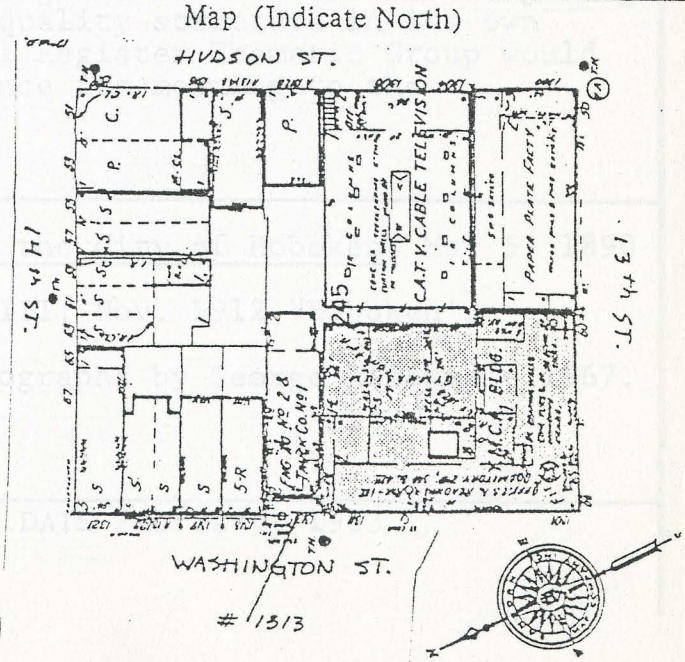
Fenestration: 3 equally-sized 1 over 1, w. transoms above at 2nd fl.; 1 central 2 over 2, arch-headed window at third fl.; circular window in tower

Roof/Chimneys: roof of orange pantiles/1 chimney on northern wall

Additional Architectural Description: The fire engine door is flanked by cast-iron pilasters, set in rough-hewn brownstone blocks, which carry brownstone half-columns with foliate capitals. The window centered above the engine door at the second floor is flanked by stout brownstone pilasters which appear to bear the piers separating the transoms. The widening of the engine door aperture and the installation of a new door occurred in the early 1970's, an alteration which caused the removal of one cast-iron pier and glass transoms directly above the former door. The fascia and letters identifying the building as "Engine Co. No.2" are original to the firehouse. The facade bears a weathered limestone plaque at the third storey level which gives the construction date.



Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

site is standard width, but firehouse is set back 12' from building line (according to local legend, the set-back was designed to protect pedestrians from tobacco-spitting of firemen)

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☒ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☒ Downtown Commerical ☒ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☒
Waterfront

SIGNIFICANCE: This firehouse replaced one which was built in 1880 and destroyed by a fire c. 1888. The location was integral to the northern waterfront's security, as the area was occupied by the Fletcher Steamship Co. at the river between 11th and 14th Sts. In 1886, the 14th St. ferry was established one block away. The new firehouse was built on land donated by the Stevens family. Architecturally, it is a fine example of the level of craftsmanship and design ability available locally in the 1890's. It represents the first instance of the integration of the firetower into the overall design scheme of a firehouse in Hoboken. It is stylistically unique as a public building in Hoboken; few buildings in the city were constructed in the Romanesque Revival with such a strong influence of the architect H.H. Richardson. It was one of the first group of public buildings undertaken by the city to be a self-consciously architectural statement . It has retained most of its original architectural features, and is the only building in Hoboken to have been recorded (photographically) for the Historic American Buildings Survey.

ORIGINAL USE: firehouse PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☒
No Threa. ☐ Other ☐
COMMENTS.: This building represents a tangible link to the fire-fighting history of the city, and is a landmark-quality structure in its own right also. Its inclusion in a National Register Thematic Group would insure its proper conservation and enhance its meaning to the community.

REFERENCES:
City of Hoboken, Financial Statement of the City of Hoboken, May 5, 1890 to 1891.
Hoboken Board of Trade, Bulletin, Vol. III, Nov. 1912,"Hoboken's Firefighters," pp. 91-95.
Historic American Buildings Survey photographs by George Eisenman, 1967.

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: February, 1983
ORGANIZATION: ---

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

DEC 29 1981

RECEIVE

JAN 0 3 1982

Mr. Fred M. Bado
Director
Community Development Agency
84 Washington Street
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030

Dear Mr. Bado:

This is to notify you as duly authorized representative that the Southern Hoboken Historic District, Hudson County, has been certified by the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the Federal preservation tax incentives, as meeting substantially all the requirements for listing of districts in the National Register of Historic Places. We are sorry for the delay in processing this request.

Individual property owners of depreciable buildings within this district can qualify for the Federal tax incentives pursuant to the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 by filling out parts 1 and 2 of a Historic Preservation Certification Application (sample enclosed) and submitting them to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In New Jersey, the State Historic Preservation Officer is Ms. Jerry F. English, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 1390, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. Additional application forms are available from the SHPO. For optimum results it is important that these applications be submitted as early as possible in the planning of a rehabilitation project.

Review Board and Commissions should become familiar with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" (copy enclosed). These standards are used by the Secretary in certifying rehabilitation work for the Federal preservation tax incentives. Both the SHPO and this office are available to advise individuals and organizations in this matter.

If you have any questions, please call Bruce MacDougal of this office at 202-272-3504 or John Hnedak of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office at 215-597-1578.

Sincerely,

(sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the National
Register

Enclosures

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1 40 PM '82
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER
N.J. DEPT. OF
ENV. PROT.

1

United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO: 436

APR 25 '77

Mr. James P. Sweeney
Area Manager
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Newark Area Office
Gateway 1 Building, Raymond Plaza
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Dear Mr. Sweeney:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you understand, your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act analysis in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. Any decision on the property in question and the responsibility for program planning concerning such properties lie with the agency or block grant recipient after the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has had an opportunity to comment.

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely yours,

Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION

National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Name of property: Southern Hoboken Historic District

Location: Hudson County State: NJ.

Request submitted by: HUD/James P. Sweeney

Date received: 4/2/80 Additional information received: 4-21-80

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☐ No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☒ Eligible Applicable criteria: A,C ☐ Not Eligible

Comments: 36 CFR Part 63.3
Determination

☐ Documentation insufficient
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Sally G. Oldham

For Keeper of the National Register

Date: APR 25 1980

FHR 8-265 2/79

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT FORM NJHSI # 1480

DISTRICT NAME: Southern Hoboken Historic District
MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken COUNTY: Hudson
TYPE OF DISTRICT: Urban Commercial/Residential
USGS QUAD:

DESCRIPTION: (General description of district as a whole and boundaries.)

The Southern Hoboken Historic District stretches from the Erie-Lackawanna trai yards to the South to the North side of Fourth Street. It is bounded by First and Hudson Streets to the East and by Bloomfield and Washington Streets to the West. Within the boundaries of the district are three properties which appear on the National Register, the City Hall, the Erie Lackawanna Terminal and the Hoboken Land Building. The urban corridor connecting these properties has lon served as Hoboken's major transportation artery, linking Washington Street, Hoboken's primary commercial avenue, with the Hoboken waterfront. Although ferry service from the Terminal to New York City was discontinued in 1967, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey continues to operate the "Path train which connect New York City and Hoboken via a tunnel under the Hudson River. has been the case for more than a century, the Terminal today handles the traf fic of numerous passenger and freight trains which link Hoboken with inland New Jersey and points west.

The architectural styles represented in this district include examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian Gothic, Beaux Arts classicism and Art Moderne. The Southern Hoboken Hisotrict District is comprised primarily of three and four story brick residential and commercial structures which date fr the last half of the nineteenth century. The majority of the structures in th district retain their original residential and commercial uses. Many of these vernacular buildings form intact streetscapes and exhibit an Italianate stylis tic influence which is visible in the detailing of window hoods and cornices. The era in which the city of Hoboken reached the peak of its prosperity was

SIGNIFICANCE: (see continuation sheet)

History of the Southern Hoboken Historic District

In the early seventeenth century, under conditions stipulated by the Dutch government, groups comprised of fifty adults could receive sixteen miles of riverfront land in the new Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. In 1630, Michael Pa obtained from the Indians, through the Director of the Council of New Nether- lands, the right and title to lands which now are in Hoboken. At that time, Hoboken was known as the Lenni Lenape Indian territory of Hopoghan Hackingh (land of the tobacco pipe). Pauw sold his interest in the land a few years later to the Dutch West India Company, and in 1640, Director-General Kieft, governor of New Netherlands, lease the land which we now know as Hoboken to Aert Teunissen Van Putten. He erected fences, cleared fields and constructed brewery, beginning one of the earliest brewing operations in the colonies. When war with the Indians broke out in 1643, Van Putten was killed and his far was destroyed. The brewery, which was located on what today is the campus of Stevens Institute of Technology, directly north of the district, was the singl structure left standing after the battles with the Indians had ceased. The si of this "early brewery" is noted in the New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, where it is also noted that the structure as destroyed by the Indians in 1655.

(see continuation sheet)

MAP (Number Structures and indicate North):

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES: Excellent % Good % Fair % Poor %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: [ ] Yes [ ] Possible [ ] No [ ] As part of District
THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES:
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES (Include representation in existing surveys):

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:
DATE:

between the 1880's and the First World War. Through its scale, design and detailing, the urban fabric extant in the district conveys the feeling of those years.

Originally, the land on which the city of Hoboken is located comprised an island in the Hudson River. Set apart from the rest of New Jersey by the abrupt drop of the cliff along the Palisades, Hoboken developed since Western civilization arrived in the 1640's as a city separated from its neighbors. The fact that Hoboken has played a major role in the transportation history of the entire region has a great deal to do with the unique and rather isolated location of the city. It is likely that an archeological dig would reveal remains of the Indian civilization that lived in the territory which is now known as Hoboken before the arrival of the Dutch colonists. An archeological survey would also reveal remains of the Dutch and later, the English colonists who lived in Hoboken in the eighteenth century.

Washington Street which was once known as the Hackensack Post Road, to the north of City Hall, is comprised of four and five story structures with residential spaces above ground floor commercial enterprises. This quality of mixed use distinguishes these blocks from those on Washington south of City Hall which are solidly residential buildings. Other than Hudson Square Park, the Southern Hoboken Historic District does not contain areas which are planted with trees. The environment of the district is solely one of solid, uniformly-scaled nineteenth century urban fabric; there are very few trees in the district and virtually no planted lawns.

Two major contemporary complexes, however, are located in the Southern Hoboken Historic District and lend intrusive characteristics to the boundaries of the district. The first of these structures is the Shop-Rite, a suburban-style grocery store which is located on the southwest corner of Washington and Newark Streets. In 1904, the Coyles Hotel, a four story brick Italianate structure, was located on this corner. The bus Transport of New Jersey station, located on Hudson Place adjacent to the train shed and across from the intersection of River Street and Hudson Place, is a type of intrusive element in that originally, an elaborate multi-level street-car station was located on this site. Although in contemporary terms the bus station provides the community with the transport service which was once rendered by the streetcar station, it does not create the same pedestrian-oriented service as did the streetcar. Furthermore, the streetcar station was built nearly flush to the street wall; the replacement Transport of New Jersey structure does not present the same kind of bulk and is in no way the equal of the streetcar station in terms of urban design.

List of Buildings Which Contribute to the Character of the District

ERIE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND FERRY TERMINAL

An outstanding example of Beaux Arts classicism, the copperclad railroad and ferry terminal was designed by Kenneth M. Murchison in 1905.

The double level ferry terminal concourse has a 750 foot frontage on the Hudson River. Originally, a 225 foot tower, illuminated with electric lights by night and graced with an American flag by day, projected from the center of the structure. The tower was removed in the 1940's. The main waiting room of the terminal, the focal point of the complex, measures 100 feet in length, 90 feet in width and 55 feet in height. On the eastern elevation of the interior of the room, a grand double staircase rises one flight to an entrance on the upper level of the ferry concourse. The waiting room is trimmed with neoclassical ornamentation, with limestone to the level of the second floor and with plaster and ornamental iron and bronze above.

The terminal complex also includes a train shed which was designed by Lincoln Bush and which covers 14 tracks and is 607 feet in length. Each shed unit includes two lines of track and half a platform on each side, in one low reinforced concrete span. Essentially, the train shed consists of a number of longitudinal sections built of constructional steel, reinforced concrete and wireglass. The roof is supported by longitudinal rows of columns 27 feet between centers, and the maximum height of the roof spans is about 16½ feet from the top of the rail.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY BUILDING

Located directly across from the terminal, at 12-14 Hudson Place, this vacant two story bank building was designed shortly before 1904 in the style of Beaux Arts classicism. It is an unusual structure in that its facade on Hudson Place is virtually repeated on the opposite elevation of the building; the interior then becomes a kind of arcade with access to both streets. A 1904 bird's eye map of Hoboken reveals that a three story Victorian Gothic brick building with a commercial storefront on the ground floor was owned and operated by the J & W Cahill Tea and Coffee Importers and was located directly adjacent to the bank in what is now a gap site of the streetscape. Originally, directly east of the J & W Cahill building was a small alley which led to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company structure. Just east of the alley was the original Duke's House, an Eastern stick style hotel and restaurant which was burned in the 1905 fire which destroyed the 1883 terminal. The one story brick structure which appears on this site today is also known as Duke's House.

HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT BUILDING AT ONE NEWARK STREET

This unique brick three story structure originally had wooden awnings which hung from the facade at the top of the first story and which formed a sort of skirt about the building. It is said that the building was designed to look like a ferry boat.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

This four story brick structure dates from the 1880's. It is distinguished by the bold semi-circular brick ground floor arched openings

which appear between rusticated granite piers. The structure occupies the full block frontage on Hudson Street, two bays wide on Hudson Place and five bays wide on Hudson Street. The store front of the building was modified in the 1940's.

THE HOBOKEN EVENING NEWS BUILDING

As the 1893 image of this structure illustrates, it was built at about the same time as the Second National Bank building. In 1893, the News building was sandwiched between the five story bank building and a very similar five story structure which has since been demolished.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL

Located at 80 River Street on the northest corner of Hudson Place, this building is the corner parcel of an intact group of four Italianate structures. In 1904, these properties were operated together as the Gonzalez American Hotel. The ornate iron railings on the projecting bay display an unusual survival of nineteenth century, southern-influenced ironwork.

HOTEL VICTOR

An excellent example of the architectural eclecticism popular in the late nineteenth century, this five story brick structure is painted in grey with white trim today. The commercial ground floor has been altered in the twentieth century, but the upper floors with strongly articulated gables, nine-over-one light double-hung windows, terra cotta decoration and horizontal string courses suggest neoclassical and Victorian stylistic influences.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

This two story limestone bank building was designed for this corner site in 1909 by Kenneth M. Murchison, architect of the Erie Lackawanna railroad and ferry terminal. The style of the structure exhibits the Beaux Arts classicism of the terminal with its paired two story Ionic columns flanking the entrance and supporting a triangular pediment which is enriched with carved sculptural ornament. The design of this structure was published in the American Architect and Building News in 1909 and 1910.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

The Hudson Trust Company building is located at the southwest corner of Newark and Hudson Streets and is known today as the Hudson United Bank building. Five stories high, the ground floor of the structure is comprised of rusticated granite broken by arched window openings that form five bays on the Hudson Street elevation and three bays on the Newark Street elevation. The main entrance faces the corner and is flanked by paired Roman Doric columns which support a second story balustrade. Limestone faces the remainder of the structure, which bears a wealth of neoclassical ornamentation.

HOTEL EDWARDS

Located at 68 Hudson Street, this structure in 1904 was known as the Martha Apartments. It is a five story structure laid up in brick and ornamented with an Italianate cornice. It is interesting to observe the changes in Hoboken's building code reflected in the changes of bulk evident in Hotel Edwards and the adjacent Terminal building.

TERMINAL BUILDING

When this unusual seven story commercial loft building was erected in 1909, it was intended to be the first of a series of terminal-area factory buildings to be constructed in units. The stylized corners of the cornice of this early twentieth century structure were meant to "enable the city of Hoboken to offer industrial advantages unequalled anywhere in the country". The advantages of the structure were considered to be its large windows, substantial capacity to carry extra loads on each floor, and its modern freight elevator.

SEAMEN'S MISSION

Located at 62 Hudson Street, the Seamen's Mission is actually two structures. The 1925 structure closest to the street wall is basically a one story brick neoclassical building with arched window openings forming seven bays along the Hudson Street facade. Behind this structure rises a second building which is a three story unornamented building with the words "Seamen's House" applied to the facade. (demolished in 1978)

HOBOKEN BANK FOR SAVINGS BUILDING

Located at 84 Washington Street, on the southwest corner of Newark and Washington Streets, this four story brick and limestone structure is another example of the eclecticism of the mid-nineteenth century. The styles suggested by this structure include Italianate and Victorian Gothic. The ground story, presently painted white with brown trim, is strongly classical in feeling. A grand entrance on Washington Street is flanked by Doric columns that support a segmental arch above the door opening. Strongly articulated round arched windows flank the door opening on the Washington Street elevation and form six bays on the Newark Street elevation. The top three stories are comprised of handsome decorative brickwork and ornamentation. Two stepped gables, one much larger than the other, terminate at the top of the Washington Street elevation. The corner turret which once rested atop the corner bay has been removed.

THE STREETSCAPE ALONG THE WESTERN SIDE OF WASHINGTON STREET BETWEEN THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK AND OBSERVER HIGHWAY

This intact row of brick nineteenth century structures is Italianate in style and probably dates from the 1880's. Each separate rowhouse in

this series is four bays wide, hung with two over two double sash windows. One particularly interesting feature of this block is the fact that the buildings were not constructed with a commercial ground floor but were built originally as residences, and they will continue to be used as residences.

THE STREETSCAPE ALONG BLOOMFIELD STREET BETWEEN OBSERVER HIGHWAY AND NEWARK STREET

This intact row of brick rowhouses in the Italianate style dates from the same era as the block which is directly behind it on Washington. It is highly likely that this block was erected by the developer who financed the Washington Street block. Once again, the buildings are five stories high, entirely residential, and each separate structure is four bays wide.

THE HOBOKEN CITY HALL

The City Hall is located on the northwest corner of Washington and Newark Streets. Originally designed by Francis George Himpler in the Second Empire style in 1883, the building was transformed in 1911 into a structure which projects the forms and spirit of Beaux Arts classicism. The interior spaces of the 1883 structure remain, and the cream colored brick and brownstone trim matches the cladding of the earlier structure.

THE STREETSCAPE ALONG THE NORTHERN SIDE OF NEWARK STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND RIVER STREETS

This intact block of three story brick commercial buildings comprise the oldest urban fabric in the Southern Hoboken Historic District, as they date from before 1850. With commercial uses on the ground floor, these brick buildings are quite similar to those preserved in the South Street Seaport Museum in New York City, and are typical of the early commercial buildings of the 1830's and 1840's. The uniform scale and virtually unaltered appearance of this streetscape is one of the greatest of Hoboken's architectural treasures. The alley--known as Court Street--which cuts into the block and runs parallel with Washington Street--was established by the 1804 map which Charles Loss drew for John Stevens when the Colonel first attempted to develop Hoboken as a suburb of New York City.

THE CLAM BROTH HOUSE BLOCK ALONG THE NORTHERN SIDE OF NEWARK STREET BETWEEN HUDSON AND RIVER STREETS

This block is distinguished as the home of the Clam Broth House, Hoboken's best known restaurant. The block is comprised of six adjacent four story brick Italianate late nineteenth century structures, which meet a two story early twentieth century building which occupies the northwest corner of Hudson and River Streets. The Clam Broth House dates from 1900, advertises that Hoboken is the home of Frank Sinatra, and is distinguished by an extraordinary neon sign which points to the entrance to this famous seafood restaurant.

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Engine Co. #3
LOCATION: 201 Jefferson St.

COMMON NAME: same
BLOCK/LOT 40/1

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hudson
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Hoboken, N.J. 07030

Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1915

Source of Date: plaque

Architect: Fagan & Briscoe

Builder: unknown

Style: Italian Villa

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 3, with tower

Foundation: rusticated limestone

Exterior Wall Fabric: rusticated limestone high basement; yellow stretcher bond

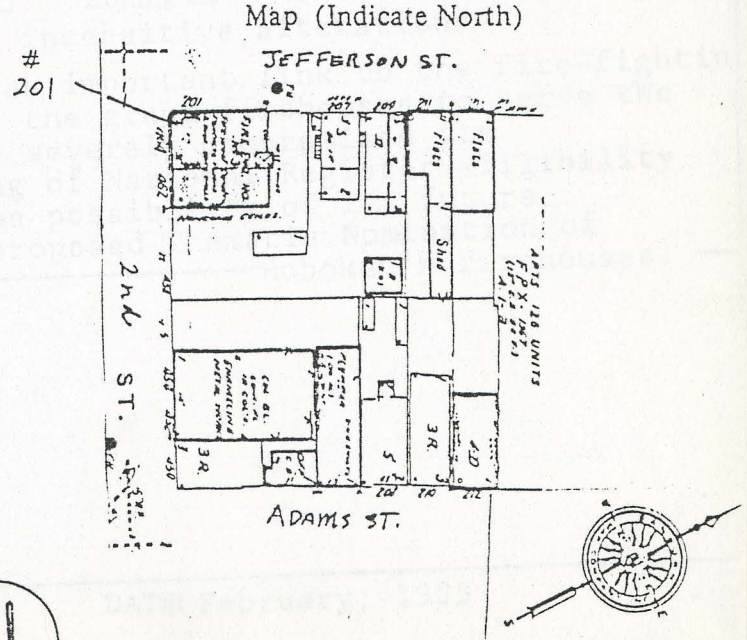
Fenestration: 3 bays with paired windows on each principal facade

Roof/Chimneys: flat roof, with Italianate tower and Spanish tile roof

Additional Architectural Description: Rusticated limestone basement with segmentally-arched engine door apertures. A limestone balcony with stone balustrade runs the width of the principal facades, and is supported by pronounced stone brackets. Limestone coping and bands courses accentuate the roofline. Decorative brick medallions are set into the spandrel panels between the second and third floors. The fire tower has a terra cotta roof, and is suggestive of a bellvedere with its balustraded balcony and modillion cornice. The building has sustained several major changes in the recent past; among them are: window apertures of the second floor have been bricked in to create smaller openings; the balustrade and entire cornice of the building have been removed.



Map (Indicate North)



J

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 — (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Building is located on the northeast corner of Jefferson and 2nd Sts., and is a free-standing structure.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☒ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☒ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

The scale and detailing of this firehouse, the most "modern" that the city posesses, distinguish it from the other firehouses constructed to date. It is the only firehouse in the Italian Villa style in Hoboken, and presents a rare example of this style in this primarily 19th century city. As a free-standing corner structure, it once was a commanding and impressive public building, from an architectural standpoint. Its architectural prominence has been severely compromised by the removal of major facade elements, and by the alterations to the window apertures.

ORIGINAL USE: firehouse PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☒ insensitive alterations

COMMENTS: This firehouse represents an important link to the fire-fightin history of the city, as the last of the grand firehouses to serve the southwestern zone. Alterations have severely compromised its architectural integrity. The finding of National Register eligibility for the structure would allow for the possibliity of its future restoration, and would enhance the proposed Thematic Nomination of Hoboken's firehouses.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: February, 1983
ORGANIZATION:

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Engine House #3, Truck #2
COMMON NAME: Engine Co. #1, Truck Co.#2
LOCATION: 501 Observer Highway
BLOCK/LOT 8A/1

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
COUNTY: Hudson
USGS QUAD:
UTM REFERENCES:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Hoboken, N.J. 07030
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1892
Source of Date: plaque on western facade

Architect: Charles Fall
Builder: M. Foley & Son, masons; A.W. Clayton, carpenter

Style: Romanesque Revival
Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2, with tower

Foundation: fieldstone

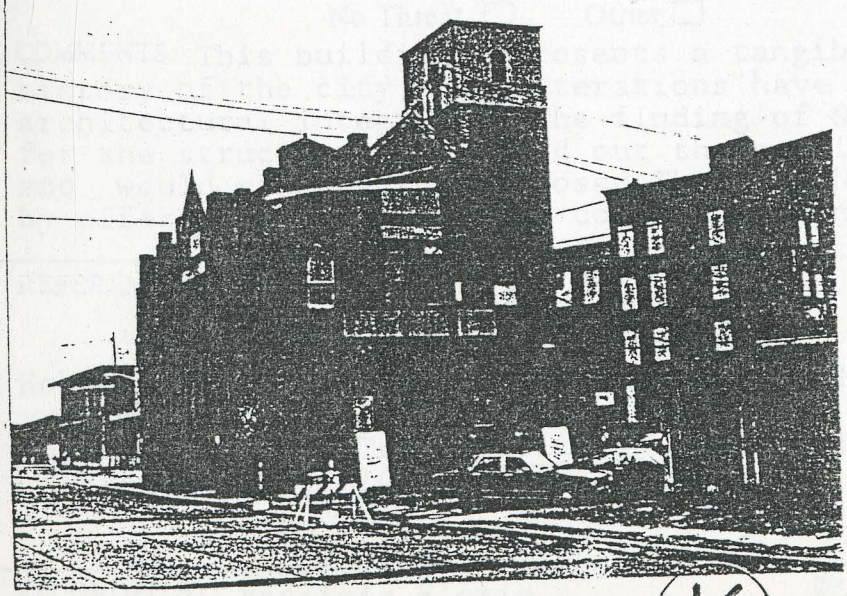
Exterior Wall Fabric: brick with sandstone trim

Fenestration: (var. on each facade): 1 over 1 on 1st floor; 1 over 1 on 2nd fl., with arched transoms.

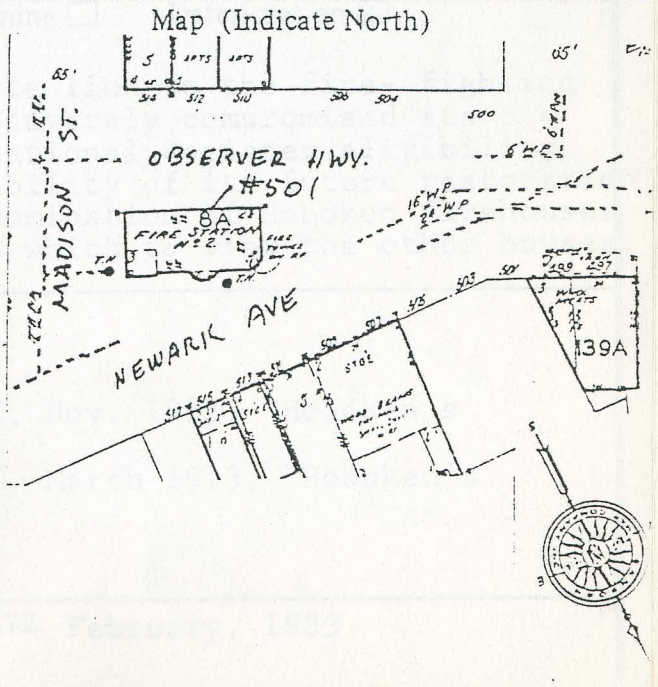
Roof/Chimneys: central pitched roof on east/west axis; chimneys at central parapets of each facade.

Additional Architectural Description:

The rectangular firehouse is on a triangular site at a major intersection and has a rectangular fire tower at its southeast corner. The building is of an orange-brown brick with brownstone trim and a fieldstone foundation. Its four sides featured moulded brick, carved decorative bandings, and a pleasing variety of materials. The rectangular tower originally terminated in a pyrimidial slate roof. The area between the third storey level and the roof was filled in with a Romanesque arcade to suggest a belvedere. The rounded southeast corner featured a conical roof which rose to third storey level and was also presumably of slate. Although it is a visually prominent buildin the exterior changes detract from its importance as an architectural achievement.



Map (Indicate North)



(K)

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ... HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This firehouse is the southernmost one in the city, and is built on a triangular site at the intersection of Newark and Madison Sts.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [X] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ] Village [ ]
Industrial [X] Downtown Commerical [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

As the only free-standing firehouse built by the city until the yr. 1898, Engine Co. #1 was the grandest and most impressively-scaled of the Hoboken firehouses. Designed by Hoboken architect Charles Fall, the building featured the use of rectangular and circular towers at the corners of its southern facade. The laterally-oriented engine area provided maximum accessibility to all locations in the city. Its prominent corner location, apart from its functional aspects, also underscores the importance of the firehouse--a symbol of security and municipal planning--placed at a gateway area of the city. The alterations described the the reverse side are major ones that detract and obliterate the original architectural intent of a richly-ornamented structure. The historical importance of the building, however, remains intact.

ORIGINAL USE: firehouse PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [X] Fair [ ] Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [X] Possible [ ] No [ ] Part of District [X]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [X] Zoning [ ] Deterioration [X]
No Threat [ ] Other [ ]

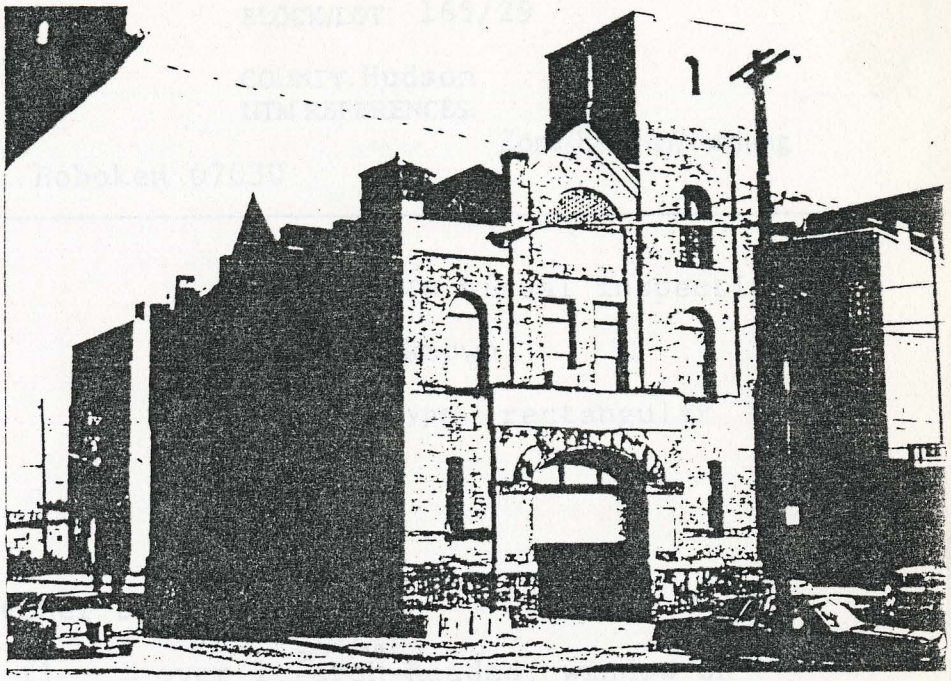
COMMENTS. This building represents a tangible link to the fire- fighting history of the city, but alterations have severely compromised its architectural integrity. The finding of National Register eligibility for the structure would hold out the possibility of its future restoration and would enhance the proposed Thematic Nomination of Hoboken firehouses by offering a developmental context within which to view the other houses.

REFERENCES:

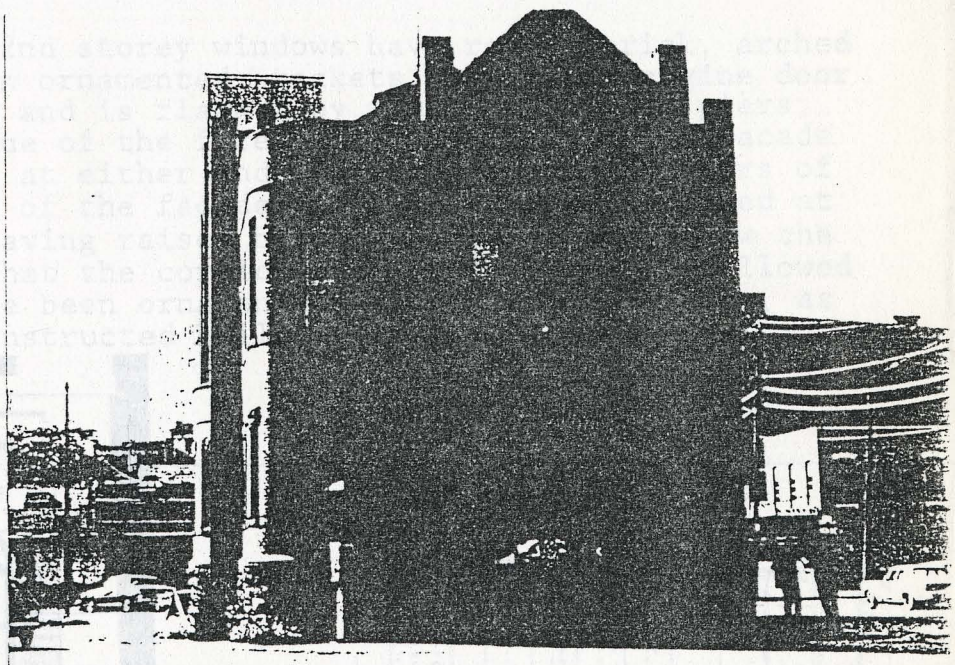
Hoboken Board of Trade, Bulletin, Vol. III, Nov. 1912, "Hoboken's Firefighters," pp. 91-95.
Hoboken Board of Trade, Bulletin, Vol. III, March 1913, "Hoboken's Progress," pp.149.

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: February, 1983
ORGANIZATION: ---

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF 501 OBSERVER HIGHWAY:



view looking south east



view looking west

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Engine Co. # 4
LOCATION: 212 Park Ave.

COMMON NAME: same
BLOCK/LOT 165/29

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hudson
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

OWNER/ADDRESS: Arthur Tsuchiya
212 Park Ave., Hoboken 07030

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 1870's

Source of Date: visual inspection

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

Style: vernacular Italianate

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2

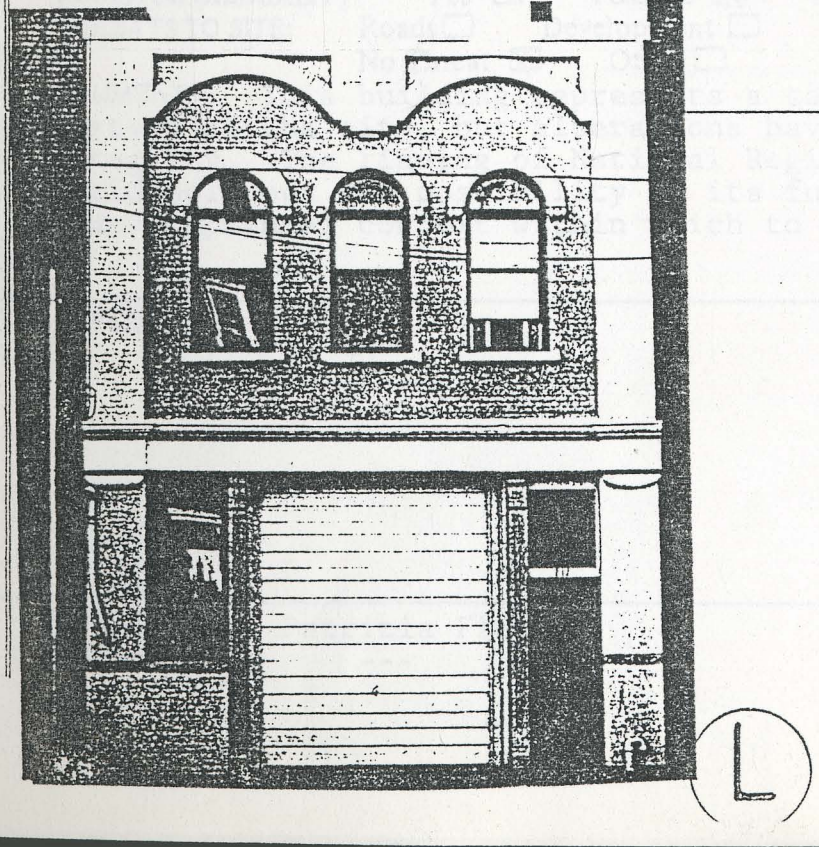
Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, stretcher bond

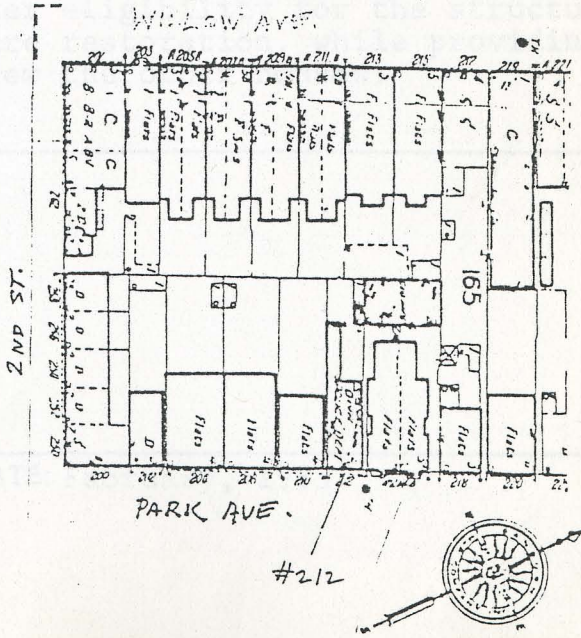
Fenestration: 3 bays on 2nd fl.: 1 over 1, originally arch-headed; window on 1st fl. to left of engine door has been bricked in.

Roof/Chimneys: flat roof

Additional Architectural Description: 2nd storey windows have raised brick, arched lintels which terminate in ornamented brackets. The fire engine door is centered on the facade and is flanked by fluted cast-iron piers. The identifying sign/plaque of the firehouse spans the entire facade horizontally, and projects at either end to follow the brick piers of the north and south sides of the facade. The cornice was removed at an indeterminate date, leaving raised brick support arches below the parapet. This suggests that the cornice originally in place followed the arches, and may have been ornamented with foliate brackets, as are found in similarly-constructed buildings of the city.



Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

Firehouse is located approximately mid-block, and is flush with the building line.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☒ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☒ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is believed to be the oldest extant firehouse in Hoboken, a vestige of the earlier two-storey firehouse buildings of the 1850's and 1860's. These buildings typically had one or two apertures for engine doors. Together with 213 Bloomfield St., its dimensions were principally geared toward accomodating the hand-pumped steam engines, which were dragged to the scene of fires by the firemen.

Park Avenue was first known as "Meadow St." due to the proximity within one block of the salt meadow to the west which defined the edge of built-upon land. It is believed for this reason that this building was known as the "Meadow Company" in the early days of the Fire Department.

ORIGINAL USE: firehouse PRESENT USE: residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

COMMENTS.: This building represents a tangible link to the fire-fighting history of the city, but alterations have compromised its architectural integrity. The finding of National Register eligibility for the structure would hold out the possibility of its future restoration, while providing a developmental context within which to view the other houses.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: February, 1983
ORGANIZATION: ---

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Engine Co. # 5
LOCATION: 412 Grand St.

COMMON NAME: same
BLOCK/LOT 61/17

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Edward A. Forman
362 N. Woodland St.
Englewood, N.J. 07631

COUNTY: Hudson
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1898

Source of Date: city financial records (please see references)

Architect: Fall & Maxon

Builder: Timothy Foley, mason

Style: Francis I

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 3

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: tan brick, stretcher bond

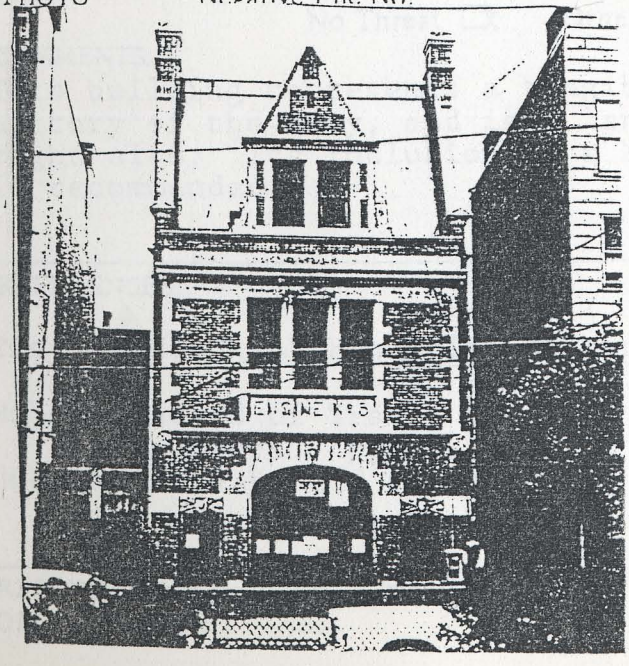
Fenestration: all are rectangular 1 over 1: 1 window on 1st fl. to rt. of engine door; 3 windows on the 2nd fl. centered over door; 2 windows centered over these in 3rd fl. dormer

Roof/Chimneys: mansard, copper, with chimneys on north & south walls

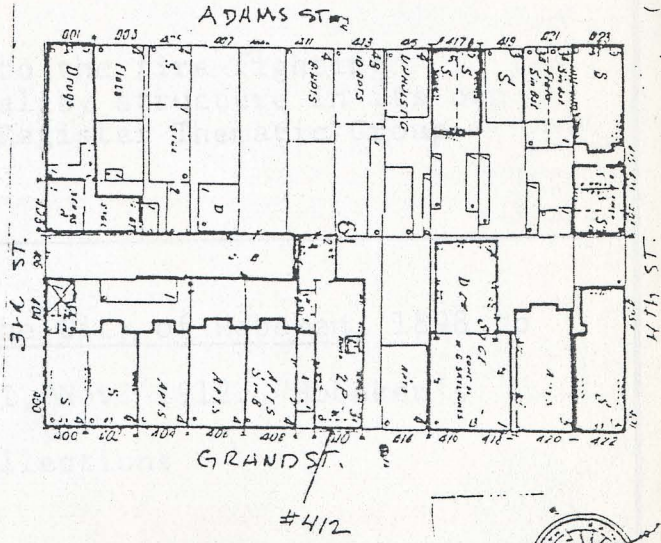
Additional Architectural Description:

This free-standing firehouse is set apart from the neighboring four-storey brick rowhouses by its style, scale and materials. The centrally-located fire engine door is set in an elliptical arch, set off by a decorative keystone. The door is flanked by equally-sized door to the south and a window to the north. The rectangular lintels of each feature cast-stone shields. A limestone band runs horizontally across the facade between the first and second stories, and terminates in a foliate design. A denticulated band in limestone forms a cornice abvoe the second storey level, and the vertically-ribbed copper mansard roof is flanked by parapets with ornamented chimnies. The dormer is capped by a triangular pediment also set off by quoining. The alleys flanking the building retain their original iron gates and ornamental arches.

PHOTO Negative File No.



Map (Indicate North)



M

109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The firehouse is on a lot which is wider than conventional ones in the city. It is in a mid-block location, and is flush with the building line. The alleys which flank the firehouse lead to a rear extension, originally used to quarantine horses.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☒ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☒ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building constructed for Engine Co. #5 represented a return to classically-derived symmetry in the design of Hoboken firehouses, as well as an introduction to the Francis I Style on a public buildling in the city. The firehouse was designed by the local firm, Fall & Maxon (Charles Fall had designed the firehouse at 501 Observer Highway in 1892), and captures a residential character with its mansard roof, dormer windows, and ornamented chimneys. Its second floor was largely devoted to the provision of dormitory space, a feature lacking in earlier firehouses. As an example of this revival style, it is quite noteworthy, as it heralded its popularity, which reached its height in the years before W.W. I. in Hoboken. The quality of craftsmanship and design, as well as the degree of intactness, contribute to its importance as a Hoboken firehouse.

ORIGINAL USE: firehouse PRESENT USE: residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☐
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

COMMENTS.
This building represents a tangible link to the fire-fighting history of the city, and is a landmark-quality structure in its own right also. Its inclusion in a National Register Thematic Group is recommended.

REFERENCES:

City of Hoboken, Financial Statement of the City of Hoboken, 1898 to 1899.
Hoboken Board of Trade, Bulletin, Vol. III, Nov. 1912, "Hoboken's Firefighters," pp. 91-95.
Hoboken Fire Dept., scrapbooks & photo collections

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: February, 1983
ORGANIZATION: ---

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Engine Co. #6
COMMON NAME: same
LOCATION: 801 Clinton St.
BLOCK/LOT 160/1

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
COUNTY: Hudson
USGS QUAD:
UTM REFERENCES:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Hoboken, N.J. 07030
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1907
Source of Date: entablature

Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

Style: Classical Revival
Form/Plan Type: rectangular, with fire tower toward rear of 8th St. facade.

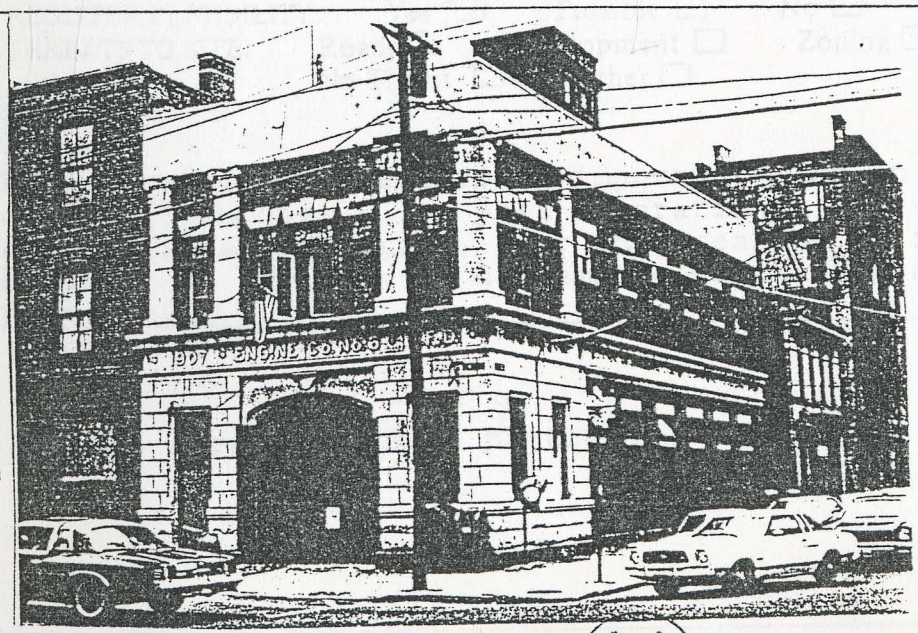
Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: limestone & brick

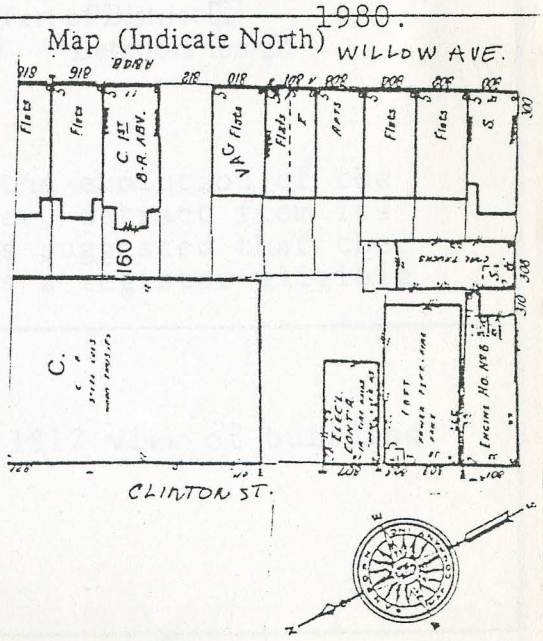
Exterior Wall Fabric: limestone & brick

Fenestration: double-hung wood sash; 1st and 2nd fl. windows are pivot-pane on principal facade, while central windows are casements; leaded glass transoms
Roof/Chimneys: flat roof w. tower

Additional Architectural Description: The basement storey features bluestone foundation trim, two courses of rough-hewn limestone which support a smooth stone sill. This forms the base of a rusticated limestone ground floor. The arched opening for the engine door is centered on the principal Clinton St. facade. The engine door is flanked by a window to the south and a door to the north. Both window and foor are of equal height, and filled with multi-paned square art glass transoms. Above the engine door is a grouping of three windows. The central one is wider than those flanking it, and has casement windows. These have keystone lintels and art glass transoms as do those of the ground floor. The grouping is framed by two Ionic pilasters with 10" bases. The capitals have garlands below each of the volutes. A stone entablature between the second and first stories bears the 1907 construction date and "Engine Co. No. 6, H.F.D." The cornice was removed c. 1980.



Map (Indicate North)



N

109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Situated on the corner of a streetscape which is of similar height. Its principal facade is oriented toward Clinton St., and the motifs of the front facade continue two bays along the side street facade.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☒ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☒ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☐

SIGNIFICANCE:

This firehouse is a compact yet impressive Classical Revival structure. It is the only firehouse built in this style in Hoboken, and is a good representation of that particular style. It retains its wood fire-tower, which is set back from the facade so as to be hardly visible from the Clinton St. side. The removal of the tin cornice has severely compromised the building's architectural integtrity, but the nature of the other changes is reversible.

ORIGINAL USE: firehouse PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☒
No Threat ☐ Other ☐

COMMENTS.

This firehouse represents an important link in the evolution of the city's firehouses. Its past alterations, however, detract from its architectural integrity. For this reason, it is suggested that the building be included in a thematic nomination as a register-eligible property.

REFERENCES:

Hoboken Fire Department photograph collection: 1912 view of building.

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: March, 1983
ORGANIZATION: -----

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Firemen's Monument
LOCATION: Church Square Park

COMMON NAME: same
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Hoboken
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Hudson
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1891

Source of Date: pls. see references

Architect:

Builder: J.W. Fiske, N.Y., N.Y.

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories:

Foundation: limestone

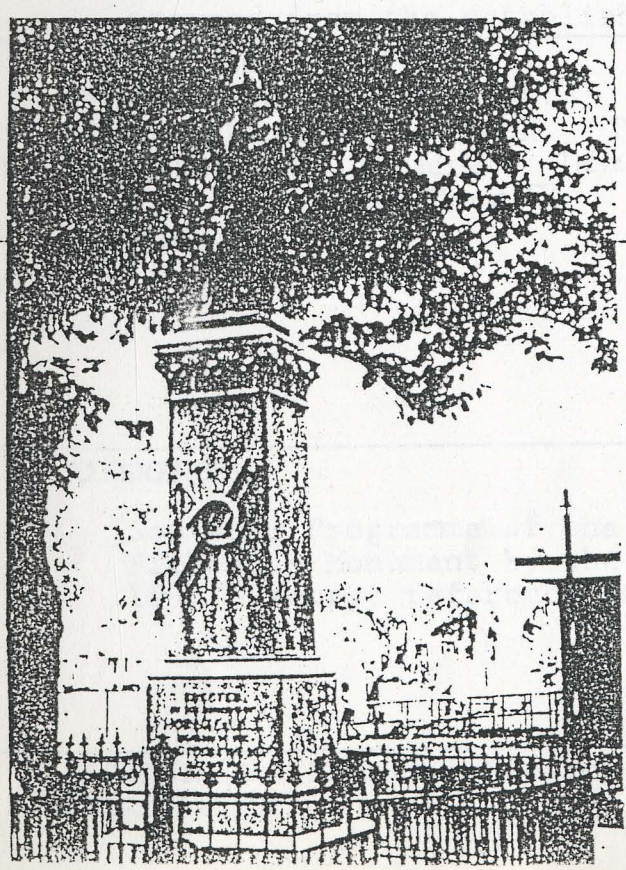
Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

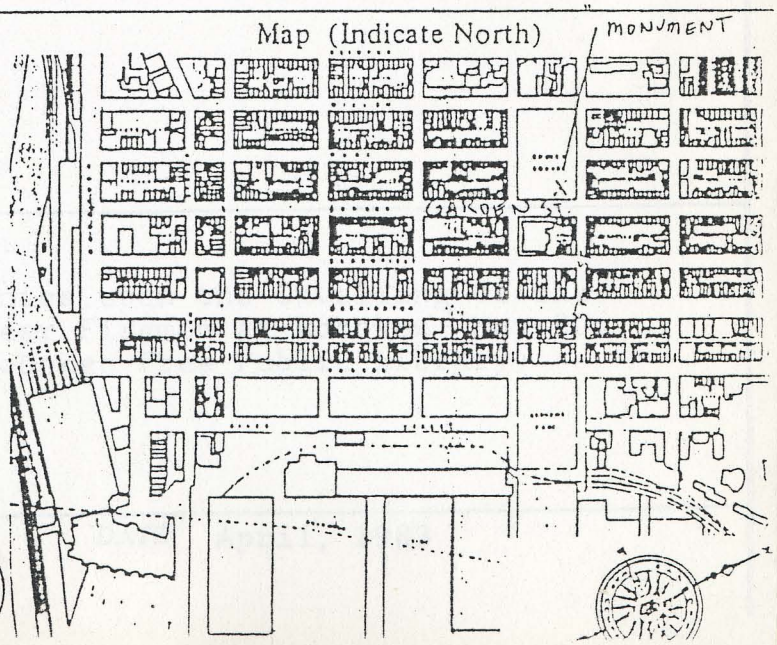
Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

This life-sized figure of a fireman in full uniform is holding a lantern in one hand and a small child in his other arm.



Map (Indicate North)



109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2073

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

monument is placed at the southwest corner of Church Square Park, near the corner of 5th St. and Garden St.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☒ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☒
Park

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Firemen's Monument was erected to honor the Volunteer Fire Department by the citizens of Hoboken. It was dedicated on May 30, 1891. In June of 1891, the paid fire department was established. On "Decoration Day," May 30th, a silver trowel was used to lay the cornerstone of the monument. Badge No. 222 and the names of members, written on parchment, were ordered placed in a box under the cornerstone. The bronze statue was cast by J.W. Fiske, the New York manufacturer of ornamental iron, bronze and zinc. An advertisement appearing in the souvenir programme for the Decoration Day event pictured a drinking fountain, upon which a version of the Firemen's Monument was placed. The advertisement states that "The Fireman shown on this Drinking Fountain is the same as the one furnished the Fire Department of the City of Hoboken, N.J. Special inducements offered to cities contemplating erecting Firemen's or Soldiers' Monuments in either Standard Bronze or Zinc." The convention of creating such monuments stemmed from the establishment of paid departments through the 1890's.

ORIGINAL USE: monument PRESENT USE:
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

COMMENTS.

REFERENCES:

"Souvenir Programme of the Ceremonies upon the Unveiling of the Firemen's Monument by the Volunteer Firemen at Hoboken, May 30, 1891" (copy, reference dept., Hoboken Free Public Library)

RECORDED BY: Patricia Florio DATE: April, 1983
ORGANIZATION: ---

P. L.V

United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Chris Therral Delaporte

is pleased to inform you that the historic property listed on the enclosed sheet has been nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer responsible for your State's implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. It has accordingly been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for your information and convenience.

Enclosures

DEMOLISHED

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NEW JERSEY

Date Entered JUL 25 1978

Name	Location
Seamen's Mission	Hoboken Hudson County

Also Notified

Honorable Clifford P. Case
Honorable Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
Honorable Joseph A. LeFante

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Seamen's Mission

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
60-64 Hudson Street — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN
Hoboken — VICINITY OF

STATE
New Jersey

CODE
34

COUNTY
Hudson

CODE
017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
XX BUILDING(S)	XX PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
The Society for the Care of German Seamen in the Port of New York

STREET & NUMBER
312 West 22nd Street

CITY, TOWN
New York City — VICINITY OF

STATE
New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Hall of Records, Hudson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
583 Newark Street

CITY, TOWN
Jersey City

STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (1480.38)

DATE
1978 — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Office of Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN
Trenton

STATE
New Jersey

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Seamen's Mission

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 60-64 Hudson Street — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Hoboken — VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: New Jersey — CODE: 34 — COUNTY: Hudson — CODE: 017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
XX BUILDING(S)	XX PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: The Society for the Care of German Seamen in the Port of New York

STREET & NUMBER: 312 West 22nd Street

CITY, TOWN: New York City — VICINITY OF — STATE: New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Hall of Records, Hudson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER: 583 Newark Street

CITY, TOWN: Jersey City — STATE: New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (1480.38)

DATE: 1978 — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Office of Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN: Trenton — STATE: New Jersey

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1907, 1917, 1942 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For seventy years the Hoboken Seamen's Mission has served as a home and refuge for German sailors.[1] The Mission was an outgrowth of a large vigorous German community which peopled Hoboken from the latter part of the nineteenth century until after the First World War. During this same time Hoboken was an active seaport which served North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American Lines. The Mission reflected the desires of the German population to help their countrymen, especially those who brought a touch of the old country with them on every crossing.

The Mission was operated under the auspices of The Society for the Care of German Seaman in the Port of New York - a Lutheran affiliated group - from 1907 until 1974. On February 7, 1974, the Society consolidated with the Lutheran Emigrants House Association on New York and the Association for the Relief of Indigent Germans.[2]

The Mission was originally funded by contributions from "German residents of New York and Hoboken, by forty churches in New York state and by various clubs and German organizations."[3] Over the years contributions continued to be received from a wide spectrum of people which ranged from royalty and bankers to bakers and auto makers.[4]

The pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in Hoboken was Reverend Alexander Richter during the early part of the century. It was he who founded the Mission in 1907. The following year another Lutheran pastor, Reverend W. Thun, was sent from Germany to take over the Mission. Reverend Thun was also the founder of the Philadelphia Seamen's Mission at a later date.

After one year under Rverend Thun's direction, Pastor Herman Brueckner, another German emigre, took over the Mission.[5] He remained in that position for forty-six years. In addition to the Hoboken assignment he was responsible for the establishment of the Brooklyn branch Prospect Park Young Men's Christian Association

SIGNIFICANCE

at 9th Street in Brooklyn, New York. This he did in an attempt to reach still more German seamen as they entered the New York/New Jersey Port at the Brooklyn piers.[6] Brueckner also served as pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in Hoboken during the same period 1908 to 1954. Brueckner died in 1957.

The newly-ordained Reverend Herbert Patzelt from Germany became the Mission director in 1955.[7] The Mission was still exclusively serving German seamen. Today Reverend Heinrich P. Suhr acts as president.

During both the First and Second World Wars events at the Mission were a bit more dramatic than the romantic arrival and departure of ships. The Mission building was raided many times and in several instances arrests were made by Federal agents. In 1917 over two hundred Germans were taken into custody in a single raid.[8] In 1942 the raids were conducted in an attempt to search out "undesireable aliens" and Nazi spies who were suspected of using the Mission as a site for bund organization or short wave radio transmissions. Many seamen were arrested during this time and deported from the country.[9]

The activities which surrounded the Mission building were but microcosmic events indicative of what was happening on a larger scale in Hoboken and the United States. In a society that changed the name of sauerkraut to "liberty cabbage" and frankfuter to "hot dog," anything German was suspect. The hysteria of war was experienced first hand in Hoboken. Even the pastor of the Mission was arrested in the raids,[10] However, no evidence was ever unearthed which indicated direct involvement of the Mission ownership in clandestine operations.

Besides the anti-espionage role played by the Federal agents, the United States Government was a frequent owner of the building. During World War I American soldiers were housed in the Mission. These soldiers were charged with the task of guarding the Hoboken waterfront and piers, an important

SIGNIFICANCE

function in as much as Hoboken served as the major port of embarkation and reentry during the entire conflict.[11] After the war, the Mission reverted to its original use of providing shelter for German seamen.

Again during World War II the United States Government played a part in the building's history. Once more there were raids and arrests.[12] In 1944 the United States Alien Property Custodian was placed in charge of the Mission and leased space to the U.S. Customs Department.[13] One hundred and fifty Customs' inspectors and guards utilized the property as the Hoboken headquarters in the New York area. Following the departure of Customs in 1953, the Mission resumed its traditional operation under the auspices of the Society. The Mission has continuously offered shelter and housing to seamen since then. Its future, however, is threatened.

In 1976 the Society determined that the Mission could not cover expenses. The Society initiated proceedings to sell the building to Singer Brothers' Shop Rite, a supermarket. Shop Rite intends to raze the building in order to make way for an addition to its parking lot. In January 1977, when the negotiations to sell were started, fifty-four men lived in the Mission. After a series of eviction notices were served all but six departed. One of those who left died after thirteen days in a rented room.[14] At this writing the six remaining men are still fighting for their home. The battle does not appear to have a successful conclusion. A demolition permit application has been filed with the city and the Society is still pursuing a final eviction notice. A property closing with Singer Brothers/Shop Rite will occur as soon as the building is vacated and secured.[15] In a matter of days after eviction, demolition could be started.

The destruction of this building would be a critical event for Hoboken. The structure itself forms an integral part of the building mass around Hudson Place in the southern part of the city. The Mission stands two blocks west of the Eric Lackawanna Terminal which was designated a State and National Historic Site in 1973. The terminal and the entire

SIGNIFICANCE

two block area of which the Mission is architecturally a part, is now the subject area for an Urban Development Action Grant application on the part of the city. The 1907 Terminal has already been awarded several million dollars in Public Works Act monies for restoration and reuse. More grants are being sought. The Hoboken Community Development Agency is currently working on a Southern Hoboken Historical District, which will include the Seamen's Mission. The entire area is to be rehabilitated.

At every point in United States history from 1907 to date, the Seamen's Mission building has reflected within its walls the helpfulness, the anxieties and the dreams of the German population of Hoboken. Hoboken has been, and probably always will be, a city of immigrants. The Mission captured and retains to this day, the German spirit which once dominated the Mile Square City of Hoboken.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Jersey Journal, Evening Edition, Friday, October 28, 1910. "A New Home for German Sailors."

2. Certificate of Consolidation, Hoboken Tax Assessor's Office.

3. Vierzehnter Jaresbericht des Vereins fur Seamannsmission im Hafen von New York, 1920. Fourteenth Annual Report. 11 pp.

4. Lutheran Seamen's Mission, Financial Report, 1973. pp 7-8.

5. Hudson Dispatch, November 13, 1937. "Sailors' Haven to Celebrate Thirtieth Birthday."

6. Herald Tribune, Sunday, June 27, 1954. "Dr. Brueckner Steps Down as Seamen's Pastor in Port."

7. Ibid.

SIGNIFICANCE

8. New York World-Telegram, Saturday, March 28, 1942. "Two FBI Raids Net U-Boat Spies Here." p.1.

9. Ibid. Also The Daily News, Monday, May 19, 1941. "Picked Up." Also New York Herald Tribune, March 28, 1942. "FBI Seizes 76 Aliens and Radio Sender." p.1.

10. The Jersey Journal, Saturday, April 7, 1917. "Arrest German Pastor in Hoboken As Net is Spread for Enemies." Also the Jersey Journal, Monday, April 9, 1917. "Six Hudson Co. Germans in Uncle Sam's Net." p.1.

11. The Jersey Journal, Wednesday, July 1, 1953. "150 Customs Guards Bid Hoboken Adieu." p.2.

12. See footnote 8 above.

13. See footnote 11 above and Hoboken Tax Assessor's Office.

14. Conversation with Terri Ratti, caseworker, Hoboken Senior Citizen Center.

15. The Dispatch, Wednesday, March 1, 1978. "Sailor Haven at Sea." p. 16.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Jersey Journal, Evening Edition. "A New Home for German Sailors." 10/28-1910.
Vierzehnter Jaresbericht des Vereins fur Seemannsmission in Hafen New York, 1920.
Fourteenth Annual Report.
Hudson Dispatch. "Sailors' Haven to Celebrate Thirteen Birthday." 11/13-1937.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1/6th of an acre

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	518,180	4,510,967.0
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Terry Karschner, Historic Preservation Specialist

ORGANIZATION — DATE
Office of Historic Preservation, Dept. Environmental Protection — March 1978

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE
109 West State Street — (609) 292-2023

CITY OR TOWN — STATE
Trenton — New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE XX LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE — 5/4/78 DATE

TITLE Deputy Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

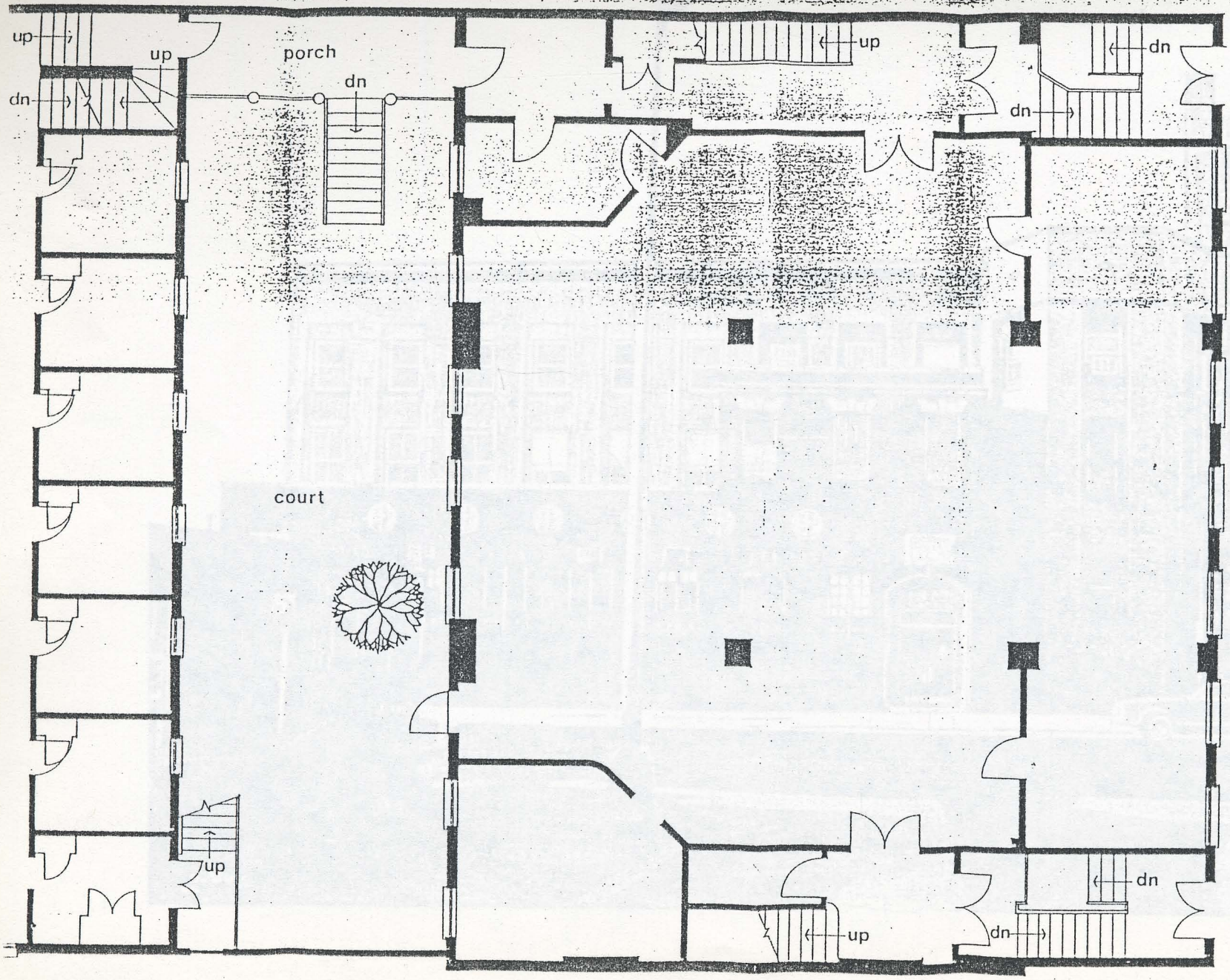
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

New York World-Telegram. "Two FBI Raids Net U-Boat Spies Here." 3-28-1942.
The Jersey Journal. "Arrest German Pastor in Hoboken" 4-7-1917.



SEAMENS MISSION

60-64 Hudson St
Hoboken N.J.

surveyed by:
David B. Johnson

20 Jan 78

1/8" = 1'-0"

N

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1

