

HOBOKEN ~ 1976



**May peace and joy be yours
in this Bicentennial year**



Our Hoboken Heritage

1976 marks the 200th anniversary of the United States of America. In this Bicentennial year, Americans will commemorate the events which have shaped our country's history. In this year also, the people of Hoboken will celebrate our city's rich heritage.



Gateway of Castle Point

In the beginning, Hoboken was an island of trees and green fields separated from the west by marshes and the east by the river. The first inhabitants were the Lenni Lenape Indians who camped seasonally on the island, but were not permanent residents. They named the spot "Hopoghan Hackingh" which meant "Land of the Tobacco Pipe", for they used the green-colored serpentine rock abundant in the area to carve pipes for smoking tobacco.

Henry Hudson's navigator on the ship *Half Moon* mentioned the area's green rock in the 1609 log of their third voyage up the river, which now bears the explorer's name. The men on the *Half Moon* were the first Europeans known to have seen the island, but they were followed by many others. Mostly Dutchmen visited the island in those early years, and they called it "Hoe-

buck", meaning "High Bluff". In 1658, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of Manhattan, then known as New Amsterdam, bought all the land between the Hackensack and the Hudson Rivers from the Lenni Lenapes for 80 fathoms of wampum, 20 fathoms of cloth, 12 kettles, 6 guns, 2 blankets, 1 double kettle and 1/2 barrel of beer.

Hoboken's past was significantly linked with the American Revolution. Because William Bayard, the owner of Hoboken in 1776, was a Loyalist, his land was confiscated by the Revolutionary Government of New Jersey to be sold at a public auction. In 1784 Colonel John Stevens of the Patriot Army purchased the island for 18,360 pounds sterling, or about \$90,000. It was Colonel Stevens, the wartime "Treasurer on Horseback" of the State of New Jersey and a leading advocate for the ratification of the American Constitution, who settled on the name "Hoboken". From 564 bucolic acres he and his descendents led in the creation of a thriving nineteenth century city.



Colonel Stevens developed Hoboken as a resort. As early as 1820 he began transforming the wild but beautiful waterfront into a recreation area. The public path which became known as River Walk was developed in six years. It meandered from the ferry in the south around Castle Point to the dense woods in the northern part of Hoboken. In 1836 Cybil's Cave was opened on River Walk as a spa where a pleasure-seeker could buy a refreshing glass of mineral water for a penny. The shaft of the well in the cave went down thirty feet to a fresh water spring noted for its purity.

River Walk gave entry at Tenth Street to the Elysian Fields. This spacious section of meadow fringed by lofty forest trees became a center of recreation which added to the attraction along River Walk and The Green in southern Hoboken. The city often accommodated as many as 20,000 New Yorkers out for a sunny Sunday picnic. On June 19, 1846 the world's first regular organized baseball game was played in Elysian Fields; on that day, the New York Nine defeated the Knickerbockers, 23 to 1, in four innings. Besides sports there were other diversions in the Fields. Rodenberg's Tavern offered beer and the Colonade Hotel provided accommodations, while the Observation Wheel, which stood one hundred feet high and resembled a modern Ferris wheel, gave the patron a splendid view of the Hudson River.



Rodenberg's Tavern, Elysian Fields, 1880



Numerous entertainments in Hoboken led the famous of the time to gather here. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr were active members of the Turtle Club which met near the Elysian Fields. In 1855 Lillian Russell, John L. Sullivan, Jay Gould and William K. Vanderbilt entertained at Duke's House, built near the ferry house in southern Hoboken. Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher frequented Nick's Bee Hive. John Jacob Astor built a resort house at Washington and Second Streets. John Cox Stevens began America's first yacht club in Hoboken in 1844. And the Stevens family led the building of the sailing yacht *America* which in 1851 first captured the English trophy that has figured for over a century as the prized America Cup. Indeed, the island prospered as the "Paradise of Gotham" thanks to the imagination and initiative of Colonel Stevens and his family.



Yet Colonel Stevens was best known as an inventor. In 1791, he received one of the first patents issued in America for a steam engine design. Thirteen years later his *Little Juliana* plied across the Hudson

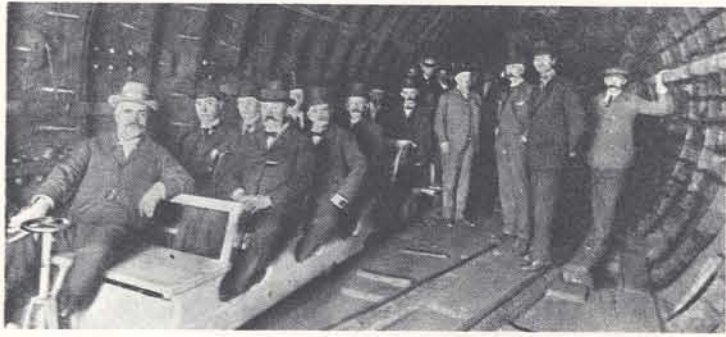
River between the Battery and Hoboken; it was the first successful steamboat driven by twin screw propellers. In 1808 Colonel Stevens launched the *Phoenix* which in a quite unexpected manner became the first steam-driven vessel to make an ocean voyage. The reason this happened was that Robert Fulton had been awarded exclusive rights to the use of steamboats on the Hudson River, and John Stevens was forced to send his *Phoenix* into the Atlantic in order to get

it to Philadelphia for service on the Delaware River. In an effort to continue his ferry service from Hoboken, Stevens designed a horse-driven paddle-wheeled boat called a team boat which carried passengers to New York. Stevens initiated a long legal battle which finally broke Fulton's steamboat monopoly in 1824.

From boats, Colonel Stevens turned to rail. By 1825, he had designed and built the first experimental steam-drive locomotive in America and ran it as a demonstration on a circular track on The Green near the '76 House, an inn for travelers. The locomotive was 16 feet long and traveled

at 12 miles per hour. Even before this accomplishment, Colonel Stevens had received the first American railroad charter in 1815; he literally began the American railway system which played a prime role in the building of this country.

Due to the pioneering genius of the Stevens family and the city's excellent waterfront location, Hoboken entered the twentieth century as a hub of rail and water transportation. Located in the New York harbor, piers for passenger and freight shipping quickly grew along the city's waterfront. Hoboken prospered as a major



Men responsible for the subway tunnel under the Hudson River

trans-Atlantic port. Among the steamship companies to settle here were the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, the Holland-American, the Scandinavian and the Wilson.

In 1907 the Erie-Lackawanna Terminal was built to replace the original terminal, which was destroyed by fire in 1905. Now on the National and State Registers of Historic Places, the new terminal serviced ferries commuting from New York and trains traveling west. The *Binghamton*, once a ferry frequenting the Erie-Lackawanna Terminal, now serves as a restaurant docked in Edgewater. The year 1908 marked the first subway train run between New York and the Hoboken terminal. It had taken thirty-four years for the work begun in 1874 to culminate in an operating subway system.

During World War I, Hoboken became our country's official Port of Embarkation for American troops en route to Europe. The first convoy carrying nearly 12,000 officers, enlisted men, nurses and civilians left Hoboken on June 14, 1917. The average number of American soldiers leaving Hoboken each day was 3,500, and 46,214 was recorded as being the highest daily figure. After the signing of the Armistice, Hoboken hosted the American soldiers' return. Altogether, over three million soldiers passed through our city between 1917 and 1919.

Development brought immigrants to Hoboken and immigrants brought their varied cultures. The Germans were the first of the new wave of immigrants, followed by the Irish, the Italians, the Yugoslavs, the Hispanics, and the East Indians. With each group came its own festivals and foods, languages and music, business and skills, clubs and institutions.

Many of the immigrants' buildings still stand interweaving Hoboken's present with the past. The Stevens family itself founded churches and schools. Stevens Institute of Technology was founded in 1870 with a land grant and \$650,000 bequeathed by Edwin A. Stevens. The Martha Institute,

started by Edwin's wife, Martha B. D. Stevens, went up in 1866. The Stevens estate's Gatehouse, built in 1859 to house the Stevens family's cowherdess, survives the Stevens Castle, a magnificent thirty-four room family mansion which topped the bluff until its demolition in 1959. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Building at River and Newark Streets is reminiscent of the company which was formed in 1838 to take over the management of the Stevens family's docks, ferries and other business properties.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 820 Hudson Street is the oldest religious congregation in the city; it was established in 1836. St. Mary Hospital dates back to 1863. The Union Club, formerly the German Club, and the First Spanish Baptist Church, formerly the Columbia Club, were social centers. The Clam Broth House got started in 1899. The Keuffel and Esser building, built in 1906 for the manufacture of precision instruments, is now being converted into housing. The Hoboken Academy facing onto Church Square Park shut its doors in 1974 after 114 years of teaching hundreds of students.

Famous architects designed some of Hoboken's structures. Kenneth Murchison created the Erie-Lackawanna Terminal. Carrère and Hastings designed the pavillion at Columbus Park. Francis George Himpler was responsible for Our Lady of Grace Church, the Academy of the Sacred Heart and City Hall. Richard Upjohn designed the Trinity Parish Church and the original Stevens Institute Administration Building facing Stevens Park.

Hoboken's past has been touched by other artists. Stephen Collins Foster lived at the corner of Sixth and Bloomfield Streets when he wrote *I Dream of Jeannie*. Charles Schreyvogel painted western Indian scenes on Garden Street; his painting *My Bunkie*, which won the Clark Prize in 1900, now hangs in Manhattan's Metropolitan Museum of Art. Edgar Allan Poe's *Mystery of Marie Roget* was based on the Hoboken murder of Mary Rogers. Christopher Morley was president of the Hoboken Theatrical Company which staged plays at the Old Rialto Theatre. Hetty Green, one of the wealthiest American women of her day and a Hoboken resident, was the main character in the book by Boyden Sparkes and Samuel T. Moore titled *The Witch of Wall Street*.

An island, a resort, a port and a home for culture, Hoboken continues to evolve. From wilderness it has become a highly urban city of great achievement. The land, the streets, and the buildings which make Hoboken are not merely earth, concrete and brick; they are the stage setting for inventions, creations and thousands of lives. Over the years, Hoboken has been shaped into a city of unique character, a character worth preserving. In this Bicentennial year, let us remember our heritage.



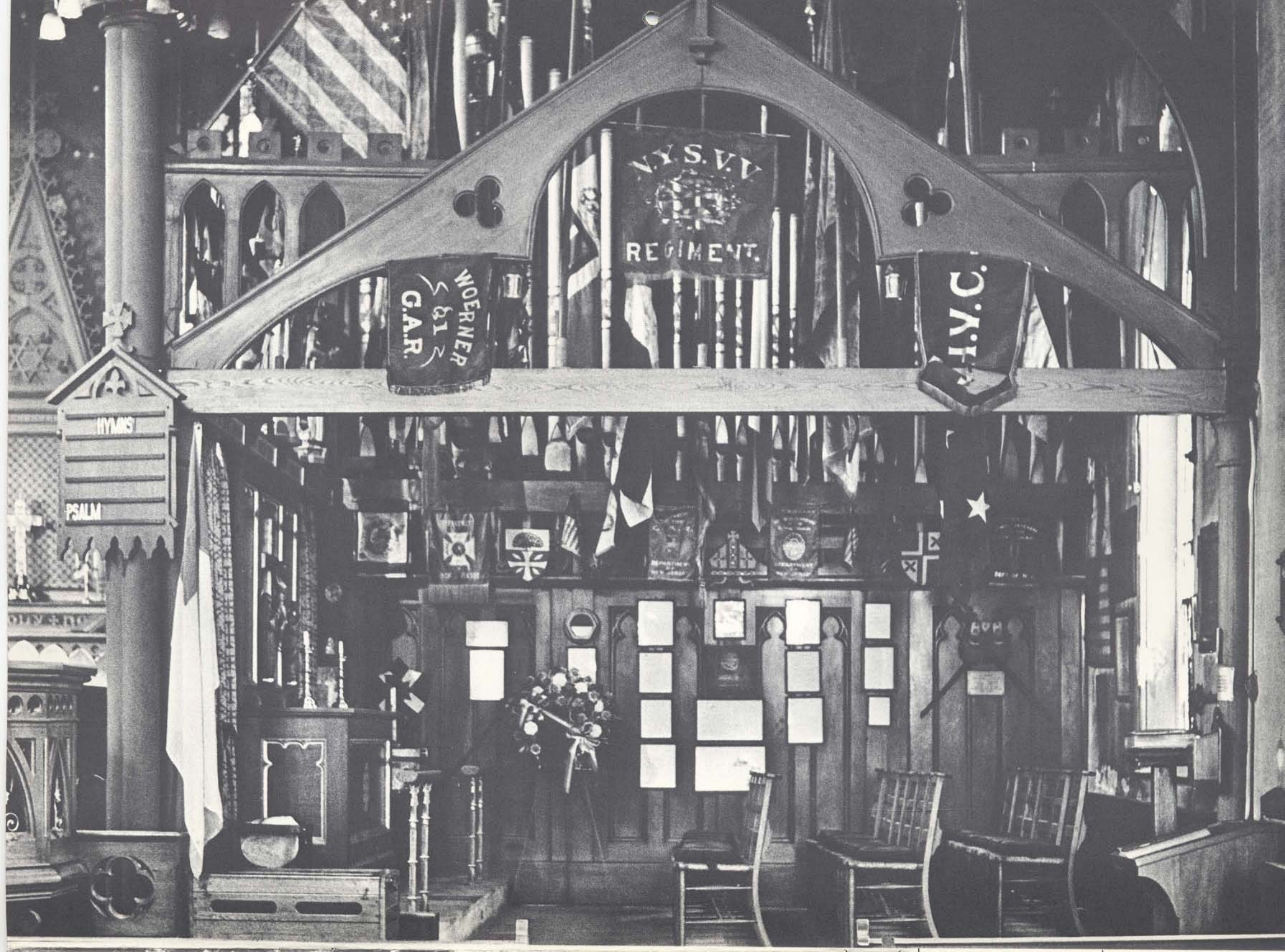
Cybil's Cave and River Walk, 1880



St. Mary Hospital, the oldest voluntary hospital in the State of New Jersey, has been growing for 112 years. In 1976, further construction is in progress. A new seven-story tower building will replace the old North Wing. The new building will include the Family Health Center, the Gynecology and Obstetrics Unit, the Medical/Surgical Units, the Community Mental Health Center, and a Coronary Care Unit.

January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday 1	Friday 2	Saturday 3
				New Year's Day 1930: Barney McFeeley became Hoboken's mayor, replacing Gustav Bach who resigned to become Clerk of Hudson County.		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				1863: St. Mary Hospital was started in a house owned by Bryan Smith on Meadow Street, now Park Avenue.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					1658: The Indians formally deeded lands which included Hoboken to Peter Stuyvesant.	1897: A fire in a blacksmith shop at Adams and Newark Streets caused the death of 3 persons.



The Warrior's Shrine is in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hoboken's oldest congregation. The Shrine at 820 Hudson Street was dedicated in 1931 to all who have given their lives for freedom. It has soil from military cemeteries and battlefields beneath the altar, and stones from many of Europe's historic cathedrals form the base of its beams. At the Shrine is displayed a stone on which Joan of Arc stood when she was burned at the stake, as well as the Four Star Pin worn by General George S. Patton.

February

Sunday 1	Monday 2	Tuesday 3	Wednesday 4	Thursday 5	Friday 6	Saturday 7
				1663: Nicholas Varlett obtained from Peter Stuyvesant a patent for the first brewery in America, located on Castle Point.	1815: The first charter to develop a railroad was granted to Colonel John Stevens by the New Jersey Legislature.	
8	9	10	11 1860: The first horse car railroad in New Jersey began service in Hoboken. 1861: Hoboken Academy was opened on Fifth Street. It is believed the first kindergarten in the U.S. was founded here.	12 Lincoln's Birthday	13	14 St. Valentine's Day
15 1870: State of New Jersey passed an act incorporating Stevens Institute of Technology.	16 Washington's Birthday	17	18	19	20	21 1775: The Hoboken Ferry Company was established to connect the Corporation Dock in Manhattan with Hoboken.
22	23	24	25 1908: The first subway ride from Manhattan to Hoboken took place. At the White House Theodore Roosevelt pressed an electric key starting the first train.	26	27	28
29						



Hoboken's neighborhoods are always alive with children playing. One of their favorite games is stick hockey.

March

Sunday	Monday 1	Tuesday 2	Wednesday 3	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6
			Ash Wednesday			1838: Death of Colonel John Stevens
7 1930: Gunmen shot Frankie Dunn, retired beer baron, in the hallway of his office building at 68 Hudson Street.	8	9	10	11 1904: The first tunnel under the Hudson River was "holed through".	12	13
14	15	16 1784: Colonel John Stevens of New York purchased the Island of Hoboken.	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19	20 Spring Begins
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28 1855: Hoboken was incorporated as a city. 1881: Dedication of City Hall 1906: A gas tank at the corner of Twelfth and Clinton Streets caught fire and burned for 6 days.	29	30	31			



Our Lady of Grace Church was designed by Francis George Himpler, the architect of Hoboken's City Hall. The architecture is reminiscent of the thirteenth-century Gothic style. The cornerstone was laid in 1875. After much effort the church was completed at a cost of over \$100,000, and at the time was the largest church edifice in New Jersey.

April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday 1	Friday 2	Saturday 3
				1867: Edwin A. Stevens bequeathed land and \$650,000 for the founding of Stevens Institute of Technology.		
4	5	6 1917: With World War I declared, a squad of secret service men seized German properties and ships in Hoboken.	7	8	9	10 1855: Cornelius V. Clickener was elected first mayor of Hoboken. 1906: Maxim Gorky, world famous author, arrived in Hoboken. He was greeted by thousands of admirers.
11 Palm Sunday 1873: Secretary Fred Klennen absconded with funds from the Hoboken Bank for Savings. Every depositor was eventually paid back in full.	12	13 1969: The First Spanish Baptist Church was dedicated.	14	15 First Day of Passover	16 Good Friday 1849: Hoboken became a township.	17
18 Easter	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26 1971: 5,000 attended the Earth Day celebration in Church Square Park.	27	28 1857: The first bank in Hoboken, the Hoboken City Bank, began business.	29	30	



Ferguson Propeller and Reconditioning Limited has been in Hoboken since 1888. Originally known as Fox Hill Foundry, it is located at 1132 Clinton Street. Ferguson Propeller repairs, reconditions and manufactures some of the world's largest ship propellers.

Saturday 1

1775: The Hoboken Ferry was rowed across the Hudson from Hoboken to Manhattan for the first time.

1881: The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company began business in Hoboken.

Sunday 2	Monday 3	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 5	Thursday 6	Friday 7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mother's Day						Armed Forces Day
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
				1836: The cornerstone of St. Paul's Episcopal Church was laid. It is the oldest congregation in Hoboken.		

30	31	May				
Memorial Day 1883: The Soldier's Monument was unveiled at Elysian Park. 1891: The Firemen's Monument was unveiled at Church Square Park.	Memorial Day Observed					



MELONS 2 FOR \$1.00
PEACHES 3 LBS FOR \$1.00
TOMATOES 3 LBS FOR \$1.00
ORANGES 8 FOR \$1.00
GRAPES 2 LBS

NECTARINES 3 LBS FOR

ANDY B

In an age of supermarkets, Hobokenites still enjoy the convenience of local ethnic grocery stores, bakeries, pastry shops, delicatessens, butcher shops, fish stores and the familiar fruit and vegetable street vendors. The vendors rise daily at five o'clock in the morning to buy fresh produce which they sell around the city until the early evening.

June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 2	Thursday 3	Friday 4	Saturday 5
		1891: The first paid Fire Department was organized in Hoboken.				
6	7	8	9	10	11 1851: Hoboken City Council passed an ordinance forming a paid Police Department. 1891: Hoboken Board of Health was organized.	12
13	14 Flag Day 1889: The Hoboken Free Public Library was organized. 1917: The first convoy of U.S. combat troops left Hoboken for Europe.	15	16	17	18	19 1846: First organized baseball game ever played was in Elysian Fields, featuring the Knickerbockers and The New York Nine. New York won in four innings, 23-1.
20 Father's Day	21 Summer Begins	22	23	24 San Juan Bautista Festival sponsored by St. Joseph's Parish	25	26
27	28	29	30 1900: Fire at a pier warehouse in Hoboken killed 300 people. Property damage was estimated at \$5 million.			



Hoboken is a city of diversity. Each block enjoys a variety of sights and sounds. The peaceful, tree-lined street above is on Bloomfield Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets.

July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday 1	Friday 2	Saturday 3
4 Independence Day	5 Independence Day Observed	6	7	8 1778: A cavalry party called Light Horse of the Patriots raided Hoboken and seized a great num- ber of cattle.	9	10
11	12 1630: Michael Paauw, Director of the Dutch West India Company, had his agents sign a deed for Hoboken with 3 Indians who claimed ownership.	13	14	15	16	17
18 St. Febronia Catholic Society Feast Day 1890: The cornerstone of the First Baptist Church at Ninth and Bloomfield Streets was laid.	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26 St. Anne's Parish Feast Day	27	28	29	30	31



Crabbing and fishing on the Hudson River have once again become popular pastimes. Here residents take advantage of the Hoboken waterfront with its unique view of the Manhattan skyline as they fish from a pier at the end of Ninth Street.

August

Sunday 1	Monday 2	Tuesday 3	Wednesday 4	Thursday 5	Friday 6	Saturday 7
Maria S.S. di Montevergine Society Feast Day						1776: The Hoboken Ferry was taken over by the Continental troops. 1905: The Lackawanna Ferryhouse, Duke's House, and the D. L. & W. train sheds were destroyed by fire.
8	Rakhi Indian Festival 1910: Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York was shot in Hoboken. He recuperated at St. Mary Hospital.	10	1872: The cornerstone of the Church of the Holy Innocents was laid.	1888: The cornerstone of St. Francis Church was laid. 1944: Pier 4 was totally destroyed by fire, with damages over \$4 million.	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1947: Independence Day of India						
22	23	24	1921: Fire totally destroyed Pier 5. Damage was estimated at \$3 million. On the pier were bodies of U.S. servicemen being returned from France. 5,795 bodies were saved.	26	27	28
29	30	31				



For forty-three years the Society of Madonna dei Martiri fra Molfettesi e Dintorni has sponsored a festival for The Lady of the Martyrs. The Madonna is the patron saint of the Bari-Molfetta region in Italy where many Hoboken Italian families originated.

September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday 1	Thursday 2	Friday 3	Saturday 4
			1962: PATH assumed operating responsibility for the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad.			
5 Society of Madonna dei Martiri fra Molfettesi e Dintorni Feast Day	6 Labor Day	7	8	9	10	11 1856: On St. George's Cricket Ground in Hoboken, now Columbus Park, the Canadian Cricket team played the U.S. team. The U.S. team was victorious.
12	13	14	15 1776: The Hoboken Ferry, previously seized by Continental troops, was captured by British Troops.	16 1968: John J. Grogan, mayor of Hoboken for 12 years, died suddenly. His funeral was one of the largest in Hoboken's history, with over 2,000 in attendance.	17	18 1811: The first steam ferryboat in the world, designed by Colonel John Stevens, made her maiden voyage between Vesey Street in Manhattan and Hoboken.
19	20	21 Navratri Indian Festival	22 Autumn Begins	23	24	25 Rosh Hashanah
26	27	28	29	30		



Stevens Institute of Technology, founded in 1870, is the oldest college of mechanical engineering in the United States. The statue on the campus in the foreground titled *The Torch Bearers* was given as a gift to the Institute in 1964 by its sculptress, Anna Hyatt Huntington.

Friday

1

Saturday

2

1609: Henry Hudson's *Half Moon* dropped anchor off Elysian Fields.
1890: The Hoboken Free Public Library opened with a collection of 3,900 books.

Sunday

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Monday

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Tuesday

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Wednesday

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Thursday

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Yom Kippur

1885: The Hudson Electric Light Company was organized. It supplied all of Hoboken's electrical needs until 1898.

Succoth

1848: The first volunteer Fire Department was organized in Hoboken.

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Columbus Day

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1911: Dedication of the A. J. Demarest High School

Divali, Indian Festival of Lights

1824: The first steam locomotive to operate on a track in America was built by Colonel John Stevens in Hoboken.

24

25

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27

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United Nations Day

Veterans' Day

1864: Dedication of St. Matthews Lutheran Church, then located at Third and Washington Streets

31

Halloween

October



The Erie-Lackawanna Terminal, built in 1907, was the site of the first wireless telephone installed to operate between Hoboken and Manhattan. Thomas Edison drove the first electrified train from this terminal to Montclair, New Jersey, and the building housed the first central air cooling system in the United States.

November

Sunday	Monday 1	Tuesday 2	Wednesday 3	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Saturday 6
	All Saints' Day	Election Day	1823: Colonel John Stevens incorporated the Hoboken Steamboat Ferry Company with 2 ferries, the <i>Hoboken</i> and the <i>Pioneer</i> .			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13 1919: The <i>Lake Daroga</i> docked at the Army's port of embarkation piers in Hoboken. The freighter brought home the first U.S. war dead, 114 bodies.
14	15	16	17 1874: Subway tunneling began on the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad lines. 1951: The last edition of the 59-year-old <i>Jersey Observer</i> was published.	18	19	20
21	22 1967: The last ferry, the <i>Elmira</i> , left Hoboken at 5:30 p.m. and docked at Barclay Street in Manhattan. It marked the end of 192 years of service.	23	24	25 Thanksgiving Day 1783: British troops relinquished control of the Hoboken Ferry.	26	27 1966: Last run of the famed <i>Phoebe Snow</i> which was the Erie-Lackawanna's Hoboken to Chicago train.
28 1778: Colonel Christian Eleazor sent an American force of 36 men to the Weehawken and Hoboken ferries with orders to intercept and disrupt the traffic of supplies to New York.	29	30				



This fire warms a townhouse on Washington Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, a block once referred to as Doctors' Row. It is typical of homes built in Hoboken during the 1880's. The house was originally heated by eight gas fireplaces. This blue-green slate fireplace has recently been converted to wood-burning.

December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday 1	Thursday 2	Friday 3	Saturday 4
				1946: The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company was dissolved.		1918: President Woodrow Wilson left from Pier 4 in Hoboken to attend the Paris Peace Conference where he proposed the formation of the League of Nations.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						1886: The <i>Evening News</i> , Hoboken's first daily paper, was published.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			1889: The cornerstone of St. Peter and Paul's Church was laid.		First Day of Chanukah	1855: The cornerstone of Trinity Church was laid.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Winter Begins				Christmas
26	27	28	29	30	31	

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