

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **NOV 3 1987**

date entered **DEC - 9 1987**

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

1. Name

historic Harsimus Cove Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number Multiple

NA not for publication

city, town Jersey City vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Hudson code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<u>NA</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Clerk of Hudson County

street & number County Administration Building, 595 Newark Avenue

city, town Jersey City state New Jersey 07306

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Jersey City Historic Sites Inventory
Phases I and II has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 (Phase I) and 1985 (Phase II) federal state county 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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Harsimus Cove Historic District is a distinct urban residential neighborhood that developed during the second half of the nineteenth century largely in response to activity on the nearby waterfront related to the railroads and industry. The district is characterized by blocks of well-preserved Italianate rowhouses that have historically housed the families of workers as well as prominent businessmen. Predominantly brick, three stories high above a raised basement and two or three bays wide, they typically have bracketed wood cornices, brownstone straight or arched lintels, high stoops with decorative iron railings and double entrance doors. There are 431 properties in the district, over eighty-two percent of which retain their architectural integrity and contribute to the character of the district.

I. Introduction

The Harsimus Cove Historic District is located in downtown Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey. The neighborhood originally extended on the east to Harsimus Cove, which was eventually eliminated by landfill undertaken by the railroads during the second half of the nineteenth century. The present eastern boundary runs from the rear lot lines of contemporary incompatible houses on Manila Avenue (Grove Street) from Sixth to First Street, but includes one block of Manila between First and Bay Streets still retaining architectural integrity. On the north, the railroad viaduct separates Harsimus Cove from the Hamilton Park Historic District. On the west, the district is bounded by Coles Street, beyond which is an increasing ratio of buildings that have been altered unsympathetically. On the south, the boundary weaves just north of Newark Avenue to include intact portions of blocks.

II. Building Categories

Of the 431 properties within the district, 21 are vacant. There are 38 "key" buildings of outstanding architectural and historical significance. "Contributing" buildings include 317 rowhouses and tenements, which give the district its prevailing character. A contributing building is usually one built between 1850 and 1870 that retains most of its historic fabric or because of their size, massing, materials and setbacks, still harmonizes with the overall character of the district. "Intrusions" are structures that detract from the character of the district, having no relationship to it in age, physical features or historicity. There are 7 intrusions in the district.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates mid 19th - c. 1940 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Harsimus Cove Historic District is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century, middle- and working-class, residential neighborhood that grew up rapidly in response to activity on the nearby waterfront related to the railroads and industry. Architecturally, the district is characterized primarily by blocks of two- and three-story Italianate rowhouses built between 1850 and 1887. However, the streetscape is further enhanced by numerous individual structures--churches, schools and public buildings--which are outstanding examples of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Renaissance Revival styles. Most importantly, the Harsimus Cove Historic District has retained its architectural integrity and a distinct presence of its history as one of Jersey City's oldest communities.

Early History

The district was originally part of a larger area known as Harsimus or Ahasimus, probably an Indian name. Harsimus included all of present-day Jersey City lying east of the Palisades except for Paulus Hook, a sandy hill that was separated from Harsimus by a salt marsh extending from Communipaw Cove to Harsimus Cove and roughly from Warren Street to Manila Avenue (Grove Street). (1) Until the Revolution, Harsimus was marshland dotted with a few fertile hills which at high tide were almost surrounded by water. (2)

The first European claim to this land came in 1630 when Michael Pauw, Burgemeester of Amsterdam and a director of the Dutch West India Company, received a deed to the shore between Communipaw and Weehawkin. (3) Given the name Pavonia ("land of peacocks" in Latin) in honor of Pauw, by 1663 the settlement contained two Dutch homesteads, one at Communipaw and one at Harsimus. (4) A year later the Dutch West India Company purchased the land from Pauw and sent Cornelius Van Vorst as their representative to Pavonia. Although Van Vorst settled at Harsimus near the present intersection of Henderson and Fourth Streets (5), most seventeenth century settlement was in Bergen west of the Palisades where a fortified village was established in 1661.

When the English succeeded the Dutch in New Netherlands, Charles II granted to his brother the Duke of York all the land lying east of the Delaware River. From this grant came the name Duke's Farm for the Harsimus area. The Duke of York granted East Jersey to Sir George Carteret who appointed his brother Philip Governor of the colony. In 1668 Philip gave a new charter to Bergen which at that time covered nearly all of present-day Jersey City and Bayonne.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 60

Quadrangle name Jersey City

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

18	580960	4508460
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

118	581091010	41501801210
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

18	580720	41501791410
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

118	581041810	41501811010
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

118	581041010	41501821810
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

118	581041210	41501851210
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

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 Beth Sullebarger & Meredith Arms

organization Sullebarger Associates

date 06/11/87

street & number 78 Essex Street

telephone 201-332-6536

city or town Jersey City

state New Jersey

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.

Deputy

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Allen O. Senne*

title Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources

date 10/15/87

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

Linda McClelland

date 12/9/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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III. Harsimus Cove Characteristics

As in Hamilton Park and Van Vorst Park Historic Districts, the streets in Harsimus Cove were laid out in a grid plan, although without a park. The grid is intersected diagonally by Newark Avenue on the southern edge of the district, creating irregularly shaped blocks. As illustrated by the accompanying maps, most of the structures in the district were built between 1850 and 1887, although a number of tenements and larger structures were constructed during the late nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth century. Groups of pre-1850 residences, some of which might predate the earliest known structures in the Hamilton Park Historic District, can still be found throughout the neighborhood. The development of Harsimus Cove is further reflected in its churches, public institutions, and commercial structures, built in the popular styles of their time.

The streetscape, created by rows of houses, whether of brick or frame construction, of high style or vernacular, is a major element in the definition of the character of Harsimus Cove. Its importance lies in the total effect of the rowhouses--built singly, in pairs, or in groups ranging from three to twelve units--and the resulting variety of cornice heights, rhythm of the windows, rows of high stoops, and fenced-in front yards. In addition, details such as original ironwork, elaborate doorways and decorative lintels contribute to the distinct historic character of Harsimus Cove. The intact blocks of rowhouses reflect the rapid development of the area during the nineteenth century as well as the importance placed upon the streetscape at that time.

The majority of the nineteenth-century buildings and their original architectural details still remain intact. Although many have undergone alterations in recent years, their scale, massing and uniform rows give the area a distinct and cohesive sense of history and continuity, time and place. While many of the buildings are of interest for their individual architectural significance, they gain significance in relation to one another.

IV. Architectural Styles

As stated above, the overwhelming majority of buildings in the Harsimus Cove Historic District are of the Italianate style, built between 1850 and 1887. However, there are also good individual examples of other contemporary and later styles--Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival

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and Beaux Arts.

In 1850, there were over 200 structures standing in Harsimus Cove, which was one of the older settlements in Jersey City. The first structures were simple wood-frame houses, reflecting a Greek Revival influence. Now very rare, some examples still remain, as follows:

265-269 Second Street (Photo #16A): these two-story wood-frame cottages built before 1850 were identified as the "D.S. Gregory Cottages" on the 1850 map of Jersey City and Van Vorst Township. They still have their steeply pitched roofs, simple porches and long parlor windows. 265 retains the original clapboard siding.

267-283 Third Street (Photo #30, #31): also built before 1850, these residences were labeled the Sisson Cottages on the 1850 map. Although only one of the nine cottages is still clad in wood siding, these frame structures may be some of the oldest in the area.

Because of fire and rot, most wood frame structures were replaced early on by brick rowhouses. Most of these structures were vernacular examples, built between 1850 and 1887, in the styles of the period--Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival. In many cases, Greek Revival structures were altered in the late nineteenth century with Italianate and Gothic Revival details. Good examples of early brick rowhouses are as follows:

27-33 Erie Street (Photo #78): Built prior to 1850, these brick two-story, three-bay rowhouses are set back from the street, as is typical of the older buildings. Representative of a simple, vernacular Greek Revival style, they have stone door lintels and window sills and small dentilled wood cornices. Several alterations have been made on individual buildings, such as new stoops, new doors, aluminum awnings and brickfacing. Two have double dormer windows projecting from their pitched roofs. Despite alterations, these houses remain historically important because of their age and their type.

286-298 Fourth Street (Photo #45): Built c. 1860, this row of three-story, three-bay brick houses, includes some good examples of Greek Revival. Although some of the facades have been brickfaced or stuccoed to resemble brownstone, they share dentilled wood cornices and straight, molded stone lintels and sills. 298 Fourth Street remains as an intact example.

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Italianate is the predominant style of the district and is represented in both individual key buildings and rows, as follows:

569 Jersey Avenue (Photo #66): Built c. 1870, this three-story plus basement, three-bay brownstone house is of a high Italianate style, exceptional for the district. Its monumental proportions, boldly ornamented cornice and segmentally-arched windows capped on the first story by alternating triangular and arched pedimented lintels create an effect of grandeur, which marks Jersey Avenue as the location of some of lower Jersey City's finest homes.

548-562 1/2 Jersey Avenue (Photo #63): dating from c. 1860, this block of twelve buildings, stretching between First and Second Streets, is the finest row of Italianate rowhouses in the district. The facades, practically unchanged, are characterized by the typical, attenuated proportions, bracketed wood cornices, arched lintels, arched door hoods supported by brackets, panelled double entry doors, high brownstone stoops with original cast iron railing.

Examples of Gothic Revival in Harsimus Cove are limited mainly to churches, but also include a few houses:

Grace Van Vorst Church, 35 Erie Street (Photo #80): listed individually in the National Register in 1979, this church was built in the 1850s. With the adjacent rectory, the church is among the few brownstone structures in the district. The pointed arches and quatrefoil window details reflect the influence of the Gothic Revival style of the early through mid-nineteenth century. Both the church and rectory were designed by architect Detlef Lienau.

St. Boniface Church, 262 First Street (Photo #12): a fine example of Victorian Gothic church design, the cornerstone of St. Boniface was laid on May 8, 1865, and the facade completed in 1869. Originally built to accommodate a large German catholic population that had immigrated to Jersey City during the 1850s and 60s, the church today supports a parish which is largely Puerto Rican. The church bells were acquired in 1897 and windows were painted in Innsbruck, Austria and installed in 1896.

North Baptist Church and Chapel, 596-602 Jersey Avenue (Photo #70): Built c. 1880, this red brick Victorian Gothic church, North Baptist Church exhibits the use of polychromy, terra cotta

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and molded brick decorative details. Stylistically, it is typical of many churches and public buildings of the late nineteenth century.

579 Jersey Avenue (Photo #67A): c. 1840. Despite the application of permastone to the facade, this one-and-a half-story, wood-frame residence still retains characteristics of the Carpenter Gothic style such as asymmetrical massing, projecting bay windows and pointed gables. The 1938 tax records record that the building originally had clapboard siding and decorative bargeboards at the gables.

The Queen Anne style was used only occasionally in the district, of which one example is the following:

605 Jersey Avenue (Photo #72): c. 1880. The rusticated brownstone first story, projecting oriel window ornamented with classical details, and round-arched window and door openings, indicate the influence of the Queen Anne style.

As in Gothic Revival, examples of Romanesque Revival are primarily churches, but also include a firehouse.

The Association of Exempt Firemen Building, 244 Bay Street (Photo #7): This Romanesque-inspired building has a rough stone first story, an arched entrance, projecting oriel, adding to the visual variety of the streetscape. Replacing an earlier 1847 structure, this structure is important to Harsimus Cove, both historically and architecturally, having served as town hall for Van Vorst Township and a police station as well as a fire station.

Iglesia Pentacostal Bethsaida (Second Presbyterian Church), 244-248 Third Street (Photo #28): originally built as the Second Presbyterian Church in 1869, this red brick structure is a simple Romanesque Revival basilica with round arched windows, an arcaded corbelled brick architrave and a wood cornice. The facade is divided in three parts by slender projecting towers. The two side entrances have stone archivolt with keystones.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 250-256 Second Street (Photo #15): A yellow brick Byzantine Romanesque basilica, St. Mary's was modeled after the Cathedral of Monreale in Palermo, Sicily (1167), Built on foundations which were laid in 1901, it replaced an earlier church which was destroyed by a tornado. The architect, Robert J. Reiley, created an impressive interior space which features a barrel vaulted nave, wide aisles, and a half

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dome in the apse decorated with glass mosaics.

In the late 1880s, more classical styles--Beaux Arts and Renaissance Revival--came into fashion. Structures began to show a new importance placed on monumental massing, the grand entrance and use of Renaissance elements such as columns, pediments and arcades. In Harsimus Cove, buildings erected at the turn of the century such as P.S. No. 2 and the Police Station, both on Erie Street, reflect this development.

Public School No. 2, 60-66 Erie Street (Photo #82): Built in 1902 by architect John Rowland, Jr., P.S. No. 2 replaced an older school and originally housed fourteen classrooms for primary and grammar school students. Like many of Rowland's public buildings throughout Jersey City, P.S. 2 was designed in a Beaux Arts style, with strong tripartite division of the facade, a heavy projecting cornice, and pronounced keystones.

Police Headquarters, 8 Erie Street (Photo #77): Formerly the New Jersey and New York Telephone Company Building, Police Headquarters was designed in the Beaux Arts style. The facade of this yellow brick, three-story building is divided in five bays with two-story arched openings at the upper floors resting on heavy multi-story pilasters. The windows within these arches are divided by terra cotta spandrels and pilasters. Colossal embellished Ionic pilasters mark the corners, supporting a dentilled cornice. The first-floor bays are infilled with large steel windows. The rectangular central entrance has been altered with ceramic veneer and new metal doors. The side and rear elevations are red brick and much simpler in design.

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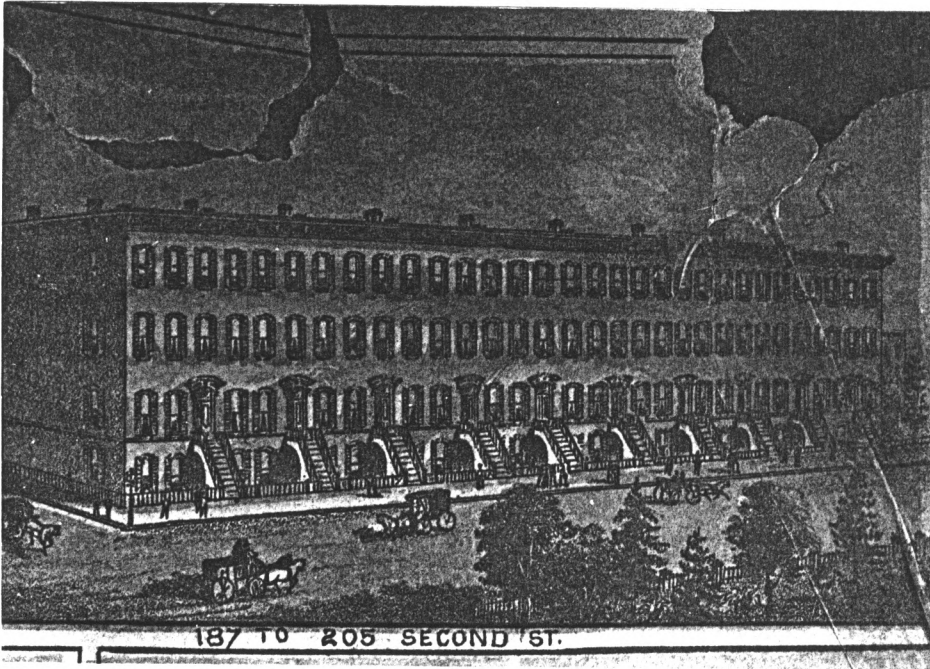
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Booraem Houses, Detlef Lienau
1883 Bird's Eye View, Jersey City, NJ



265-269 Second Street

#16A

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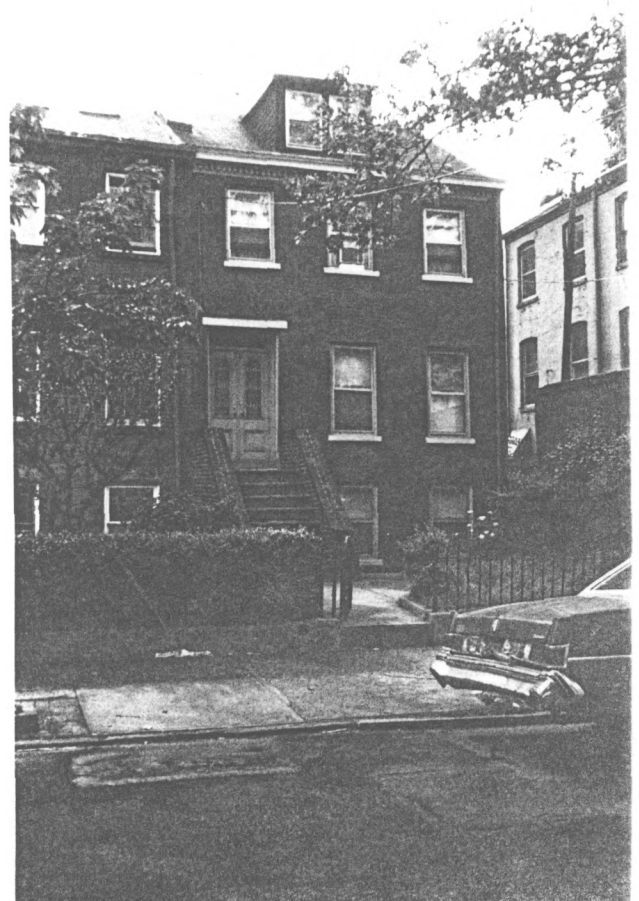
7

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267-283 Third Street

#30



27-33 Erie Street

#78 A

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286-298 Fourth Street

#45



569 Jersey Avenue

#66

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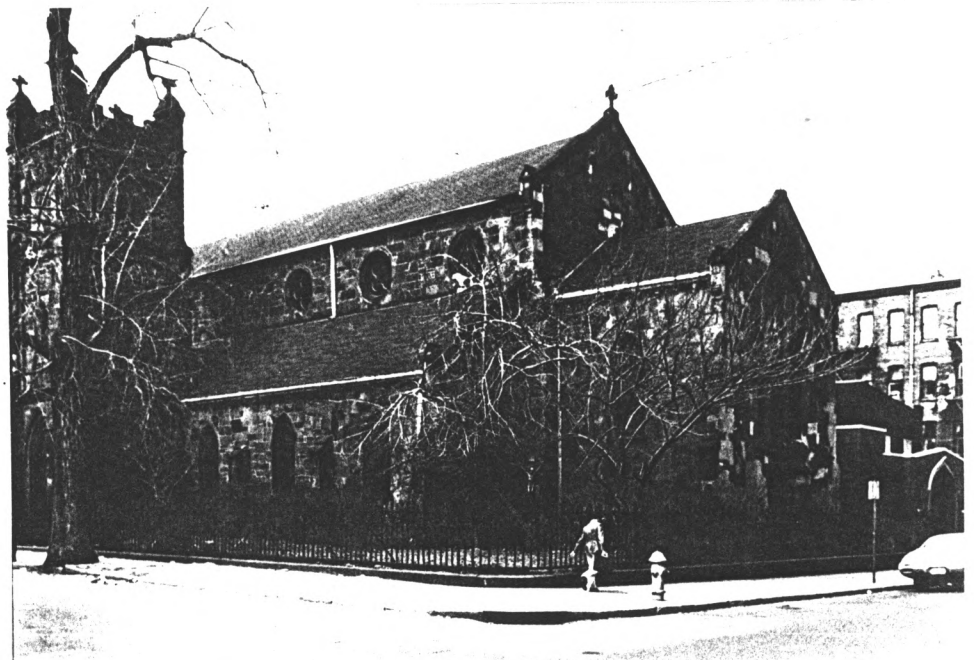
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548-562 1/2 Jersey Avenue

#63



Grace Van Vorst Church
35 Erie Street

#80

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Saint Boniface Church
262 First Street

#12



North Baptist Church and Chapel #70
596-602 Jersey Avenue

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579 Jersey Avenue

#67A



605 Jersey Avenue

#72

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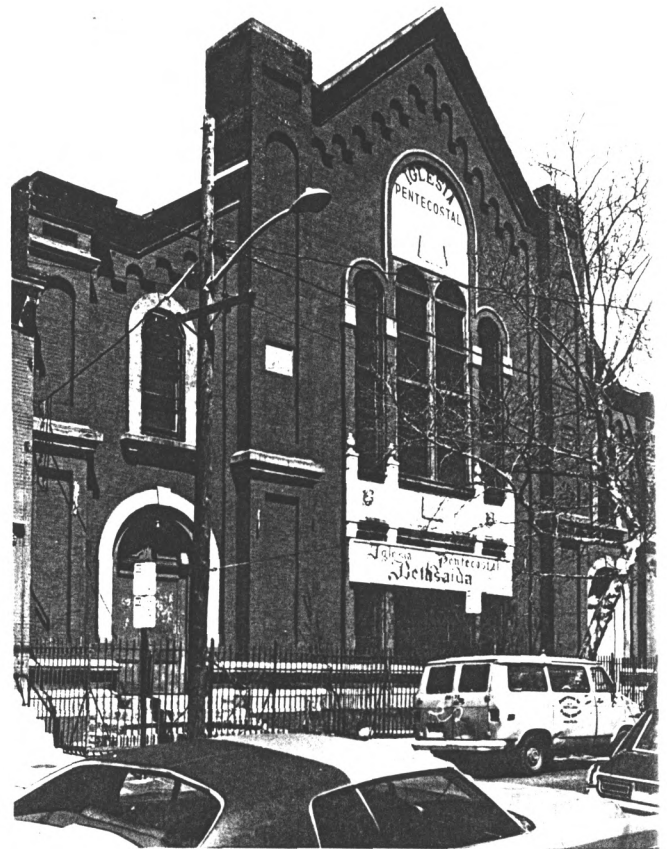
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The Association of Exempt
Firemen Building
244 Bay Street

#7



Iglesia Pentacostal Bethsaida
244-248 Third Street

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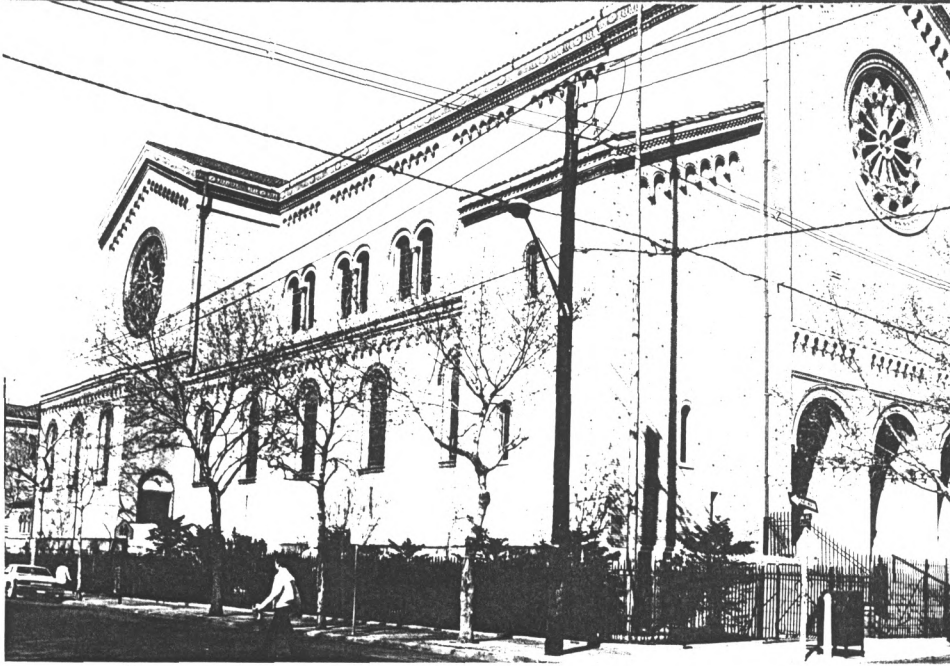
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Description

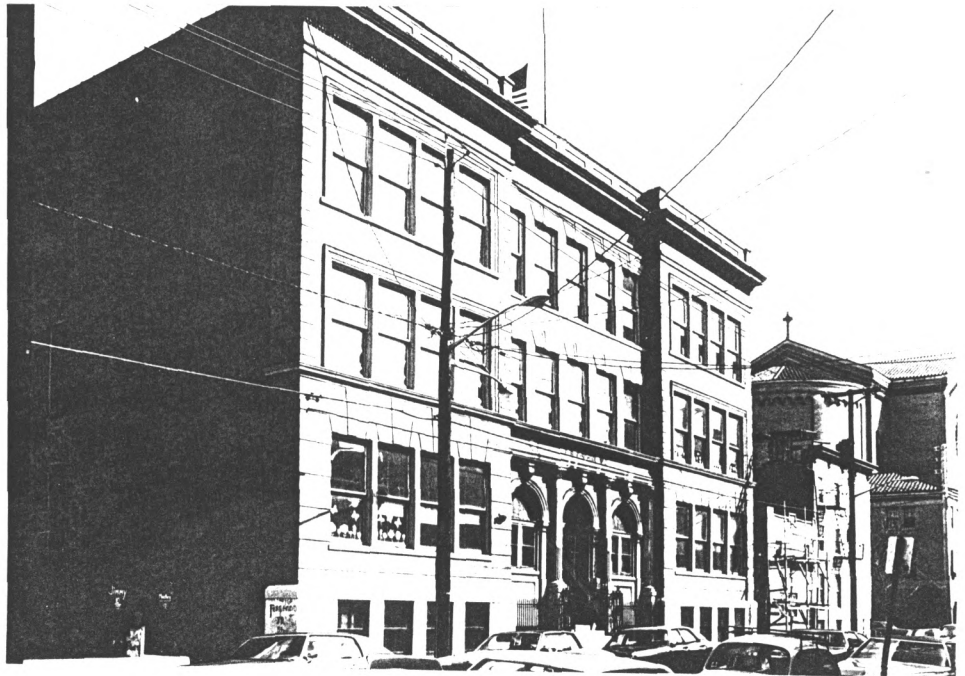
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Saint Mary's Roman Catholic
Church
250-256 Second Street

#15



Public School No. 2
60-66 Erie Street

#82

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Police Headquarters
8 Erie Street

#77

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V. Individual Property Listing

Photo #

BAY STREET: Blocks 241, 242

216 Bay Street: Vacant

218 Bay Street: Intrusion
Date unknown

One-story wood frame car repair shop.

220 Bay Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three stories plus basement; wood frame covered with asphalt shingle; three bays wide. Door altered.

222-224 Bay Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Two red brick houses, three stories plus basement, bracketed wood cornices and original iron fences.

226 Bay Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1850

Two stories plus basement; wood frame covered with aluminum siding; Victorian stoop.

228 Bay Street: Vacant

227-229 Bay Street: Contributing
Victorian Romanesque, ca. 1915

#4

Two connected buff brick tenements, four stories plus basement; seven bays (4 at 229 and 3 at 227) with arch-headed windows on first and fourth floors, stone lintels and string coursing, original fire escapes and iron fence at areaway.

230 Bay Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860

#3

Three stories plus basement, three bays, covered with brickface, wood cornice, stone lintels and coursing; entrance altered.

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231 Bay Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1900

Five-story, four-bay, grey-brick tenement with arched windows, bracketed and dentilled cornice with stepped parapet. Ornamental fire escape. Storefront on first floor is altered.

232 Bay Street: Non-contributing
Date unknown

One-story garage.

233 Bay Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1890-1900

One-story remains of red-brick apartment building with decorative brick and terracotta frieze and coursing. Segmentally arched windows with projecting keystones. Stoop and ironwork removed, doorway filled in.

235 Bay Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1880

Five-story, four-bay, red brick tenement with Neo-Grec lintels. Cornice removed, storefront altered, windows blocked.

BAY STREET: Blocks 274, 275

242 Bay Street: Non-contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850, altered

#6

Two stories with attic, wood-frame structure with permastone facing. Presently used as a bar with residential use above. Although this is one of the earliest buildings in the district, it has been substantially altered.

244 Bay Street: Key
Eclectic with Romanesque influence, 1847
Association of Exempt Fireman, a.k.a. "The Gong Club"

#7

Three-story, four-bay, buff brick structure with stone facing at first story. The ground floor has a side entrance and a garage door, which was originally arched, but enlarged and squared-off ca. 1950. Above the garage door is an metal clad oriel window. The facade also has stone lintels and band coursing, and an

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elaborate metal cornice with a pedimented gable. It is flanked by paired polished granite pilasters and arched windows with molded brick jambs. The door surround is stone, with a segmental arch with projecting keystone, resting on granite colonnettes. Originally serving as town hall for the former Van Vorst Township from 1847 to 1851, this structure subsequently served as a firehouse and became a police station in the 1930's. It is now known as the "Gong Club" and occupied by the Association of Exempt Firemen.

FIRST STREET: Blocks 242, 243

209 First Street: Non-contributing

Twentieth century, one-story, brick commercial building.

211-221 First Street: Contributing #8
Italianate, ca. 1870s

Row of six four-story, three-bay, brick buildings with stone lintels, wood cornices, original doors, and original ironwork. Number 217 is faced with stone.

226-228 First Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1880

Two brick structures, both four stories plus basement, four bays. Facade has pilasters with corbelled banding, an elaborate pediment and bracketed wood cornice. Recently rehabilitated.

230 First Street: Vacant

232 First Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860

Brick building with three stories plus basement, three bays, brownstone lintels and bracketed wood cornice. Entrance altered.

234 First Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1850

Two stories plus basement, three bays, brick building with brownstone lintels and bracketed wood cornice.

235 First Street: Contributing

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Italianate, ca. 1860-1870

Four stories, four bays, brick structure with arched stone lintels and bracketed wood cornice. Ground floor altered.

236-236 1/2-238 First Street: Contributing #9
Italianate, ca. 1860

Row of three brick rowhouses, three stories plus basement, three bays, with brownstone lintels and bracketed wood cornice.

FIRST STREET: Blocks 275, 276240-246 First Street: Contributing #10
Italianate, ca. 1860

Five red brick rowhouses, three stories, three bays, with arched stone lintels and door hoods, bracketed wood cornices and some original ironwork.

245 First Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860-70

Two stories plus basement, three bay house with permastone facade. Bracketed wood cornice.

250 First Street: Key #11
Former St. Boniface Convent
Gothic Revival, 1872

Built shortly after St. Boniface Church, the convent is a red brick Victorian Gothic structure, 3 stories with basement and mansarded attic. Originally extending across five lots, the northernmost section was altered in the 20th century, retaining only the mansard roof. The massing is broken by a projecting section containing the entrance with a pointed arched door surround. The arched windows are grouped in twos and threes with limestone at the impost. The slate mansard roof is pierced by dormers with decorative bargeboards.

258-260 First Street: Key #12
St. Boniface Church
Victorian Gothic, 1865

A red brick Victorian Gothic church, St. Boniface has a single

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portal and side towers. Decorative details include pointed arched openings with limestone surrounds, circular windows, corbelled brick arcaded coursing and wood cornice with carved frieze. Although the front stoop was recently altered, St. Boniface retains most of its original configuration.

262 First Street: Contributing
St. Boniface Rectory
1860, altered

A three-story red brick rowhouse with basement, the rectory appears to have first been built in the Greek Revival style, with flat painted stone window lintels and sills. However, Gothic details were added, probably in the 1870s, to convert it to the style of the church and convent, specifically the pointed arcaded wood cornice and a metal clad canopy over the doorway.

264-6 First Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Two brick rowhouses, three stories plus basement, three bays. 264 has arched stone lintels and door hoods. 266 has bracketed wood cornice.

268 First Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

One-story plus basement brick extension of 548 Jersey Avenue.

FIRST STREET: Blocks 312, 313

272 First Street: See 547 Jersey Avenue.

274 First Street: Non-contributing
20th-century

One-story commercial building.

276-278-280 First Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

#13

Four-story, three-bay brick rowhouses with flat brownstone lintels. Cornices removed, storefronts altered.

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SECOND STREET: Blocks 243, 244

233-235 Second Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850

One building with two entrances. Three stories plus basement, seven bays. Simple bracketed cornice, stone lintels and sills, some 2/2 windows. Entrance with plain flat lintel transom, new brick stoops, new doors. Arched opening in center of basement, leading to courtyard.

234 Second Street: Non-contributing
Ca. 1850, altered

Rowhouse with three stories plus basement, three bays, asphalt siding, dentilled wood cornice, no window trim, new stoop and door.

236 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1850s

Three stories, three bays, brick. Bracketed wood cornice, stone lintels and sills. Porch added, new doors.

237-239-239 1/2-241-243-243 1/2-245 Second Street: Key #14
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Handsome row of seven brick rowhouses, three stories plus basement, three bays, with arched stone lintels and door hoods, bracketed wood cornices, stone sills, original stoops and 19th-century iron railings. Stone basements with horizontal coursing. (241 has storefront on first floor.)

238 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three stories plus basement, three bays, brick face. Stone water table, stone sills, bracketed wood cornice.

240-242 Second Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Three stories plus basement, three bays, brick. Stone lintels, sills, and water table. Some 2/2 windows. Bracketed wood cornice. The entrance to 242 is altered.

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244 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Brick tenement with four stories plus basement, four bays. Brownstone lintels and sills, bracketed wood cornice, aluminum windows. New fence and door.

246 Second Street: Contributing
Anthony House (see St. Mary's, 250-256 Second Street)

247 Second Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Two stories plus basement, three bays. Mansard roof, wood stoop, original pedimented door surround. Transom and double doors. Siding and asphalt shingles on mansard.

249 Second Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Two stories plus basement, three bays. Mansard roof. Siding, porch added. Original wood door surround with bracketed cornice and flat pilasters.

250-256 Second Street: Key
Byzantine Romanesque, 1924-26

#15

The present St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church replaced an older structure which was destroyed by tornado around the turn of the century. While the cornerstone was laid in 1902, the upper portion of the church was not completed until 1926. Designed by Robert J. Reiley, this structure is actually the third building to house the parish of St. Mary's, which is the second oldest parish in the city. Modeled after the Cathedral of Monreale, St. Mary's is a yellow brick basilica with traditional block-like massing, an arched limestone triple portal entry, wheel windows within the gables at the south front and transepts, as well as arcaded cornices. The interior has a half-dome decorated with glass mosaics.

251 Second Street: Non-contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850

Rowhouse with two stories plus basement, three bays, permastone facade with added porch, new entrance and stoop.

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253 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1895

One-story, brick structure with bracketed wood cornice and brownstone lintels. Doors and window openings have been filled.

SECOND STREET: Blocks 276, 277

257-257 1/2-259-259A-261-263 Second Street: Contributing #16
Italianate, ca. 1850-60

Three-story, three-bay brick rowhouses with bracketed wood cornices and original iron fences.

265-267-269 Second Street: Key #16A
Greek Revival, ca. 1845

Three two-story, two-bay wood-frame cottages with wood bracketed cornices and some original iron fences and railings. Labelled the D.S. Gregory Cottages on the 1850 Dripps map. Steeply pitched roofs, simple porches. 265 retains original clapboard siding.

268 Second Street: Key
Gothic Revival, 1867
Rectory of Grace Van Vorst Church

The rectory is a two-story Gothic cottage of the same rough-faced random ashlar brownstone as the church. It has a wood entry porch.

271-277 Second Street: Vacant

272-272 1/2 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story, four-bay brick tenement buildings with stone lintels and bracketed wood cornice.

274 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story plus basement, 3-bay tenement. Facade covered with brickface and cornice removed.

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276 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story plus basement, four-bay red brick tenement with stone lintels, bracketed wood cornice and original decorative iron fire escape.

278 Second Street: Contributing #17
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story plus basement, four-bay red brick tenement with stone lintels, corbelled brick and bracketed wood cornice. Entrance altered.

280-282 Second Street: Contributing #19
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story, 3-bay brick tenements with stone lintels, corbelled brick and wood cornice. Entrance altered.

279-279 A-281-281 1/2, 283 Second Street: Contributing #18
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story plus basement, brick rowhouse with stone lintels, bracketed wood cornice, original iron fence and railings.

SECOND STREET: Blocks 313, 314

287-297 Second Street: Non-contributing
ca. 1980

Two-story plus basement brick rowhouses, set back, with brick stoops and iron railings. Security gates on doors and windows.

298 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1890

Five-story plus basement, three bay brick tenement building capped by a heavy bracketed cornice containing applied ornament. A central granite stoop leads to the entrance. The building features brownstone sills, lintels, and water table, as well as decorative brickwork. It has recently been rehabilitated.

300 Second Street: Non-contributing #20
Colonial Revival, ca. 1940s

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Four-story plus basement, four-bay, brick tenement. Cornice removed, entrance altered, and colonial revival doorway added. Stepped parapet, concrete coping.

302 Second Street: Non-contributing #20
ca. 1870s

Three-story plus basement, three-bay tenement. Siding, aluminum windows, and new stoop added; trim removed.

304 Second Street: Contributing #20
Italianate, ca. 1870

Three-story plus basement, three bay structure covered with asbestos shingles. Wood 1/1 windows, original iron fence and gate at areaway. Entrance door and stoop replaced.

306 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1880

Four stories plus basement, four-bay brick tenement with stone lintels and sills, corbelled band coursing, corbelled brick and bracketed cornice. Stoop altered and door changed. Some original iron fencing.

308 Second Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Three stories plus basement, three bays. Arched brownstone lintels, door hoods, stone sills, yellow and white brickface, crenellated parapet, iron railing, metal windows, brownstone watertable.

THIRD STREET: Blocks 244, 245

201 Third Street: Non-contributing
Ca. 1860s, altered

Three stories plus basement, three bays, vinyl sided. Trim removed, cornice removed, new entry.

203 Third Street: Non-contributing
Ca. 1865, altered

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Three stories plus basement, two bays (one projecting). Covered with siding, trim removed, aluminum awning.

204 Third Street: Non-contributing #21
Ca. 1860, altered

Three stories plus basement, three bays, aluminum siding. Cornice covered, no trim, new entry and stoop.

205-215 Third Street: Contributing #22
Eclectic, 1915
St. Mary's High School

St. Mary's High School is an eclectic mix of simplified Gothic and Deco details, four stories in height and constructed of yellow brick with gray granite details. Its facade is divided into three parts by projecting bays which function as modified towers. A terra cotta cornice further divides the facade above the second floor. On the two outer sections, the windows, in groups of four, form a continuous band, whereas the five windows of the center section are divided by slender brick piers. On the lower two stories, these piers are capped by decorative granite keystone motifs. The spandrels between the third and fourth stories are articulated by diamond pattern brick work and a small granite diamond. There are two entrances, each set in the projecting bays, with arched granite hoods. The building is capped with a simple parapet, stepped in the center and ornamented by a Greek cross.

206 Third Street: Non-contributing #21
Ca. 1865, altered

Two stories & basement, three bays, siding, aluminum windows, two window dormer, new stoop and door, trim removed.

208 Third Street: Non-contributing
Ca. 1860s, altered

Three stories, three bays, brickfaced. Cornice covered, windows altered, wall added.

210-210 1/2 Third Street: Contributing #21
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three stories, three byas, brick. Plain bracketed cornices, stone lintels and sills. 210 1/2 has been brickfaced.

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212-216 Third Street: Vacant

218 Third Street: Vacant

220-220 1/2-222 Third Street: Contributing #23
Greek Revival, ca. 1850

Three stories & basement, three bays, surface with rolled asphalt simulating brick. Greek revival door surrounds, bracketed wood cornice with Neo-grec decoration. 1/1 windows, no window trim. Original iron fence.

224 Third Street: Non-contributing #23
Greek Revival, ca. 1850

Three stories and basement, three bays, aluminum siding. Stoop has been permastoned, and entrance altered. Only historic detail is cornice.

THIRD STREET: Blocks 277, 278

225-237 Third Street: Contributing #25
Italianate, ca. 1870s

Row of seven tenement buildings, each four-story & basement, four bay, brick buildings with stone lintels and sills, and bracketed wood cornices. 235 and 237 have original, panelled double doors; 235 also has the original stoop with iron railing and fence.

226-228-228 1/2-230-232-232 1/2 Third Street: Contributing #24
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Row of six transitional Greek Revival/Italianate brick rowhouses, three stories & basement, three bays, with bracketed wood cornices, brownstone lintels, and water tables. 226 has been stuccoed to resemble stone, and has a new stoop with iron railing; 228 1/2 has been rehabilitated, and has 4/4 sash windows; 232 has been brickfaced.

234-236-238-238 1/2 Third Street: Contributing #27
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Row of four rowhouses with four stories plus basement, three bays, brick with bracketed wood cornice, stone lintels and sills,

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wood 1/1 sash windows, brownstone water table. 236 is undergoing rehabilitation, and features 2/2 sash windows, an entrance with transom, double doors, and windows extended on the first floor. 238 retains the original stoop with iron railing and newel. 238 1/2 has been brickfaced.

239 Third Street: Non-contributing #26
ca. 1850s, altered

Two stories, three bays, siding. Two dormers, no trim except aluminum window and door awnings, new entry.

240 Third Street: Non-contributing #27
ca. 1850a, altered

Two stories & basement, three bays, siding. Aluminum windows; new porch, stoop and door.

241 Third Street: Contributing #26
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three stories & basement, three bays, brick. Pedimented brick cornice, stone lintels and sills, 1/1 sash windows. Entrance porch added.

242 Third Street: Vacant

243 Third Street: Non-contributing #26
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three stories & basement, three bays, permastone, crenellated parapet, 1/1 sash windows, new entry and stoop.

244-248 Third Street: Contributing #28, 29
Romanesque Revival
Iglesia Pentacostal Bethsaida

Originally built as the Second Presbyterian Church in 1869, this red brick structure was converted to the Iglesia Pentacostal Bethsaida circa 1964. A simple Romanesque basilica, it has round arched windows, an arcaded corbelled brick architrave and wood cornice. Its two side entrances have stone archivolts with keystones. Other stone elements include a watertable and base.

245 Third Street: Contributing #26
Italianate, ca. 1860

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Three stories & basement, three bays, brickface. Stepped parapet, stone sills. New stoop and door.

247 Third Street: Contributing #26
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three stories & basement, three bays. Second story bay window with corbelled panels. Cornice removed.

250 Third Street: Contributing #29
Italianate, ca. 1860

Two stories & basement, three bays, brick. Arched stone lintels and door hood, stone sills, original paired entry doors, original iron fence, 2/2 sash windows. Recently rehabilitated. New stoop.

THIRD STREET: Blocks 314, 315

263 Third Street: Non-contributing
Ca. 1865, altered

Three stories, four bays. Ground floor stucco, upper floors rolled asphalt siding. No trim.

264 Third Street: Contributing #32
Italianate, ca. 1870s

Four-story & basement, four-bay brick tenement with areaway, 1/1 windows, bracketed wood cornice, stone lintels and sills. Recently rehabilitated.

265 Third Street: Non-contributing #30
Ca. 1865, altered

Three-story, three-bay structure with permastone. entry door with transom and sidelights. 1/1 sash windows, stone lintel over door. New stoop, door, and fence.

266 Third Street: Contributing #32
Greek Revival, ca. 1860s

Three stories plus basement, three bays, brick. Cornice removed, brownstone lintels and sills.

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267-269-271-273-275 Third Street: Contributing #30, 31
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Two stories, three bays, wood-frame houses with pitched roofs and porches. 267, 269, 271 covered with siding, 273 has rolled asphalt brick siding, 275 has asbestos shingles. Cornices covered.

268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282 Third Street: Contributing #32-3
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Row of eight houses, set back, three stories & basement in height, three bays wide. Stone lintels and sills, iron railings mostly intact. 268, 270, 274, 276, 282 have been stuccoed; 272 has permastone; 278 and 280 have brickface.

277 Third Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Two stories, three bays, wood frame construction. Dormer window, asbestos shingles.

279 Third Street: Non-contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Two-story, three-bay wood frame structure. Pedimented entrance porch, two bay dormer added. New stoop and fence.

281-283 Third Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s

Two-story, three-bay wood frame structures which have been sided. Cornices have been covered. New entrances and stoop, new fence.

284-286 Third Street: Contributing #34
Italianate, ca. 1890

Five-story, six-bay tenement, buff brick. Heavy stone lintels with large keystones, limestone water table. First story has corbelled banding. Stone cornice. Frieze over entrance.

285 Third Street: Non-contributing
Ca. 1850s, altered

Two stories plus basement. Siding, cornice covered, metal

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windows, new door and stoop, oriel removed.

285 1/2 Third Street: Vacant

287-287 1/2-289 Third Street: Contributing #35
Gothic/Italianate, ca. 1840

Two stories & basement, two bays. Buildings are wood frame, set back and distinguished by projecting oriel windows. 287 is covered with shingles and has a gable roof, 287 1/2 has rolled asphalt siding. Stoops are new.

288 Third Street: Contributing
See 54 Coles Street.

289 1/2 - 291 Third Street: Non-contributing #36
ca. 1840, altered

Similar to 287, 287 1/2, 289 Third Street, however these two-story & basement, two-bay structures have been stripped of oriel windows and cornices, and covered with asbestos shingles (289 1/2) and aluminum siding (291). Both have new entries and stoops.

FOURTH STREET: Blocks 245, 246

205 Fourth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story & basement, three-bay brick tenement. Bracketed wood cornice, stone sills and water table. Original iron stoop and railings. Door altered.

206 Fourth Street: Contributing #37
Italianate, ca. 1885

Four-story & basement, three-bay brick tenement. Elaborate bracketed wood cornice, flat brownstone lintels, sills, water table and stoop. Original panelled door.

207-209-209 1/2-211-213-213 1/2-215-215 1/2-217-217 1/2 Fourth Street: Contributing #38
Italianate, ca. 1860

Row of ten brick buildings 2 stories plus basement, two bays with

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wood bracketed cornices, brownstone lintels, sills and water tables. 211 and 215 1/2 have had concrete porches added. 207, 211, 213 1/2, and 217 have been covered with permastone.

208 Fourth Street: Vacant

210-212 Fourth Street: Non-contributing #37
Ca. 1860s, altered

Two-story, 2-bay houses joined with entrances in center. Both have artificial siding, no trim and aluminum door awnings. 212 has aluminum porch.

214 Fourth Street: Non-contributing #37
Ca. 1860s, altered

Two-story, sided houses with no trim, new stoop and aluminum door awning.

216 Fourth Street: Vacant

218 Fourth Street: Contributing #37
Italianate, ca. 1860, altered

Three stories plus basement, 3-bay rowhouse sided with asphalt shingles. Bracketed wood cornice, wood door surround with lintel and transom. New stoop and railing.

219 Fourth Street: Contributing #38, 39
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three stories plus basement, three bays, rolled asphalt siding. Bracketed wood cornice, arched lintels.

220 Fourth Street: Non-contributing #37
ca. 1870, altered

Three-story, 3-bay rowhouse, modified with tripartite window, siding, new stoop and no trim.

221 Fourth Street: Contributing #38, 39
Italianate, ca. 1895

Five story plus basement, 2-bay brick tenement, painted white. At 2nd and 3rd floors, two cast iron oriel windows project, with decorative spandrels and twisted colonnettes, divided by 3

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quoined pilasters. Corbelled brick cornice and pediment. Arched openings on 4th floor, arched entry with pediment above with large bracket keystone. Bluestone stoop with new railings.

222 Fourth Street: Non-contributing #37
ca. 1860, altered

Two-story plus basement, three-bay house with siding and no trim.

224-226 Fourth Street: Vacant

228 Fourth Street: See 71 Erie Street.

FOURTH STREET: Blocks 278, 279

230-230 1/2-232-232 1/2 Fourth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1855

Three-story, two-bay brick structures with bracketed wood cornices, brownstone lintels and sills. 232 and 232 1/2 have original iron fences; 232 1/2 also has a projecting oriel window.

234-236 Fourth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story & basement, three-bay rowhouses, brick with brownstone basements. Bracketed wood cornices, arched lintels and door hoods, recessed panelled doors.

237 Fourth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

Two stories & basement, three bays. Wood frame with vinyl siding. Recently rehabilitated. Bracketed wood cornice with attic windows in frieze.

239 Fourth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story & basement, three-bay brick rowhouse. Bracketed wood cornice with scalloped bottom, cast iron arched windows, arched door hood with keystone. Original fence.

241 Fourth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1855

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Two-story & basement, three-bay, brick building. Bracketed wood cornice, stright stone lintels and door hood, brownstone water table, original railing.

243 Fourth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

Three stories plus basement, three bays, brick. Bracketed wood cornice with lattice decoration. Little or no alteration. Original railings.

238-240-240 1/2-242-244-244 1/2-246-248-248 1/2-250-252 Fourth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1865

Eleven building row of three-story & basement, three-bay structures with bracketed wood cornices, stone lintels, sills, and watertables. 250 has original fence. 244 has been stuccoed, 244 1/2 has been brickfaced.

245 Fourth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860

Brick with arched brownstone lintels, sills, string courses, water table. First floor lintels have exuberant shells and swags.

247 Fourth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1880

Three stories & basement, three bays, brick. Simple bracketed wood cornice, arched stone lintels and sills, water table. Original iron railing and fence.

249 Fourth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1880

Three stories & basement, three bays, brick. Bracketed wood cornice, stone lintels, sills, and water table. Original cast iron railing and fence, original double doors.

251 Fourth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1880

Three stories & basement, three bays, painted brick with stone

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basement. Bracketed wood cornice, arched stone lintels, sills, water table. Arched entry.

253-253 1/2-255 Fourth Street: Contributing #40
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story & basement, three-bay brick rowhouses. Bracketed wood cornices, arched stone lintels, sills. 253 and 255 have been painted.

254 Fourth Street: Contributing #41
Italianate, ca. 1886

Three-story & basement, two-bay brick house built by English architect Edward Simon. Elaborate bracketed wood cornice, decorative brick lintels, decorative terra cotta insets under windows. One bay projects forward.

259 Fourth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story plus basement brick corner building with three bays on Fourth Street and two bays on Jersey Avenue. Bracketed wood cornice, flat brownstone lintels, sills and water table, brick stoop.

FOURTH STREET: Blocks 315, 316

267-269-271-273-275-277 Fourth Street: Contributing #42
Greek Revival/ Italianate, ca. 1845

Row of six brick rowhouses, two stories and basement, three bays, with dentilled wood cornices (267, 269, 275, 277), brownstone lintels, sills and water tables. 267 has segmental arched lintels. All are painted except 271, 273, which have been covered with permastone.

268-270-272-274-276-278-280 Fourth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/ Italianate, ca. 1845

Two stories & basement, three bays, brick. Dentilled wood cornice, stone lintels, sills, water table. 268 has stucco facade resembling brownstone. 278 and 280 have been surfaced with permastone.

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279-281-283-285-287-289-291-293-295-297 Fourth Street:

Contributing

#43

Greek Revival, ca. 1860

Row of ten brick rowhouses, three stories plus basement, three bays, with simple dentilled wood cornices, stone lintels and sills. 281 and 285 have been covered with permastone, 295 and 297 have been covered with brickface. Brownstone stucco on 283, 289, 291, 293. 283 and 293 have original iron fences, and most have original stoop railings.

282 Fourth Street: Contributing

Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1865

Three stories and basement, three bays, brick. Simple bracketed wood cornice, stone lintels and sills. Early twentieth century entry with decorative iron canopy.

284 Fourth Street: Contributing

Art Deco, ca. 1865, altered

Three-story and basement, three bay structure with two-tone brick Art Deco facade. Decorative stepped parapet and window aprons.

286-288-290-292-294-296-298 Fourth Street: Contributing

Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

#44, 45, 45A

Row of seven brick houses, three stories & basement, three bays. Simple dentilled wood cornices, brownstone lintels, sills and water tables. 290, 292, 294 are stuccoed to resemble brownstone. 288 has been painted. 286, 288, 296 have brickface facades. All doors altered except 288. 290, 292, 294 have original fences.

FIFTH STREET: Blocks 246, 247

201-203-205-207 Fifth Street: Intrusion

Twentieth century

New construction, residential.

202-204-204 1/2-206-208 Fifth Street: Contributing

Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story plus basement, three-bay brick rowhouses with bracketed wood cornices, arched stone lintels and door surrounds.

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Stone sills and water tables. All but 202 have brickface.
Original iron fences and railings except 204, 206.

209 Fifth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1890

Four-story & basement, four-bay brick tenement. Stone lintels,
sills and water table. Fire escape on facade.

210 Fifth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860s

Brick rowhouse with three stories plus basement, three bays wide.
Bracketed wood cornice, brownstone lintels, sills and water
table. Original fence and railings.

211 Fifth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/ Italianate, ca. 1870s, altered

Three stories & basement, three bays, brickface. Bracketed wood
cornice, flat stone lintels and sills. Permastone on base. New
stoop and door.

212-214-216 Fifth Street: Contributing #46
Italianate, ca. 1860s, altered

Three stories plus basement, three bays, brickface. Cornices
removed and replaced with stepped parapets. Stone sills.

213 Fourth Street: Non-contributing
ca. 1870s, altered

Three-story plus basement, 3-bay house, with shingles on basement
and siding above. Cornice covered.

215-215 1/2-217-217 1/2-219 Fifth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1860

Row of five houses, two stories plus basement, two bays, covered
with rolled asphalt siding, except for 217 1/2 and 219 which have
aluminum siding. All have simple dentilled wood cornices.

218 Fifth Street: Non-contributing #46
Ca. 1860s, altered

Two-story plus basement, 3-bay house covered with permastone.

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Metal windows, no cornice, entranced altered.

220-222-224 Fifth Street: Key #47
Victorian Romanesque, 1887, wing added 1893.
Former Thomas J. Stewart Co.

Originally built by the Thomas J. Stewart Co. for carpet-cleaning factory and storage, this handsome five-story red brick building at the corner of Fifth and Erie has a corner entrance and a rounded bay above extending from 2nd floor to parapet. The first floor is defined by an arcade with paired windows and iron grilles in the openings. The second, third and fourth floors are defined by a three-story arcade containing paired windows. Decorative terra cotta banding extends across the facade at the spring point of both arcades, constituting the capitals of pilasters dividing the arched bays. Stone band coursing links the stone lintels at the 2nd and 3rd floors. The top floor is articulated by smaller paired arched openings, linked by terra cotta banding at the spring point. The building is capped by a corbelled cornice and plain parapet. Set back from the street, the building has an areaway on both sides with an iron fence.

The 1893 wing at 220 Fifth Street is slightly taller and has six floors to the five in the original building. At the first floor is an arched garage door opening with steel lintel. The floors above are divided into a two-story arcade surmounted by a three-story arcade with a single window within each arch. Its corbelled cornice and plain parapet are slightly higher than those of the building adjacent.

221-223 Fifth Street: Contributing #48
Italianate, ca. 1845, altered

Two-story plus basement, 2-bay brick rowhouses with simple wood dentilled cornice, brownstone lintels, sills and water tables. Stoops are covered with permastone. New doors with aluminum awnings have been applied. 225 has been altered on the ground floor.

FIFTH STREET: Blocks 279, 280

225-227-229-231-233-235 Fifth Street: Contributing #50
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

Two-story plus basement, 2-bay brick rowhouses with simple wood

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bracketed cornices, brownstone lintels, sills and water table. Entries altered at 227, 229 and 233. Victorian oriel window with bracketed cornice added at 231.

237-243 Fifth Street: Contributing
Former Tifereth Congregation Synagogue
Originally German Lutheran Church
Italianate, ca. 1860

Originally built as a German Lutheran church, circa 1860, this one story, wood-frame building is three bays wide and has a side wing. Recently rehabilitated and converted to apartments, the exterior is wood clapboarded. The stained glass windows are noteworthy.

226-228-230-232-234-236 Fifth Street: Contributing #49
Italianate, ca. 1865

Row of six brick rowhouses, 3 stories plus basement, 3 bays, with bracketed wood cornice with panelled frieze, brownstone lintels, sills and watertable. 236 has been covered with permastone. All entries have been altered.

238-240-242 Fifth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1890

Row of three brick tenements, 5 stories, 5 bays. Entrances have been altered and fire escapes added to the facades.

244 Fifth Street: Vacant

245 Fifth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story plus basement, 3-bay brick rowhouse. Cornice removed, asphalt siding, entrance altered.

246-248-250-252 Fifth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1880

Row of four brick rowhouses, 3 stories plus basement, 3 bays with bracketed wood cornices, scalloped at the bottom. Arched lintels and sills. 252 has original cast iron railing and fence. 250 and 252 are surfaced with stucco. 246 and 248 are painted.

247-249-251-253-253 1/2 Fifth Street: Contributing

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Italianate, ca. 1885

Row of five brick tenements, four stories plus basement, 3 bays (except 247, which has 4 bays). Bracketed wood cornices, straight brownstone lintels, sills and water tables. Pedimented stone lintels at ground level. Original doors on all but 243 1/2. Original iron fences and railings.

254-256-258-260 Fifth Street: Contributing #51
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

Row of four brick rowhouses, 3 stories plus basement, 2 bays, with lintels, sills, water tables and bases of brownstone and bracketed wood cornices. 260 has permastone facade. All doorways have been altered.

255-257-259-261-263 Fifth Street: Contributing #52
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

Row of five brick rowhouses, 2 stories plus basement, 3 bays. Bracketed wood cornices with dentils, flat, brownstone lintels, sills and water table. 255, 257 and 263 are painted.

FIFTH STREET: Blocks 316, 317

268 Fifth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

One-story, 1-bay brick commercial structure with bracketed wood cornice.

270-272-272 1/2 Fifth Street: Contributing #53
Italianate, ca. 1865

Row of 3 brick houses, 2 stories plus basement, 2 bays with bracketed wood cornice. Arched lintels and door surrounds, sills and water tables of brownstone. 272 has original cast iron fence.

273 Fifth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Brick rowhouse, 3 stories plus basement, 2 bays with brownstone lintels, sills, water table, basement and stoop. Window lintels and door hood are arched. No cornice.

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274 Fifth Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story plus basement, three-bay brick rowhouse with bracketed wood cornice, arched stone lintels. Entrance altered, original cast iron fence.

275 Fifth Street: Contributing #54
Italianate, ca. 1870, altered

Three-story plus basement, two-bay rowhouse with brickface and stone lintels. All trim removed.

276 Fifth Street: Non-contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1865, altered

Three-story plus basement, two-bay rowhouse with permastone. Cornice removed, entry with transom remains.

276 1/2 Fifth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1865, altered

Three-story plus basement, two-bay brick rowhouse with brownstone lintels and sills. Cornice removed, entry with transom remains.

277 Fifth Street: Contributing #54
Italianate, ca. 1885

Four-story, 3-bay brick rowhouse with bracketed wood cornice. Entry altered with aluminum awning.

278 Fifth Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1865

Brick rowhouse with two and one-half stories plus basement, 3 bays, flat brownstone lintels and sills. Entrance with transom, cornice removed, attic story has eyebrow windows and siding.

279-Fifth Street: Non-contributing #54
Italianate, ca. 1865, altered

Three-story plus basement, three-bay rowhouse with permastone. Trim removed, new entry, stoop and railing. Aluminum awnings have been installed at door and windows.

280 Fifth Street: Contributing #55

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Italianate, ca. 1865

Brick rowhouse with three stories plus basement, 3 bays, flat brownstone lintels and sills, bracketed wood cornice.

281 Fifth Street: Contributing #54
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1865

Painted brick rowhouse with three stories plus basement, 3 bays, brownstone lintels, sills and water table. Cornice removed.

282 Fifth Street: Contributing #55
Italianate, ca. 1870

Painted brick rowhouse with four stories plus basement, 2 bays, flat brownstone lintels and sills, simple, bracketed wood cornice. First story altered.

283 Fifth Street: Contributing #54
Italianate, ca. 1865

Brick rowhouse with three stories plus basement, 3 bays, flat brownstone lintels, sills and water table, bracketed wood cornice. Original cast iron railing.

284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304 Fifth Street:
Contributing #57
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

Row of 11 brick rowhouses with 2 stories plus basement, 2 bays. All have simple bracketed wood cornices, bluestone lintels and sills. 300 and 304 have been stuccoed to resemble brownstone. 288 and 294 have permastone facades. Most have simple doorways with rectangular transoms. 290 and 292 have fancy bracketed entablatures over the doorways with carved garlands in the frieze.

285-287-289-291-293-295-297-299 Fifth Street: Contributing #56
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1855

Row of 8 brick rowhouses with 2 stories plus basement, 2 bays wide. All except two have original bracketed wood cornices. 285 has a cast iron porch. Six buildings have permastone facades. Most have bluestone lintels and sills.

301 Fifth Street (88 Coles): Contributing

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Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story rowhouse, red brick at base, covered with yellow brickface on upper floors. Brownstone lintels and sills, simple bracketed wood cornice. Extending 6 bays on Fifth and two bays on Coles, some of the windows have been removed.

MANILA DRIVE (GROVE STREET): Blocks 241, 242

354-356-358-360-362-364 Manila Drive: Contributing #1
Italianate, ca. 1860

Row of six red brick rowhouses, 4 stories, 3 bays with arched lintels and bracketed wood cornice and stone coursing. Original wood storefront existing at 364; all others have been removed in preparation for rehabilitation.

355 Manila Drive: Contributing #2
Art Deco, ca. 1925

Three-story, 13-bay orange brick commercial building with storefronts at ground floor, characterized by decorative brickwork.

359 Manila Drive: Non-contributing

Three-story wood-frame building surfaced with stucco. Ground floor altered.

361 Manila Drive: Vacant

363-365-367 Manila Drive: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860, altered

Row of three four-story, 3-bay, red brick buildings with arched stone lintels and bracketed wood cornices. Storefronts at ground level have been altered.

ERIE STREET: Blocks 275, 242

8-14 Erie Street: Key #77
Beaux-Arts, 1910
Police Headquarters

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Three-story, yellow brick Beaux-Arts building. Facade is divided into five bays with two-story arched openings at the upper floors resting on two-story pilasters. Terra cotta spandrels; corners are articulated by colossal Ionic pilasters which support a dentilled cornice. Entrance has been altered with ceramic veneer and new metal doors.

7-9-11 Erie Street: Contributing #76
Greek Revival, ca. 1850

Three, three-story brick rowhouses, 2 bays each. Wood storefronts with bracketed cornices largely intact. Floors above have stone lintels and sills.

13-15-17-17A-19-21 Erie Street: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850-1860

Row of six three-story plus basement, 3-bay rowhouses with brownstone basements and stoops. Original iron fences intact. Cornice removed. 19 has original entrance, but others altered. 13, 19 and 21 have been covered with brickfacing.

16-18 Erie Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865-70

Four-story, 3-bay red brick rowhouses with arched stone lintels, bracketed cornices. Stoops partially intact.

18 1/2 Erie Street: Intrusion
Date unknown

One-story commercial infill structure.

20 Erie Street (237 First Street): Contributing

ERIE STREET: Blocks 276, 243

24 Erie Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story, 3-bay brick structure, with commercial ground story. Curved stone lintels, wood cornice. Storefront partially altered.

26 Erie Street: Intrusion

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Date unknown

One-story, wood-frame commercial structure, substantially altered.

27-29-29 1/2-31-33 Erie Street: Contributing #78, 78A
Greek Revival, ca. 1850

Two-story plus basement, 3-bay brick rowhouses, set back from the street. 27 and 29 have been brickfaced. 33 has original entrance.

28-30-32-34-34 1/2-36-36 1/2-38 Erie Street: Contributing #79
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story plus basement, 3 bay brick rowhouses. All except 30 have arched stone lintels and arched door hoods. 28, 32 and 34 have altered cornices. All are either painted or brickfaced. Entrances are largely intact.

ERIE STREET: Blocks 277, 244

35 Erie Street: Key, Individual NR listing, 1979 #80
Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church
Gothic Revival, 1853, 1864, 1912-1913

Designed by Detlef Lienau and completed in 1853, Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival structure of random coursed ashlar brownstone, quarried in Belleville, N.J. The roof is slate, pointed for ornament, with iron cresting at the ridge and stone crosses surmounting the gables. Its clerestory is punctuated by circular windows with quatrefoil tracery and stained glass windows manufactured in England, France, and the United States.

Midway on the south side, where the entrance was originally located, there is now a baptistry with a groined ceiling and from this, a circular staircase of cut stone leads to the room above. Above is a square tower with embattlement sides, terminating at four corners with finials which are surmounted by quatrefoil crosses.

The interior has an open roof, supported by twelve solid stone columns, and has a nave, aisles, and vestry room. The floors are paved with inlaid mosaic tile bedded in cement.

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40-54 Erie Street: See 250-256 Second Street
St. Mary's Church

39 Erie Street: Non-contributing

Twentieth-century, one-story gymnasium of concrete-block construction.

ERIE STREET: Blocks 278, 245

57 Erie Street: Vacant

58 Erie Street: Non-contributing
Date unknown

Two-story residential building surfaced with stucco and artificial siding.

60-66 Erie Street: Key #82
Public School No. 2
Renaissance Revival, ca. 1902

P.S. No. 2 is a monumental 3 1/2-story building of buff brick with limestone trim. Thirteen bays wide, its facade is divided in three sections, with a recessed center section of 5 bays, flanked by sections of 4 bays. The entrance is marked by a three-bay arcade with simple bracketed entablature supported by pilasters on dadoes. The first floor is stone, scored horizontally. The lintels in the side sections at the first floor and the center section upper floors are segmental with keystones. The building is capped by a bracketed cornice and parapet above articulated with recessed panels.

61 Erie Street: Contributing #81
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story, 3-bay tenement with stone lintels and bracketed wood cornice. Storefront alteration.

63 Erie Street: Contributing #81
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story plus basement, 3-bay brick rowhouse with stone lintels, bracketed wood cornice. Setback from street.

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65-67-67 1/2-69 Erie Street: Contributing #81
Italianate, ca. 1850

Row of four rowhouses, two stories with basement, 3 bays, brick masonry, set back from street.

68-70 Erie Street: Vacant

ERIE STREET: Blocks 279, 246

71 Erie Street: Contributing #83
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story, two-bay brick rowhouse with a simple bracketed wood cornice, storefront with original shop windows.

72-72 1/2-74 Erie Street: Contributing #85
Italianate, ca. 1885

Three-story, eight-bay brick structure with heavy bracketed cornice and decorative brick string courses. Storefront on ground story with bracketed wood cornice which has been bricked in.

73 Erie Street: Contributing #83
Italianate, ca. 1895

One-story wood frame commercial structure; storefront with bracketed wood cornice, original store windows.

75-75 1/2 Erie Street: Contributing #83
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story, two-bay rowhouses with brownstone lintels and sills and bracketed cornices. Entry porches added.

76 Erie Street: Contributing #85
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Two-story plus basement, three-bay residential structure, covered with permastone, cornice removed and replaced with stepped parapet. Brownstone sills.

77 Erie Street: Contributing #83

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Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story & basement, three-bay rowhouse with arched dentilled lintels and door hood, brownstone sills. Covered with permastone, door and stoop are new.

78 Erie Street: Non-contributing #85
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three stories, three bays, residential, with aluminum siding. Cornice removed, parapet added, aluminum awning over first floor commercial.

79 Erie Street: Non-contributing
ca. 1860s

Two-story & basement, three-bay residential structure, covered with aluminum siding, cornice removed, stoop and basement permastoned. Aluminum awnings.

81-83 Erie Street: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story & basement, two-bay brick rowhouses. Large bracketed cornices with ornate frieze. 83 has brownstone lintels and sills. 81 has been covered with brickface. New entry doors.

80, 80 1/2, 82, 82 1/2, 84, 84 1/2, 86 Erie Street: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860s

Row of seven rowhouses, two stories with basement, two bays. 80, 80 1/2, and 86 have been covered with permastone, 82 and 84 1/2 have been covered with siding. 86 has a dentilled wood cornice, all other cornices have been covered, except 84, which has been removed. 84 has yellow brickface, a stepped parapet, and decorative brick window and door surrounds. Door has been converted to arched opening. 82 1/2, 84 1/2, and 86 have aluminum awnings.

ERIE STREET: Blocks 280, 247

88-92 Erie Street: See 220-224 Fifth Street

91 Erie Street: Contributing #84
ca. 1865

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Two-story brick structure with a shed roof, current use is as a garage.

93 Erie Street: Contributing #84
Italianate, ca. 1865

Four-story, three-bay residential structure with a bracketed cornice and arched stone lintels.

JERSEY AVENUE: Blocks 313, 276

547 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #62
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story, three-bay brick rowhouse with wood cornice, arched stone lintels. Storefront has been rehabilitated.

548-550-550 1/2-552-554-554 1/2-556-558-558 1/2-560-562-562 1/2
Jersey Avenue: Key #63, 64
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three-story plus basement, three-bay brick rowhouses with bracketed wood cornices, arched cast iron lintels and sills and door hoods. Brownstone water table. Some with original brownstone stoops and iron fences.

549 Jersey Avenue: Non-contributing #62

Two-story commercial building, covered with brickface, with residential above.

551 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #62
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Four-story, three-bay painted brick rowhouse with bracketed wood cornice, brownstone lintels and sills. Storefront altered.

553 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #62
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Four-story, four-bay painted brickface rowhouse with bracketed wood cornice, brownstone lintels and sills. Storefront largely intact, with cornice.

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JERSEY AVENUE: Blocks 314, 277

563 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1890s

Five-story plus basement, four-bay brick tenement with bracketed wood cornice, brownstone lintels and sills with band coursing, brownstone water table and stoop. Lintels incised with Neo Grec design.

564-566-568 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #65
Italianate, ca. 1870-80

Four-story painted brick residential; 566 and 568 are five bays wide, 564 is three bays wide. Bracketed corbelled brick and wood cornice covers the unit. Brownstone lintels.

565 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story plus basement, three-bay rowhouse covered with brickface. Bracketed wood cornice with elaborate decorative frieze, brownstone lintels and sills.

567 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story plus basement, three-bay rowhouse covered with brickface. Cornice removed. Brownstone sills.

569 Jersey Avenue: Key #66
Italianate, ca. 1870s

Three-story plus basement, three-bay brownstone rowhouse. Heavy bracketed wood cornice. Heavy, bracketed, pedimented door and window surrounds. Largely original, arched windows.

570-572 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #67
Italianate, ca. 1870s

Red brick four-bay, four-story tenements with heavy pedimented cornice, band and bead coursing, brownstone water table, and original fence with sunflower motif. Lintels of 572 have bracketed keystones.

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574-578 Jersey Avenue: Intrusion
ca. 1970

One-story, twentieth-century supermarket.

571-573-575-575 A Jersey Avenue: Non-contributing
1860s, altered, ca. 1960

Row of four, three-story houses, substantially altered. 571 and 573 have been covered with permastone, numbers 575 and 575 A have been covered with brickface on the first story and siding above. Little or no trim remains.

577 Jersey Avenue: Non-contributing
ca. 1880s, altered

Four-story, three-bay structure, covered with brickface, trim removed. Modern storefront.

JERSEY AVENUE: Blocks 315, 278

579 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Gothic Revival, ca. 1860, altered

#67A

One and a half stories plus basement, with two pointed gables. One gable window has pointed drop arch window, the other has oriel window. Covered with permastone. Entry porch.

580 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story, four-bay residence; brickface on first floor, red brick above. Arched brownstone lintels, brownstone sills. Original door surround with beaded cast iron columns.

581 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story, four-bay brick rowhouse with bracketed wood cornice and elaborate bracketed lintels and sills. Wood storefront with bracketed, dentillated cornice and store windows. Recently rehabilitated.

582 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

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Brick rowhouse, three stories plus basement, three bays. Bracketed wood cornice, arched lintels, brownstone sills, original door surround with transom and double doors. Brownstone water table and stoop.

583 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860s

Two-story plus basement, two-bay painted brick rowhouse. Bracketed wood cornice; brownstone lintels, sills, water table, and stoop.

584-584 1/2 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story plus basement, two-bay brick rowhouses. Brownstone lintels and sills, brownstone band coursing and water table. Paired arched windows on first floor, entries with transom and double doors. Original cast iron fence and railings.

585 Jersey Avenue: Vacant

586 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story plus basement, three-bay painted brick rowhouse. Bracketed wood cornice, brownstone sills, water table and stoop. Arched cast iron lintels. Original iron fence.

587 Jersey Avenue: Vacant

588 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Two stories plus basement, three bays. Painted brick. Bracketed wood cornice; brownstone lintels, sills, and water table.

589 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1850s, altered

Two stories, three bays, painted brick. Stepped parapet, brownstone lintels and sills. Garage door on first floor.

590-590 1/2-592 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1860s

#68

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Three stories plus basement, three bays. Bracketed wood cornices; arched, dentilled cast iron lintels and door hoods; brownstone water table and stoops.

591 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #69
Italianate/Second Empire, ca. 1860, altered

Freestanding two and a half story house, four bays across facade. White brickface, mansard roof with arch-headed dormers. Cornice covered.

594 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #68
Italianate, ca. 1860

Three stories plus basement, two bays, brick. Bracketed wood cornice, brownstone lintels, sills, and water table. Double wood doors.

JERSEY AVENUE: Blocks 316, 279

593 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #71
Art Deco, ca. 1940

Three stories, two bays of paired windows. Ground story commercial, storefront clapboarded with recent colonial revival doorway. Decorative brickwork.

596-602 Jersey Avenue: Key #70
North Baptist Church
Victorian Gothic, 1885

This Victorian Gothic church of red brick, stone and terra cotta is characterized by its assymetry, polychromy and Gothic arches. The west front has a single pointed gable with a campanile rising at the southwest corner. Circa 1980, the roof and interior of the church was destroyed by fire. However, the west end and south wall were left intact and the building was enclosed with a new flat roof. At 602 is a smaller chapel of a similar style, presented February 26, 1891.

595-597-599-601 Jersey Avenue: Contributing #71
Italianate, ca. 1870

Four-story plus basement, three-bay painted brick rowhouses.

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Bracketed wood cornices, arched lintels, brownstone sills and water table. Arched doorways and first floor windows. 599 has original cast iron fence and railing.

603 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Greek Revival, ca. 1865

Brick rowhouse, 3 1/2 stories, 3 bays, slate mansard roof with two pedimented dormers. Dentilled wood cornice.

605 Jersey Avenue: Key
Queen Anne, ca. 1880

#72

An outstanding residence, three-stories plus basement, two bays wide, with rusticated ashlar stone facing at first floor and base. A metal-clad oriel stretches from the 2nd floor to the roof, crowned by a hexagonal cone-shaped roof. The spandrels of the oriel are decorated with garlands and geometric medallions. The facade is further embellished by projecting molded brick pilasters extending from the 2nd floor to the roof with brownstone band coursing and brackets. An arched window opening with stained glass transom and arched doorway add interest to the first floor.

604-606 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story plus basement, 3-bay brick rowhouses with arched brownstone lintels, stone sills, water table and stoop. Bracketed wood cornices, original cast iron railings and fences, entry with transom and double wood doors.

607 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Four-story, 3-bay brick building with bracketed brownstone lintels with incised decoration, lintels and sills linked by corbelled brick and brownstone coursing, elaborate double bracketed wood cornice. Entry altered.

608 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

One-story brick garage with wood cornice with carved frieze. Two wood garage doors with cross bracing.

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609 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

#73

Four-story, 4-bay brick tenement with bracketed wood cornice, arched lintels, brownstone sills. Storefront at ground floor with bracketed wood cornice. Doorway, with double wood doors; is flanked by beaded cast iron columns supporting cast iron lintel with rosettes.

JERSEY AVENUE: Blocks 317, 280

611-611 1/2 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1870

#74

Brick tenements, 4 stories plus basement, 2 bays with arched brownstone lintels, brownstone sills, and bracketed wood cornice. 611 1/2 has brownstone facing with double arched window.

613 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Italianate, ca. 1865

Three-story, 3-bay rowhouse, faced with stucco resembling brownstone. Arched stone lintels and door surround, bracketed stone sills and bracketed wood cornice.

612-614-614 1/2-616-618 Jersey Avenue: Key
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860

#75

Row of five brick rowhouses with arched dentilled lintels and door surrounds, brownstone sills, water table and basements, and bracketed wood cornices.

615 Jersey Avenue: Non-contributing
Date unknown

Two-story, 3-bay structure covered with permastone, cornice covered and storefront altered.

617 Jersey Avenue: Contributing
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1865

Painted brick rowhouse, three stories plus basement, 3-bays, with bracketed wood cornice, flat brownstone lintels and sills. Entry has original transom and double doors.

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COLES STREET: Block 314

50 Coles Street: Non-contributing #58

Two-story & basement extension of 290 Third Street, sided with blue vinyl.

COLES STREET: Block 315

54-56 Coles Street: Contributing #59
Italianate, ca. 1870s

Four-story, four-bay brick tenements. Cornice removed. Flat brownstone sills. First story (once commercial) bricked in but retains dentillated wood cornice of storefront.

58-60 Coles Street: Intrusion #59
Date unknown

One-story brick commercial, no trim, resurfaced with stucco.

COLES STREET: Block 316

78 Coles Street: Contributing #60
Eclectic, ca. 1860s, altered

Three stories, 2 bays with stucco at 1st floor and brickface above. Palladian window at 1st floor and half-timbered gable.

80-82 Coles Street: Contributing #60
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three stories, 2-bay rowhouses with brickface facade, flat brownstone lintels and sills, simple bracketed wood cornice.

84 Coles Street: Vacant

88 Coles (301 Fifth) Street: Contributing #60
Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story, brick rowhouse with brownstone lintels and sills, simple bracketed wood cornice. Extends two bays on Coles and 6 bays on Fifth St.

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COLES STREET: Block 317

90 Coles (304 Fifth) Street: Contributing #61

92 Coles Street: Contributing #61

One story, 3-bay, brick structure faced with stucco resembling brownstone and simple bracketed wood cornice.

94 Coles Street: Contributing #61
Italianate, ca. 1860s

Three-story plus basement, 2-bay rowhouse with yellow brickface, bracketed wood cornice, brownstone sills and watertable.

96 Coles Street: Vacant

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Throughout the late the seventeenth century and into the eighteenth century, Bergen continued to be the population center and seat of government. Lower Jersey City was still chiefly marshland with settlements clustered around four locations; the causeway between Paulus Hook and Bergen (later Newark Avenue), the Van Vorst farm near the water at Henderson Street, a neighborhood north of Pavonia Avenue, and the present Van Vorst Park Historic District area.(6) In 1685, a book published in Edinburgh reported that there were "seventy families living in Bergen, four at Communipaw, five or six at Ahasimus, two or three at Hoboken."(7) Late eighteenth century development too was largely confined to Bergen except for a ferry established in 1764 at Paulus Hook, then owned by Cornelius Van Vorst.(8) In 1804 Van Vorst sold the Hook and the ferry franchise to Anthony Dey who, with a group of New York lawyers and businessmen, formed the Associates of Jersey Company and commissioned Joseph Mangin to survey the purchase.(9)

The Harsimus area was also purchased and surveyed in the early nineteenth century although title to the land had long been in dispute. At Sir George Carteret's death his property was sold to pay his debts and was purchased by William Penn and eleven associates known as the Proprietors. In 1724 this group sold the land to Archibald Kennedy, the King's Receiver General in New York.(10) Title to the land was never clear since the Dutch living in the town of Bergen had a claim that preceded that of the English. In 1753, Kennedy brought suit against the Bergen freeholders, beginning a case that was not finally resolved until 1804. Although Kennedy had died by this time, his estate was paid \$20,000 for his interest in the land by John B. Coles of New York. Coles also paid \$14,285 to Bergen Township.(11)

Development: 1850-1887

Coles, one of the Associates of the Jersey Company and a wealthy New York flour merchant, had his 500-acre purchase surveyed by Mangin and laid out in a grid containing 294 blocks. Four of these blocks were smaller in order to allow land for a central square while the remaining 290 were each intended to have 32 lots measuring 25 by 100 feet.(12) There were no street names on the original map. Most of the nineteenth century maps list the east-west streets as follows: north of Bay Street is South Eighth Street (present day First Street) with the numbers decreasing until they reach Hamilton Park and Pavonia Avenue. North of the Park the numbers increase beginning with North First Street (currently Ninth Street).

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Other street names were in use concurrently. On the 1850 Dripps Map and in some directory references, First Street is Harsimus; Second Street is Norman; Third Street is Willow; Fourth Street is Gilbert; Fifth Street is Brook; Sixth Street is Hill; Seventh Street is Minturn; and Eighth Street is listed as Garretson. Present day Coles Street appears as Ontario.

South of the area purchased by John Coles lay the Newark Turnpike (now Newark Avenue), important as the connector between Paulus Hook and Bergen. The investment opportunity of this route was recognized by the Associates of Jersey who also formed the Newark Turnpike Company. Aware of the impact that the configuration of the Turnpike would have on the surrounding area, Coles had a clause inserted in the company's charter that required the road to conform to street lines as laid out on his map. The Turnpike Company ignored this provision, however, and the road retained its original angle.(13) Thus the neighborhood departs from the grid pattern that usually dominates planned cities. The diagonal of Newark Avenue also resulted in unusually configured blocks and buildings.

Both Harsimus and Jersey City were part of Bergen County and Bergen Township until 1838 when Jersey City became a separate municipality. Two years later Hudson County was formed from part of Bergen County and in 1841 the township of Van Vorst was established. The township was bounded "on the north by a creek separating it from Hoboken, on the east and south by Mill Creek, following Mill Creek to Communipaw Cove to Grove Street (the newly established limit of Jersey City) and on the east by Grove Street and Harsimus Cove."(14) Van Vorst Township was divided into two districts: the area north of Newark Avenue was known as Pavonia and Newark Avenue and the area south of it was referred to as Harsimus.

Over half of the township was still farmland in 1843, and even five years later the population was only 3600.(15) Although most of the land was vacant in 1850, as shown on the Dripps map, the area now known as Harsimus Cove contained three industries (H & G Soule Jewelers, Jersey City Gum and Color Works, and Smith, Darron and Company Pencil Case Factory); two churches (Pavonia M.E. and Grace Episcopal); a coal yard; and Weaver's Arms, an inn on Newark Avenue; as well as 213 other structures. From the map it is evident that in 1850 more buildings were located on Newark Avenue and Grove Street than on the other streets of the district.

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This clustering of buildings on Newark and Grove was encouraged by the location of the developments sponsored by Van Vorst Township during its ten years of existence, 1841-1851. Physical improvements included a public pump at the corner of Bay Street and Newark Avenue, pavement on the west side of Grove Street from Newark to Pavonia, flag pavement sidewalks on the block bounded by Newark, Grove, Barrow, and Railroad, and the first street lamp at the corner of Grove Street and Christopher Columbus Drive (formerly Railroad Avenue).(16)

One of the biggest obstacles the township faced was establishing ownership of Newark Avenue. Still owned by the Turnpike Company in the 1840s, the road had open drainage ditches which posed a health and safety nuisance. Van Vorst citizens appealed successfully to the legislature to have the road from Grove Street to Monmouth ceded to the township.(17)

Town meetings were first held at David Bedford's inn on the south side of Newark Avenue between Grove and Barrow and subsequently in Weaver's Arms further west on Newark Avenue.(18) In 1850, the township requested two lots for a city hall site from the heirs of John Coles. Denied this donation, the town chose to refurbish a room in the fire station on Bay Street to serve as a meeting and voting place.(19) The original firehouse was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present Police Headquarters.(20)

A comparison of the 1850 and 1873 maps illustrates the tremendous building activity that took place during these years. In 1850, the first school, Harsimus Public School No. 1, was built on Third Street (South Sixth) near Grove. It was during this period, too, that Jersey City became a major transportation center with accompanying industrialization and immigration. The city also grew in area. By 1851, the physical separation between Jersey City and Van Vorst had been reduced as marshes and streams were filled in and streets extended; and the two municipalities, with a combined population of about 12,000 voted to consolidate. Van Vorst became the Third and Fourth Wards of Jersey City with polling places at the Bay Street fire station and at the corner of Grove Street and Columbus Drive.(21)

Grove and Erie Streets and Jersey Avenue supported a small number of commercial buildings as a result of their proximity to the heavily commercial Newark Avenue. J.H. Smyth, for example, advertised his Family Grocery Store at the corner of Grove and Fourth Streets, and his house was also located there.

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Although a predominantly residential area north of Newark Avenue, during the last quarter of the 1800s Harsimus Cove contained three industries. The Thomas J. Stewart Company, a carpet cleaning and storage business, occupied the building at Erie and Fifth Streets, which was recently converted to a senior citizen residence. In 1879, Stewart purchased the jewelry manufacturing company of the Soule Brothers and in 1888 constructed a new building on that site.(22) This business, with a main office at 46th Street and Broadway in New York, was promoted in a local publication as the "largest and most successful carpet-cleaning industry in the world."(23) Other industries were a soap manufacturing plant at First and Coles Street owned by Seth Billington (24) and a chair factory located at 208 Bay Street between Erie and Jersey.

Six churches were constructed in the district between 1849 and 1892. Pavonia M.E. (1849), and the original St. Mary's (1863) are no longer standing. Churches that do remain, however, are Grace Van Vorst (1850-1853), St. Boniface (1865), Second Presbyterian (now Iglesia Pentacostal Bethsaida) (1869), and North Baptist (1891).(25) Another church, a simple wood-frame building on Fifth Street purchased by St. Matthew's Lutheran from a Baptist congregation and enlarged in 1871, also served as a synagogue before being converted into apartments.(26)

During this period a second school, Public School No. 5 was constructed on Bay Street. St. Francis Hospital was established in 1864 at the corner of Coles and Fourth Streets, and two years later moved to Erie and Second. In 1869, because of increasing demand for services, a lot on Hamilton Park was purchased and a new building erected.(27) (None of these buildings remain.)

Prominent Citizens

The character of the Harsimus Cove Historic District was defined by the inhabitants as well as by the buildings. In the late nineteenth century, the area was the home of many locally prominent citizens. Robert C. Bacot, whose cottage at Jersey and Third appears on the 1850 map, was an engineer, architect, and city surveyor who purchased the right of way for the Harsimus Branch of the New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and was in charge of building the Hackensack waterworks.(28) David Bedford of Grove Street was a magistrate who owned the inn that served as the first meeting place of Van Vorst Township.

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John B. Coles' son, Edward, had an office at the corner of Jersey and Fifth (South Fourth) where he managed his father's estate valued at \$688,625--the largest real estate holding in Jersey City in 1856. (29) Isaac Corriell, principal of Van Vorst's public school, lived at the corner of Grove and Second (South Seventh), and Abner Corriell, a teacher at the school, boarded there. The principal of Jersey City's public school, Dr. Albert T. Smith, lived at 5 Pavonia Place, one of a row of buildings on Fourth (Gilbert) Street.

Other prominent local citizens living in the district included Frederick Payne, owner of the largest meat and provision house in Jersey City; (30) Seth Billington, who lived at 289 First Street (South Eighth) near his soap manufacturing company at First and Coles Streets; the Soule Brothers, whose jewelry factory was located at Fifth and Erie; Oscar Kopetschny, a physician who lived in the house now used as a funeral home on the corner of Jersey Avenue and Fourth Street; and John H. Ward, president of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank.(31)

In some cases people who were not residents were responsible for the development of the district. Dudley S. Gregory, the first mayor of Jersey City and resident of Paulus Hook was among them. In 1856, Gregory was the largest individual landowner in the city, holding real estate valued at \$314,820, including a row of buildings on Second Street.(32) Indicated on the 1850 map, three of these houses still stand. Thomas J. Stewart, whose factory was established in 1879, lived on Bergen Avenue, outside the district.(33)

A large number of builders, developers, and architects apparently lived in the district between 1850 and 1890, the period of greatest development. William H. Wood appears in directories as a speculator and later as the city surveyor. Charles G. Sisson, whose buildings on Third Street appear on the 1850 map, and Alexander Arbunkle, who lived on the corner of Grove and Bay, were both contractors. Hiram Gilbert, with an office located at Erie and Fourth, advertised in 1854 that he was "proprietor of a large number of lots in the Fourth Ward..." as well as lots on Bergen Heights and in East Newark. William Keeney (Second Street) and John Halladay (Pavonia Avenue) developed the Lafayette section of Jersey City in 1856, and by 1862 both had moved to Lafayette.

Beginning in 1834, when the night ferry service to Manhattan was

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established, (34) Jersey City developed as a suburb of New York, and many residents worked across the Hudson. These ranged from Daniel McLeod, a bookbinder at 59 Ann Street, to Henry A. Booraem, a successful New York businessman whose real estate in Jersey City was worth \$66,500 in 1856.(35)

Another resident who worked in New York was Michael Lienau, a German immigrant who became wealthy as an importer of wines and liquors.(36) In Jersey City, Lienau served as President of the First National Bank of Jersey City and as a director of the Matthiessen-Weichers Sugar Refining Company, married twice into old Jersey City families, and was influential in securing a number of commissions for his brother, architect Detlef Lienau, who also lived in the district.(37) Michael's own house, a freestanding Carpenter Gothic cottage on the southeast corner of Third and Jersey Avenue(demolished), was the first building to be designed by Detlef following his immigration in 1848.

Architect Detlef Lienau

A prolific nineteenth-century architect who studied under Henri Labrouste in Paris, Lienau practiced architecture in America from 1848 to 1887, designing significant buildings in New York, Newport, and Savannah.(38) Among his better-known buildings are the Hart M. Schiff house in New York, the Lockwood-Matthews mansion, Norwalk, Connecticut, and the Delancey Kane house, Newport, Rhode Island.(39) In Jersey City, where he lived until shortly before his death, he designed Grace Church, its rectory and parish hall, the house for his brother, the J. Dickinson Miller house, the Matthiessen-Weichers Sugar Refinery, the First National Bank of Jersey City, and the Henry A. Booraem houses on Second Street between Grove and Henderson.

Grace Van Vorst Church, one of Jersey City's designated local landmarks and individually listed in the National Register, with its rectory, appears to be the only surviving example of Lienau's work in Jersey City.(40) The second structure to serve the Episcopal congregation, Grace Church was built in 1850 on Erie Street on three lots donated by Mrs. Sarah Van Vorst and three of her children.(41) Because Michael was an active member of the congregation at the time, and married to Sarah Adeline Booraem, the sister-in-law of Cornelia Van Vorst Booraem, one of the donors of the land for the church site, his brother was a logical choice to design the building.(42)

Important as one of Lienau's first large commissions that helped

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to establish his reputation, the church took three years to build and was first used in 1853 for Detlef Lienau's marriage ceremony.(43) Designed in the Gothic Revival style, it was built of random ashlar brownstone quarried at Belleville, N.J.(44) Designed only four years after the completion of James Renwick's Grace Church in New York, one of the first Gothic Revival buildings in America, Grace Van Vorst is a less archeological interpretation of the style. The church has a slate roof ornamented with iron cresting, a corbelled arcaded cornice and buttresses. Its clerestory has circular windows with quatrefoil tracery. In 1864, the expanding congregation commissioned Lienau to enlarge the building by extending the nave and aisles by two bays. The Norman Gothic tower on the south side, enclosing the baptistry, was not built until 1912-1913.

In 1867, Lienau designed the rectory, located to the west of the church. Also faced with irregular Belleville brownstone, the rectory has an L-shaped plan and is two stories high with basement and attic. Its dormer windows with bargeboards and its steep hipped roof are characteristic of the Gothic Revival as applied in residential buildings. The church and rectory form a significant example of Lienau's early work.

Housing for the Working Class

Historically the neighborhood of Harsimus Cove served working class people as well as those who were locally prominent or wealthy. In the 1850s, residents' occupations included: butcher, saloonkeeper, druggist, foundryman, barber, mason, baker, carpenter, draper and tailor, laborer, pencil case maker, and china gilder.

Following the pattern for Jersey City as a whole, the immigrant, Catholic and working class population of the district probably increased from 1850 to 1880.(45) The availability of working class housing was one of Jersey City's major selling points. An 1875 publication boasted that businesses had been driven from New York due "to the onerous taxation and the almost insurmountable obstacle of providing suitable houses for the workingman and his family at a moderate cost; all these objections are obviated in Jersey City. She has residences within the reach of every economical workman."(46)

Characteristic of the type of housing built during this period was a row of ten, three-story houses designed in 1871 by Detlef Lienau and built on the south side of Second Street between

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Henderson and Grove for Henry A. Booraem. Shown on the 1873 map, this row no longer exists and therefore could not now be included in the district. However, it was representative of the style of construction of many rows within the district, and may have influenced those built later. Each house, eighteen feet wide, had three bays, segmentally arched windows, a high stoop, and a double door. The architect's elevation indicates the window sills originally featured brackets, which were later erased.

The growth of the Harsimus Cove Historic District was greatly influenced by the development of the railroads. In 1867, the United Railroad and Canal Company (formerly the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company) purchased the waterfront at Harsimus Cove, east of the district. The company experienced financial problems and subsequently leased its roads and the cove to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania continued the policy of reclaiming land from the cove begun in 1856 by the Long Dock Company, and by the 1880s the Harsimus Cove terminal was the largest installation in the harbor, and included piers, float bridges, elevators, freight houses, warehouses, a stock yard, engine terminal, and storage yard.(47) Prior to 1882, they purchased land for elevated tracks to the cove. The Harsimus Branch tracks were enlarged between 1895 and 1905 by construction of a viaduct which eliminated houses on the south side of Sixth Street. The viaduct forms the northern boundary of the proposed historic district and separates it from the Hamilton Park Historic District.

Early in the twentieth century, the area in downtown Jersey City around Newark Avenue and Grove Street lost some of its commercial importance. Because Jersey City was formed from several towns, there have historically been four major shopping centers, but Newark Avenue, from Warren Street to Jersey Avenue, was still the principal trading center with the highest property values as late as 1909.

However, shortly thereafter the chief commercial center shifted to the Journal Square area--a shift facilitated by the opening of the Hudson and Manhattan tube station at Summit Avenue in 1910. The 1927 opening of the Holland Tunnel also contributed to the transition, and by the early twentieth century the fashionable residential area was located above the Palisades.

This transition to uptown Jersey City has had the fortunate result in leaving largely intact a collection of fine late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial, residential,

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and public buildings that characterize the Harsimus Cove Historic District.

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12. J.F. Mangin, Map of that Part of the Town of Jersey Commonly Called Aharsimus; p. 22 of Map of Hudson County, Hoboken, 1880.
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16. McLean, 52, 53, 54.
17. McLean, 53.
18. McLean, 51.
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20. A Brief History of the Jersey City Fire Department from 1829 to 1912, Jersey City, 1912, 5.
21. McLean, 55.
22. W.G. Muirhead, ed., Jersey City of Today, Jersey City, 1909, 92.
23. Muirhead, 92.
24. W.H. Shaw, History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey, vol. II, Philadelphia, 1884, 1163.
25. McLean, 55. W. G. Muirhead, ed., Jersey City of Today, Jersey City, 1909, 92.
26. McLean, 300.
27. Van Winkle, 156.
28. McLean, 350, 351.
29. Official Tax List of Jersey City for 1856, New York, 1857, 240.
30. McLean, 385.
31. Van Winkle, 193.
32. Official Tax List of Jersey City for 1856, 248.
33. Muirhead, 39.

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34. D.V. Shaw, The Making of an Immigrant City: Ethnic and Cultural Conflict in Jersey City, New Jersey, 1850-1877, Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of Rochester, 1973, 7.

35. Official Tax List for 1856, 236.

36. E.W. Kramer, The Domestic Architecture of Detlef Lienau, A Conservative Victorian, Unpublished PhD Dissertation, New York University, 1957, 43.

37. Kramer, 42.

38. Kramer, 1.

39. Kramer, xi.

40. The house designed by Detlef Lienau for his brother Michael was still standing as late as 1938, as shown by records of the city's Department of Revenue and Taxation. Unfortunately, it has since been replaced by a supermarket.

41. McLean, 278.

42. Kramer, 54.

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45. Shaw, v.

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City of Jersey City, Dept. of Economic Development, Div. of Urban Research and Design. Cultural Resource Survey, Phase I. 1978.

Dierickx, Mary B. Cultural Resource Survey, Phase 2, of Ward E, Jersey City, N.J., March 1985.

Silverman, Eleni. Van Vorst Episcopal Church. HABS Architectural Data Form. USDO, NPS, July 1983.

III. Maps

1660-1668 Reconstructed Map of the Town of Bergen. Hammond, D. Stanton. Newark: Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1957. Revised edition.

1850 Map of Jersey City and Van Vorst Township, N.J. New York: M. Dripps, 1850.

1866 Map of Jersey City. Jersey City: I.B. Culver and Co., 1866.

1873 Combined Atlas of the State of New Jersey and County of Hudson. Philadelphia: B.M. Hopkins Co., 1873.

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Harsimus Cove Historic District
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1883 Bird's Eye View, Jersey City, N.J., N.J. Room, Jersey City Public Library.

1887 Atlas of Jersey City. Jersey City: L.D. Fowler, 1887.

1908 Atlas of Hudson County. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1908, Volume 1.

IV. Architectural Drawings and Photographs from the Lienau Collection, Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, Columbia University, New York, New York.

Row of ten attached single family houses for Henry A. Booream, Second Street, Jersey City, 1871. Original drawings dated 21 Aug. 1871, Portfolio XVI, No. 29.

Grace Van Vorst Church, Erie and Second Streets, Jersey City, 1850-1853, enlarged 1864, rectory, 1867. Original drawings, Portfolio III, No. 4 and old photographs.

Suburban house for J. Dickinson Miller, Henderson and Second Streets, Jersey City, 1852. Photostats of original drawings, Portfolio VI, No. 4.

Suburban Cottage for Michael Lienau, Third Street, Jersey City, c. 1849. Original drawings, Portfolio I, No. 2.

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Harsimus Cove Historic District
Jersey City, NJ Hudson County

Verbal Boundary Description

From the center of the intersection of Manila Drive (Grove Street) and Bay Street; west on the centerline of Bay Street to the east lot line of 227 Bay Street; south to the rear lot line of 227 Bay Street; west along the rear lot lines to the west lot line of 235 Bay Street, north to the centerline of Bay Street; west to the west lot line of 244 Bay Street; north to the side lot line of 13 Erie Street, west to the rear lot line of 13 Erie Street; north along the rear lot lines of 13 through 17 Erie Street and the side lot line of 245 First Street to the centerline of First Street; west to the west lot line of 308 First Street, north to the rear lot line of 279 Second Street; west to the rear lot line of 46 Coles Street, north to the rear lot line of 285 Second Street; west along the rear lot lines to the centerline of Coles Street; north to the railroad viaduct north of 96 Coles Street; east along the railroad viaduct to the west lot line of 200 Fifth Street, south along the rear lot lines of 437 to 369 Manila Drive to the centerline of First Street; east to the center of the intersection of Manila Drive and First Street, south along the center line of Manila Drive to the north lot line of 364 Manila Drive, east to the rear lot line of 354 Manila Drive, south to the centerline of Bay Street, west to the center of the intersection of Bay Street and Manila Drive.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Harsimus Cove Historic District were determined using the following guidelines:

1. The homogeneous residential character of the district as compared to the commercial development of Newark Avenue.
2. The historical development of the area.
3. The existence of concentrated new construction that is architecturally distinct from the pre-existing residential area.
4. The architectural significance of individual buildings including the degree of alteration to existing facades and overall relationship to the streetscape.
5. The existence of manmade barriers forming physical boundaries.

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Harsimus Cove Historic District
Jersey City, NJ Hudson County

6. The potential benefit to the historic character of the existing streetscapes in the district by including certain vacant properties which, if developed, would have an impact on the streetscape.

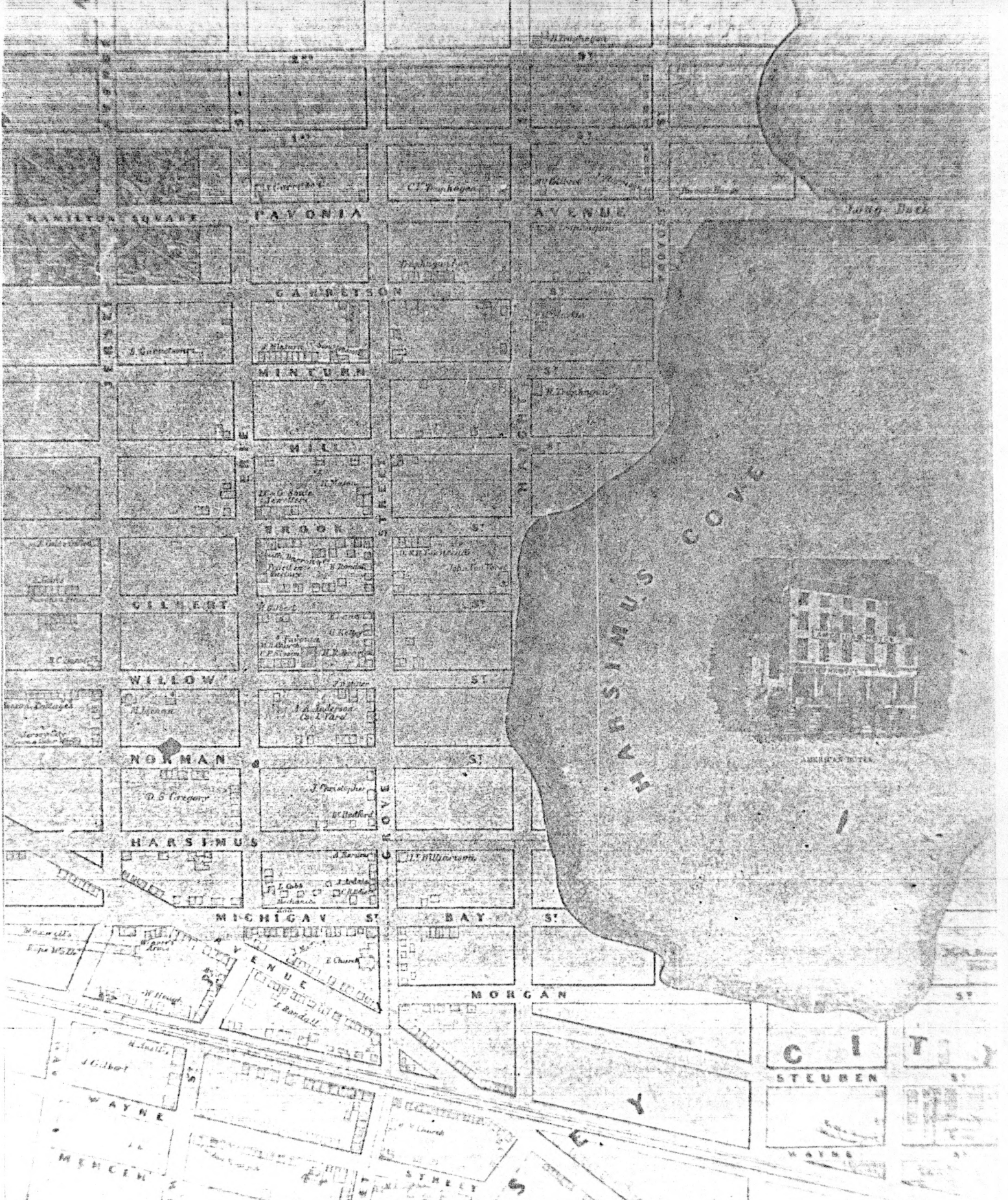
Utilizing these guidelines, the following general boundaries were established, and justified, as follows:

Southern Boundary: The southern boundary of the district was the most difficult to determine because Newark Avenue includes buildings similar to those in the district. However, it is felt that Newark Avenue is historically distinct in its development as an early highway and as a commercial thoroughfare serving the entire downtown, and may deserve separate historic designation. Although the proposed district does contain structures with light commercial uses, the district was built as and continues to function primarily as a residential area. In addition, the southern boundary was problematic to determine because of the number of parking lots and non-contributing structures lying adjacent to Newark Avenue. Consequently, the boundary lines omit portions of Bay Street, First Street, and Second Street from the district.

Western Boundary: The western boundary of the district is drawn partly from the distinction of Newark Avenue mentioned above and, more importantly, from the degree of alteration that has occurred to properties west of Coles Street. It extends from number 50 Coles Street to the Railroad viaduct.

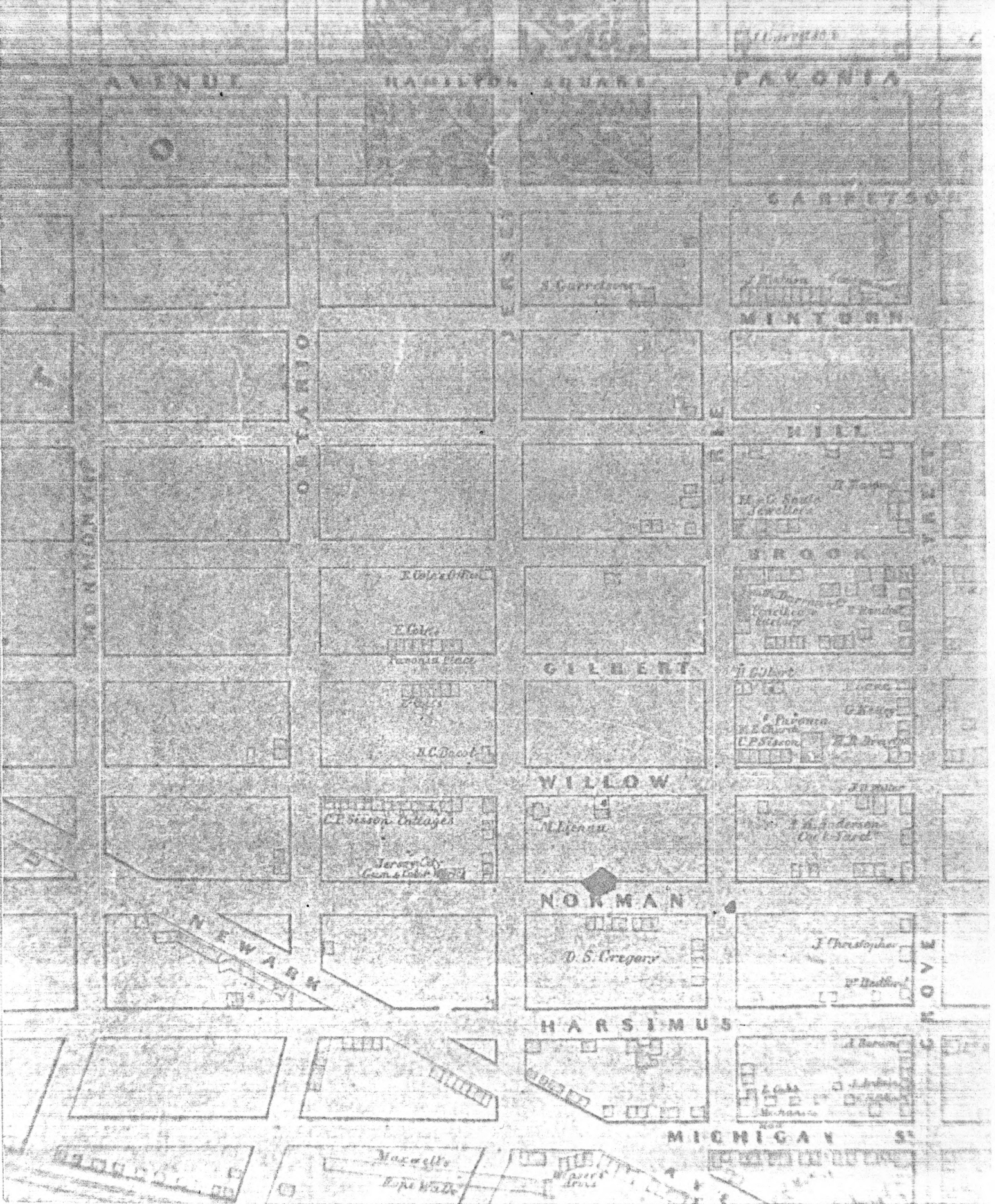
Northern Boundary: The railroad viaduct between Fifth and Sixth Streets forms a manmade barrier that separates Harsimus Cove from the neighboring Hamilton Park area. The possibility of including the viaduct was considered. However, it seemed arbitrary to include only that portion between Grove and Coles Streets and not the remainder. The railroad is also as distinct in use from the district as is Newark Avenue, which was also not included.

Eastern Boundary: Manila Avenue (formerly Grove Street) has recently been redeveloped with new housing that is not architecturally compatible with the typical historic residential development of the district. The rear lot lines of this new housing were selected to be the eastern boundary of the district. One row of tenement buildings on Manila Avenue, numbers 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, and 364, and the structures facing them (numbers 355-367 Manila Avenue) have been included in the district, as they have retained their architectural integrity and the essential residential character of the district.



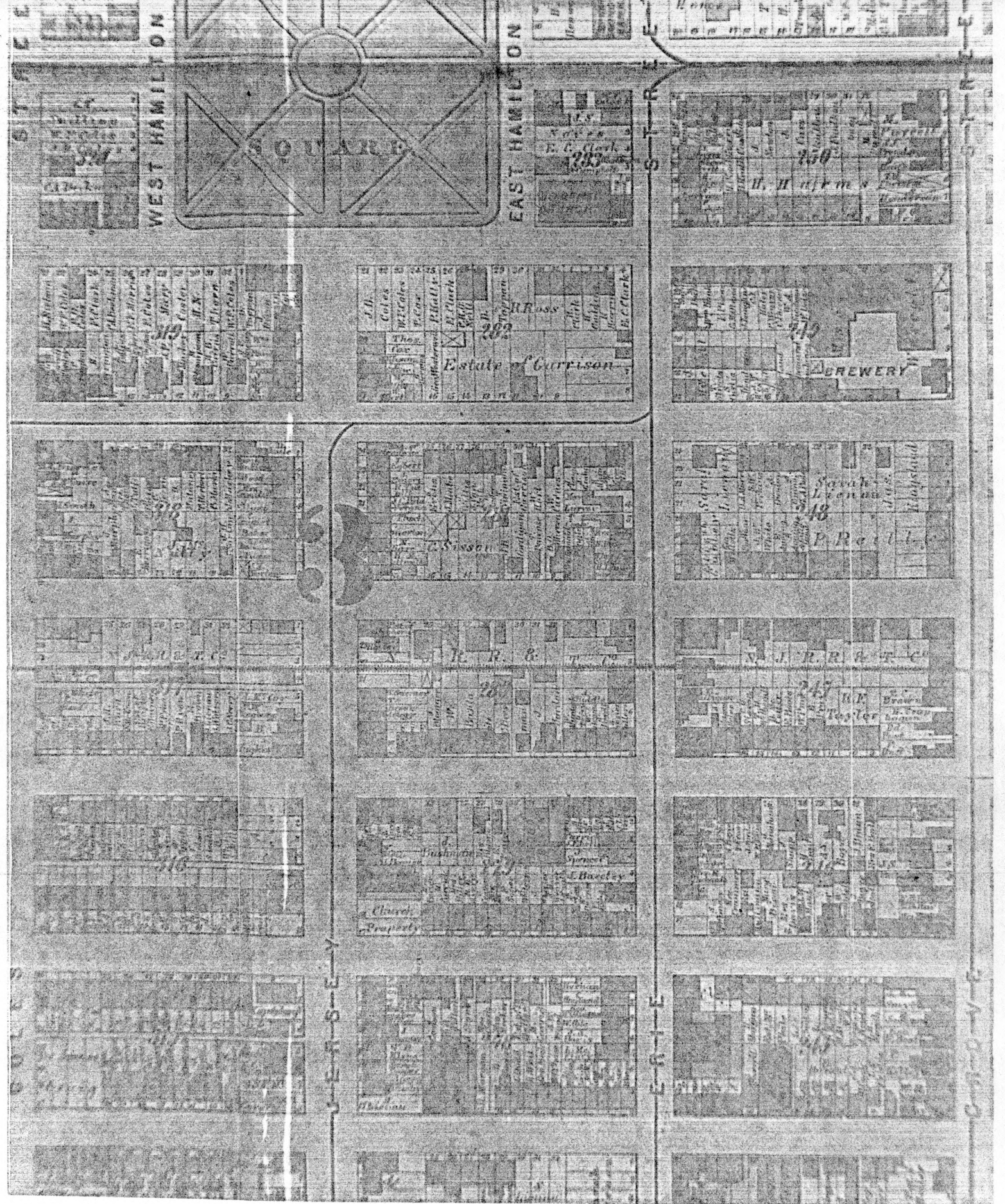
1850, M. Dripps, New York
Map of Jersey City & Van Vorst
Township, NJ

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City,
Hudson County, NJ



1850, M. Dripps, New York
Map of Jersey City & Van Vorst
Township, NJ

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City,
Hudson County, NJ



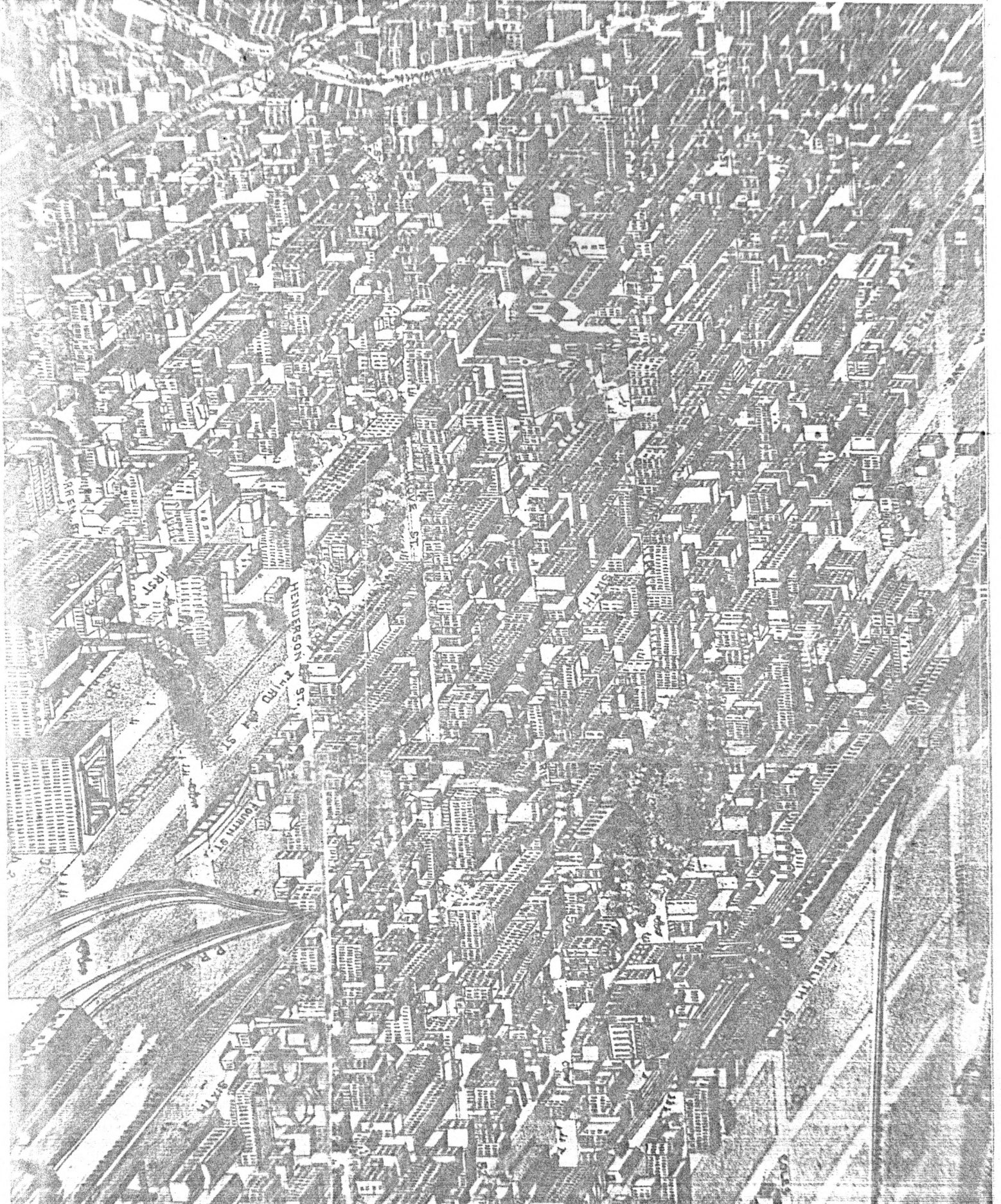
1873 Combined Atlas of the
State of NJ & County of
Hudson
Hopkins

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City,
Hudson County, NJ



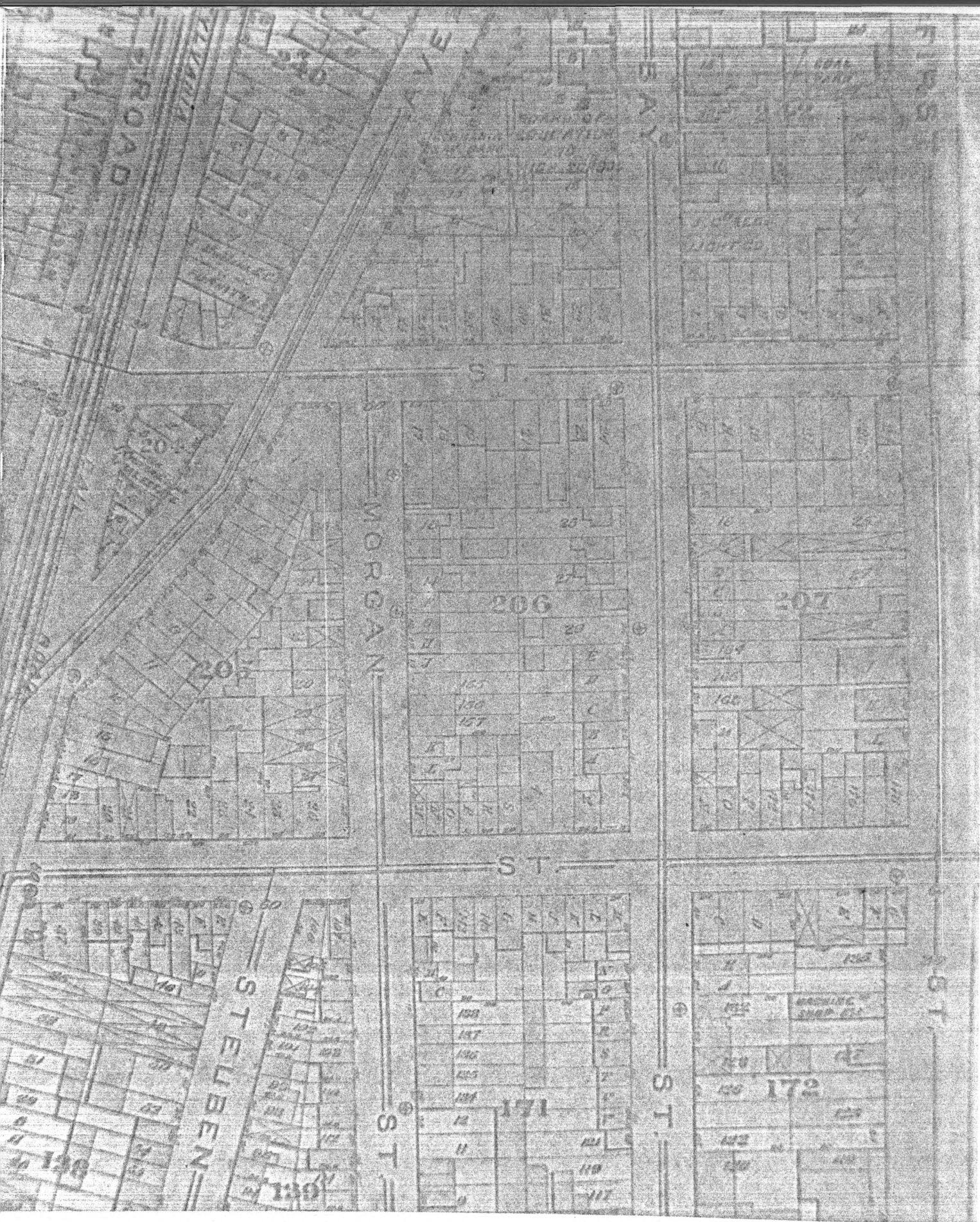
1873 Combined Atlas of the
State of NJ & County of
Hudson (Plate E)
Hopkins

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City,
Hudson County, NJ



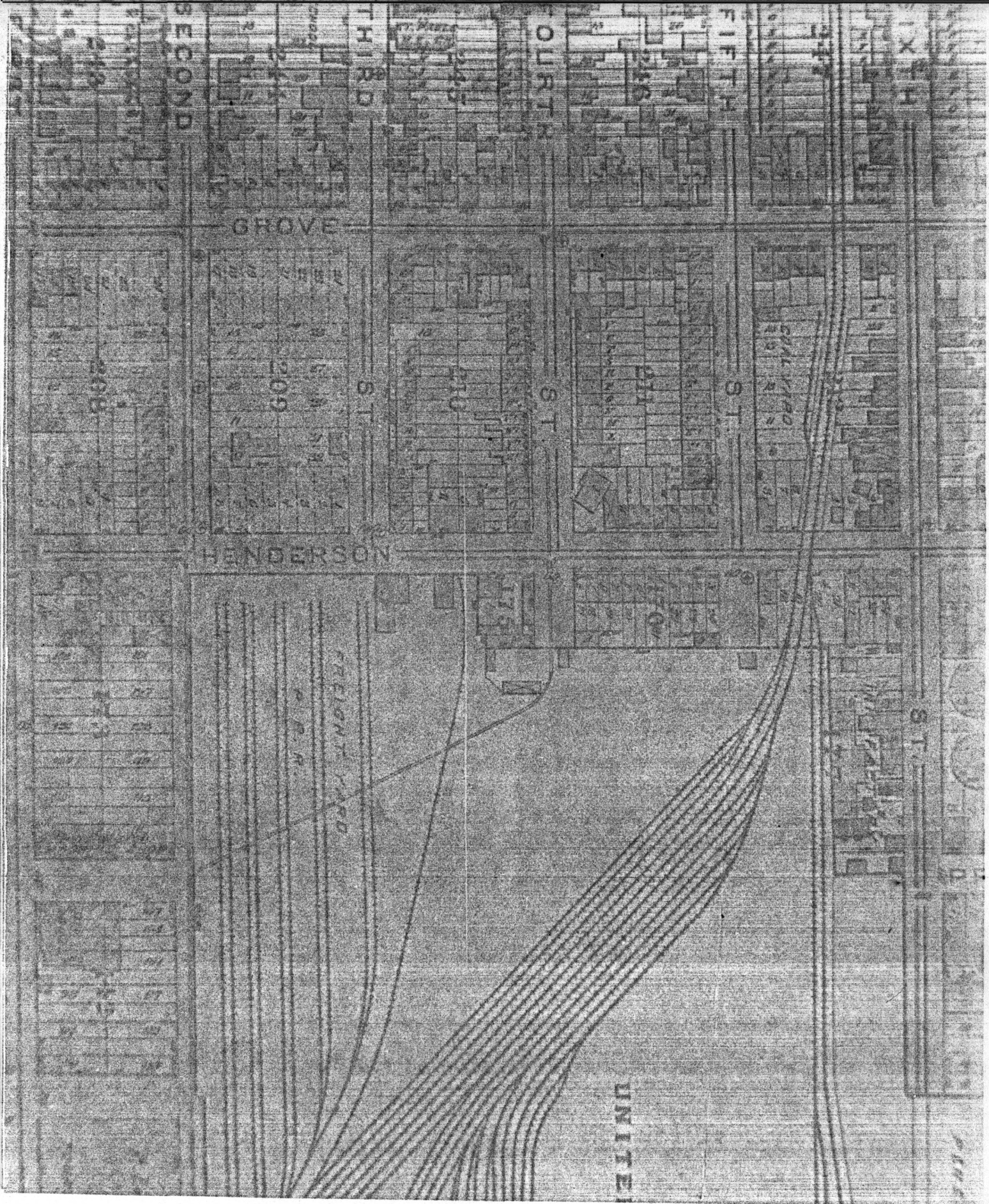
1883 Bird's Eye View
Jersey City

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City,
Hudson County, NJ



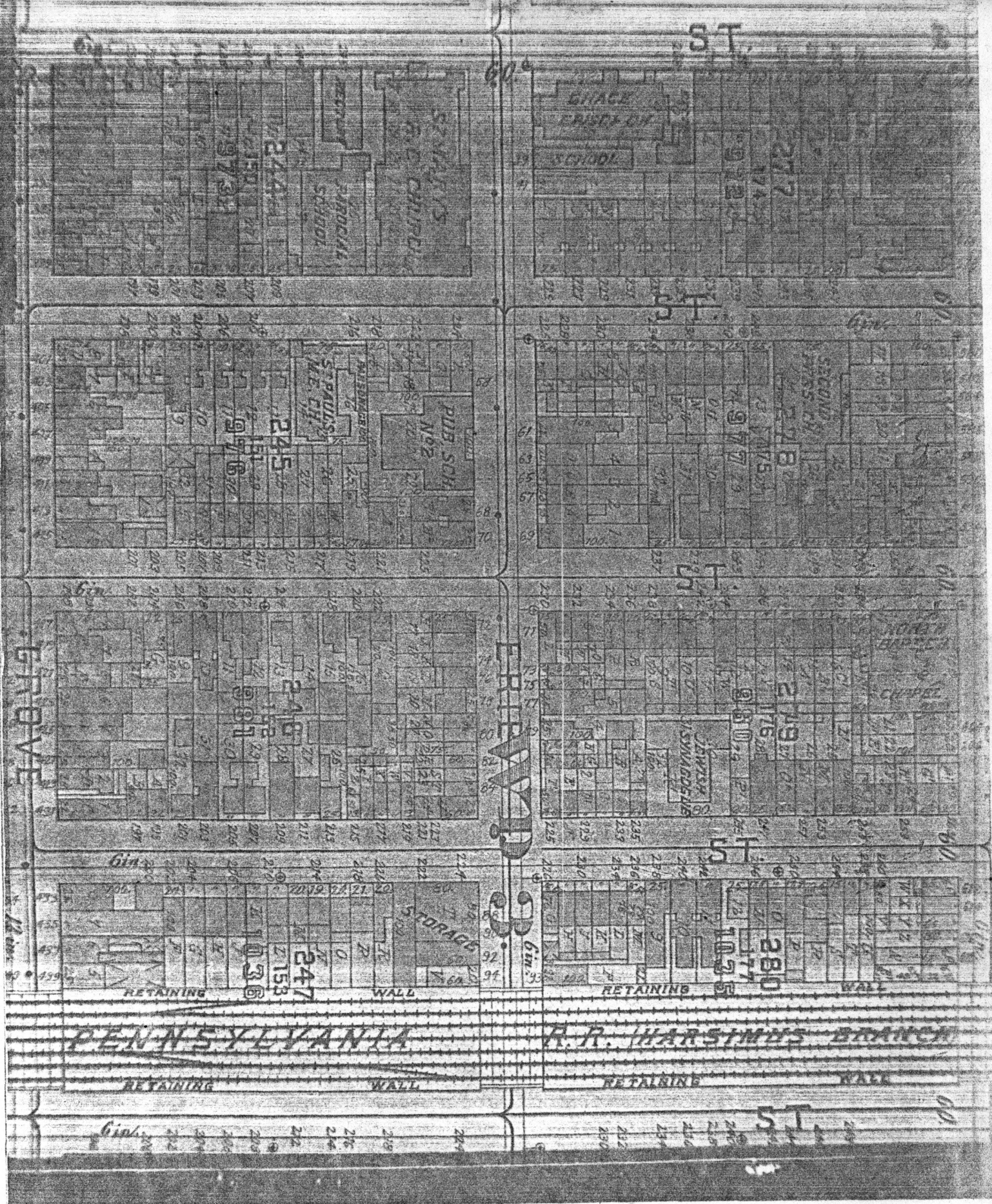
1887 Fowler, Atlas of Jersey City

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City, Hudson County, NJ



1887, Fowler, Atlas of Jersey
City (Plate F)

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City,
Hudson County, NJ



1908, Hopkins, Atlas of Hudson County (Plate 3)

Harsimus Cove HD, Jersey City, Hudson County, NJ

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 87002118	Date Listed: 12/9/87
Harsimus Cove Historic District	Hudson New Jersey
Property Name	County State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Linda McClelland
Signature of the Keeper

June 13, 1988
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

238-240-242 Fifth Street is reclassified as noncontributing.

The nomination documentation (section 7, page 30) accepted in December, 1987, classified this property, a row of three five-story brick tenements built in the 1890s in the Italianate style, as contributing. The property was described as somewhat altered due to changes to the entrances and the addition of fire escapes.

Documentation contained in the owner's Part One application for certification of significance indicates that the alterations were more extensive and included the removal of the projecting bays and bracketed cornice after World War II. Few interior features remain. Although some of the original brick work and stone entrances remain intact, the most predominant and significant character-defining features have been lost. As a result, the property no longer reflects its historic character and has been determined not to contribute.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)
- Regional Office (MARO)