

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL

CITY OF BAYONNE
HUDSON COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

BAYONNE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION COMMISSION

JULY 27, 2000

Prepared for:
City of Bayonne
Historic Preservation Commission
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Bayonne, New Jersey 07002-3898

Prepared by:
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CITY OF BAYONNE

Joseph V. Doria, Jr., Mayor

Members of the City Council:

Vincent Lo Re, Jr., President and Third Ward Council Member

Nicholas A. Capodice, Council Member at Large

Anthony Chiappone, First Ward Council Member

Mary Jane Desmond, Council Member at Large

John Halecky, Second Ward Council Member

Members of the Historic Preservation Commission:

Robert Burrows, Chairperson

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Walter Shostak

Alternate Commissioners:

Catherine Nicaretta Duffy

Ronald Prezioso

Joseph E. Ryan, Public Information Director and Staff Secretary to the Commission

Bonnie Danser, legal counsel to the Commission

ABSTRACT

The City of Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission retained the Cultural Resource Consulting Group (Highland Park, New Jersey) to conduct a city-wide reconnaissance-level survey of the City of Bayonne. The purpose of the survey was to identify all districts, buildings, sites, structures and objects over 50 years of age that are potentially significant on the local, state or national level. The survey identified a total of 535 properties. As a result of this survey the city has identified sites that could be locally designated as Bayonne Landmarks, and many other sites that would require further research to evaluate their significance.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of Study

The primary purpose of this reconnaissance-level study was to identify districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects that are over 50 years of age and that are potentially significant at the national, state or local level. This included the following:

- 1) Inventorying both known and previously undocumented potentially significant districts, buildings, structures, and objects at a preliminary reconnaissance level;
- 2) Inventorying previously documented potentially significant archaeological sites; and
- 3) Determining the likelihood that previously undocumented archaeological sites exist within the study area, and identifying areas with high potential to contain such sites.

The survey was conducted to provide the Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission with an inventory of resources to designate as historic sites and districts, which will be undertaken at a later date as part of the implementation of the City of Bayonne's Historic Preservation Ordinance (see Appendix 3). Potential significance was defined on the basis of the eight criteria listed in the Ordinance (Part 33A-8.1) (See Chapter II, Section D.)

B. Summary of the Scope of Work

This cultural resource reconnaissance study used historical research and field inspection (windshield survey) to identify and inventory architectural, historic, and/or prehistoric cultural resources (historic properties) within the study area, and to determine the potential for previously unknown historic resources. The following document reports the results of this survey, including a completed survey form and photograph for each property identified during the survey fieldwork. The report was written using the standards and guidelines provided in *Guidelines for Architectural Survey*, issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office (NJDEP-HPO) (Splain 1999).

C. Study Administration

Owner of Subject Property: Various.

Sponsor: Historic Preservation Commission, City of Bayonne.

Cultural Resource Consultant: Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, N.J.

D. Applicable Regulations, Permits, and Funding

The survey was funded by a portion of Bayonne's Community Development Block Grant administered by the City of Bayonne's Community Development Department, and was mandated by the City of Bayonne's Historic Preservation Ordinance. The study was carried out as a planning tool in the implementation of the local ordinance.

E. Subject Property

The survey area was determined by the Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission to include the entire city, an area of roughly six square miles (Figure 1). All residential, commercial, public and industrial neighborhoods and communities included within the city limits were surveyed. As Bayonne is located on a peninsula, the survey boundary on three sides was defined by water (Newark Bay to the west, the Kill Van Kull to the south and New York Bay to the east). The northern boundary follows the old path of the Morris Canal and separates Bayonne from Jersey City.

The Bayonne Bridge and the Vincent R. Casciano Turnpike Extension Bridge lie partially outside the city boundary, but were included in the survey. Although a portion of Shooters Island is considered to be part of Bayonne, the island could not be accessed and was not included in the survey study area. The island has been intensively studied by the Army Corps of Engineers.

F. Dates the Study Was Conducted

The survey was conducted in January through June of 2000.

G. Study Conditions and Constraints

The study was subject to a minor constraint in that most properties could only be surveyed from public rights-of-way. This circumstance did not significantly affect the results of the study.

H. Acknowledgments and Citation

The Cultural Resource Consulting Group would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance with this study:

Joseph V. Doria, Jr., Mayor

Members of the Bayonne City Council:

Vincent Lo Re, Jr., President and Third Ward Council Member

Nicholas A. Capodice, Council Member at Large

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Catherine Nicaretta Duffy

Ronald Prezioso

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Neil Barmann, Caretaker at Military Ocean Terminal

Joseph R. Iadanza, IMTT-Bayonne

Justin J. Lizza, Jr., Engineering Consultant, Schoor DePalma

Staff at the Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office, Trenton

Staff at the Free Public Library and Cultural Center of Bayonne

Staff at the Jersey City Library, New Jersey Room

Research was conducted by the following CRCG staff members:

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Stacy Scudder
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This report can be cited as:

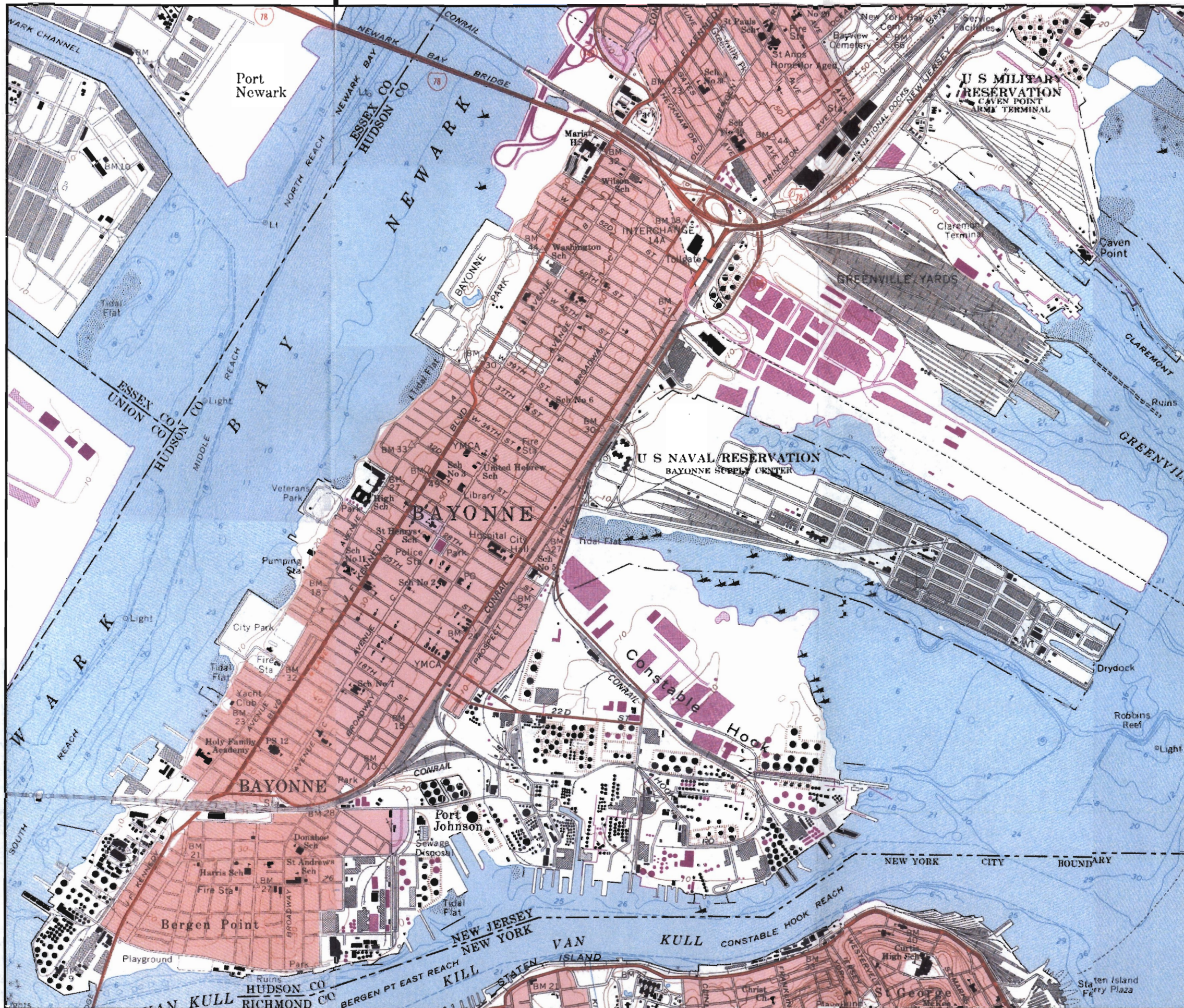
Cultural Resource Consulting Group

2000 Historic Sites Survey – Reconnaissance Level: City of Bayonne, Hudson County, N.J. Prepared for the Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission.

I. Repositories for Report

Copies of this report should be filed with the following repositories:

- Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission
- Bayonne Historical Society, Inc.
- Free Public Library and Cultural Center of Bayonne
- Historic Preservation Office, Trenton



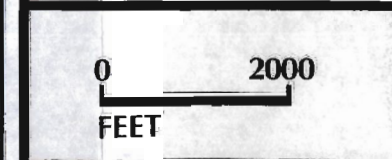
ELIZABETH, N.J. QUADRANGLE

JERSEY CITY, N.J. QUADRANGLE



FIGURE 1: USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLES: ELIZABETH, N.J.-N.Y., 1967 (PHOTOREVISED 1981) AND JERSEY CITY, N.J.-N.Y., 1967 (PHOTOREVISED 1981).

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II. RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Objectives

The objective of this reconnaissance-level survey of the city of Bayonne was to identify the potential historic resources of the city. This included identifying sites that warrant further research at the intensive level of surveying, as well as identifying sites that are potentially eligible for designation as a historic site or district under the Bayonne Historic Preservation Ordinance (see Appendix 3).

All sites and buildings in the entire city—including all streets, roadways, parks, etc.—were evaluated for potential inclusion in the survey. An overview of the historical development of the city was developed in order to help place potential historic sites of the city in their appropriate historic context. Important events or trends, such as industrial development, maritime history, and immigration patterns, were reviewed in an effort to help identify potentially significant sites.

B. Research Materials

Research materials included archival research and field survey. Historical documentation, historic maps, and previous studies in the area were reviewed. Previous cultural resource studies performed in the vicinity of Bayonne also were researched; most of these studies were found at the Historic Preservation Office in Trenton.

Archival research was conducted at various repositories, including:

- Free Public Library and Cultural Center of Bayonne
- Historic Preservation Office, Trenton
- Jersey City Public Library
- New Jersey State Archives, Trenton
- Newark Public Library
- Rutgers University, Alexander Library, Department of Special Collections and Archives, New Brunswick

C. Survey Methodology

The survey fieldwork was conducted by a three-person team, consisting of two architectural historians and a photographer. All streets in the city were traversed by automobile, except for parks and sections of Broadway and Avenue C that were traversed by foot due to the high concentration of buildings located on these streets.

Fieldwork began in January and continued into May. The only obstacles encountered were weather-related, where a few days of rain and snow inhibited fieldwork. Survey forms were completed in the field. Each property's address and a brief architectural description were noted on the survey form. At least two black-and-white photographs were taken of each property using a 35mm camera.

Data recorded in the field was later transferred onto survey forms formatted in WordPerfect. All photographs were developed as 3.5-by-5-inch black-and-white prints and were pasted onto the appropriate survey forms.

The survey data was recorded on the Base Survey Form prepared by the Historic Preservation Office (NJDEP-HPO), and was completed using the survey guidelines issued by the NJDEP-HPO. National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, also was used as a reference.

D. Survey Criteria

Specific criteria were established for use in identifying properties for inclusion in the survey. Generally, all districts, buildings, sites, structures and objects over 50 years old that possessed sufficient integrity to convey significance on the local, state or national level were included. Properties that no longer retained their integrity of materials—i.e., properties that had been significantly compromised by later alterations or additions—were excluded from the survey.

Levels of significance were assigned to all properties that were included in the survey. These levels of significance were used in Section IX, in the master list of surveyed properties. Properties with the highest significance were those that were listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places. Properties that were eligible for designation as local landmarks or that were potentially eligible for listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places were another important level of significance. At the very least, all properties were identified as potentially eligible for designation as a local landmark. The following coded designations were used to classify surveyed resources by level of significance in the master list of resources:

- NR: the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- SR: the property is listed on the State Register of Historic Places.
- SHPO: the property received an opinion of eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Officer. A SHPO opinion is issued in response to a publically or federally permitted funded activity that will have an effect on historic properties not listed on the National Register.
- DOE: the property received a Determination of Eligibility by the National Park Service. A DOE is a formal certification that a property is eligible for listing on the National Register.

- COE: the property received a Certification of Eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Officer. A COE satisfies a prerequisite to apply for bond funds from the New Jersey Historic Trust for properties not already listed on the State Register.
- LL: the property is eligible to be designated as a local landmark.
- PLL: the property is potentially eligible to be designated as a local landmark.
- PE: the property is potentially eligible for listing on the State and National Registers.

Because this study is intended as a planning tool to assist the Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission in its eventual designation of local historic landmarks, significance was defined according to the eight criteria specified in the city's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Part 33A-8.1), which reads in part as follows:

The Commission shall consider for designation districts and sites that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- B. Identification with a person or persons who significantly enriched the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- C. Site of an historic event which had significant effect on the development of the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- D. Embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, architecture, or engineering;
- E. Identification with the work of a builder, designer, artist, architect, or landscape architect whose work has influenced the development of the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- F. Embodiment of elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that render a site architecturally significant or structurally innovative;
- G. Unique location of singular physical characteristics that make a district or site an established or familiar visual figure;
- H. Likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

These criteria are similar to those used in evaluating the eligibility of properties for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4), but are somewhat more inclusive with regard to properties whose historical importance is primarily local. The criteria of the National Register of Historic Places is as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose component may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archival research conducted prior to the fieldwork identified several properties that were included in previous studies of the area. These properties also were included in the survey, and include the following:

- sites listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places;
- sites that previously received a State Historic Preservation Office opinion or determination of eligibility;
- sites that were identified in previous cultural resource studies on file at the State Historic Preservation Office; and
- sites identified as potential Bayonne landmarks by the Bayonne Historical Society, Inc. (However, not all of these properties were identified as historic resources to be included in the survey.)

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The City of Bayonne is located within the Piedmont Lowlands of New Jersey (Figure 2). This geomorphic province, one of four found in the state, consists of soft red shales, sandstones, siltstone, and volcanic rock, and has a gently undulating surface (Wolfe 1977:244). The modern appearance of the Piedmont in Bayonne is a direct result of the Wisconsin glacial cycle that began about 80,000 years ago and ended about 18,000 years ago (Wolfe 1977:143). The glacier that covered Bayonne during this cycle may have been as much as one mile thick. As this glacier moved back and forth over the landscape it flattened the local topography by eroding the softer rocks surrounding the harder volcanic rock of the Palisades. The glacier also formed the modern local soils, and carved out the local drainage pattern, including the modern coastline of Bayonne and the modern channel of the Hudson River.

Bayonne is located on a long, narrow peninsula with Newark Bay to the west, the Kill Van Kull to the south, and Upper New York Bay to the east. The mouths of both the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers are located approximately 3½ miles to the north of the city. The southern end of the prominent cliff portion of the Palisades Sill (a 40-mile-long ridge of Jurassic volcanic rock) is also located approximately 5 miles to the north. Bayonne itself is located on a broad, low ridge which is the southern continuation of the volcanic Sill. Due to glacial forces, relief within the city ranges from sea level to about 50 feet above sea level.

Heavy residential and industrial development began in Bayonne late in the 19th century and continued throughout the 20th century. Despite the urban setting of Bayonne, a single original soil unit survives in the northernmost portion of the city, on its highest elevation, and may be used to reconstruct a small part of the city's pre-urban environment. The technical designation of this soil unit is GM-46ig/IS (Lueder et al. 1952:37, Engineering Soil Map). The soil fraction indicates that the GM-46ig component appears on the ground surface and is underlain by the IS component. The IS component is close enough to the surface to be observable.

GM soils are glacial ground moraine composed of unstratified materials deposited as the Wisconsin glacier melted (Lueder et al. 1952:15). GM soils are unsorted and heterogeneous; i.e., they are a mixture of small, medium, and large soil particles, including clays, silts, sands, gravels, cobbles, and boulders. In eastern Hudson County the underlying volcanic rock is largely responsible for the yellow-brown to brown color of the soil. The depth to bedrock along the top of the low ridge running through Bayonne is about 10 feet. GM-46 soils are more clayey than the average GM soil unit.

The GM46-ig component of the soil fraction forms a broad, generally level surface created by glacial deposition over the underlying volcanic rock. The soil is relatively shallow, unstratified, and has numerous, hidden irregularities due to the weathering of the underlying volcanic rock. These irregularities, and the heavy texture of the glacial soil mantle, indicate imperfect surface and internal drainage conditions (Lueder et al. 1952:18). This soil is also correlated with

Dunellen, Gloucester, Wethersfield, and Holyoke agronomic soils. The IS component of the soil fraction is also relatively shallow, unstratified, gray in color, and correlated with a Holyoke agronomic soil.

Since both components of the soil fraction are correlated with a Holyoke agronomic soil, we can use general aspects of the Holyoke Series to further reconstruct some of the pre-urban environment of Bayonne. The Holyoke Series used here comes from the southern portion of Passaic County (Seglin 1975). Holyoke Series soils formed in glacial materials, and on average are relatively shallow, well-drained, and acidic (pH4.5-5.5), and support oak, maple, and hemlock trees (Seglin 1975:13, 30). They also have fair potentials to support hardwood plants and associated woodland wildlife (Seglin 1975:Table 7).

In the past, the shoreline of Bayonne probably also supported a variety of tidal marshes and wetlands, due to its proximity to Newark Bay, Upper New York Bay, the Hackensack River, and the Hudson River, all of which are tidal. Residential and industrial development have significantly altered the original shoreline of Bayonne, but we can speculate that, in the past, these marshes and wetlands had good potentials to support wetland plants, shallow water areas, and associated wetland wildlife.

The speculative environmental reconstruction offered above describes habitats favorable to humans within the last six thousand years. The fact that Bayonne is almost surrounded by tidal bodies of water would have made a variety of resources available to prehistoric populations. Additionally, the importance of sheltered harbors to the earliest European explorers, merchants, and colonizers would have greatly increased the likelihood of contact between Native Americans and Europeans in the general vicinity of Bayonne. Therefore, the probability is high that the City of Bayonne once contained prehistoric and contact period archaeological sites. The probability that the City of Bayonne now contains intact prehistoric and contact period archaeological sites, however, is very low due to extensive industrial and residential development within the last two centuries.

The situation regarding historic archaeological sites, and other historic properties, is somewhat different. Given the urban setting of modern Bayonne, it can be expected that lots within the city have experienced a great deal of disturbance. However, as is characteristic of lot development within cities, the majority of this disturbance may be confined to those parts of the lots which contain, or contained, buildings, usually those parts facing the street. This pattern of development suggests that the interior of the lots may still contain intact historic archaeological deposits which are sealed in, and preserved, by fill material and/or paving. Consequently, the probability that certain lots within the City of Bayonne now contain intact historic archaeological materials is moderate to high.

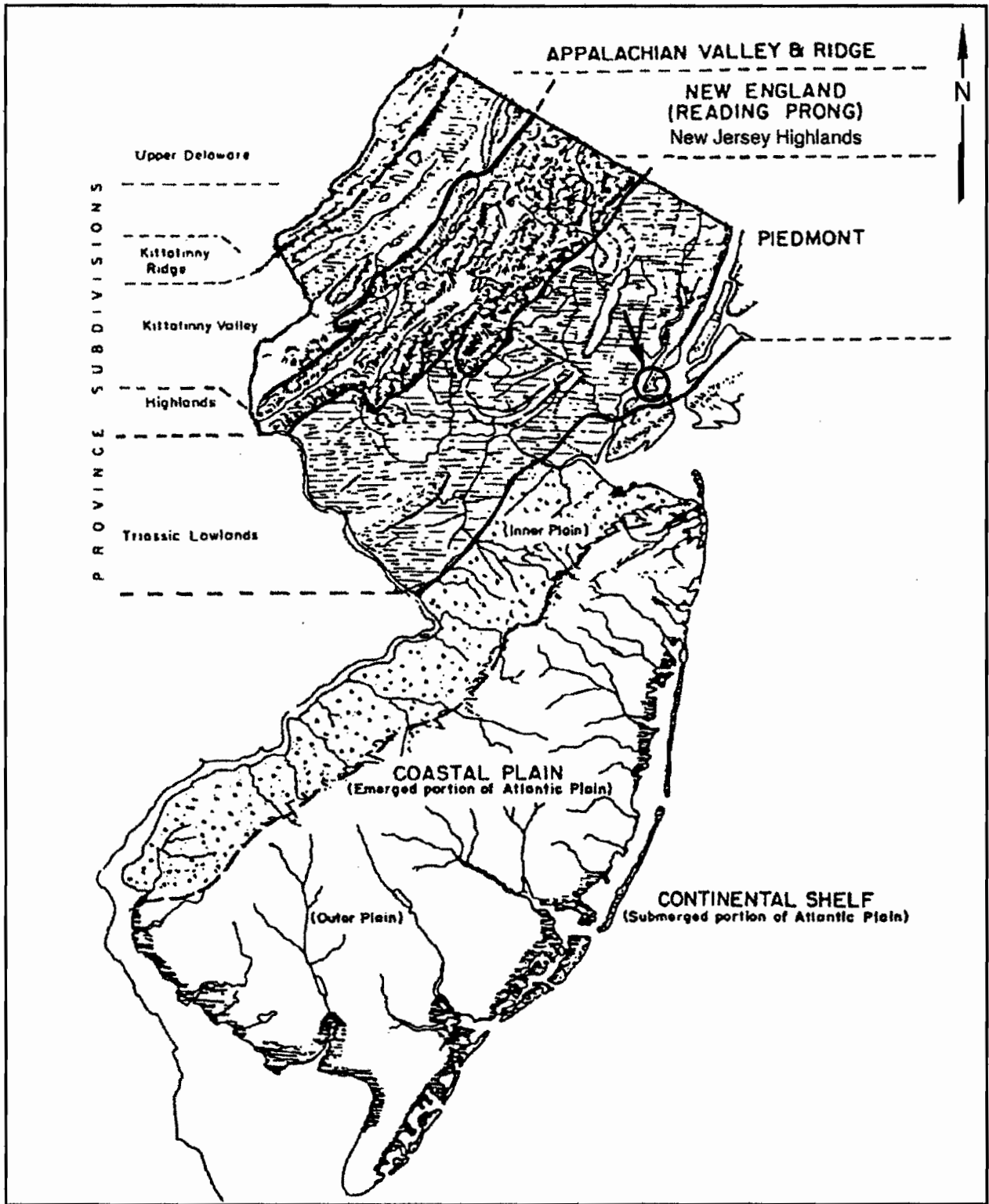


FIGURE 2: GEOMORPHIC PROVINCES MAP. SOURCE - WOLFE 1977:205.

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IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Archaeological background research focused on identifying locations of historic and prehistoric sensitivity in the project area and vicinity. Section II lists all of the repositories that were examined as part of this study in order to determine the project area's potential to contain intact archaeological resources.

A review of the project files at the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office, showed that several cultural resource management surveys and state-sponsored archaeological studies have been carried out in the city of Bayonne and vicinity (Skinner 1915; Skinner and Schrabisch 1913; Drobbin and Associates 1994; Geismar 1995; John Milner and Associates 1997; Kardas and Larrabee 1980; Raber et al. 1996; Rutsch et al. 1978a, 1978b). These surveys identified numerous historic properties, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, and areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. The following paragraphs represent a brief summary and description of the results of that research, and presents areas of potential archaeological sensitivity.

A. Prehistoric

Archaeological surveys conducted in the early part of the 20th century indicated various areas of prehistoric occupation in the area of Bayonne. Skinner (1915:16) and Skinner and Schrabisch (1913:42) noted prehistoric camp sites existing near the shore of Newark Bay in Bayonne, near the foot of 25th Street, along the Central Railroad, and at the tip of Bergen Point.

The New Jersey State Museum (NJSM) files list the following registered sites, along with their state atlas coordinates, which correspond to those Skinner and Schrabisch sites noted above. The Constable Hook site (28-Hu-1) was previously excavated by the American Museum of Natural History and was described as including very large shell pits (Robinson 1961). Other sites listed at the NJSM included site 28-Hu-4, site 28-Hu-5, and site 28-Hu-6. Skinner and Schrabisch (1913:42-43) list numerous artifacts from these sites including a club head, large shell heaps, pottery, grooved axes, and projectile points. Archaeological investigations carried out by the Indian Sites Survey in the late 1930s produced no evidence of additional prehistoric sites in the area (Cross 1941). Apparently the urban landscape of Bayonne at the time offered few archaeological opportunities.

Numerous other prehistoric sites were located just south of Bayonne along the coast of Staten Island, identified first by Skinner and Schrabisch (1913:43) and again by Cross's study. Most of these sites, some of which date to the Paleo-Indian period, have been thoroughly discussed elsewhere (Raber et al. 1996; Kraft 1977; Ritchie 1980; Salwen 1968; Pickman 1988; Pickman and Yamin 1978). Aboriginal cemeteries were once located at Pelton's Cove and West New Brighton, but are now destroyed by modern construction. Large and small village sites as well

as shell heaps were once located all around the coast line of Staten Island (Skinner 1915:16-17; Skinner and Schrabisch 1913:43-44). One of the most famous prehistoric sites, located just across the water on Staten Island, is known as the Port Mobil site. This site was discussed by Ritchie (1980:xvii) as being a probable Paleo-Indian site eroding out of the shore slope. The site was heavily disturbed by bulldozing and other construction activities (Ritchie 1980:xvii-xviii). Artifacts recovered from the site were fluted points (both whole and broken), scrapers, spokeshaves, debitage (debris from the manufacture of stone tools), and Native American pottery (from a later occupation).

Other archaeologists have also provided indications of the area's prehistoric sensitivity, either through actual excavation or documentary research (Geismar 1995; Kardas & Larrabee 1980; Rutsch et al. 1978a, 1978b; Winfield 1874). Geismar (1995:12) lists a number of prehistoric site locations identified both by Skinner and Schrabisch and by later contract archaeologists. Kardas and Larrabee (1980:51) discuss the prehistoric potential for the areas around Shooters Island that have not been touched by modern development. Raber et al. (1996:21) indicated that while Skinner and Schrabisch (1913:43) stated that Staten Island and New Jersey were geographically and environmentally different, during prehistoric times the areas were really quite similar. Mudflat environments along the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull were great habitats for shellfish and mollusks. Sites associated with exploiting these resources would have been in areas now buried by fill used in developing the marshland and by rising water level.

Before historic-period development, parts of what is now Bayonne would have had a moderate to high probability of containing evidence of Native American occupation. The favorable locations along the Arthur Kill and Newark Bay would have yielded a wide assortment of marine and freshwater fish, shellfish, marsh birds, and edible plants for consumption by Native Americans (Kraft 1978). The proximity to a permanent water source and availability of natural resources are favorable conditions for prehistoric habitation. However, these areas now consist of historic fill on marsh areas along original historic coastlines, extending as much as 300 feet from the present shoreline. The filled-over marsh surfaces would probably not contain intact significant cultural resources (Raber et al. 1996:21). Therefore, given the high degree of urban development, the likelihood of finding prehistoric artifacts in intact contexts within the study area is exceptionally low.

B. Historic

The following paragraphs briefly describe the historic archaeological sensitivity of the area, focusing on types of archaeological resources that would be expected based on the results of documentary research and that might still remain intact. Where appropriate, examples of these property types are given in the text. (For a detailed historical background of the City of Bayonne, see the next section.)

The likelihood that the project area contains any remains relating to the period of initial contact between Native Americans and Europeans is low, given the extensive industrial and residential development of the area. Other historic sites relating to the Colonial Period and up to the late 19th century may be sparsely represented in the constantly changing urban landscape of Bayonne. However, the likelihood of such sites being present is dependent upon the amount of disturbance to which any given area has been subjected.

Given the changing urban landscape of Bayonne, the probability that intact historic-period deposits exist is extremely low in many locations. However, in certain portions of the study area, such as where vacant lots exist, or where the interiors of city blocks have escaped disturbance by virtue of having been filled over or paved, the likelihood of finding intact historic deposits is moderate to high. In such locations, intact historic-period deposits may have been sealed in place by paving material or fill. An example of this kind of possibility is at the early 19th-century LaTourette Hotel site, located between 1st and 4th Streets. The hotel was damaged by fire in 1916 and was razed in 1921. A portion of the lot where the hotel once stood is now a park that abuts the Kill Van Kull. If no substantial ground disturbance has taken place at the site since the razing of the hotel, there remains the possibility that historic-period deposits associated with the hotel exist in the area.

A number of archaeological sites associated with various themes and events in the city's history may exist within the city of Bayonne. These sites include the former bed of the Morris Canal, now filled and buried; sites of Revolutionary War activity; cemeteries; former locations of early train stations; and shipwrecks.

The Morris Canal is a 106-mile former waterway, listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, that starts in Phillipsburg, New Jersey and has its terminus just north of Bayonne near the Lafayette section of Jersey City. The former route of the canal forms the northern boundary of the study area, and it is reported that canal boats may have been held along the shore in Newark Bay. Two reported Revolutionary War fort sites were also located in the Bayonne area. One site was located on the Kill Van Kull on the south end of Bayonne, and the other was located near 51st Street and Avenue B. These sites may have undergone extensive disturbance due to the modern development of the city and it is possible that no trace of them exists. Several historic cemeteries exist within the city limits as well. The Constable Hook cemetery is located in the IMTT-Bayonne Industries among the oil tanks. Also located in the Constable Hook area is the family plot of the Van Buskirks, locally prominent early settlers.

A number of historic train stations were also located in Bayonne (Bergen Point Station at West 8th Street; Centerville Station at East 22nd Street; Bayonne Station at East 33rd Street; Pamrapo Station at East 49th Street, later at East 45th Street; and a station near Avenue A). The Central Railroad of New Jersey Passenger Depot, located on 8th Street, was deemed eligible for listing on the State and National Registers by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on

September 11, 1975. This station was later damaged by fire and was demolished. All of these railroad stops or depots have been demolished, but their sites may contain deposits associated with their period of occupation. Based on the disturbance that would have attended their demolition, the probability that archaeological remains exist at these sites is low to moderate.

Other historic properties that may not be located within the city limits but should be considered for this study are the sunken vessels surrounding the City of Bayonne. These vessels, dating from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century, were previously identified and their eligibility was determined by various opinions of eligibility issued by the State Historic Preservation Office (see Appendix 2). The Port Johnston Historic Sailing Vessels, a cluster of shipwrecks, received a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) on 1/24/86. A DOE is a formal certification that a property is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is issued by the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior. These vessels are located across from Livingston, Staten Island among the tank farms. Kardas and Larrabee (1980:51) identified a number of these sunken vessels in and around Shooters Island that comprise one of the two ship graveyards left in the New York Harbor area (Kardas and Larrabee 1980:48). They recommended additional background research and detailed examination of the vessels. Michael Raber (Raber et al. 1995) conducted a cultural resource mitigation along the beach around Bayonne to document the ship graveyards along the peninsula. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) issued opinions of eligibility (1/7/98) on five historic properties, which included a clam shell dredge, a wooden covered harbor munson, a converted covered barge, a floating concrete plant on deck scow, and an as-built schooner barge. Other properties that received SHPO opinions of eligibility include Pier No. 2, the Atlas Yacht Club Pier (1/24/86) and a probable wooden grain elevator hull (1/7/98).

In summary, a number of historic properties have been previously identified and received SHPO opinions of eligibility as part of the many cultural resource surveys conducted in the Bayonne area. The potential of the study area as a whole to contain unknown historic-period archaeological sites is high given the amount of previous research conducted in the area indicating such historic sensitivity. This potential varies from location to location based on the degree of ground disturbance present.

V. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Note: The following historical overview is not intended to be a detailed or intensive history of the city, but was written to establish the historic context that was used to evaluate significance.

A. Early Settlement

Henry Hudson is believed to be the first European explorer to have visited the vicinity of Bayonne, traveling through the Kill van Kull in 1609 in the attempt to find a northwest passage across the American continent to the South Seas (Robinson 1961:1). Later in the 17th century, the Dutch became the first European settlers in the area. Settlement in the area during this period was slowed by a series of Indian wars (Drobbin and Associates 1994:8).

From roughly 1661 to 1861, present-day Bayonne was the southern part of the Township of Bergen and was formerly known as Bergen Neck (Robinson 1961:3) (Figure 3). The area's economy was primarily based on farming, fishing and oystering. By the mid-1800s, Bayonne's population consisted mostly of Dutch and English settlers and a few Irish and German immigrants (Robinson 1961:25). Bayonne at this time was a rural area, consisting of dispersed farmsteads and woodland. The first villages that developed in the area were Bergen Point, Pamrapo (later called Salterville), Centerville, and Constable Hook. These settlements later agglomerated to form today's city (Schnitzer 1973:15).

B. The First Villages

Bergen Point

Bergen Point is located at the southernmost end of the Bayonne peninsula. Like Constable Hook, this area remained primarily wooded and rural in character through the end of the 18th century. In 1800 the DuPont family, who would later number among America's industrial dynasties, arrived from France and settled at Bergen Point. Although the DuPont family remained at Bergen Point for only three to five years, their property leaves behind an interesting legacy. The house the DuPonts built in Bergen Point transferred ownership several times until it was purchased by David LaTourette in 1845. LaTourette built a hotel on the property, and the LaTourette Hotel became a premier vacation retreat, attracting many important and wealthy visitors. The hotel was damaged by fire in 1916 and was razed in 1921.

As Bergen Point became a popular resort area in the mid- to late 19th century, large homes and estates were built for wealthy landowners. Large estates were built near the shoreline that reflected the affluence of Bergen Point's population of the time. However, as the area became more industrialized in later decades, these homes were razed to allow for industrial development along the shoreline.

Industrialization of Bergen Point began when the Port Johnston Coal docks were built on the Kill van Kull in 1866 (Schnitzer 1973:28). The Electric Launch Company (ELCO) was one of Bayonne's most important industries, especially during World War II, and was located near Bergen Point. ELCO opened in Bergen Point in 1904 and built yachts, steamers and motor boats. The company manufactured boats that were used in both World War I and II. The patrol torpedo boats used in World War II were manufactured by ELCO (Robinson 1969:1).

Pamrapo/Salterville

The northernmost section of Bayonne was originally known as Pamrapo. Most of the early houses built in this area were located along the New York Bay shore and some of the early manor houses along the waterfront belonged to Bayonne's most prominent early families, including the Vreelands, the Cadmuses, and the Van Buskirks. Yacht builders and yachtsman also were common landowners in this section (Robinson 1961:8).

In the 1830s the southern portion of the Vreeland estate (which extended from Newark Bay to New York Bay) was sold to the brothers Paul and David B. Salter, and in later years the village was renamed Salterville in their honor. The center of this village also shifted over time, and moved from the New York Bay shore to the area located at present-day Plank Road at 49th Street (Robinson 1961:8).

Centerville

The village of Centerville was located to the north of Bergen Point, beginning around 8th Street. The crossroads of Centerville was the intersection where present-day 21st Street meets Broadway. From this point the village of Centerville continued north toward 29th Street (Robinson 1961:7). Centerville was the most populated village in Bayonne at that time (Sullebarger 1991:58).

Constable Hook

Constable Hook consisted of largely unpopulated woodlands into the 1700s. By the late 1700s, the land was being farmed by Dutch settlers; among these were the Van Buskirks, one of the prominent early families on the peninsula (Figure 4). An early industry was established in Constable Hook around 1798 when the Hazzard Powder Company built a powder factory. Gunpowder used in the War of 1812 was produced at this factory (Robinson 1961:7).

The area remained a quiet, rural community until the late 1800s, when industries began to emerge. In 1875 the Prentice Oil Company (predecessor of the Esso Standard Oil Company) was established in Constable Hook. As more industries were established, the area also

developed more residential and commercial neighborhoods to support the worker population (Schnitzer 1973:32-33).

In 1878 John D. Rockefeller bought Prentice and brought Standard Oil to Bayonne, a transaction that would bring about the complete transformation of Constable Hook within a few decades. This overwhelming change in the village's character took place around 1915 when the Standard Oil Company purchased a large expanse of land. Residential and commercial buildings were razed and were replaced with tanks and manufacturing plants. The displaced residents either moved to other areas of Bayonne or moved out of the city completely (Schnitzer 1973:36). Constable Hook became an industrial area, characterized by factories and oil tanks and retaining virtually no surviving remnants of its earlier history.

Bayonia

A fifth distinct area or village emerged in Bayonne around 1859, when a real estate development group bought the Cadmus property that extended from New York Bay to Newark Bay between present-day 31st and 34th streets. This land was to be divided into spacious lots that would feature expensive homes. The main avenue in this area was 33rd Street and was called Bayonia, later Bayonne Avenue (Robinson 1961:15). This name derived from the avenue's extension from bay to bay. John M. Fouquet, the city surveyor for Jersey City, was hired to map the roadways and building lots for the project. The proposed village is recorded on an 1859 map prepared by Fouquet (Figure 5). The project never materialized, but it is likely that the name for the city derived from this project when the township was later chartered in 1861 (Karnoutsos 1994:3).

C. Growth of the City

The Bayonne peninsula remained part of Bergen County until 1840, when Hudson County was formed. In 1861 the four early villages were unified to form the Township of Bayonne. In 1869 the land lying south of the Morris Canal was chartered as the city of Bayonne (Drobbin and Associates 1994:8). Bayonne's first mayor was Henry Meigs Jr., and under his leadership the city began to take form. The police department was established, sewers were constructed, streets and avenues were graded, and sidewalks were installed (Sullebarger 1991:59).

Mayor Meigs and the new Board of Education built five new two-story brick schools throughout the community. These included Public School No. 1 at 5th Street; No. 2 at Avenue D and 26th Street; No. 3 at 48th Street; No. 4 at 5th Street; and, No. 5 at East 22nd Street in Constable Hook. These schools were completed by 1876 (Robinson 1961:49). As the city continued to grow, more schools were soon needed. Additional schools were constructed in later decades to meet the needs of the city's growing population.

In the late 1800s Bayonne still had many rural and wooded areas, and the city's shores and bays attracted many seasonal vacationers (Figure 6). Popular resorts, such as the LaTourette Hotel, also attracted visitors. Mansions and estates dotted the roadways along New York and Newark Bays. From the mid-1800s into the early 1900s, Bayonne was considered one of the leading yachting and yacht-building centers in the New York area, and was home to several yacht clubs that had been established in former estates and farms; prominent among these was the Newark Bay Yacht Club (Robinson 1961:1). The Schuyler Mansion on Pavonia Court is one such surviving mansion that was later purchased by the Pavonia Yacht Club, and then by the Robbins Reef Yacht Club (Bayonne Historical Society, Inc. 1998:15).

As large-scale industries were established in Bayonne in the late 1800s, the city changed from a rural resort community to an industrial city. The growth of industries, made possible by the new railroad lines, transformed Bayonne's shoreline into an industrial complex. The growth in industrial and shipping activity led to a great influx of immigrants. Irish, Italian, German, Slovak and Polish immigrants came to Bayonne to live and work. The churches and temples that were constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were built to serve the various religious groups that came to Bayonne. These religious buildings were often affiliated with local ethnic groups as well. For example, St. Vincent de Paul historically was an Irish parish, Mount Carmel was the Polish parish, Assumption was the Italian parish, and St. Joseph was the Slovak parish (New York Times 2000:NJ 3).

During the period of industrial growth extending from the late 1800s into the early 1900s, Bayonne experienced a population boom. The city's population jumped from 9,372 in 1880 to 19,033 in 1890. In 1900, the city's population was 32,722, and it grew to 55,545 in 1910. Bayonne's population peaked at 88,979 in 1930. In the following decades the population grew slowly, then began to decline beginning in 1940. The 1990 census reported the city's population at 61,444.

The population growth experienced at the turn of the century (circa 1900) also led to an increased demand for housing to accommodate the city's growing population. As a result, many new homes were constructed during this period. A large number of these were single- and multi-family houses and apartment buildings, probably built in order to provide the maximum amount of housing spaces in a relatively short time.

D. Industries

The first industries appeared in Bayonne in the late 1800s. When the Jersey Central Rail Road laid tracks through Bayonne in the 1860s, the city became more accessible to New York, and also became more attractive to manufacturers, allowing new industries to emerge. As discussed previously, the construction of the Port Johnston Coal Docks in 1866 paved the way for Bayonne's industrialization. This location, with its rail connections and deep-water dockage, encouraged oil works and industries to locate in Bayonne (Robinson 1961:23).

Around 1875 the Prentice Refining Company opened in Constable Hook. As noted earlier, John D. Rockefeller bought Prentice Oil and established the Standard Oil Company in Bayonne around 1878. This event played a major role in the transformation that took place in Bayonne (especially in Constable Hook) from a rural resort community to an industrial city. By the early 1900s the plant in Bayonne was one of the leading oil manufacturers in the world.

Another important industry that came to Bayonne in 1904 was the Electric Launch Company (ELCO). The company was located on Newark Bay and built sailing vessels, steamers, and motor and electric boats. Their factory was considered to be the largest and most complete motor yacht plant in the country. The company also became a leading producer of patrol torpedo (PT) boats used during World War II (Drobbin and Associates 1994).

In the late 19th century many of Bayonne's shores became industrial centers and were lined with chemical plants, industries, and oil refineries. Large industrial concerns that were established in Bayonne included the Babcock and Wilcox Company, the Maidenform Brassiere Company, the Gulf Refining Company, the Texas Company (Texaco), the Tide Water Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company and Western Electric.

The presence of these industries in Bayonne strongly influenced the city's development as an urban working-class environment. In various respects, the industries that were established in Bayonne had a direct effect on the built environment of the city. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and other industrialists helped finance the construction of the Industrial YMCA that would be used by the working population (CRCG 1997:2). Additional housing and residential areas emerged to support the population of workers. In addition, downtown and commercial districts flourished in order to meet the needs of the city's working population.

E. Transportation

Early means of transportation to and from the city were provided by stagecoaches, steamboats and ferry service. Two ferries operated from Bergen Point: one crossed Newark Bay to Elizabethport, and a second led to Staten Island (Drobbin and Associates 1994:9).

In the 1850s there were efforts to design a network of streets and avenues for Bayonne. However, Bayonne's streets and avenues were not completed until the 1880s. Avenue D (later renamed Broadway) originally was a rival post road that led to a ferry at the Hudson River. The road was converted to a plank road in 1850. In 1869 this road was extended to the Morris Canal, and was paved by 1883 (Drobbin and Associates 1994:10). Hudson Boulevard (later renamed John F. Kennedy Boulevard) was completed in 1894. It was the county's first effort to provide a visually attractive and functional roadway. It ran north-south from North Bergen to Bergen Point (Doherty 1986:72). As the city grew, Broadway became the central business district. Avenue E remained a dirt road until 1908, when citizens urged the municipal government to have it paved (Drobbin and Associates 1994:10).

Beginning around 1860 the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company began operating the Dummy Railroad. This rail service was powered by steam passenger cars (“dummy” cars) and operated from Bergen Point to Jersey City. When the Dummy Railroad stopped running around 1872, horse cars drawn by mules were used to provide transportation until trolley cars were introduced (Robinson 1961:23-24).

Bayonne’s transformation from a rural community to an urban center was greatly assisted by the construction of railroad lines in the city. The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company constructed lines along the Morris Canal and the eastern shore of Bayonne in the 1830s. The completion of a bridge across Newark Bay in 1864 enabled the Jersey Central Railroad to enter Bayonne (Sullebarger Associates 1991:58). The bridge joined Elizabethport and Bayonne and was nearly two miles long. It had a hand-operated swing-draw at its center. Before the bridge was constructed passengers and freight were taken to a terminal at Elizabethport and then by ferry to Bayonne. This project also included the construction of the coal terminal on Constable Hook, named Port Johnston after the President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (Drobbin and Associates 1994:5). The railroad is now owned by Conrail.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad also traveled through Bayonne. An unloading pier was constructed at Constable Hook in 1915-1917. Steamships carrying iron ore from the Bethlehem Steel Company’s beds in Chile traveled to Constable Hook, and from this point the ore was transferred from ships to hopper cars that were bound for Bethlehem’s blast furnaces (Archer 1977: 176, 185).

The Central New Jersey Railroad established four station stops in Bayonne. The first train stations in Bayonne were the Bergen Point Station at West 8th Street; the Centerville station at East 22nd Street; the Bayonne Station at East 33rd Street; and the Pamrapo Station at East 49th Street, later at East 45th (Drobbin and Associates 1994:5). There also was an early train station near Avenue A. These original stations were likely small, square structures. By the 1880s these stations were replaced by two-story, rectangular buildings (Geismar 1995:29). None of these early stations are extant.

The Bergen Point Station at West 8th Street became the center point of Depot Square, which consisted of distinguished commercial and residential structures that were the commercial center of Bergen Point. A third station was constructed at this site around 1891 and was designed by Frank V. Bodine in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It was an impressive

building that demonstrated the prominence of this commercial district. The building was damaged by fire in 1978 and was later demolished (Drobbin and Associates 1994:5).

A section of the Morris Canal was constructed in the northern section of present-day Bayonne between 1824 and 1836. The southern end of the canal has historically served as the boundary between Bayonne and Jersey City (Geismar 1995:18). The canal's location in northern Bayonne provided another stimulus for industrial growth in that area, both by bringing coal from the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania and by transporting the products of industry to outlying markets. The canal, pushed into obsolescence by the more profitable rail network, fell into disuse around the turn of the century. The bed was filled and buried by the mid 1900s (Morrell 1987:5).

Bayonne's location on a peninsula made travel outside of the city difficult for automobiles as they became an important means of transportation during the early 20th century. The construction of two bridges in later years made transportation to and from Bayonne by automobile far more convenient. Later transportation improvements included the construction of the Bayonne Bridge in 1931, which connected Bayonne to Staten Island, and the New Jersey Turnpike Extension, which opened in 1956 and provided quick access to the Holland Tunnel and to northern and southern New Jersey (Robinson 1969:1). Traffic on Avenue E greatly increased at this time, as it was the main access road to the Turnpike entrance. As a result, Highway 169 was constructed in 1961 to reroute traffic (Drobbin and Associates 1994:10).

F. Military History

During the Revolutionary War, Bayonne's location made it a strategic area in the defense of New York Harbor. Two forts were constructed in Bayonne—one on the Kill Van Kull near First Street and Avenue A and the second near 51st Street and Avenue B. These forts ultimately fell to the British (Robinson 1961:4). As mentioned earlier, Bayonne's Hazzard Powder Company supplied gunpowder during the War of 1812.

During World War I, Bayonne played an important part as a supplier of war materials. Much of the nickel used to supply the Allied armies was refined in Bayonne. Other industries supplied materials that were used in the war effort, such as field mine cable, gasoline, gas oil, chemicals, silk, and steel and iron bolts (Sen 1997). The Electric Launch Company (ELCO) was an important industry that manufactured boats for use during both World War I and II.

The city of Bayonne experienced another transformation during the era of World War II. The construction of a military terminal that projected out into upper New York Bay was begun in the 1930s. In 1942 the Navy opened a military terminal on this peninsula. The terminal became a transfer point for materials that supplied the Atlantic and Pacific fleets during World War II. Over the years the base employed many Bayonne residents. As the need for large

military installations declined after the Cold War, many military bases were closed. In 1995 the government decided to close the military base in Bayonne, and the closing was completed in 1999 (New York Times 1999:B1).

Other Bayonne industries also were involved in the production of materials that supported the war effort during this period. The ELCO factory also played an active role in Bayonne's World War II activities, producing motors for various vessels and patrol torpedo (PT) boats that were used in battle, including PT109, the boat memorably served on by John F. Kennedy. The Bergen Point Brass Foundry manufactured the brass fittings that were used on the PT boats.

G. County Parks

In 1903 Hudson County formed a commission to acquire land for parks. Landscape architects were hired and cities and towns throughout the county—including Bayonne—received new parks. Most of these parks were located along boulevards (Doherty 1986:72). Landscape architect Charles N. Lowrie was hired in 1912 to design a park along Newark Bay in Bayonne. The park was later named in honor of Stephen R. Gregg, the first of two Bayonne recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor for service during World War II (Bayonne Historical Society, Inc. 1998:37).



FIGURE 3: 1733 POPPLE'S PLAN OF NEW YORK AND AND ENVIRONS.
 SOURCE: HARVEY 1900. NOT TO SCALE.

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
 CITY OF BAYONNE, HUDSON CO., N.J.

CRCG
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 CULTURAL RESOURCE
 CONSULTING GROUP

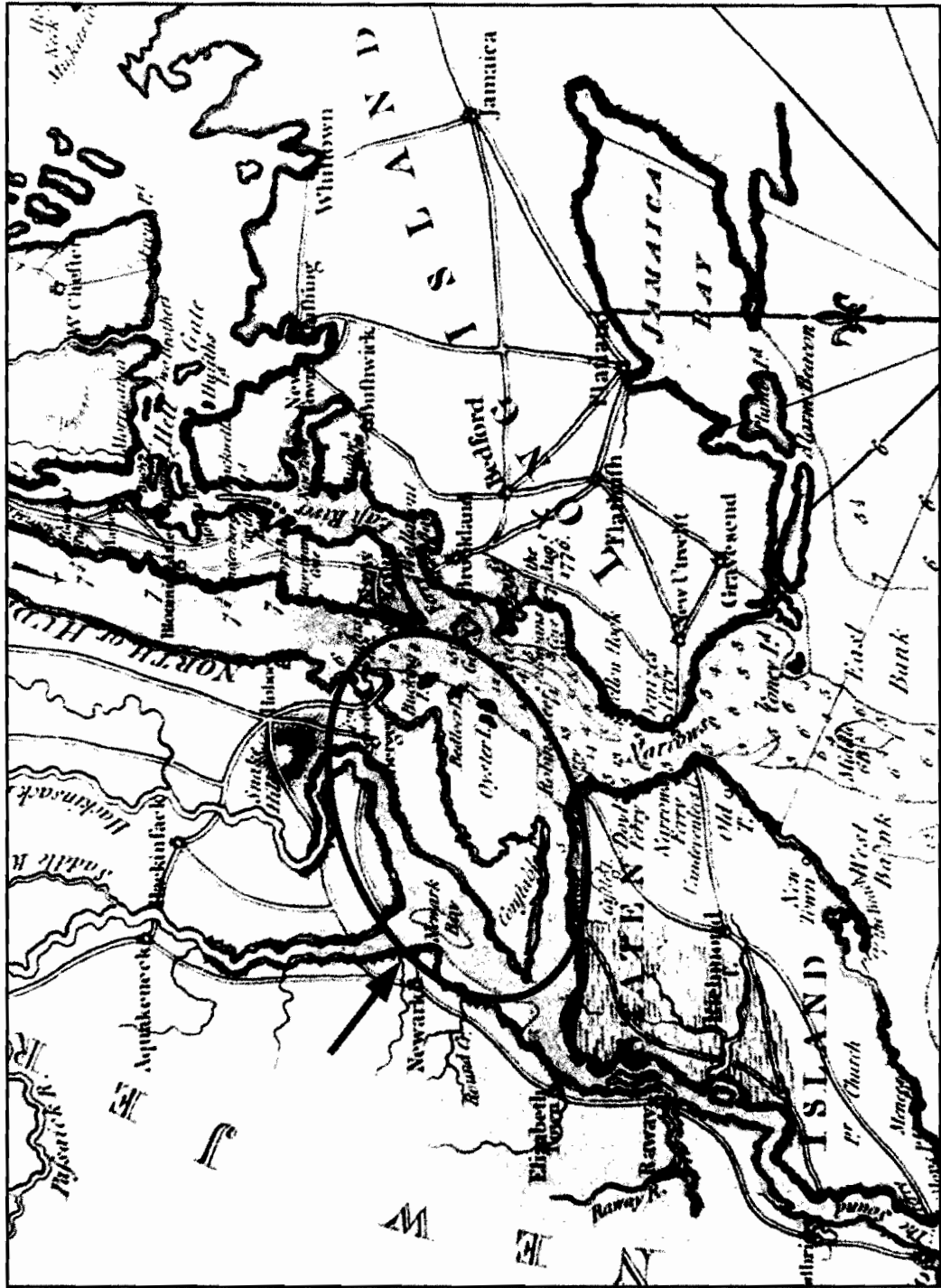


FIGURE 4: 1776 CLAUDE JOSEPH SAUTHIER, TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF HUDSON RIVER.
NOT TO SCALE.

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
CITY OF BAYONNE, HUDSON CO., N.J.

CRCG
CULTURAL RESOURCE
CONSULTING GROUP

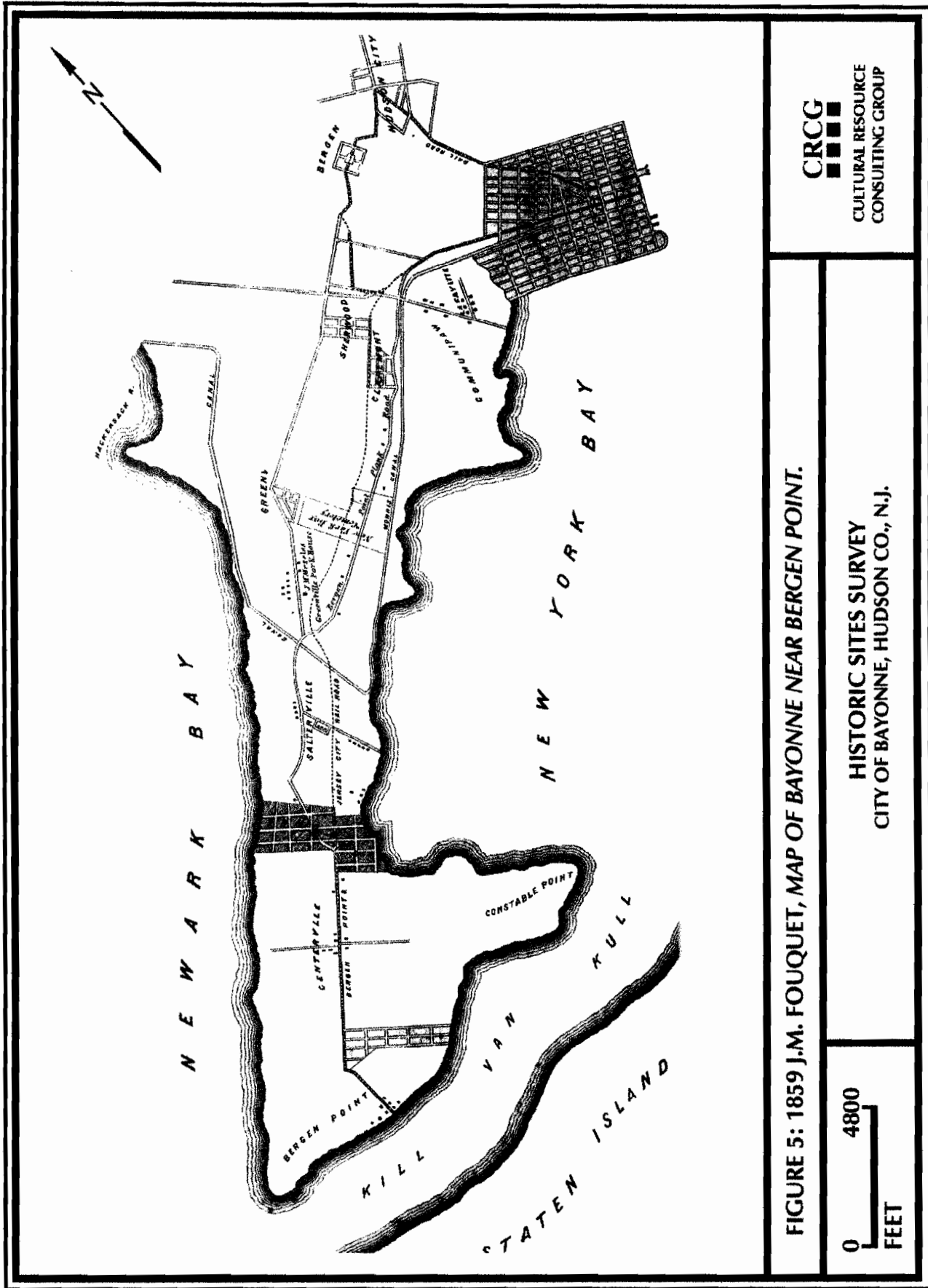


FIGURE 5: 1859 J.M. FOUQUET, MAP OF BAYONNE NEAR BERGEN POINT.

0 4800
FEET

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
CITY OF BAYONNE, HUDSON CO., N.J.

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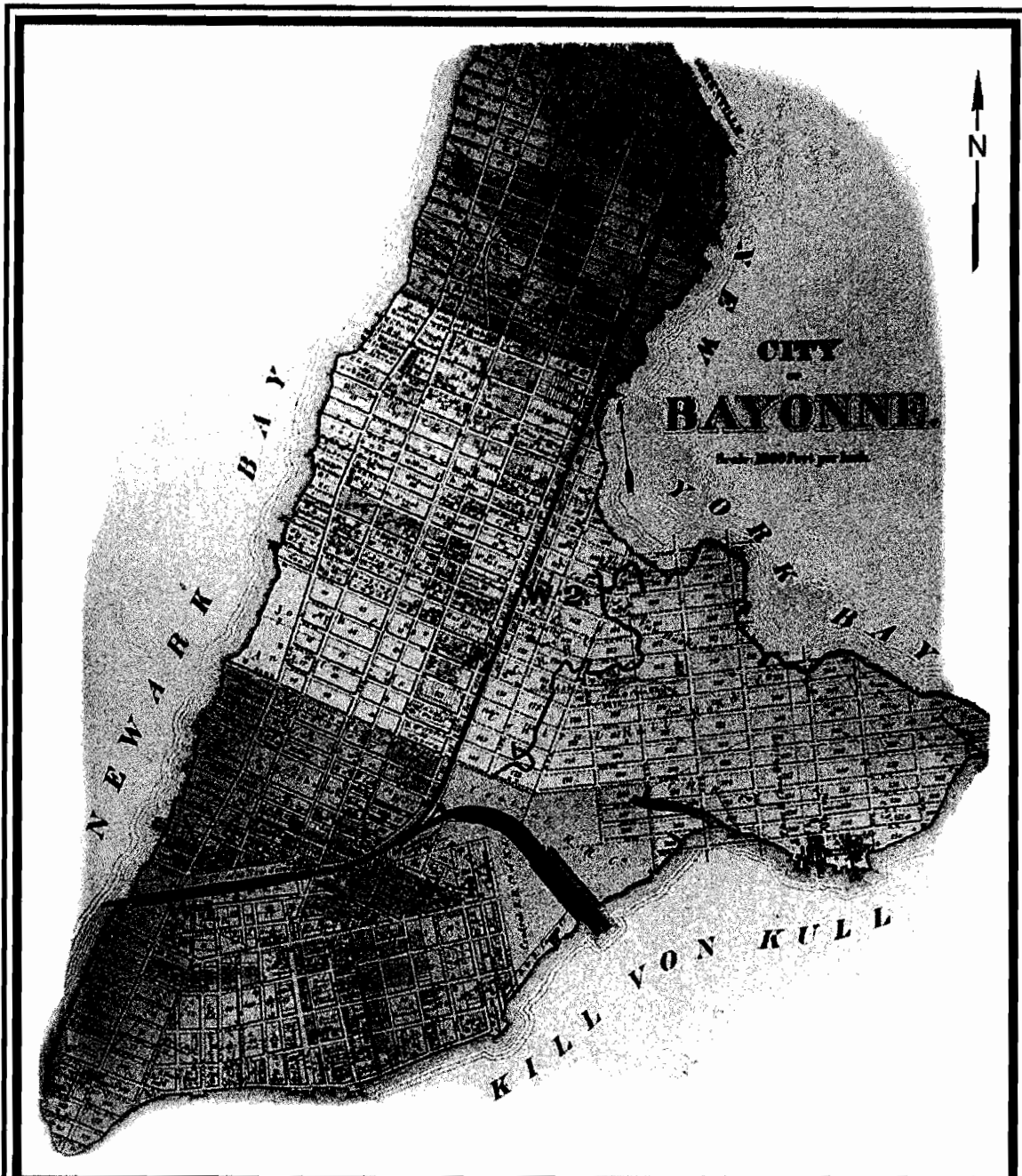


FIGURE 6: 1873 G.M. HOPKINS, *ATLAS OF HUDSON COUNTY*.

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
CITY OF BAYONNE, HUDSON CO., N.J.

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CULTURAL RESOURCE
CONSULTING GROUP

VI. DATA SUMMARY

A. Historic Contexts

The history and prehistory of the state of New Jersey are categorized within twelve historic contexts which were developed by the Historic Preservation Office (NJDEP-HPO). Each context corresponds with a specific set of patterns of historical development derived from the study of the historic resources in the state. Often these contexts are used to place a site or an event in a temporal and/or conceptual framework.

These contexts were used in evaluating the level of significance of surveyed properties. However, there are additional contexts that are specific to Bayonne's history and should be considered when evaluating the significance of the city's resources. These contexts include transportation, military history, and maritime history. The historic contexts developed by the NJDEP-HPO are listed in the chart below.

Context #	Context	Years
1	Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Periods	11,500 - 8,000 years ago
2	Middle Archaic Period	8,000 - 6,000 years ago
3	Late Archaic Period	6,000 - 3,000 years ago
4	Early/Middle Woodland Period	3,000 - 1,200 years ago
5	Late Woodland Period	1,200 years ago - A. D. 1500
6	European Intrusion	A. D. 1500 - A. D. 1700
7	Initial Colonial Settlement	A. D. 1630 - A. D. 1775
8	Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development	A. D. 1775 - A. D. 1860
9	Suburban Development	A. D. 1840 - A. D. 1940
10	Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Urban Expansion	A. D. 1850 - A. D. 1920
11	Metropolitan New Jersey	A. D. 1910 - A. D. 1945
12	Modern New Jersey	A. D. 1945 - present

B. Survey Data

The City of Bayonne has a rich collection of architecture that is standing testimony to the history and transformation experienced by the city. The present-day architecture is a mix of building types, styles, and periods. Although many buildings dating to the 19th century still stand today, most of these buildings have been altered over the years and do not retain their original integrity. As in any urban environment, it is not surprising that the majority of the buildings in the city are commercial buildings and urban residential buildings.

Overall, Bayonne appears to be an architecturally homogenous city; however, there are different communities or neighborhoods that stand out. The area known as Bergen Point, which is generally located south of West 8th Street, is a somewhat separate community from the rest of Bayonne. Many of the houses in this area are one- to two-story single-family dwellings with front and rear yards and are larger than the typical houses found throughout the city. There also is a greater concentration of Victorian houses that survive from Bergen Point's era as a popular resort and recreation location. Overall, the area has more of a suburban feel, when compared to the urban neighborhoods in the sections of the city that are north of Bergen Point.

Like Bergen Point, the area east of John F. Kennedy Boulevard, from roughly West 35th Street to West 45th Street, also displays a more suburban character. There are larger estates here, with front, side, and rear yards. The houses are constructed in a variety of styles, and show Colonial Revival, Victorian, and Arts and Crafts influences. These houses may be surviving structures from the time when this area that fronted Newark Bay was populated by wealthy landowners. It is interesting to note that the WPA Guide to 1930s New Jersey described this area as a "better residential district" (Federal Writers' Project 1939:201).

The small neighborhood east of the railroad tracks that border Avenue E is a distinct community of its own. This area runs north from East 19th Street to East 30th Street. The small neighborhood borders the industrial area of Constable Hook, and its streets provide access to Route 169. The only building of potential significance in this neighborhood is Lincoln School (School No. 5). Most buildings in this neighborhood have been greatly compromised and lack integrity of materials. The neighborhood in general appears to be a less affluent area when compared to other sections of Bayonne. This may be due in part to the neighborhood's proximity to Route 169 and Constable Hook.

Constable Hook, the main industrial area in Bayonne, is dominated by factory buildings and oil tanks. There are a few potential historic resources located in Constable Hook that were included in the survey. One potential significant resource in Constable Hook is the cemetery that is surrounded by oil tanks and located on land owned by IMTT.

The Military Ocean Terminal (MOT) is a man-made peninsula that projects into upper New York Bay. The Army vacated the site in the past year, and today it is a complex of abandoned buildings and warehouses. A few buildings are in use today as offices, and a fire department still operates out of a firehouse located on MOT. Many buildings contain hazardous materials and will require special treatment procedures, especially if the buildings are demolished. The Base Commander's House, a barracks, and an apartment complex called Goldsboro Village were the only residential structures at MOT. These buildings are in fair condition and may have the greatest potential for adaptive reuse. The drydock located at MOT may be the most significant resource at MOT due to its associations with American maritime history, as well as local maritime/military history of Bayonne.

Clearly, Broadway is the major commercial district in the city. The buildings that line the street are low-rise, and there are few buildings taller than four stories. The stores and restaurants on Broadway seem to respond to Bayonne's working-class origins and fit the needs of the city's inhabitants. Even Broadway itself seems to change character. The downtown area that runs roughly from 5th Street to 8th Street has a more cohesive character than sections of Broadway further north. As Broadway travels north, the area from 8th Street to 17th Street has experienced a great loss of architectural integrity. North of this area, Broadway becomes a busier commercial strip, and the integrity of the buildings is retained to a higher degree. Another change takes place on Broadway north of 34th Street, where a great loss in integrity of materials occurs. Many buildings in this area have been clad with vinyl siding and no longer retain the original materials used on the facade.

The avenues in Bayonne run north and south, and contain a mix of mostly residential and commercial development. Avenue C and John F. Kennedy Boulevard are the only four-lane roads (two lanes of traffic in each direction). Both roads are mostly residential, with both single-family houses and apartment buildings. Commercial storefronts also are located on various locations on both roads.

The east/west streets, north of Bergen Point, are highly developed and it is on these streets that the majority of Bayonne's urban dwellings are located. Most of the housing stock consists of blocks of similarly constructed houses. The typical Bayonne house appears to be a two-and-one-half story, front-gabled house with front porch. Other types of residences are found on these streets, including brick single- and multi-family houses and apartment buildings. Many of Bayonne's schools and religious buildings are located on these streets.

The following sections summarize the survey findings and provide a general description of the various buildings, structures, sites and objects that were identified.

Residential Buildings

The most prevalent building type found in the city was residential buildings. These included single-family and two-family dwellings, attached houses, and apartment buildings. Residential buildings were constructed of a variety of materials, including frame, brick, stone, and combinations of materials. A variety of styles were also represented throughout the city, including Victorian, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Arts and Crafts. Most buildings appear to have been constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There were no observable 18th-century structures, however any structures dating from this period could exist and be concealed by newer additions.

A common type of single-family residential buildings were front-gabled structures, two-and-one-half stories high. They were typically of frame construction, with a porch on the first floor. The buildings were typically sided with asphalt, aluminum, or vinyl siding. Many of these buildings retain original features, such as buff brick porch columns. The greatest cluster of these type of buildings was found in the western section of Bayonne, north of Bergen Point and south of Stephen R. Gregg Bayonne Park.

Many brick residences—either single-family or attached multi-family—employed pattern brick or tapestry brick details. These buildings used combinations of red and buff brick and commonly featured pattern brickwork on the front facade, parapet, or window. Cast stone ornamentation, including stone blocks and diamonds, was frequently found on these buildings.

A few Victorian Second Empire and Queen Anne homes have survived from Bayonne's era as a wealthy resort community. These homes were mostly found in the Bergen Point section, but others are located throughout the city. Most of these buildings do not retain their original integrity of materials; many buildings are clad with vinyl siding, have new windows, and have replacement cornices. The Hale-Whitney Mansion at 100 Broadway is a Second Empire house that was listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The residential buildings throughout the city are located on typical urban lots: they have small front yards, and the lot is narrow and long. Generally, buildings are spaced close together and frequently do not have driveways, but rather are separated by alleys. However, a series of more suburban-type residential houses is found in the streets surrounding Stephen R. Gregg Bayonne Park. These houses had larger front yards and had more property separating each house from another. Arts and Crafts-influenced designs as well as Colonial Revival homes were found there.

Many apartment buildings were constructed throughout the city, most of them brick buildings, generally from two to four stories high. Many times two or more identical apartment buildings were paired together. A variety of materials were used in apartment building forms. Some buildings featured Tudor Revival details such as gable roofs, stucco and simulated wood

timbers. Other apartment buildings were designed with detailed ornamentation, and featured cast stone, terra cotta, and granite details. The survey recorded a total of 87 apartment buildings. One of the finest examples of Bayonne's apartment buildings is found on West 48th Street. A streetscape of these apartments was included in the survey.

Two apartment buildings received opinions of eligibility from the Historic Preservation Office: 668 Kennedy Boulevard on 2/26/85, and the George Goldman Apartment Building at 25-27 East 17th Street, on 9/30/91.

Commercial

Bayonne's busy avenues are lined with a variety of commercial buildings. These buildings appear to date from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Most commercial buildings are located on Broadway and Avenue C. There also are collections of commercial buildings on John F. Kennedy Boulevard and Avenue A. The majority of Bayonne's commercial buildings are two to three stories high and are constructed of brick. Several buildings are constructed of buff brick or have buff brick facades. Many of these commercial buildings were designed with pattern brickwork and/or cast stone ornamentation. Cast stone and terra cotta are used as door and window ornamentation in many examples.

Most commercial buildings are in good to fair condition. The majority of these buildings do not have their original windows, and in some instances the wall openings have been closed or enlarged to allow for new windows. In addition, few commercial buildings retain their original first-floor facade. Most first-floor storefronts, window openings, and doorways represent later changes to the buildings. However, the majority of these buildings do retain their integrity of materials on the upper levels. Many buildings retain original wood and metal cornices, window lintels and crowns, and facade ornamentation. Some commercial buildings have suffered a complete loss of integrity in examples where the entire building facade has been clad with vinyl siding and cornices have been removed or replaced. Such a loss of materials was more common in areas of Broadway, generally above 34th Street and from roughly 8th Street to 17th Street.

Two commercial buildings received opinions of eligibility from the Historic Preservation Office. 873-875 Broadway received a SHPO opinion on 12/22/93, and the Bergoff Building at 473 Broadway received one on 12/9/94.

Religious

The City of Bayonne has a rich collection of religious buildings. Almost all of the city's houses of worship were recorded by the survey. Twenty-three churches and synagogues were identified:

- Calvary Episcopal Church
- Congregation Ohav Sholem
- Congregation Ohav Zedak
- Congregation Talmud Torah
- Evangelical Gospel Tabernacle
- First Baptist Church
- First Reformed Dutch Church (First Federated)
- Friendship Baptist Church
- Grace Lutheran Church
- Mt. Carmel Roman Catholic Church
- People's Baptist Church
- St. Andrew Roman Catholic Church
- St. Henry Roman Catholic Church
- St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church
- St. John Catholic Church Byzantine Rite
- St. Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church
- St. Mary Orthodox Catholic Church
- St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church
- Sts. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church
- St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Church
- St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church
- Temple Emanu-El
- Wesley United Methodist Church

Most of Bayonne's religious buildings are in excellent condition and exhibit a high quality of design and use of materials. These buildings are constructed of a variety of materials. While some are wood frame construction, the majority are built of stone. Granite, limestone, brick, cast stone, and terra cotta are the most commonly used materials.

Many of Bayonne's churches demonstrate a high quality of design. St. Henry, St Vincent de Paul, Mt. Carmel, St. Andrew, St. Mary Star of the Sea and St. Joseph are some of the finest examples of church architecture in the city. However, several churches were included in the survey that experienced a loss of integrity of materials. Calvary Episcopal Church and Wesley United Methodist Church are two such examples. These churches were wood frame buildings, but their facades are clad with vinyl siding and few original materials remain. Their significance is found in their association with the larger group of church buildings in the city and not in their individual integrity.

Two churches were previously identified as significant resources by the Historic Preservation Office. The First Reformed Dutch Church (First Federated) is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Mt. Carmel Roman Catholic Church was included in the proposed

Mt. Carmel Historic District and received an opinion of eligibility from the Historic Preservation Office on 11/12/91.

Public

Public buildings recorded in the survey generally include firehouses and schools. Five firehouses were identified. The Bayonne Truck (Hook and Ladder) House Number One (Chief John T. Brennan Fire Museum) has already been identified as a significant resource and is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The firehouses recorded in the survey are simple in design, and are generally in good condition and retain their integrity of materials. The firehouses are constructed of brick, and some feature cast stone ornamentation. The following firehouses were identified:

- West 4th Street – Engine Co. No. 2, Truck Co. 1
- West 34th Street – 34th Street Firehouse
- West 47th Street – Chief John T. Brennan Fire Museum
- Avenue A – 16th Street Firehouse (former Bayonne Fire Department Training School)
- Avenue B – Truck Co. 3 Engine 6

School buildings represent the most numerous type of public building recorded in the survey. Fifteen schools were recorded:

- School No. 1 – Henry Harris School
- School No. 2 – Philip G. Vroom School
- School No. 3 – Walter F. Robinson School
- School No. 4 – Mary J. Donohue School
- School No. 5 – Lincoln School
- School No. 6 – Horace Mann School
- School No. 9 – George Washington School
- School No. 10 – Woodrow Wilson School
- School No. 12 – John M. Bailey School
- School No. 14
- Assumption School
- Bayonne High School
- Bayonne Junior High – Vocational School
- Mt. Carmel School
- Yeshiva Gedolah of Bayonne

Lincoln School was previously identified as a significant resource by the State Historic Preservation Office and received an opinion of eligibility on 2/28/91. Most of Bayonne's present-day schools were constructed in the early 1900s and some replaced the original schools that were constructed in the late 1800s. These schools are in good condition and

retain their integrity of materials. The Bayonne Junior High – Vocational School is an impressive school designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, and is probably the finest example of school architecture in the city.

Most school buildings are constructed of brick and have a variety of detail and ornamentation. Cast stone, limestone and terra cotta are commonly found on the buildings as window and door surrounds or as ornamentation.

Industrial/Factory

Several historic industrial and factory buildings were identified in the survey. Most of these buildings were late 19th- to early 20th-century brick structures. The most notable industrial buildings identified were the Electric Launch Company (ELCO) on Newark Bay; the Maidenform (former Babcock and Wilcox) complex on Lexington Avenue and Hobart Street; and the Maidenform Building on Avenue E. The two Maidenform complexes have significant historic associations, and the buildings generally retain their integrity of materials. The Maidenform Building on Avenue E received an opinion of eligibility from the SHPO on 12/9/94. The ELCO Boat Works complex is significant for its history and contributions during World War II, including the production of the PT 109. This complex received an opinion of eligibility from the SHPO on 5/16/95.

Other potential historic industrial buildings include the Bergen Point Brass Foundry and the Cas Chem complex, both located on Avenue A.

Transportation

Many historic resources associated with transportation were recorded in the survey. Many bridges (described below) that are part of the city's transportation network were included in the survey.

The Morris Canal is a historic resource listed on the State and National Registers (SR 11/26/73; NR 10/01/74). The Morris Canal has historically served as Bayonne's northern border, separating it from Jersey City. Another transportation-related historic resource is the Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District, which travels from Phillipsburg to West 8th Street, Bayonne. This is a linear district that consists of bed, tracks, cuts, bridges, and other structures. This district received an opinion of eligibility from the State Historic Preservation Office on 6/1/91.

Bridges

The Bayonne Bridge and the Vincent R. Casciano Turnpike Extension Bridge were both included in the survey, although they both are partially located outside of the city boundary. Both bridges are significant historic resources. Other bridges recorded in the survey include railroad bridges associated with the Central New Jersey Railroad. Three concrete bridges located in Stephen R. Gregg Bayonne Park also were included.

Stephen R. Gregg Bayonne Park

Stephen R. Gregg Bayonne Park is a potential historic resource. Within the park are several structures and objects that add to the park's potential significance. There are two reinforced concrete lookout houses and a reinforced concrete bandstand. Other resources include statues and monuments, concrete walls, concrete gates, concrete balustrades, concrete bridges, a fountain and pond, a flagpole, and a staircase. Iron water fountains also were located in the park, but these fountains were removed before they could be recorded by the survey.

Unfortunately, many of the structures located in the park are in poor condition. The tile roofs on the lookout houses are damaged and the storm drainage systems are failing. These conditions are allowing water to penetrate and damage the concrete walls of the structures. Likewise, the reinforced concrete columns on the bandstand are unstable, and in many sections water has penetrated the concrete, causing the reinforcing steel to rust and shatter the concrete. The concrete bridges located in the park have been painted, and as a result their historic design and integrity has been compromised.

Archaeological Sites

Most of the potential archaeological sites described in the earlier sections of this report could not be surveyed, since they have been built upon by newer construction. However, there were some archaeological sites, such as the Port Johnston Coal Docks and the LaTourette Hotel site, that were accessible and were included in the survey.

Maritime Sites

The City of Bayonne has enjoyed a rich maritime history due to its location on a peninsula, surrounded by water on three sides. There are many potential historic resources that are associated with the city's maritime history. The Port Johnston Coal Docks, the collection of abandoned historic sailing vessels at Port Johnston, the Military Ocean Terminal, and Shooters Island are among these. Many potential resources associated with Bayonne's maritime history were included in the survey.

Other

Other resources were included in the survey, such as signage, monuments and street furniture. A few buildings on Broadway have neon signs which were recorded in the survey. These include Manny's Liquors, Liberty Electric, and Holiday Tree and Trim. A few neon signs located on Avenue C also were included in the survey. Statues and monuments located throughout the city were included in the survey. In addition, a few examples of fire alarm telegraph call boxes at various locations on Broadway were recorded in the survey.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the survey examined 535 properties, not all of these are historic resources that would qualify for local designation or for State or National Register listing. Before it can be determined if a property may have significance at the local, state, or national level, intensive-level research must be conducted on the property. Reconnaissance-level surveys act as the baseline for intensive-level research to find and identify potentially significant sites. The information contained in the reconnaissance-level survey is expanded upon in an intensive-level survey. Once an intensive-level survey is completed, a determination can be made as to whether a property should be locally designated or may be eligible for State or National Register listing.

The properties identified by the survey can be categorized as either Class I or Class II resources. Class I resources are properties that demonstrate a high degree of significance and/or architectural integrity and are eligible for local landmark designation. These properties also are potentially eligible for State and/or National Register Listing, have been determined eligible for listing, or are already listed. Class II resources are properties that are potentially eligible for local landmark designation, but need to be evaluated further in order to make that determination. (See the chart in Section IX for a summary of all surveyed properties and the level of significance that was attributed to each property.)

A. Class I – Intensive Level Research

Several properties were identified in this survey as Class I resources, i.e., properties with the greatest potential significance. These properties should be the subjects of intensive-level research in order to evaluate their significance. Many of these properties already have received opinions of eligibility for National Register listing from the SHPO. After intensive-level research is completed for these properties, nominations could be prepared for local designation or for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, using the information gathered during the intensive-level research. For some properties, such as those with SHPO opinions, sufficient information is already available to permit designation as a local landmark.

The properties listed below are properties that are eligible for designation as local landmarks. These properties also have the greatest potential for State and/or National Register listing and are recommended subjects for intensive level research:

- Bayonne Bridge
- Bayonne Junior High - Vocational School, Avenue A
- Bayonne Trust Company Building, 229 Broadway
- The Babcock and Wilcox Complex (Maidenform), 74 Lexington Avenue
- The Bergoff Building, 473 Broadway

- Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Historic District
- Electro Dynamic Motor Company/Electric Launch Company (ELCO), North Lane
- 21-31 East 17th Street Streetscape (including the George Goldman Apartment Building)
- 33-37 East 19th Street Streetscape
- 12-20 East 33rd Street
- Drydock at Military Ocean Terminal
- Public School No. 5 – Lincoln School, Prospect Avenue
- Maidenform Brassiere Company Building, Avenue E
- Manny’s Liquors neon sign and storefront, 941 Broadway
- Mechanics Trust Company Building, 21 West 8th Street
- Mt. Carmel Church Historic District, East 22nd Street
- School No. 2 – Philip G. Vroom, West 26th Street
- Pier No. 2 – Atlas Yacht Club Pier
- Port Johnston Historic Sailing Vessels
- YMCA Building, 259 Avenue E

In addition, two thematic groups of buildings have been identified that warrant intensive-level research: churches and apartment buildings. Nineteen churches were identified in the survey, and all should be the subject of intensive-level research to determine which churches should be included in the thematic group. Many apartment buildings were examined by the survey. Several subtypes of apartment buildings could be identified, based on style and materials. All apartment buildings identified in the survey also should be the subject of intensive-level research to determine which buildings, or subgroups of buildings, should be included in the thematic group(s).

One potential historic district was identified in previous studies of Bayonne—the Mt. Carmel Historic District. This district includes Mt. Carmel Church, its associated buildings, and the YMCA. This district also should be the subject of intensive-level research.

B. Class II – Further Research

The majority of properties included in the survey are *potentially* eligible for local landmark designation. Further historical research is required on these properties to determine whether they should be designated as local landmarks, and whether they are potentially eligible for State or National Register listing. Members of the Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission or the Bayonne Historical Society, Inc., will need to apply the existing historical research in order to evaluate the significance of these properties.

There are many properties that have great local significance to the City of Bayonne, but may not satisfy the criteria for State and National Register listing. Such properties could be designated as local landmarks by the Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission, provided these properties meet the criteria listed in the city’s ordinance. Examples include the many

Second Empire and Queen Anne houses throughout the city; brick buildings that employ pattern brick details; the Base Commander's House at the Military Ocean Terminal; and Stephen R. Gregg Bayonne Park.

There also is the potential to designate historic districts as local landmarks. The collection of Victorian houses located on West 8th Street (between JFK Boulevard and Avenue C) is a potential local historic district. In addition, the commercial buildings located on Broadway, from roughly West 5th Street to Evergreen Street, is a second potential local historic district. Further research of individual properties recorded in the survey may lead to the identification of additional local historic districts.

C. Historical Markers

Historical markers or plaques are used in many communities to identify local landmarks. Such plaques are commonly made of cast bronze, but other materials also are available. All properties that are listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places should have a historic plaque stating the property's significance and the date it was listed on the Register(s). Properties and historic sites that have been designated as local landmarks by the Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission also could be identified as local landmarks with historical plaques. The signs used throughout the city for local landmarks should be consistent, i.e., individual property owners should not erect different signs from those used throughout the city. The signs used for local landmarks could be different in appearance from those used to identify properties listed on the State and National Registers, in order to distinguish the different levels of significance attributed to properties in the city.

Historical markers are useful for archaeological sites that are no longer extant, such as the Morris Canal and historic burial grounds and cemeteries. The city has erected a few historical signs—both the First Reformed Dutch Church (First Federated) and Chief John T. Brennan Fire Museum have plaques that identify them as properties listed on the State and National Registers. The LaTourette Hotel site also is marked by a historical sign near where the hotel was located.

D. Design and Conservation Guidelines

Design and conservation guidelines should be considered in an effort to help preserve and maintain the historic architecture and building materials of the city. Design guidelines could be established in order to insure that additions to existing buildings or any new construction does not detract from the existing architecture of the city. Conservation guidelines should be established in order to help property owners understand the building materials that were used in the construction of their houses, apartment buildings, etc. Conservation guidelines can define the historic uses of different materials, as well as identify the projected lifespan of these

materials. More importantly, conservation guidelines can inform property owners of the proper maintenance and treatment procedures for historic materials.

A design and conservation dictionary could be prepared in order to help residents and property owners better understand the architecture of the city. Architectural styles used in the city, as well as the dates of construction for such styles, could help residents and property owners identify their properties, as well as learn more about the city's rich architecture. A dictionary of common building materials used in the city's buildings also would be helpful. Common signs of deterioration, as well as recommended cyclical maintenance and treatment procedures, should be included.

E. Public Relations Program

The City of Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission should maintain an active public relations program to help broaden public awareness. Newspaper articles should be printed in the local press to highlight local history or any relevant restorations or rehabilitations of historic properties in the city. Activities of the Historic Preservation Commission (such as this historic sites survey) should be publicized.

The current locally broadcast television coverage of the Commission meetings is highly commendable and should be continued.

The Commission may want to consider preparing an annual poster that focuses on historic preservation. The Commission could act in partnership with the Bayonne Historical Society, Inc., for this.

F. Educational Programs

One of the best ways to educate the community about the benefits of historic preservation is to start in the school system. Programs that focus on local history and the historic resources of the city can help children and young adults appreciate the historic fabric of their city.

The education of the Historic Preservation Commission, as well as the city and county officials, must be an ongoing process. Education should focus on developing a thorough understanding of the city ordinance; understanding the role of the Historic Preservation Commission; and understanding the significance of local landmarks. A full set of the National Register Bulletins should be acquired and made available as reference material.

The Historic Preservation Commission and city and county officials should also be familiar with existing State and Federal regulations, such as the New Jersey State Register Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

VIII. CLOSING

This survey could not be fully inclusive, and should be used and added to as additional information and funding become available. New historical information will be uncovered and may influence recommendations in the report.

Electronic copies on 3.5-inch floppy disks have been given to the City of Bayonne Historic Preservation Commission. Additional specific historical information that is currently available could be added in order to assist in the evaluations of significance for individual sites identified in this report.

IX. MASTER LIST OF SURVEY FORMS

The chart on the following pages is a list of all properties surveyed. Properties are listed by street address. The data contained in the chart columns is explained below:

Survey Number: The number assigned to each property. It also is listed on each survey form.

Street Address: The street address of the surveyed property. The west/east numbered streets (from West 1st Street to West 56th Street) are listed first, followed by the north/south avenues. All other streets are listed under "Miscellaneous Streets" and are listed alphabetically by street name. Properties that are not located on a street—e.g., the Bayonne Bridge—are listed next, under the heading "Properties Not Located on Streets."

Property Name: If a property had a specific name (e.g., Florence Flats), it was listed.

Property Type: The property type was listed here, including: commercial, house, apartment, residential, public, religious, etc. Commercial properties may have residential space on the upper levels, but have commercial use on the first floor.

Level of Significance: Seven codes were used for this column, and are explained below:

NR: the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

SR: the property is listed on the State Register of Historic Places.

SHPO: the property received an opinion of eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Officer. A SHPO opinion is issued in response to a publically or federally permitted funded activity that will have an effect on historic properties not listed on the National Register.

DOE: the property received a Determination of Eligibility by the National Park Service. A DOE is a formal certification that a property is eligible for listing on the National Register.

COE: the property received a Certification of Eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Officer. A COE satisfies a prerequisite to apply for bond funds from the New Jersey Historic Trust for properties not already listed on the State Register.

LL: the property is eligible to be designated as a local landmark.

PLL: the property is potentially eligible to be designated as a local landmark.

PE: the property is potentially eligible for listing on the State and National Registers.

Further Research: a "Y" indicates that the property should be the subject of further research.

Photo Number: this column records the roll, negative and exposure number of the photograph that corresponds to the surveyed property.

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
West 1st Street						
001	West 1 st -4 th Streets	La Tourette Hotel Site	Archaeological	PLL	Y	R47,N16,E10
002	23-33 West 1 st Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R1,N2,E8
003	West 1 st Street	Bridgeview Manor	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R1,N3,E9
004	West 1 st Street	Fire alarm call box	Fire call box	PLL	Y	R1,N9,E15
West 3rd Street						
005	56 West 3 rd Street		House	PLL	Y	R7,N9,E23
006	60 West 3 rd Street		House	PLL	Y	R7,N10,E24
West 4th Street						
007	West 4 th Street	Engine Co. No. 2, Truck Co. 1	Firehouse	PLL	Y	R7,N5,E20
008	West 4 th Street	St. Andrew Roman Catholic Chapel and School	Chapel/School	PE, LL	Y	R9,N3,E19
009	West 4 th Street	St. Andrew Roman Catholic Church	Religious	PE, LL	Y	R9,N1,E17
West 5th Street						
010	61 West 5 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R8,N17,E35
011	72 West 5 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R8,N15,E33
012	90 West 5 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R9,N31,E3

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
013	98 West 5 th Street	Foster F. Comstock House	House	PLL	Y	R9,N34,E6
014	124 West 5 th Street	Smith Mansion	House	PLL	Y	R9,N43,E15
015	125 West 5 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R9,N39,E11
East 5th Street						
016	East 5 th Street	World War I Monument	Monument	PLL	Y	R7,N42,E12
017	East 5 th Street	School No. 4 – Mary J. Donohue School	School	PLL	Y	R7,N2,E16
West 8th Street						
018	21-29 West 8 th Street	West 8 th Street Streetscape	Commercial	PLL	Y	R47,N21,E15
019	21 West 8 th Street	Mechanics Trust Bank Building	Commercial	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R2,N43,E27
020	23 West 8 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R2,N42,E26
021	25 West 8 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R2,N39,E23
022	27 West 8 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R2,N38,E22
023	29 West 8 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R2,N35,E19
024	70 West 8 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R8,N10,E28
025	71 West 8 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R8,N7,E25
026	87 West 8 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R8,N43,E17
027	89 West 8 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R8,N4,E22

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
028	92 West 8 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R8,N42,E16
029	97 West 8 th Street	Horace Roberson House	House	PLL	Y	R8,N39,E13
030	99-103 West 8 th Street	Abram J. Demarest Row House	Attached house	PLL	Y	R8,N29,E3
031	102 West 8 th Street	Officer Moran's Residence	House	PLL	Y	R8,N35,E9
032	105 West 8 th Street	Reverend Richard Bache Duane House	House	PLL	Y	R8,N28,E2
033	106 West 8 th Street	Zeik Residence	House	PLL	Y	R8,N33,E7
034	120 West 8 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R7,N20,E34
West 9th Street						
035	97 West 9 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R9,N7,E23
West 10th Street						
036	34 West 10 th Street		Residential	PLL	Y	R13,N39,E16
037	West 10 th Street	Public School No. 12 - John M. Bailey School	School	PLL	Y	R15,N26,E8
West 14th Street						
038	37 West 14 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R19,N12,E5
039	West 14 th Street	St. Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church Rectory	Religious	PE, LL	Y	R19,N15,E8

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
	West 15th Street					
040	129-137 West 15 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R52,N5,E18
	East 15th Street					
041	42 East 15 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R19,N10,E3
042	East 15 th Street		Barn/garage	PLL	Y	R19,N9,E2
	West 16th Street					
043	10 West 16 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R19,N28,E21
044	17-25 West 16 th Street	West 16 th Street Streetscape	House	PLL	Y	R19,N30,E23
045	94 West 16 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R19,N32,E25
	East 16th Street					
046	37 East 16 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R19,N27,E20
	East 17th Street					
047	21-31 East 17 th Street	East 17 th Street Streetscape	Apartment	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R52,N33,E2
048	25-27 East 17 th Street	George Goldman Apartment Building	Apartment	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R19,N21,E14
	West 18th Street					
049	9 West 18 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R18,N37,E18
050	23-25 West 18 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R18,N35,E16

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
051	27 West 18 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R18,N32,E13
052	74 West 18 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R18,N40,E21
053	80-82 West 18 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R18,N39,E20
East 18th Street						
054	9 East 18 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R36,N35,E25
East 19th Street						
055	33-37 East 19 th Street	East 19 th Street Streetscape	Residential	SHIPO, PE, LL	Y	R18,N31,E12
West 20th Street						
056	25 West 20 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R52,N15,E28
057	West 20 th Street	Friendship Baptist Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R18,N21,E2
058	West 20 th Street	Congregation Talmud Torah	Religious	PLL	Y	R18,N27,E8
West 21st Street						
059	50 West 21 st Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R20,N32,E5
060	63-65 West 21 st Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R36,N29,E19
East 21st Street						
061	8-10 East 21 st Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R36,N32,E22
062	East 21 st Street	East 21 st Street Bridge	Bridge	PLL	Y	R46,N31,E16

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
West 22nd Street						
063	West 22 nd Street	St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Church	Religious	PE, LL	Y	R36,N25,E15
064	36 West 22 nd Street		House	PLL	Y	R36,N27,E17
065	West 22 nd Street	Downtown Pump House	Public Works	PLL	Y	R52,N10,E23
East 22nd Street						
066	23 East 22 nd Street	Mt. Carmel School and Convent	Religious	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R36,N13,E3
067	East 22 nd Street	Mt. Carmel Roman Catholic Church	Religious	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R36,N12,E2
068	East 22 nd Street	Mt. Carmel Roman Catholic Church Rectory	Religious	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R16,N22,E27
069	28-30 East 22 nd Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R36,N18,E8
070	East 22 nd Street	East 22 nd Street Bridge	Bridge	PLL	Y	R46,N42,E27
071	77-79 East 22 nd Street		Residential	PLL	Y	R44,N13,E6
072	East 22 nd Street	Lehigh Valley Railroad Building	Industrial	PLL	Y	R44,N28,E21
West 23rd Street						
073	101 West 23 rd Street	Assumption School	School	PLL	Y	R16,N16,E21
074	101 West 23 rd Street	WWII Monument at Assumption School	Monument	PLL	Y	R16,N14,E19

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
West 24th Street						
075	84-96 West 24 th Street	West 24 th Street Streetscape	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R47,N39,E33
076	84 West 24 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R16,N44,E5
077	88 West 24 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R16,N3,E8
078	92 West 24 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R16,N5,E10
079	96 West 24 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R16,N7,E12
080	123 West 24 th Street		House	PE, PLL	Y	R16,N9,E14
West 25th Street						
081	78 West 25 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N15,E34
082	84 West 25 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R14,N16,E35
083	174 West 25 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R14,N12,E31
East 25th Street						
084	15-41 East 25 th Street	Centerville Gardens	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R14,N18,E37
085	34 East 25 th Street		Office	PLL	Y	R17,N19,E1
086	78-84 East 25 th Street		Industrial	PLL	Y	R44,N10,E3
West 26th Street						
087	West 26 th Street	School No. 2 – Philip G. Vroom	School	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R22,N28,E9

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
088	28 West 26 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R22,N26,E7
089	30-32 West 26 th Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R22,N22,E3
090	40-42 West 26 th Street	The Hand Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R22,N20,E1
091	123-125 West 26 th Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R17,N29,E11
092	127 West 26 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R17,N28,E10
093	129-133 West 26 th Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R17,N26,E8
East 26th Street						
094	47 East 26 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R17,N21,E3
095	East 26 th Street	St. John Catholic Church Byzantine Rite	Religious	PE, LL	Y	R17,N23,E5
West 27th Street						
096	16 West 27 th Street	People's Baptist Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R22,N43,E24
097	West 27 th Street	Evangelical Gospel Tabernacle	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R22,N1,E26
098	120 West 27 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R22,N3,E28
West 28th Street						
099	9 West 28 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R22,N40,E21

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
100	96 West 28 th Street	Sts. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R22,N35,E16
101	120 West 28 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R22,N32,E13
102	141 West 28 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R22,N30,E11
West 29th Street						
103	35-37 West 29 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R47,N42,E36
104	38-42 West 29 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R23,N16,E2
105	West 29 th Street	St. Mary Orthodox Catholic Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R46,N5,E34
106	136 West 29 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R23,N17,E3
107	140 West 29 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R23,N20,E6
108	150-154 West 29 th Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R23,N22,E8
West 30th Street						
109	29 West 30 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R22,N10,E35
110	West 30 th Street	Knights of Columbus Memorial Building	Social/civic	PLL	Y	R22,N8,E33
111	89-91 West 30 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R22,N6,E31
West 31st Street						
112	13 West 31 st Street		House	PLL	Y	R23,N32,E18

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
113	18 West 31 st Street		House	PLL	Y	R23,N35,E21
114	30-32 West 31 st Street		Attached House	PLL	Y	R47,N34,E28
115	West 31 st Street	P.S. No. 3 - Dr. Walter F. Robinson	School	PLL	Y	R23,N37,E23
116	149 West 31 st Street		Residential	PLL	Y	R23,N42,E28
East 31st Street						
117	33-35 East 31 st Street		House	PLL	Y	R23,N31,E17
West 32nd Street						
118	34 West 32 nd Street		House	PLL	Y	R23,N29,E15
119	44 West 32 nd Street	YWCA Building	Building	PLL	Y	R23,N26,E12
120	85-87 West 32 nd Street	Mayfair Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R23,N23,E9
West 33rd Street						
121	23-25 West 33 rd Street	Loujane Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R23,N4,E34
122	43-47 West 33 rd Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R23,N8,E38
123	44 West 33 rd Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R23,N5,E35
124	West 33 rd Street	First Baptist Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R40,N40,E6
125	92 West 33 rd Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R24,N30,E13
126	99-107 West 33 rd Street	West 33 rd Street Streetscape	Attached house	PLL	Y	R24,N27,E10

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
127	100 West 33 rd Street	Lincoln Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R24,N26,E9
128	133 West 33 rd Street		House	PLL	Y	R24,N34,E17
129	141 West 33 rd Street		House	PLL	Y	R24,N32,E15
East 33rd Street						
130	12-20 East 33 rd Street		Attached house	PE, LL	Y	R23,N43,E29
West 34th Street						
131	23-25 West 34 th Street	34 th Street Firehouse	Firehouse	PLL	Y	R25,N30,E1
132	86 West 34 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N34,E5
133	92-94 West 34 th Street	Ravenna Apartment Building	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R25,N36,E7
West 35th Street						
134	79 West 35 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R24,N35,E18
West 36th Street						
135	19-23 West 36 th Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R25,N5,E20
136	41 West 36 th Street	Arthur Curtis Longyear Residence	House	PLL	Y	R47,N23,E17
137	73 West 36 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N8,E23
138	86 West 36 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N9,E24
139	95-97 West 36 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N11,E26

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
140	99-101 West 36 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N13,E28
West 37th Street						
141	75 West 37 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R25,N1,E16
142	91 West 37 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N43,E14
143	100 West 37 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N41,E12
West 38th Street						
144	West 38 th Street	School Number 6 – Horace Mann	School	PLL	Y	R26,N33,E4
East 38th Street						
145	36 East 38 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R26,N30,E1
West 39th Street						
146	63-65 West 39 th Street	Coleridge Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R25,N19,E34
147	105 West 39 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R25,N18,E33
148	122 West 39 th Street	On the Park Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R25,N16,E31
East 39th Street						
149	19 East 39 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R25,N22,E37

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
	West 41st Street					
150	43-47 West 41 st Street		House	PLL	Y	R26,N34,E5
	West 44th Street					
151	14 West 44 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R26,N22,E37
	West 45th Street					
152	43 West 45 th Street	Tracy House	House	PLL	Y	R48,N37,E28
153	75 West 45 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R26,N19,E34
154	93 1/2-95 West 45 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R26,N18,E33
155	97-101 West 45 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R26,N16,E31
	West 47th Street					
156	12 West 47 th Street	Chief John T. Brennan Fire Museum	Firehouse	SR, NR, LL	Y	R27,N5,E22
157	31-41 West 47 th Street	West 47 th Street Streetscape	Attached house	PLL	Y	R50,N16,E17
158	42 West 47 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R27,N38,E11
159	43 West 47 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R27,N42,E15
160	45 West 47 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R27,N41,E14
161	79 West 47 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R27,N35,E8
162	West 47 th Street		Religious	PLL	Y	R27,N32,E5

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
163	103 West 47 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R27,N30,E3
164	130 West 47 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R26,N24,E39
West 48th Street						
165	12 West 48 th Street	Rebman Welding	Commercial	PLL	Y	R28,N12,E29
166	155-179 West 48 th Street	West 48 th Street Streetscape	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R28,N38,E11
167	155 West 48 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R28,N35,E8
168	157-159 West 48 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R28,N39,E12
169	165-173 West 48 th Street	Claire Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R28,N7,E24
170	175-179 West 48 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R28,N5,E22
West 49th Street						
171	43 West 49 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R27,N16,E33
172	59-63A West 49 th Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R27,N13,E30
173	101-103 West 49 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R27,N11,E28
174	102 West 49 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R27,N7,E24
East 49th Street						
175	17 East 49 th Street	Pamrapo Gardens	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R27,N17,E34
176	22-24 East 49 th Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R47,N30,E24

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
177	46-48 East 49 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R47,N43,E37
West 50th Street						
178	79 West 50 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R28N32,E5
179	135-139 West 50 th Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R28,N34,E7
East 50th Street						
180	21 East 50 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R28,N30,E3
West 52nd Street						
181	97-105 West 52 nd Street		Attached house	PLL	Y	R29,N15,E22
182	106-110 West 52 nd Street	West 52 nd Street Streetscape	Attached house	PLL	Y	R29,N18,E25
West 53rd Street						
183	67-69 West 53 rd Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R28,N15,E32
184	106-108 West 53 rd Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R28,N14,E31
185	120 West 53 rd Street		House	PLL	Y	R47,N28,E22
West 54th Street						
186	46-48 West 54 th Street		House	PLL	Y	R29,N2,E9
187	123-139 West 54 th Street		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R29,N1,E8

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
	West 56th Street					
188	West 56 th Street	School No. 10 – Woodrow Wilson	School	PLL	Y	R29,N9,E16
189	West 56 th Street	Uptown Pumphouse	Public	PLL	Y	R29,N7,E14
	Avenue A					
190	Avenue A		Industrial	PLL	Y	R1,N12,E18
191	Avenue A		Industrial	PLL	Y	R1,N16,E22
192	40 Avenue A		Office	PLL	Y	R2,N17,E1
193	70-76 Avenue A		Industrial	PLL	Y	R2,N19,E3
194	155 Avenue A	Bergen Point Brass Foundry	Industrial	PLL	Y	R2,N20,E4
195	Avenue A	Avenue A Bridge	Bridge	PLL	Y	R46,N9,E38
196	231-233 Avenue A	Cashman Residence	House	PLL	Y	R9,N19,E35
197	234 Avenue A	William J. Ferguson Residence	House	PLL	Y	R9,N22,E38
198	Avenue A	16 th Street Firehouse (Bayonne Fire Department Training School)	Firehouse	PLL	Y	R20, N38, E11
199	492-496 Avenue A		Residential	PLL	Y	R20,N33,E6
200	519-521 Avenue A		Attached house	PLL	Y	R20,N29,E2
201	620 Avenue A		Residential	PLL	Y	R29,N20,E27
202	Avenue A	Bayonne High School	School	PLL	Y	R29,N21,E28

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
203	Avenue A	Bayonne Jr. High-Vocational School	School	PE, LL	Y	R30,N27,E4
204	642 Avenue A		House	PLL	Y	R29,N23,E30
205	662 Avenue A		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R30,N29,E6
206	670 Avenue A		Residential	PLL	Y	R30,N31,E8
207	Avenue A	Mama Loza Pizzeria	Commercial	PLL	Y	R30,N33,E10
208	682 Avenue A		Residential	PLL	Y	R30,N34,E11
209	721-727 Avenue A		Commercial	PLL	Y	R30,N1,E22
210	729-735 Avenue A	Avenue A Streetscape	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R30,N3,E24
211	759-761 Avenue A		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R30,N5,E26
212	767-771 Avenue A		Commercial	PLL	Y	R30,N7,E28
213	799-807 Avenue A		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R30,N10,E31
JFK Boulevard						
214	53-55 JFK Boulevard	Boulevard Transit Lines	Commercial	PLL	Y	R5,N34,E8
215	104-108 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R5,N35,E9
216	110 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R51,N26,E16
217	178 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R5,N39,E13
218	280 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R5,N42,E16

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
219	JFK Boulevard	JFK Boulevard Streetscape	House	PLL	Y	R5,N44,E18
220	330-332 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R20,N40,E13
221	376 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R20,N1,E18
222	402-404 JFK Boulevard	Boulevard Automotive Center	Commercial	PLL	Y	R20,N3,E20
223	418-426 JFK Boulevard		Attached house	PLL	Y	R20,N6,E23
224	427 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R20,N5,E22
225	431-433 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R20,N8,E25
226	456 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R20,N10,E27
227	458-462 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R20,N12,E29
228	474 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R20,N14,E31
229	514 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R20,N16,E33
230	538-542 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N10,E2
231	599 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N12,E4
232	JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N14,E6
233	606 JFK Boulevard	St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R34,N5,E14
234	650 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R32,N7,E25
235	668 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R32,N9,E27

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
236	680 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R32,N10,E28
237	682 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R32,N13,E31
238	695-697 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R32,N18,E36
239	739 JFK Boulevard	Temple Emanu-El	Religious	PLL	Y	R34,N3,E12
240	754 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R33,N31,E2
241	783 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R23,N38,E24
242	840 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N32,E3
243	864 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N36,E7
244	880 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N38,E9
245	894 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N40,E11
246	919 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R30,N11,E32
247	933 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R30,N14,E35
248	944 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R31,N28,E4
249	950 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R31,N31,E7
250	1028-1030 JFK Boulevard		House	PLL	Y	R31,N32,E8
251	1050 JFK Boulevard	Family	Statue	PLL	Y	R50,N18,E19
252	1084 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R31,N34,E10

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
253	1115-1117 JFK Boulevard		Commercial	PLL	Y	R31,N37,E13
254	1200-1206 JFK Boulevard		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R31,N30,E14
255	1241 JFK Boulevard	Marist High School Brothers' Residence	School	PLL	Y	R31,N42,E18
256	JFK Boulevard	Stephen R. Gregg Bayonne Park	Park	PLL	Y	R52,N17,E30
257	JFK Boulevard		Lookout House	PLL	Y	R26,N6,E21
258	JFK Boulevard		Bridge	PLL	Y	R31,N21,E41
259	JFK Boulevard		Bridge	PLL	Y	R32,N43,E17
260	JFK Boulevard		Bridge	PLL	Y	R31,N1,E21
261	JFK Boulevard		Bandstand	PLL	Y	R26,N12,E27
262	JFK Boulevard		Restroom	PLL	Y	R31,N17,E37
263	JFK Boulevard		Staircase	PLL	Y	R31,N13,E33
264	JFK Boulevard		Flagpole	PLL	Y	R32,N32,E6
265	JFK Boulevard		Gate	PLL	Y	R31,N43,E19
266	JFK Boulevard		Wall	PLL	Y	R32,N29,E3
267	JFK Boulevard		Wall	PLL	Y	R32,N3,E21
268	JFK Boulevard	The Four Ponds	Pond/fountain	PLL	Y	R32,N38,E12

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
269	JFK Boulevard	The Hiker	Statue, base and plaque	PLL	Y	R32,N40,E14
270	JFK Boulevard	Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument	Monument and exhedra	PLL	Y	R32,N42,E16
Avenue B						
271	30 Avenue B		House	PLL	Y	R33,N42,E13
272	72 Avenue B		House	PLL	Y	R33,N43,E14
273	Avenue B	School No. 9 – George Washington School	School	PLL	Y	R33,N3,E18
274	202-216 Avenue B		Attached house	PLL	Y	R33,N5,E20
275	205 Avenue B		House	PLL	Y	R33,N6,E21
276	Avenue B		Commercial	PLL	Y	R33,N8,E23
277	222-224 Avenue B		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N11,E26
278	226-228 Avenue B		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N12,E27
279	230-232 Avenue B		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N15,E30
280	248-250 Avenue B		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R33,N17,E32
281	288-294 Avenue B		Attached house	PLL	Y	R34,N39,E4
282	291-293 Avenue B		Attached house	PLL	Y	R34,N37,E2
283	308-310 Avenue B		Attached house	PLL	Y	R34,N40,E5

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
284	322-326 Avenue B		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R34,N43,E8
285	Avenue B	Truck Co. 3 Engine 6	Firehouse	PLL	Y	R34,N1,E10
Avenue C						
286	6-32 Avenue C	Bergen Point Gardens	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R5,N29,E3
287	97-99 Avenue C		Attached house	PLL	Y	R5,N28,E2
288	128-132 Avenue C		Attached house	PLL	Y	R4,N22,E34
289	Avenue C	School No. 1 - Henry Harris School	School	PLL	Y	R4,N18,E30
290	160-162 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R4,N17,E29
291	198 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R4,N15,E27
292	271-273 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N16,E37
293	307-311 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N7,E2
294	325-333 Avenue C	Swiney Sanatorium	Office	PLL	Y	R12,N9,E4
295	326 Avenue C	St. Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church Rectory	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R13,N11,E32
296	326 Avenue C	St. Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R13,N5,E26
297	336 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N8,E29
298	352 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R13,N45,E22

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
299	383 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N1,E37
300	393 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N40,E32
301	395-397 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N42,E34
302	399-403 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N36,E28
303	407-409 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, LL	Y	R21,N39,E31
304	416-418 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N30,E22
305	432-436 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N28,E20
306	480-482 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N24,E16
307	486 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R21,N25,E17
308	490 Avenue C	Eddy's Liquors	Neon sign	PLL	Y	R21,N22,E14
309	548-554 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R36,N34,E29
310	568 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R35,N22,E37
311	578 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R35,N19,E34
312	580 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R35,N17,E32
313	584 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R35,N14,E29
314	586-588 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R35,N12,E27
315	Avenue C	Bayonne's Bravest	Statue	PLL	Y	R34,N6,E15

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
316	Avenue C	The Bayonne Protector	Statue	PLL	Y	R34,N13,E22
317	Avenue C	St. Henry's School	School	PLL	Y	R34,N8,E17
318	636 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R35,N7,E22
319	645 Avenue C	St. Henry Roman Catholic Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R34,N11,E20
320	665 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R34,N17,E26
321	669 Avenue C	Knights of Columbus House (Hocke Mansion)	House	PLL	Y	R34,N19,E28
322	679 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R34,N21,E30
323	696 Avenue C	Mastromonico Residence	House	PLL	Y	R35,N4,E19
324	697 Avenue C	Free Public Library and Cultural Center of Bayonne	Library	PLL	Y	R34,N23,E32
325	700 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R35,N3,E18
326	715 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R34,N25,E34
327	716-718 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R35,N1,E16
328	727 Avenue C	McCarran House	House	PLL	Y	R35,N31,E2
329	735 Avenue C	Yeshiva Gedolah of Bayonne (Gluckman Estate)	School	PLL	Y	R35,N33, E4
330	738 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R35,N42,E13
331	740 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R35,N41,E12

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
332	748 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R48,N21,E12
333	749 Avenue C	Yeshiva Gedolah Residence	House	PLL	Y	R35,N35,E6
334	Avenue C	First Reformed Dutch Church (First Federated)	Religious	SR, NR, LL	Y	R35,N39,E10
335	763 Avenue C	First Reformed Dutch Church (First Federated) Parsonage	House	PLL	Y	R39,N27,E2
336	766-770 Avenue C		Attached house	PLL	Y	R45,N36,E18
337	783 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R39,N29,E4
338	789 Avenue C	Levine/Steinbaum House	House	PLL	Y	R37,N22,E3
339	804-810 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R45,N35,E17
340	805 Avenue C	DeWitt Van Buskirk Mansion	House	PLL	Y	R37,N24,E5
341	812-818 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R38,N13,E23
342	820-826 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R38,N10,E20
343	829 Avenue C	William C. Hamilton Residence	House	PLL	Y	R37,N29,E10
344	830-832 Avenue C	The Hudson Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R38,N9,E19
345	836 Avenue C	Grace Lutheran Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R38,N6,E16
346	863 Avenue C	Riviera Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R37,N34,E15
347	873 Avenue C	Paradise Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R37,N33,E14

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
348	880 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R38,N4,E14
349	888 Avenue C	Masonic Temple	Social/civic	PLL	Y	R38,N2,E12
350	900-902 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R38,N44,E10
351	903 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R37,N39,E20
352	911 Avenue C		House	PLL	Y	R38,N40,E6
353	912 Avenue C	Congregation Ohav Zedak	Religious	PLL	Y	R38,N43,E9
354	930 Avenue C	The Berkely Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R38,N37,E3
355	Avenue C	Calvary Episcopal Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R38,N35,E1
356	974 Avenue C	Wesley United Methodist Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R37,N1,E27
357	Avenue C	St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church Rectory	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R37,N43,E25
358	Avenue C	St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R37,N42,E24
359	1003-1009 Avenue C		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R39,N31,E6
360	1022 Avenue C	Congregation Ohav Sholem	Religious	PLL	Y	R40,N37,E3
361	1024-1026 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N36,E2
362	1035-1037 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N34,E9
363	1041-1053 Avenue C	Avenue C Streetscape	Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N36,E11

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
364	1052-1054 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N15,E34
365	Avenue C		Gas station	PLL	Y	R39,N14,E33
366	1067-1069 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N39,E14
367	1084-1090 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N10,E29
368	1085 Avenue C	Vincent's Pastry Shop (formerly Reith's Bakery)	Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N42,E17
369	1085 Avenue C	Reith's Bakery Sign	Neon Sign	PLL	Y	R39,N11,E30
370	1091-1093 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N1,E20
371	1095-1097 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N3,E22
372	1099 Avenue C	Famiglietti's Pharmacy	Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N6,E25
373	1102-1110 Avenue C		Commercial	PLL	Y	R39,N8,E27
Broadway						
374	11-15 Broadway	On the Waterfront Apartments	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R4,N5,E17
375	26 Broadway		House	PLL	Y	R4,N9,E21
376	43-45 Broadway		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R4,N11,E23
377	50 Broadway		House	PLL	Y	R4,N13,E25
378	88 Broadway	Herbert House (James J. Van Boskerk Mansion)	House	PLL	Y	R4,N2,E14

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
379	100 Broadway	Hale-Whitney Mansion	House	SR, NR, LL	Y	R4,N43,E11
380	125 Broadway	St. Andrew Rectory	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R4,N39,E7
381	132 Broadway	St. Andrew Center	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R4,N41,E9
382	141 Broadway	Trinity Church Parish House	Religious	PLL	Y	R4,N36,E4
383	156-160 Broadway	Broadway Streetscape	Commercial	PLL	Y	R4,N35,E3
384	170-172 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R3,N19,E26
385	176-180 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R3,N18,E25
386	190 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R3,N13,E20
387	194 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R3,N11,E18
388	201 Broadway	Florence Flats	Residential	PLL	Y	R3,N1,E8
389	203-207 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R3,N6,E13
390	208 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R3,N42,E5
391	210-212 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R3,N40,E3
392	214-216 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R2,N11,E39
393	Broadway	Fire Alarm Telegraph Cable Box	Fire alarm	PLL	Y	R2,N8,E36
394	229 Broadway	Bayonne Trust Company Bank Building	Commercial	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R3,N9,E16
395	250 Broadway	American Deli	Neon sign	PLL	Y	R11,N30,E18

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
396	252 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N32,E20
397	265 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N28,E16
398	Broadway		Metal post	PLL	Y	R11,N25,E13
399	289 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N22,E10
400	322 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N34,E22
401	324-326 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N37,E25
402	353-355 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N18,E6
403	357 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N16,E4
404	361-363 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R11,N14,E2
405	365-367 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N14,E36
406	368 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R48,N13,E4
407	379 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N11,E33
408	393 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N6,E28
409	403 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N5,E27
410	405 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N2,E24
411	422-424 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N24,E1
412	440 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N26,E3

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
413	459 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N40,E18
414	462 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N31,E8
415	Broadway	Fire Alarm Call Box	Fire alarm	PLL	Y	R10,N38,E16
416	473 Broadway	Bergoff Building	Commercial	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R10,N34,E12
417	476 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N32,E9
418	484 Broadway	Abramson's Jewelers	Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N35,E12
419	484 Broadway	Abramson's Street Clock	Clock	PLL	Y	R10,N30,E8
420	490-492 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R13,N36,E13
421	500 Broadway	First Union Bank	Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N24,E2
422	501-507 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N28,E6
423	520A Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R10,N25,E3
424	523-525 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N31,E26
425	542 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N28,E25
426	545 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N26,E1
427	546-548 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N25,E20
428	570 Broadway	Post Office	Public	PLL	Y	R12,N23,E18
429	613-615 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N29,E4

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
430	629 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N31,E6
431	Broadway		Commercial/ Office	PLL	Y	R12,N22,E17
432	635 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N33,E8
433	637 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N35,E10
434	639 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N36,E11
435	647-649 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N40,E15
436	651 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N43,E18
437	655 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N2,E21
438	671 Broadway	Hendrickson's	Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N3,E22
439	674-680 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N20,E15
440	679 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N7,E26
441	682-684 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N17,E12
442	694-696 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N16,E11
443	700 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R12,N10,E5
444	719 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R14,N9,E28
445	734 Broadway	Bayonne Bank	Commercial	PLL	Y	R42,N6,E7
446	750 Broadway	Holiday Tree and Trim Company	Neon sign	PLL	Y	R40,N42,E8

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
447	770-776 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R42,N4,E5
448	778 Broadway	Liberty Electric Company	Neon sign	PLL	Y	R40,N1,E11
449	780 Broadway	Lockwood Building	Commercial	PLL	Y	R42,N2,E3
450	781-787 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N3,E13
451	792 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R41,N19,E20
452	797-801 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N4,E14
453	807 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N7,E17
454	810-812 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R41,N13,E14
455	866-868 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R41,N9,E10
456	870-874 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R41,N7,E8
457	873-875 Broadway		Commercial	SHPO, PLL	Y	R40,N9,E19
458	885-887 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N10,E20
459	893-897 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N12,E22
460	922 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R41,N4,E5
461	941 Broadway	Manny's Liquors	Neon sign	PE, LL	Y	R41,N0,E1
462	945-947 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N13,E23
463	974 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R45,N27,E12

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
464	998-1000 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R45,N26,E11
465	Broadway	Island Grill and Coffee Shop	Commercial	PLL	Y	R40,N14,E24
466	1040-1042 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R45,N22,E7
467	1044 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R45,N19,E4
468	1053 Broadway	South Hudson Building	Commercial	PLL	Y	R45,N17,E2
469	1066-1068 Broadway		Commercial	PLL	Y	R42,N8,E9
Avenue E						
470	Avenue E	Platty Kill Manor	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R42,N9,E10
471	93-95 Avenue E		Residential	PLL	Y	R42,N12,E13
472	Avenue E	Maidenform Brassiere Company	Industrial	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R46,N39,E24
473	153 Avenue E		Commercial	PLL	Y	R42,N18,E19
474	259 Avenue E	Bayonne Industrial YMCA	Social/civic	SHPO, COE, PE, LL	Y	R42,N20,E21
475	Avenue E	Public School No. 14	School	PLL	Y	R42,N23,E24
476	Avenue E	St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church Rectory	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R42,N24,E25
477	317 Avenue E	St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church	Religious	PE, PLL	Y	R42,N28,E29
478	327-329 Avenue E		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R42,N31,E32

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
479	334 Avenue E		House	PLL	Y	R42,N33,E34
480	424 Avenue E		Commercial	PLL	Y	R43,N8,E2
481	435 Avenue E		Residential	PLL	Y	R43,N11,E5
482	452-456 Avenue E		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R43,N14,E8
483	573 Avenue E		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R25,N4,E19
484	585 Avenue E		Residential	PLL	Y	R43,N15,E14
485	623 Avenue E		House	PLL	Y	R43,N19,E18
486	626 Avenue E		Commercial	PLL	Y	R43,N20,E19
487	777-779 Avenue E		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R43,N25,E24
488	Avenue E	Sunrise Bar	Neon sign	PLL	Y	R43,N26,E25
489	Avenue E	Keenen-Cashman Co. Building	Industrial	PLL	Y	R43,N30,E29
Prospect Avenue						
490	123 Prospect Avenue		Commercial	PLL	Y	R44,N8,E1
491	136 Prospect Avenue		Residential	PLL	Y	R43,N41,E5
492	197 Prospect Avenue		Residential	PLL	Y	R43,N38,E2
493	Prospect Avenue	School No. 5 – Lincoln Community School	School	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R43,N37,E1
494	250 Prospect Avenue		House	PLL	Y	R43,N34,E33

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
495	260 Prospect Avenue		Residential	PLL	Y	R43,N33,E32
Miscellaneous Streets						
496	18 Court Place		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R19,N25,E18
497	Evergreen Street		Public works	PLL	Y	R47,N19,E13
498	36-38 East Grand Street		Commercial	PLL	Y	R28,N9,E26
499	Hobart Avenue		Industrial	PLL	Y	R6,N32,E12
500	Hobart Avenue		Industrial	PLL	Y	R7,N34,E4
501	24 Howard Place		House	PLL	Y	R9,N8,E24
502	116 Humphreys Avenue	Dr. Richard Maczuga Residence	House	PLL	Y	R5,N32,E6
503	38-40 Kelly Parkway		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R7,N16,E30
504	41-47 Kelly Parkway	Kelly Park Condos	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R7,N13,E27
505	42-46 Kelly Parkway		Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R7,N15,E29
506	12 LaTourette Place		House	PLL	Y	R9,N4,E20
507	15-29 Lexington Avenue	LaTourette Gardens	Apartment	PE, PLL	Y	R7,N31,E1
508	74 Lexington Avenue	Babcock and Wilcox (Maidenform Building)	Industrial	PE, LL	Y	R6,N23,E3
509	New Hook Access Road	Office 395	Industrial	PLL	Y	R44,N20,E13
510	New Hook Access Road		Industrial	PLL	Y	R44,N16,E9

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
511	New Hook Access Road	Building 18	Industrial	PLL	Y	R44,N24,E17
512	North Lane	ELCO Boat Works Building and Crane	Industrial	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R9,N16,E32
513	17 North Street		House	PLL	Y	R2,N32,E16
514	43 North Street		House	PLL	Y	R2,N29,E13
515	11 Pavonia Court	Robbins Reef Yacht Club (Schuyler Mansion)	House	PLL	Y	R15,N23,E5
516	3 Schuyler Place		House	PLL	Y	R52,N8,E21
517	8 Wesley Court		House	PLL	Y	R25,N37,E8
518	15 Wesley Court		House	PLL	Y	R25,N40,E11
Properties Not Located on Streets						
519		Bayonne Bridge	Bridge	PE, LL	Y	R1,N4,E11
520		Vincent R. Casciano Turnpike Extension Bridge	Bridge	PLL	Y	R31,N12,E32
521		Constable Hook Cemetery	Cemetery	PLL	Y	R50,N3,E4
522			Industrial	PLL	Y	R46,N6,E35
523		Port Johnston	Industrial	PLL	Y	R52,N38,E7
524		Port Johnston Historic Sailing Vessels	Sailing vessels	DOE, PE, LL	Y	R52,N40,E9

Survey Number	Street Address	Property Name	Property Type	Level of Significance	Further Research	Photo Number
525		Pier No. 2 – Atlas Yacht Club Pier	Pier	SHPO, PE, LL	Y	R52,N45,E14
Properties Located at the Military Ocean Terminal (MOT)						
526		Building 15A	Military – Social	PLL	Y	R49,N35,E34
527		Buildings 24 and 14	Military – Warehouse	PLL	Y	R49,N25,E24
528		Building 41	Military – Warehouse	PLL	Y	R49,N7,E6
529		Building 43	Military – Warehouse	PLL	Y	R49,N21,E20
530		Building 72	Military – Barracks	PLL	Y	R49,N37,E36
531		Building 73	Military – Warehouse	PLL	Y	R49,N17,E16
532		Building 82	Military – Barracks	PLL	Y	R51,N15,E5
533		Base Commander's House – 234A	Military – House	PLL	Y	R51,N18,E8
534		Goldsboro Village – 251A-254A	Military – Apartment	PLL	Y	R51,N21,E11
535		Drydock	Military – Drydock	PE, PLL	Y	R49,N11,E10

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Appendix 1:
Request for Proposal Issued
by the City of Bayonne



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

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630 AVENUE C • BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY 07002-3898
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JOSEPH V. DORLA, JR., *MAYOR*



City Of Bayonne

Joseph E. Ryan
Public Information Officer



Tel. 201-858-6014
Fax 201-858-6077

Municipal Building
830 Avenue C
Bayonne, N.J. 07002-3898



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF BAYONNE

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JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR., MAYOR



September 27, 1999

Dear Historic Preservation Consultant:

The Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Bayonne has authorized me to advise you that it has issued the enclosed request for proposals (RFP). The commission is seeking a consultant in historic preservation to carry out a survey of Bayonne's historic sites and districts. Please consult the enclosed RFP for particulars.

If your firm is interested in submitting a proposal for this project, please forward your submission to me at the Mayor's office, 630 Avenue C, Bayonne, NJ, by 4:00 p.m. on Friday, October 29, 1999.

Thank you for considering the enclosed RFP.

Sincerely,

Joseph E. Ryan
Staff Secretary
Historic Preservation Commission
City of Bayonne

**REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS
CITY OF BAYONNE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACT**

The City of Bayonne is seeking a professional consultant in Historic Preservation to assist the Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Bayonne in the preparation of a survey of historic sites/structures and districts. This contract will be funded with Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Services to be provided are:

1. Identification of historic sites, structures and districts eligible for historic designation pursuant to the Historic Preservation Ordinance of the City of Bayonne (copy of Rev. Gen. Ord. 33A-8.1, Criteria for Designation, enclosed).
2. Identification of those sites, structures and districts which are eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.
3. Preparation of a complete survey of the identified sites, structures and districts in both paper and IBM compatible computerized form.

Existing survey resources compiled by the Bayonne Historical Society will be made available to the successful applicant. These resources include a preliminary list of sites and structures with supporting documentation and a directory of architects of Bayonne structures.

Award shall be made only to a responsible archivist/preservationist/architect who possesses the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the

proposed procurement. Significant selection criteria, in relative descending order of importance include:

1. Past experience of the consultant in preparation of surveys of historic sites/structures and districts for the benefit of municipal Historic Preservation Commissions.
2. Demonstration of knowledge and understanding of criteria for inclusion of sites/structures and historic districts in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.
3. Demonstration of knowledge and understanding of criteria for inclusion of sites/structures and historic districts in accordance with local Historic Preservation Ordinances.
4. Qualifications and expertise of staff to be assigned to this project, together with an estimate of time to be devoted to the survey and an estimate of time for completion of project.
5. Ability to work effectively with local Historic Preservation Commissions.

Consideration shall also be given to such matters as professional integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance and financial resources.

The Historic Preservation Commission shall select the responsible consultant whose Proposal will be most advantageous to the City of Bayonne, price and other factors being considered. Any award shall be subject to final approval of the Municipal Council of the City of Bayonne.

Interested parties are required to submit by 4:00 p.m., October 29, 1999, their expressions of interest, qualifications and experience, and proposed scope of service and fees to:

JOSEPH RYAN, STAFF SECRETARY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CITY OF BAYONNE
c/o MAYOR'S OFFICE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
630 AVENUE C
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY 07002-3898

Appendix 2:
City of Bayonne's Historic
Preservation Ordinance

33A-8.1 Criteria for Designation The Survey shall be used as a basis for identifying sites and districts worthy of designation. The Commission shall consider for designation districts and sites that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- B. Identification with a person or persons who significantly enriched the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- C. Site of an historic event which had significant effect on the development of the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- D. Embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, architecture, or engineering;
- E. Identification with the work of a builder, designer, artist, architect, or landscape architect whose work has influenced the development of the Municipality, State, or Nation;
- F. Embodiment of elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that render a site architecturally significant or structurally innovative;
- G. Unique location of singular physical characteristics that make a district or site an established or familiar visual feature;
- H. Likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

33A-8.2 Procedures for Designation Based on the Commission's review of the Survey, or upon the recommendations of other Municipal Agencies or of interested parties, the Commission shall consider designation of a district or a site according to the procedures outlined below:

A. For each proposed district or site, the Commission or interested party shall prepare a brief description of the proposed site or district, a description of its significance pursuant to the criteria set forth above, a description of the site or district's location and boundaries and a map siting. For historic district designations, the description shall include an inventory of all properties to be included within the district by street address as well as tax lot and block. Photographs of the site or representative properties in the district may be included.

B. The Commission shall schedule a public hearing on the proposed designation of a district or site. At least ten (10) days prior to the hearing the Applicant for Designation or the Commission, as the case may be, shall by personal service or certified mail:

- (1) Notify each owner of a proposed historic site or of property within a proposed historic district that his or her property is being considered for historic designation and the reasons therefore;

Appendix 3:
Introduction Letter Issued by
the Mayor for Survey
Identification



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF BAYONNE

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TEL. (201) 858-6010 • FAX (201) 858-6077

JOSEPH V. DORIA, JR., *MAYOR*



February 1, 2000

To Whom It May Concern:

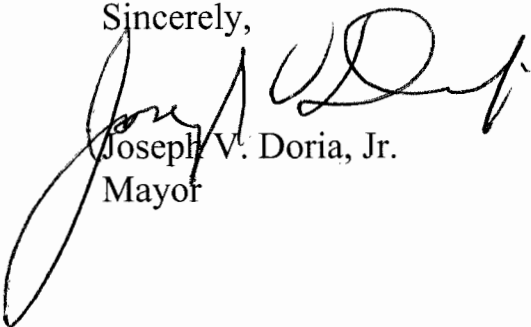
The bearer of this letter is a representative of the Cultural Resource Consulting Group (CRCG) of Highland Park, NJ. The CRCG has a contract with the City of Bayonne to conduct a survey of Bayonne's historic sites, structures and districts during the first half of the year 2000. This reconnaissance survey will be conducted primarily from the public street, and has the approval of the Mayor and the Council of the City of Bayonne.

The professionals conducting the survey are expected to take exterior photographs of historic sites, structures and districts as part of their work on the municipal contract. All legitimate employees of the CRCG will carry gray business cards for purposes of introduction and identification. Any residents or property owners who wish to verify the legitimacy of any survey personnel should contact either the Cultural Resource Consulting Group at 732-985-4380 or Joseph Ryan in my office at 858-6014.

No historic survey employees are authorized to enter interiors of buildings as part of this project. Nor are they allowed onto private property without the owner's permission. Please contact the Bayonne Police Department in the event of any doubts about the legality of any visitor's activity.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

Sincerely,


Joseph V. Doria, Jr.
Mayor

Appendix 4:
Properties Identified by the
State Historic Preservation
Office

**HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
CITY OF BAYONNE
Properties Identified by the State Historic Preservation Office**

- Bayonne Towers; No report

- Bayonne Truck (Hook and Ladder) House Number One
12 West 47th Street
SR 9/11/75, NR 1/02/76

- Bayonne Trust Company
229 Broadway
SHPO Opinion 12/9/94

- Bergoff Building
473 Broadway
SHPO Opinion 12/9/94

- 873-875 Broadway
SHPO Opinion 12/22/93

- Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line - Linear Historic District
SHPO Opinion 6/1/91; Boundaries revised 2/17/95

- Central Railroad of New Jersey Passenger Depot
SHPO Opinion 9/11/75
Demolished

- East 17th Street Apartment Buildings
21-31 East 17th Street
SHPO Opinion 12/9/94

- East 19th Street Streetscape
33-37 East 17th Street
SHPO Opinion 12/9/94

- Electro Dynamic Motor Company/Electric Launch Company (ELCO) Historic District
North Avenue and Avenue A on Newark Bay
SHPO Opinion 5/16/95

- First Reformed Dutch Church (First Federated)
Avenue C
SR 10/23/81, NR 4/22/82

**HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
CITY OF BAYONNE
Properties Identified by the State Historic Preservation Office**

- George Goldman Apartment Building
25-27 East 17th Street
SHPO Opinion 9/30/91
- Hale Whitney Mansion
100 Broadway
SR 4/24/96, NR 6/7/96
- Harborside Terminal
SHPO Opinion 5/24/83 - Opinion rescinded 8/10/83
- 668 John F. Kennedy Boulevard
SHPO Opinion 2/26/85
- Lincoln Community School No. 5
Prospect Avenue
SHPO Opinion 2/28/91
- Maidenform Brassiere Company Building
Avenue E
SHPO Opinion 12/9/94
- Mechanics Trust Company Building
21 West 8th Street
SHPO Opinion 12/9/94
- Mount Carmel Church Historic District
SHPO Opinion 11/12/91
- Newark Bay Bridge
DOE 1/22/80
Demolished
- Philip G. Vroom School No. 2
West 26th Street
SHPO Opinion 8/19/77
- Pier No 2 – Atlas Yacht Club Pier
SHPO Opinion 1/24/86

**HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
CITY OF BAYONNE
Properties Identified by the State Historic Preservation Office**

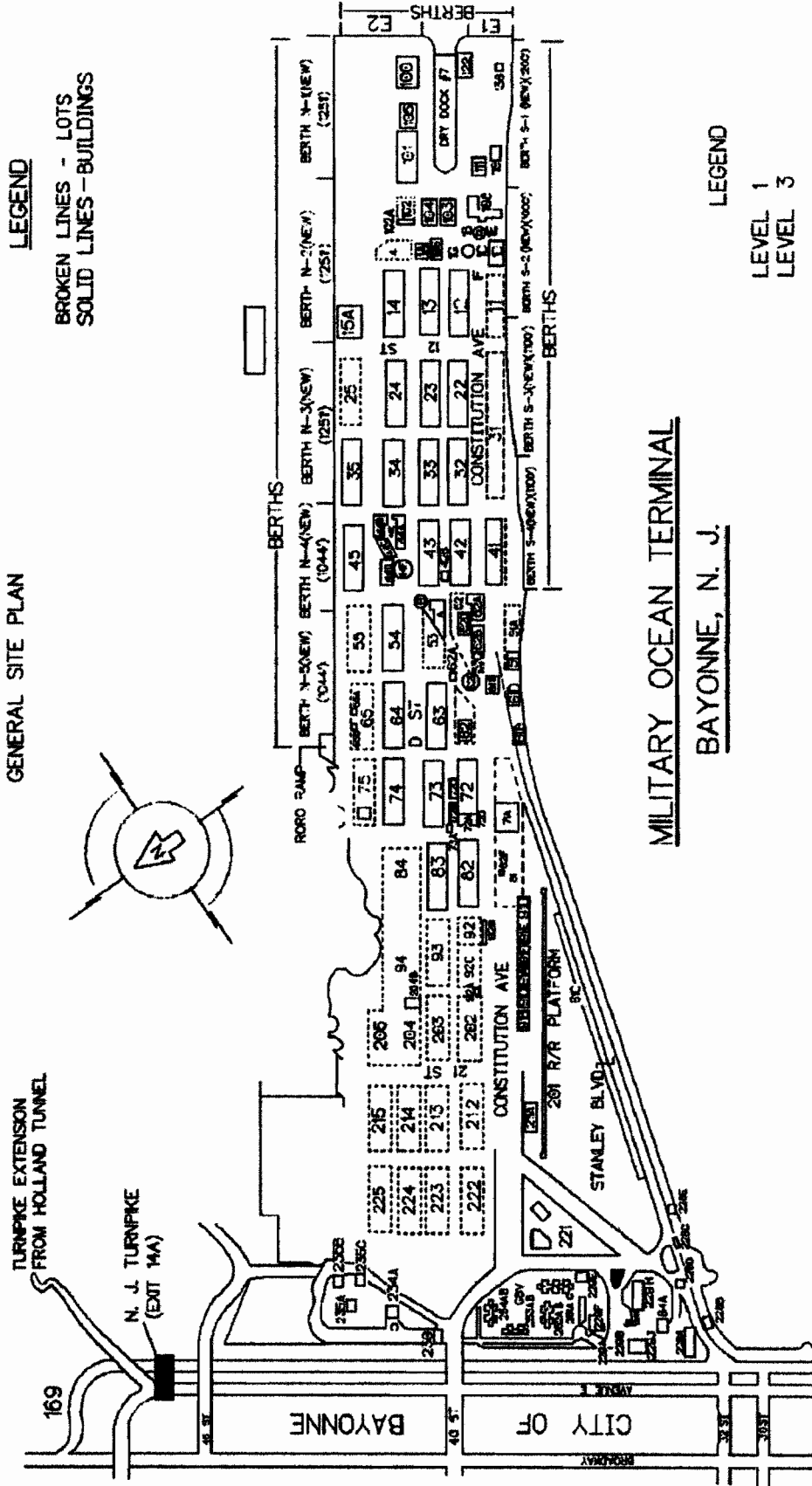
- Port Johnston Historic Sailing Vessels
DOE 1/24/86
- Probable Wooden Grain Elevator Hull
SHPO Opinion 1/7/98
- Wigdor's Jeweler's
446 Broadway
SHPO Opinion 12/9/94
Demolished
- YMCA Building
259 Avenue E
SHPO Opinion 11/12/91; COE 5/5/97
- Five SHPO Opinions:
 - Clam shell dredge
 - Wooden covered harbor munson
 - Converted covered barge
 - Floating concrete plant on deck scow
 - As-built schooner bargeSHPO Opinion 1/7/98

Appendix 5:
Site Map of Military Ocean
Terminal

GENERAL SITE PLAN

LEGEND

BROKEN LINES - LOTS
SOLID LINES - BUILDINGS



LEGEND

LEVEL 1
LEVEL 3

MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL
BAYONNE, N. J.

Appendix 6:
Investigator Qualifications

Cultural Resource Consulting Group has completed over 500 studies in the past fifteen years, spanning a full range of studies in historic preservation and cultural resource management.

CRCG professionals have expertise in archaeology (prehistoric, historic, industrial, and urban), architectural history, history, and architectural conservation. Experience, efficiency, prompt mobilization, and on-time completion are all facets of our reputation.

CRCG is committed to serving its clients with the highest quality and most efficient consultant services available. We provide purposeful research within the means of each project, while always remaining responsible to our nation's cultural heritage.

Cultural Resource Surveys	Archaeological Surveys & Excavations
Archaeological & Historical Studies	Cultural Resource Management Plans
Historic Architectural Studies & Surveys	Historic Cemetery Investigation & Preservation
Historic Preservation Planning	Historic Structures Report
National Register of Historic Places Nominations	HABS/HAER Documentation
Historic Impact Statements	Investment Tax Credit Applications
Architectural Conservation & Restoration Studies	Public Relations and Educational Programs
Exhibits, Exhibition Planning, and Interpretation	Grant & Fundraising Assistance

CRCG's clients include federal, state, regional, county, and municipal government, in addition to private sector clients in land development, utilities, telecommunications, engineering, architecture, education planning, and law.

We have worked with all types of regulatory agencies including: many State Historic Preservation Offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and many municipal Historic Preservation Commissions. We have OSHA-certified staff members for investigations on hazardous sites.

Whether you are planning to restore a National Historic Landmark, conducting a study required for state and federal permits, rehabilitating a historic bridge, complying with historic preservation regulations, designating a historic site, or just require expert assistance, CRCG has the experience and expertise to make your project a success.

Please call our office for more information and to receive our complete brochure.

Name: Peter A. Primavera
 Title: President

Project Assignment: Principal in Charge
 ASCE Grade: PIX

Education: Degree(s) / Year / Specialization
 B.A. / 1980 / Anthropology (Rutgers University)
 Graduate course work / 1981-1983 / Anthropology (Rutgers University)

Years Experience: 22 With This Firm: 15 With Other Firms: 7

Peter Primavera has been President of CRCG since its inception in 1983. He has directed over 500 projects for federal, state, county, and municipal agencies, private firms, and individuals. These projects have included numerous cultural resource surveys; assessments of impact under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and archaeological and architectural components of environmental impact statements prepared in compliance with municipal, county, regional, state, and federal regulations. These projects have been required as part of the approval and permitting processes for housing and commercial developments, highway expansion and construction programs, sewer expansions, pipelines, and historic restorations/rehabilitations.

P. Primavera's expertise includes project planning and development. His specialty is in designing, coordinating, and administering fast-track projects which involve complex regulatory compliance. He is also experienced in all aspects of federal, state, and local regulations involving cultural resources. He has worked closely with the New Jersey and Pennsylvania D.O.T.s, the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, the New Jersey D.E.P. - Historic Preservation Office, the Pinelands Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the USEPA, Army Corps of Engineers, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation.

He is a member of the Environmental Affairs Committee of the New Jersey Builders Association, and has conducted numerous seminars, newspaper interviews, and television appearances to discuss state and national historic and archaeological regulations and issues. He has extensive experience with public relations and presentations.

PSE&G's Estuary Enhancement Program: Delaware & New Jersey: Peter Primavera directed the CRCG studies of over 100 tracts to investigate sensitivities and treatment of historic and archaeological sites, as part of a 16,500 acre project. The study area included the seven counties and two states which surround the Delaware Bay.

Cultural Resource Survey: Crown Vista-Mantua Creek Power Project, Gloucester County, New Jersey: Directed large Phase I, II, & III studies of U.S. Generating Company's power plant site and transmission line corridor, with multiple prehistoric archaeological sites.

Archaeological & Architectural Surveys: Wal-Mart Exton, West Whiteland, Chester County, Pennsylvania: Managed multi-part studies of numerous prehistoric and historic sites on large property.

Multiple Cultural Resource Investigations: Edison Tyler Estates, Edison, Middlesex County, New Jersey: Directed investigations of historic and archaeological resources on a large development project. Resources included a Native American site which was investigated through an Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase I, II and III) and numerous historic and architectural resources.

Cultural Resource Surveys, Historic Architectural Conservation, and Consulting Services: Mansion Ridge Golf Club, Monroe, Orange County, New York: Directed extensive study of historic estate with many standing buildings and 19th century mining community and prehistoric site.

Architectural & Archaeological Surveys: U.S. Route 1, Lawrence and West Windsor Townships, Mercer County, New Jersey: Supervised a multi-component project along a 7-mile corridor that was completed with six studies. CRCG was chosen sole-source for this high priority NJDOT project.

Phase I, II, III Cultural Resource Survey & Archaeological Data Recovery: B.L. England Generating Station, Atlantic Electric, Cape May County, New Jersey: Completed multiple phases of studies for this high-priority project, with reports in overlapping sequence in order to gain regulatory approvals without delaying progress and construction schedules.

Phase I and II Cultural Resource Survey: Route 27 Highway Widening Project, Middlesex and Somerset Counties, New Jersey: Directed historical and archaeological studies along this historically sensitive highway under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Cultural Resource Surveys, Alternatives Analysis & Design Assistance: Seven Historic Bridges, Monmouth County Engineer, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Directed studies of historical significance, alternatives, and design under Section 106 process.

Full Curriculum Vitae available on request.

Name: Andrea Lodato
 Title: Architectural Historian
 Project Assignment: Architectural Historian
 (Meets Federal qualifications [36 CFR61] for Architectural Historian)
 ASCE Grade: PIII
 Education: Degree(s) / Year / Specialization
 M.S.H.P. / 1999 / Historic Preservation (Columbia University)
 B.A. / 1992 / Bachelor of Arts: History & Communications (Rutgers College)
 Years Experience: 2 With This Firm: 1 With Other Firms: 1

Ms. Lodato is responsible for a full range of historic preservation projects with public and private sector clients. These include Section 106 Studies, Preservation Planning, Design Review, Existing Condition Surveys, Historic Site Surveys, National Register Nominations, HABS Documentation, Historic Tax Credit Applications, Restoration and Rehabilitation studies.

Previously, Andrea worked with a Historic Architecture and Planning firm where she contributed to the preparation of conditions assessment reports and conducted field surveys of project buildings. She wrote historical and architectural descriptions for historic structures, assisted in preparing proposals, and assisted in the field measurements to document buildings.

While at Columbia University, Ms. Lodato completed a variety of coursework in the preservation of historic architecture that included history, conservation and planning. She also completed studies in masonry, metal and wood conservation, as well as cultural site management.

Projects:

Bayonne - Historic Sites Survey: Comprehensive city-wide survey of all potential landmark properties, including historical research, assisting historic preservation commission, and planning guidance.

112 Moores Road - East Whiteland, Chester County, New Jersey: Historic Impact Study, assessment of impact and treatment of historic property under municipal historic preservation ordinance.

McDonalds - Evesham, Evesham Twp., Burlington County, New Jersey: Historic Impact Study required by municipal historic preservation ordinance.

Exton Nissan, West Whiteland, Chester County, Pennsylvania: Architectural evaluation and preservation plan for 18th century mill and stone miller's house.

New Brunswick Homes, New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey: Evaluation of eligibility for numerous structures that would be affected by large federal housing projects.

Laurel Avenue, Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Record and document 18th century farm house, using HABS methods and standards.

Woodrow Wilson Hall, West Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Assisted with historic structure report and preservation planning at this 1928 National Historic Landmark.

Bergen County Justice Complex, Bergen County, New Jersey: Conditions assessment of four buildings in the complex (jail, courthouse, administrative building and annex). Project included exterior assessments only. The findings were used to prepare a report that formed the basis of a larger restoration project.

Montville Museum, Morris County, New Jersey: Preparation of a conditions assessment report. Project included a written historical and architectural description of a historic one room brick schoolhouse. Interior and exterior features were assessed. The report served as the basis for the preparation of contract documents that were prepared for the re-roofing of the building.

Carriage House at Longstreet Farm, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Preparation of a conditions assessment report. The assessment included the carriage house's exterior and interior envelopes. A detailed historical and architectural description of the carriage house was written as part of this project.

Union Congregational Church, Essex County, New Jersey: Exterior conditions assessments of the main church building and a second building on the property were conducted. The information gathered was used to prepare a detailed conditions assessment report.

Old Bergen Church, Bergen County, New Jersey: Exterior conditions assessment of church. The assessment became part of a larger restoration project.

<p>Name: Marianne Walsh Title: Architectural Historian - Conservator</p> <p>Education: Degree(s) / Year / Specialization M.S.H.P. / 1998 / Historic Preservation (University of Pennsylvania) B.A. / 1992 / Bachelor of Arts (Pennsylvania State University)</p>	<p>Project Assignment: Architectural Historian / Conservator (Meets Federal qualifications [36 CFR61] for Architectural Historian) ASCE Grade: PIII Years Experience: 4 With This Firm: 2 With Other Firms: 2</p>
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Ms. Walsh conducts research for projects such as Cultural Resource Surveys, Historic Impact Studies, National Register Nominations, Preservation Plans, Historic Structure Reports, and prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations.

Current projects include Historic Structure Reports; Historic Bridge Rehabilitations, Section 106 Studies; Visual Effect Studies; Grant Writing; Existing Conditions Surveys; Historical Research; and Design Consulting. She also has expertise in conservation and study of architectural materials. She has worked with a full range of private and public sector clients.

Conservation Studies have included materials conservation of masonry, protective and decorative surface finishes, wood and metal as well as Architectural technology topics such as site analysis, building pathology, and condition surveys. Preservation theory, architectural history, architectural rendering, graphic documentation and historical research were subjects also studied. Previously, she worked at the Independence Hall National Historical Park and as a Conservation Technician at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Projects:

Clay Pit Creek Bridge (MT21), Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Evaluation of eligibility and design assistance to the County Engineer as part of rehabilitation, with HNTB Engineers.

Monmouth Road Bridge (013), Interlaken, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Evaluation of eligibility and design assistance to the County Engineer as part of rehabilitation, with Goodkind & O'Dea.

Kean Hall Restoration - Rehabilitation, Kean University, Union County, New Jersey: Ms. Walsh worked with design team to develop sensitive re-use of historic structures, and also conducted materials conservation studies.

Hillery Street Bridge, Passaic County, New Jersey: Evaluation of eligibility and design assistance to the County Engineer and Parsons Brinkerhoff.

Church of the Presidents, Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Multi-part restoration studies of historic church which was visited by seven American presidents. Historical research, restoration planning, grant writing, conditions studies, and Historic Structure Report.

College Hall (1868), Rutgers University, New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey: Exterior finishes analysis to determine original color scheme, as part of a restoration study approved by State Historic Preservation Office.

Mantua Creek Generating Plant / Crown Vista, W. Deptford, Gloucester County, New Jersey: Identification study of all historic sites within five miles of major electric power plant. Study also assessed visual effect of the project and transmission towers.

Eagle Point, Upper Uwchlan, Chester County, Pennsylvania: Design assistance for two new buildings in a historic district.

Stone House, Dilworthtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania: Conducted masonry condition assessment and paint analysis as part of a more comprehensive Historic Structure Report on the Village of Dilworthtown.

John McNeal House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Performed historical documentation and deed research, related to the building's local significance within the larger context of its historic Society Hill neighborhood.

Dannenberg House, Upper Dublin Township, Pennsylvania: Co-authored a systems analysis which included a study of the home's geographic setting and environment, the construction history and condition of its structure and materials, a utility history and analysis, as well as proposed restoration and rehabilitation scenarios.

Lockwood-Mathews Mansion, Norwalk, Connecticut: Conducted cleaning and conservation techniques on original painted finishes within this circa 1870s mansion.

The Saloon, Fonthill, Doylestown, Pennsylvania: Completed a Finishes Analysis which included historical research into the construction and decoration of this 1912, reinforced concrete structure, contemporary 1912 techniques and practices. A materials characterization and analysis through microscopical methods, chemical testing and instrumental analysis was completed as well.

Name: Robin L. French
 Title: Historian

Project Assignment: Historian
 (Meets Federal qualifications 36.CFT.61 for Historian)
 ASCE Grade: PIII

Education: Degree(s) / Year / Specialization
 B.A. / 1992 / Anthropology (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Years Experience: 10 With This Firm: 7 With Other Firms: 3

Ms. French has worked on numerous historic and archaeological sites from the Paleo-Indian to the Historic period throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, and New York. Ms. French has extensive expertise in both historical research and archaeology. This combination is essential and very valuable to CRCG project performance. The projects have included assessments of impact under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and similar state and local regulations, as well as independent scholarly research. She has completed Phase IA, IB, II, and III investigations. These projects were required as part of the permitting process for road construction, gas pipelines, sewer expansions, housing and commercial developments, and historic preservation projects.

These projects have been completed for private individuals, firms, and municipal, county, federal and state agencies. Agencies which have reviewed her projects, and with which she has worked, include the Pennsylvania Historic & Museum Commission (PHMC), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection - Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), New York State-OPRHP, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and USEPA.

PSE&G's Estuary Enhancement Program: Delaware & New Jersey: Historical research on the CRCG studies of over 100 tracts to identify and evaluate historic and archaeological sites, as part of a 16,500 acre project. The study area included the six counties and two states which surround the Delaware Bay.

Cultural Resource Surveys, Historic Architectural Conservation, and Consulting Services: Mansion Ridge Golf Club, Monroe, Orange County, New York: Extensive study of historic estate with many standing buildings and 19th century mining community and prehistoric archaeological sites.

Cultural Resource Survey: Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline, Ironwood Lateral Line, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania

Cultural Resource Survey: Sprint Spectrum - Multiple Cell Tower Sites in New Jersey: Directed numerous studies for cell tower sites including archaeological surveys, visual effects studies, and Section 106 consultations.

Taubman Shopping Mall: Chester County, Pennsylvania: Cultural Resource Survey consulting and multi-phase surveys to satisfy PHMC and municipal requirements for 1.2 million square feet commercial development.

Phase I, II, III Cultural Resource Survey & Archaeological Data Recovery: B.L. England Generating Station, Atlantic Electric, Cape May County, New Jersey: Completed multiple phases of studies for this high-priority project, with reports in overlapping sequence in order to gain regulatory approvals without delaying progress and construction schedules.

Cultural Resource Survey & Design Assistance: Five Historic Bridges, Monmouth County Engineer, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Conducted historic research on potential historic bridges.

Woodrow Wilson Hall (1929) (National Historic Landmark): Monmouth University, West Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Conducted historical research and field inspections for this Historic Structures Report and Existing Conditions Study.

Livingston Manor Historic District: Highland Park, Middlesex County, New Jersey: Historic architectural survey and nomination to the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Oxford Furnace: Oxford, Warren County, New Jersey: Conducted detailed historical research for completion of Historic Structures Report, historic architectural consulting and restoration planning, and archaeological investigations and interpretation.

Parker Farmstead (c. 1665) Restoration: Borough of Little Silver, Monmouth County, New Jersey: Conducted detailed historical research and analysis for this Historic Structures Report, restoration planning, grant applications, and exhibit design.

Sample of Other Projects:

Delaware & Raritan Canal, NJ

Delaware & Raritan Canal: Washington's Crossing State Park, NJ

Floyd Bennett Airfield, NYC, NY

Appendix 7:
Survey Forms